

'Saving' Private Kaltman

by Michael Kaltman

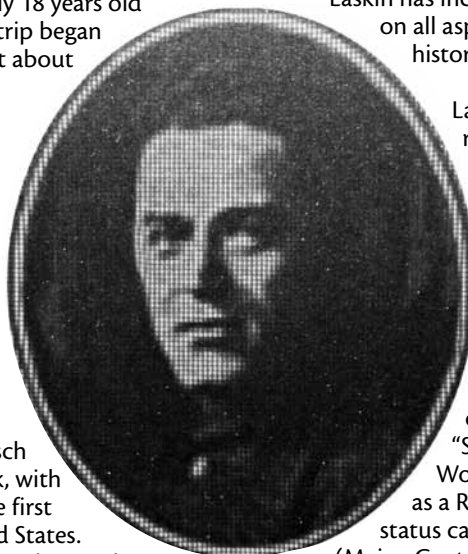
This discussion explores three sometimes overlooked sources of information about relatives who served in the United States military during World War I. As in the case cited below, this information can give a more complete picture of that relative than the more commonly cited genealogical resources can, thereby "saving" them from obscurity. As a bonus, the information also provides a plausible explanation for the Ellis Island ship manifests of Private Kaltman's parents.

Schmerke Kaltman came to America in 1910 on the SS Estonia, sailing out of Libau, Russian Empire (now Liepaja, Latvia). He was approximately 18 years old and was listed as a "Hairdresser." His trip began in Samokhvalovichi, a tiny settlement about 12 miles south-southwest of Minsk, Belarus. Sometime after his arrival in America, Schmerke Americanized his name to Samuel. From his naturalization records and his WWI Draft Registration Card, we know that his complexion was "dark," his height was 5 feet 5 inches, and he had a "medium" build. He owned a barbershop on Avenue B in New York City's Borough of Manhattan and worked with Louis Kaltman.

Samuel is buried in the Baron de Hirsch Cemetery on Staten Island, New York, with 22 other Kaltmans who represent the first generation of my family in the United States. His "matzevah" (headstone) is the most interesting of this grouping as he was killed in action during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Unfortunately, Samuel was unmarried when he was inducted into the Army and left no direct descendants. Living Kaltman relatives were unaware of his existence (hence, no pictures of him) nor did anyone know of Louis' relationship to Samuel.

Secondary Sources — Samuel's status remained in this genealogical limbo from 2007 to 2010, when I became aware of a recently published book, "The Long Way Home: An American Journey from Ellis Island to the Great War" by David Laskin, 2010. The author writes about the lives of twelve men who immigrated to the United States from Europe and then returned to Europe to fight in the U.S. Army. The book is a good starting point for those who had relatives who fought in WWI, as it contains details about battles, the organization of the U.S. Army, and the difficulties of preparing for war with soldiers whose English language skills were marginal. The author provides information on the battle-site burials of soldiers,

re-internment in U.S. military cemeteries in France, and the program to repatriate the bodies of soldiers. Also, Laskin has included extensive reference citations on all aspects of the war, including divisional histories.



Laskin's direct writing style sparked a renewed interest in finding out about Samuel. After surfing the Internet, I decided to start my search with the three volume *Soldiers of the Great War* by Haulsee, Howe, and Doyle, 1920. This enormous compendium lists every soldier who lost his life in the war. The book is divided into chapters, each one representing a state of the union. Within each chapter, the names are listed by "Status" (Killed in Action, Died of Wounds, Died of Disease, and Died as a Result of Accident) and within each status category the soldiers are listed by rank (Major, Captain, etc). Within each rank category each soldier is listed alphabetically by surname followed by given name and home city or town. On page 351 of Volume 2 is a listing for Kaltman, Samuel of New York.

The authors undertook an extensive process of acquiring photographs of each of the soldiers listed. In many instances they were able to acquire such images from families or other sources. However, only a small percentage of those who died are represented because families did not want to part with the only photograph available or the image was not suitable for reproduction. Those photographs precede the lists of soldiers and are arranged twenty to a page. As you can imagine, New York State being one of the most populous states in the early twentieth century, would have more pictures than any other; indeed, New York has 70 pages of photographs, or 1400 images. Unfortunately these photographs are not arranged alphabetically. After considerable effort I found what may very well be the only existing photograph of Samuel on page 333, six pages from the end of the series.

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From the Editor...

— by Peggy Morrow, Executive Editor

One of the joys of working on family genealogy is when a cousin recently surprised me with a new (to me) photo of our grandmother. I have digital copies of many photos that family members have shared with me. Plus, my family photo albums are literally disintegrating. I just completed a professionally printed photo book, containing over eighty family photos with identification labels, and gave family members copies. The project was a huge success and I recommend it to you. I used www.mixbook.com but there are many web sites you can check out.

In this issue, Michael Kaltman explores three sometimes overlooked sources of information about relatives who served in the United States military during World War I. Also featured is a second article by Erica Hahn, this time exploring how her cousin’s life was saved by controversial figure Rudolf Kasztner.

If you would like to contribute an article to Morasha or have ideas that you would like to share with us, please email morashaeditor@jgsi.org.

SPECIAL EVENTS

at Temple Beth Israel

SUNDAY — APRIL 29

“The 1940 census and Online Finding Aids”
 Two Lectures presented by Joel Weintraub

Dr. Joel Weintraub is an emeritus Biology Professor at California State University, Fullerton and has won awards for his science teaching.

Joel became interested in genealogy about 12 years ago and volunteered for nine years at the National Archives and Records Administration in southern California. He started transcribing streets within census districts in 2001 to help researchers search the 1930 U.S. Census (released in 2002). He was joined in the venture by David Kehs and Stephen Morse in 2002; together, they have produced a number of online census searching utilities for both the Federal and the New York State censuses on the Morse One Step Website. Joel has been working on finder aids for the 1940 census since 2005, and has given talks on that census starting in 2006.

SUNDAY — JUNE 24

“Prisoner of Her Past” with Howard Reich

Take this important opportunity to view the feature documentary film “Prisoner of Her Past” and discuss it with Howard Reich, its producer-writer-narrator. Five years in the making, this film is a culmination of Reich’s pursuit of answers to his mother’s confusing condition, and her childhood experiences during the Holocaust. Mentally functioning in all other ways, Sonia Reich developed late-onset Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PSTD) as a senior citizen.

Howard Reich first wrote about his mother in a Chicago Tribune article in 2003. Then he published the book “The First and Final Nightmare of Sonia Reich” in 2006, and the film “Prisoner of Her Past” in 2011. The documentary filmmaker meets with eye-witnesses in Dubno, Ukraine. Reich speaks with family members, PTSD specialists, and child survivors of Katrina in New Orleans. Join us as we learn more about Holocaust survivors, late-onset PTSD, and the Reich family’s journey.

BOARD BUSINESS

A Mystery No Longer...

by Scott E. Meyer, JGSI Recording Secretary

There is always plenty of "housekeeping" to take care of at JGSI Board meetings, and some of that involves brainstorming ways of tweaking things so that they work more effectively and efficiently for the entire JGSI membership. So, it was not enough that online dues payment was recently implemented via PayPal. We realized the website could communicate information to the reader in a clearer manner, as well as provide our Membership Vice-President with better information. Board members brainstormed various ways of resolving the issues, and the result is that renewing memberships online is becoming faster and easier as the site continues to evolve.

JGSI members recently received a survey and, though a similar survey was conducted several years ago, the most recent version was to be completed and returned online. Providing the survey electronically not only saves on printing and mailing costs, but ensures a higher rate of return. And that means that the JGSI will have more information to help plan new programs and activities that are sure to meet the needs of the membership. Debbie Kroopkin helped lead the Board in discussions that resulted in what is sure to be a useful planning resource.

The Board also began a discussion about the possibility of participating in this summer's Jewish Folk Arts Festival, which was last held two years ago. Then, our volunteer base was consumed with putting on our Midwest Genealogical Conference, and so the JGSI did not have a presence. It became clear to the Board members that the Society's involvement could be beneficial, but that an able chairperson will be necessary if our Society is to appear at the festival this summer. So if you have an interest—please let get in touch with our President, Mike Karsen!

Like participation in the Folk Arts Festival, there are numerous instances of ideas and activities that have been undertaken by past iterations of the JGSI Board. As members rotate off the Board and newcomers join, expertise is sometimes lost. So, Mike brought an idea before the Board that melds document handling with current technology: electronic archiving of JGSI records. Among our 30-plus years of records is information that is valuable not only from an historical perspective, but also as a resource for current and future projects. No one wants to reinvent the wheel, and with our past materials available and more accessible, it becomes possible to visit the original plans for the wheel and make one that spins much faster and more efficiently!

Tweaking things so that they work better for the entire JGSI membership: just a part of what happens around the JGSI Board table.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Mike Karsen, JGSI President

It's a New Year and I'm sure you've all made your New Year's resolutions with re-energizing your genealogical research near the top of the list. We know it's easy to make resolutions but not so easy to keep them. Some of us long time genealogists have forgotten the excitement of finding the first arrival record of one of our grandparents or finding someone in the family who had pertinent information that filled some gaps in our family tree. I have a couple of ideas to help you get excited again and put new energy into your work.

1. Go back to the beginning and act as if you were searching for the first time. Log onto www.Ancestry.com or www.FamilySearch.org and do a search on one of your grandparents. When I did this, I found the index to my grandparents' marriage record in Chicago in 1905. It showed my grandmother's age as 22 which I'm not sure I exactly believe? It brought me back to my early discovery days!
2. At Skip Bieber's January presentation at JGSI, he mentioned a new member of Ancestry.com's family of websites called www.mundia.com. To quote the site, mundia lets people everywhere create, discover and share their family history in an easy and fun way." The basic membership is free but requires registration. The feature I tried was Search other Family Trees. When I entered some members of my Frost family I found two family trees which matched my family. I was able to send a message via mundia to each of the submitters. One responded the next day and was a second cousin once removed whom I had met at a family reunion in 2005. He had taken my work and extended it. Now I have a new partner to work with to fill in some gaps.

I hope you find a way to re-energize your research in 2012.

Early in February we sent out a survey to our membership to help the board understand our needs better. While we have had many responses, there are still a few of you who we haven't heard from. The Board has asked me to extend our deadline. If you haven't filled out the survey please do so now. You can find the survey at: <https://sites.google.com/site/jgsisurvey/>.

If you have ideas to help improve the society, please email me at President@jgsi.org.



LEGACIES

The JGSI sends condolences to the families of:

WILLIAM BIEBER — NOVEMBER 2011

William was the father of JGSI Board member Skip (Samuel) Bieber and is survived by his second wife, Harriet, two children, Samuel and Dorothy, two grandchildren and one great-grandson.

OSCAR P. HOLTZMAN — DECEMBER 2011

Oscar was the father of JGSI DNA Project Coordinator Alvin Holtzman and is survived by his children Bess Schatz, Alvin (Judy) and Paul (Lois), five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

FLORENCE L. DAVIDSON — JANUARY 2012

Florence was a JGSI member for the past 5 years; she was 80 years old. She is survived by a daughter, Marlene Brown, two sisters, Shirley Hecht and Evelyn Kogan and a brother Dr. Sheldon Davidson. It was difficult for Florence to attend our meetings because she lived in the city but she often came.

Family Legacies - The JGSI board feels it is important that we note life cycle events (births, deaths, marriages) of our members in Morasha. While we read the local obituaries daily, it is impossible for us to find all of the events that relate to our members and their immediate family (parents, siblings, spouses, children, and grandchildren) and thus we need your help. Please inform us of these events by emailing us at legacies@jgsi.org.

THE KASZTNER CONTROVERSY

by Erica Hahn

THE TRAIN FROM BUDAPEST

On June 30, 1944, approximately three and a half months after Nazi Germany invaded Hungary, a train carrying approximately 1,684 Jews left Budapest, Hungary. Hungary was an ally, and so the Germans did not invade until later in the war.

By the time of the invasion, the tide of the war had decisively turned against Germany, and Hungary was on the verge of making a separate peace. Most of the Jews of Europe had been eliminated, other than a significant population in Hungary of approximately three quarters of a million. The Nazis had perfected the art of mass murder and there was one more population to eliminate.

One of the passengers on the train was a middle aged woman named Elisabeth Allein, a nurse who was born in what was then called Szabadka, a city in southern Hungary, but which for most of her life had been Subotica, Yugoslavia. Elisabeth Allein was my grandfather's first cousin.

This train, unlike any of the others leaving Hungary, was not headed to a death camp. Its original destination was most likely neutral Spain, although it actually ended up concluding its journey at Bergen-Belsen. There, the passengers were set up in a special camp designated as the Hungarian camp, and there they stayed in limbo until 318 passengers were released in August. The rest were released in December and were transported to Switzerland and survival.

I first learned of Elisabeth Allein in 2006 from records of the World Zionist Congress on JewishGen. In those days, I did not know that Jews could go to a concentration camp and then leave. Research on the Internet took me to the story of 1,700 Hungarian Jews released from Bergen-Belsen in 1944, and that took me to Rudolf Kasztner of whom I had never heard. Even today, I believe most people have not heard of him.

BLOOD FOR GOODS

Kasztner's story really begins at the end of World War I. I like to say that Serbia actually won that war. A Serbian national sparked the war with the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, and after the war, the Serbians got precisely what they wanted, their own county, Yugoslavia.

In 1920, the European victors were drawing new boundaries in Europe. It had been decided the Austro-Hungarian Empire would be divided, and Hungary set up as an independent state. However, large chunks of historic Hungary were carved away and given to neighboring emergent states.

In the southwest was the Hungarian province of Bacs-Bodrog, where the major city was Szabadka, my grandfather's ancestral home. It was given to the country which became Yugoslavia. Another chunk of Hungary in the east including Transylvania, was given to what became Romania. This portion included the city now called Cluj. These territories were returned to Hungary by the Nazis when Hungary became in 1940 its ally.

Rudolf Kasztner was born in Cluj in 1906. He is also called Rezso in Hungarian or Israel in Hebrew, and his last name is spelled Kasztner in Hungarian or Kastner in German. Kasztner was a Hungarian Jew. He was a lawyer, and since his teens, an ardent Zionist. In 1940, he relocated to Budapest, where he continued his Zionist activities. With others, he set up an agency called the Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest, generally referred to by its Hebrew name, the Vaada. The Vaada's main activities were saving European Jews and trying to get them into Palestine.

On March 19, 1944, the Germans invaded Hungary. Adolf Eichmann arrived to supervise the annihilation of the remaining Jews. However, in a very odd development, Eichmann decided to offer Jewish lives in exchange for goods and cash. This was not the first time such a transaction had occurred. A similar transaction had been negotiated in Slovakia in 1942.

Eichmann called his offer "Blood for Goods." In April, Joel Brand, head of the Vaada, was summoned by Eichmann to his offices at the Majestic Hotel on the Buda side of Budapest. Eichmann offered the lives of a million Jews in exchange for 10,000 trucks and some other goods. Why did Eichmann make this offer? Was it a real offer or some kind of ruse? Unanswerable questions.

However, there is no question that Vaada had to take it seriously as it might be their only chance to save the Jews of

Hungary. Brand was dispatched to Turkey to discuss the proposal with the Allies. The Allies found the offer ludicrous, and Brand was arrested and incarcerated. This left his second in command, Rudolf Kasztner, to continue the negotiations.

Each day, Kasztner left the Vaada office on the Pest side of the river to climb up the hill to the Majestic hotel on the Buda side. He presented himself as cool and collected and continued to assure Eichmann that money was being raised. Meanwhile, the process of removing the Hungarian Jews and shipping them to Auschwitz had begun.

The Germans are a systematic people. To accomplish the annihilation, Hungary was divided into six regions, each to be eliminated, one at a time. Budapest was to be the last region to be dealt with. The Nazis were fortunate that most of the men of fighting age were long gone, conscripted by the Hungarians years earlier as forced labor on the Russian front. Elisabeth's brother, Andrija, and husband, Pal Ribar, had both been among the conscripts.

Kasztner knew what was happening, but he continued to try to buy time. He requested, as evidence of good faith, that a token population be released. This became the train project.

Ultimately, the agreement was that the price for each passenger would be \$1,000. Once the agreement was struck, Kasztner was allowed to begin raising the money and selecting the passengers from both in and out of Budapest, who then were housed at a facility in Budapest.

There is no question that he was not the only person making selections. It was, by the end, almost a free for all. Members of all of the various functioning Jewish communities in Budapest made some picks. As the train was leaving, children were literally plucked out of the local orphanage and thrown on board the moving train.

The mix of the 1,684 passengers who rode to freedom was vast, including passionate Zionists, two opera singers, and a famous Chassidic rabbi by the name of Joel Teitlebaum and his entourage. There were a number of children. There were some wealthy Jews who had paid for their own seats and the seats of others. There were

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THE KASZTNER CONTROVERSY

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a number of nurses and teachers, chosen to help build the new Jewish state in Palestine after the war. Kasztner's wife was on the train (but not Kasztner himself), some of her family, some acquaintances from Cluj.

One of the rescued was my cousin Elisabeth. Like the other passengers, she then went on to Switzerland, where according to records of the World Zionist Congress she was a refugee for the next four years. She then made her way back to Subotica. Her brother had died, but her husband also made it back. The Yugoslavian government returned a battery factory first started by Andrija, but then confiscated it. Elisabeth and Pal went on to Budapest where they lived the rest of their lives.

In the meantime, Kasztner's next project was to get the Nazi negotiators to agree to place 18,000 Jews, then in labor camps in Austria, "on ice", i.e., held as the next possible ransoms. At the end of the war, they were still alive.

By the end of the war, Kasztner was mostly dealing with an SS Colonel, Kurt Becher. In the last days of the war, Kasztner, with Becher, visited a number of camps to persuade the camp officials to halt the exterminations. There is really no doubt that Rudolf Kasztner saved thousands from death.

So why is he not a celebrated hero?

KASZTNER ON TRIAL



From early days after the war, Kasztner's reputation was tarnished.

After the war, he and his family immigrated to Israel, where he became a member of the Socialist party and held a government office.

But, in 1952, Malchiel Gruenwald, an ultra right winger, published a pamphlet accusing Kasztner of a host of charges, essentially that Kasztner had hidden the truth about the death camps while saving his own family and friends. As Kasztner was a member of the ruling party, a libel action was brought against Gruenwald.

The trial had significant political overtones, as it helped ultimately to force his political party out of office.

At the end of the trial the Judge's verdict was that Kasztner had "sold his soul to the devil."

After the trial, Kasztner left office and became a recluse. His case was appealed, but on March 3, 1957, he was shot dead in front of his residence in Tel Aviv. Shortly afterward, the Israeli Supreme Court mostly reversed the judgment against him.

LOOKING BACK - THE MORAL DILEMMA

The early damnation continued. In the United States, famous playwright Ben Hecht wrote a thinly veiled version of the trial called *Perfidy*.

Yad Vashem does not have an exhibit about Kasztner, although in 2007, Yad Vashem accepted the Kasztner Archives in a ceremony with Kasztner family members and train survivors. I personally visited the Holocaust Museum in Budapest where there is a small exhibit. Its basic point is that he is a morally questionable figure.

Is this ambivalence fair? Let us consider the main charges against him.

■ He knew about the death camps and kept silent. The key charge is made by Rudolf Vrba, who as a teenager escaped with another teenager from Auschwitz in late April, 1944. They made it back to their home country of Slovakia where a 32 page report was made of the details of the camp. A version certainly did reach Kasztner at the time he was negotiating the Blood for Goods deal. He did not make a public campaign out of it, although he passed it along to others. Others, including the Jewish Council in Budapest, also knew of the report. The report reached Britain and the United States by mid-June and at that point it became known internationally. It eventually led to demands on the puppet government of Hungary to stop the death trains, which occurred in July. The result is that last remaining Jews in Budapest survived. Vrba for years insisted that, had Kasztner made the report public, there would have been uprisings, and Jews would have refused to board the death trains. Is he right? I suspect not, and neither do a number of scholars. That the Nazis were engaged in extermination of the Jews of Europe was well known at that point, but there seems to be have

been a fair degree of denial in Hungary that what had happened elsewhere could happen to them. Kasztner in fact did warn individuals to escape if they could. Most of the Jews left were weaponless women, the elderly, and young children. Kasztner had to believe that his tactics of negotiation were the only realistic chance to save many people.

■ Kasztner loaded the train with his friends and family. There is a lot of contradictory information about how the train riders were selected, and certainly some of the passengers were Kasztner's own family. I suspect if I were loading a life boat I would put my own family on board as well. But, after that, the range of people was so diverse, it is clear that many people were involved in the selection of who would ride the train.

■ He did not rescue the Jewish heroine Hanna Szenes. It is true that Kasztner did not make a serious attempt to save her. A Hungarian Jew, she immigrated to Palestine in the 1930s. During the war, she enlisted in the British Army and was airdropped into Yugoslavia with two comrades and a radio transmitter. Upon entering Hungary, she was immediately captured, held prisoner, tortured, and executed. Kasztner was trying to save so many lives, how could he spend what little capital he had on a British agent, who knew the risks she was taking, and presumably would have preferred that her life be sacrificed for the many?

■ He wrote an affidavit in support of SS Col Kurt Becher. Why would he write an affidavit in support of a Nazi? Is it possible because it was the truth, that Becher, very certainly no angel, had indeed helped him to save Jews? There is also a possibility that it was done with the concurrence of the Jewish Agency in Palestine as they were trying to retrieve some of the ransom money.

At Temple Isaiah in Hollywood, a mock trial was held in May 2011. The various performers learned their characters' backgrounds to the best of their abilities. Afterward, the audience was asked to vote on Kasztner's guilt. The vast majority voted that he was innocent, that he was not a traitor to the Jewish people.

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PRIVATE KALTMAN

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New York State Adjutant General's Office — New York State maintains an index card file on every state resident inducted into the armed forces from 1917 through 1919 (www.archives.nysed.gov/a/research/res_topics_mi_wwi_military.shtml#b0808). In addition to demographic information, these records indicate: the organizations served in,

Samuel died. However, the history of the Division indicates that the 327th Infantry was in the vicinity of the French village of Cornay on the date of his death.

Burial Case Files — The Burial Case Files are found in Record Group 92 of the Office of the Quartermaster General; they are housed in The National Archives at College Park (Archives II), Maryland.

Burial Case files are available for all members of the United States armed forces from 1915 through 1939. Each soldier/sailor has his own folder; folders vary in size depending on the quantity of correspondence with the families. The files are arranged alphabetically and are in boxes based on the first three letters of the surname. Staff and volunteers at the facility are helpful in locating records and filling out the

machine gun fire on October 8, 1918, and that he had been buried in the field near Chatel-Chehery, a small village very near Cornay.

On January 28, 1920, Louis wrote to the Grave Registration Service (GRS) in Washington, D.C. and expressed his frustration, that after filing several applications, he had not received any replies. Louis also indicated that he has reserved a burial plot for Samuel, presumably in the Baron de Hirsch Cemetery on Staten Island.

GRS Form 8-WA-0 (page 7) dated March 15, 1921 contains three pieces of new information. The date of death had been officially changed to the date indicated by Captain Collins, October 8, 1918.

Samuel was killed in an orchard at the foot of a hill "200 yds. S. of road N.W. Verdun..." Samuel and his unit were probably attempting to storm a hill and were met with withering machine gun fire. Finally, the document indicates another, previously unknown brother, Max, at the same home address. Max is listed as the beneficiary of Samuel's insurance policy.

On May 16, 1921, Louis received a letter from the War Department GRS in which he is asked if Samuel is survived by a father or a mother and, if not, would he "...desire the body [be] left in France in a permanent American Cemetery, returned to the United States and shipped to you at Government expense or interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia." A handwritten note at the bottom of the letter indicated that the body was to be shipped to Louis at 60 Avenue B in Manhattan.

In response, Louis wrote to the War Department June 13, 1921, that Samuel is survived by his parents Jacob and Lena (previously unknown) who reside in Samokhvalovich.

On June 1, 1921, Samuel's body was disinterred. Physical examination revealed that Samuel was 5 feet 8.5 inches in height, not 5 feet 5 inches indicated on his draft card.

Finally on Saturday, July 30, 1921, two and one-half years after Louis Kaltman's initial letter, Private Kaltman's body

request forms. Samuel's file contains the original letters from his family and responses from War Department; information about his death, burial and reburial in France; physical evidence describing wounds and dental records; and correspondence relating to the repatriation of Samuel's remains to the United States.

On February 20, 1919, Louis Kaltman, now identified as Samuel's brother, wrote to the Quartermaster General in Washington, D.C., requesting information on the circumstances of Samuel's death and the possibility of "bringing the body home." One year later to the day, Louis sent a letter to the American Graves Registration Service (GRS) in Tours, France, requesting information on Samuel's death. Internal records indicate that Samuel was missing on October 8, 1918, but that his date of death was listed as October 22 and that he was buried three days later. The records confirm that he was buried near the commune of Cornay, Ardennes, where he fell. Another form indicates that Samuel was subsequently disinterred and reburied in the Argonne American Cemetery at Romagne-sous-Montfaucon. The form also contains the following note: "Burial good, buried in uniform, gas mask, helmet, and covered with overcoat, body in fair condition."

In his undated letter to Louis, Captain Wilbur M. Collins, Co.I. 327th Infantry, wrote confirming that Samuel died of

with dates of assignments, transfers, and overseas service; wounds or other injuries received in action; the date of separation/discharge; and percent of disability at discharge.

Samuel's file card indicates that he was inducted into the U.S. Army on October 9, 1917 as a Private and served with the 20 Company 152nd Dep. Brigade until October 29th. Samuel was transferred to the Supply Company of the 327th Infantry and served until December 7th. For the remainder of his military career, Samuel served in Company 1 of the 327th Infantry.

On April 29, 1918, Samuel was shipped overseas to France. Less than two months after sailing to the battlefield, Samuel was promoted to Private First Class on June 19, 1918. The last entry on the Adjutant General's index card is October 8, 1918, the official date of Samuel's death in the Argonne battle.

From Divisional histories found on the Internet, I learned that the 327th Infantry was a component of the 82nd Division. The Division was appropriately named the "All American Division" because its soldiers came from every state in the nation. The 327th Infantry saw major action in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the decisive campaign of World War I which lasted for 42 days of almost continuous fighting and involved 500,000 men. The information at hand does not indicate the specifics of where or how

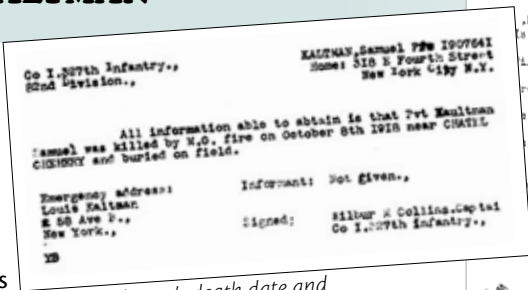


Copy of Private Kaltman's file card from the New York State Adjutant General's Office.

PRIVATE KALTMAN

continued from page 6

was delivered to an undertaker on Manhattan's Lower East Side. Sergeant Rudolph Horn of the 28th Infantry accompanied the body from Hoboken's Pier #2 and attested to the transfer of the body.



Kaltman's death date and GRS Form 8-WA-0 Record

One Final Insight — Information from the Burial Case File provides a possible insight into the travel plans of Jacob and Lena. The manifest of the SS Lapland, which docked in New York on June 10, 1922, shows a Jankiel (Jacob) and Masa (or Maha, Lena?) as passengers whose names are crossed out. The strike through usually indicates the passenger did not board the ship. I assume that they did not sail because the unveiling of the headstone would not have occurred until after a year of burial. The following month on July 31, 1922, Jankiel and Maha disembarked from the SS Finland in New York, after having sailed from Antwerp, Belgium.

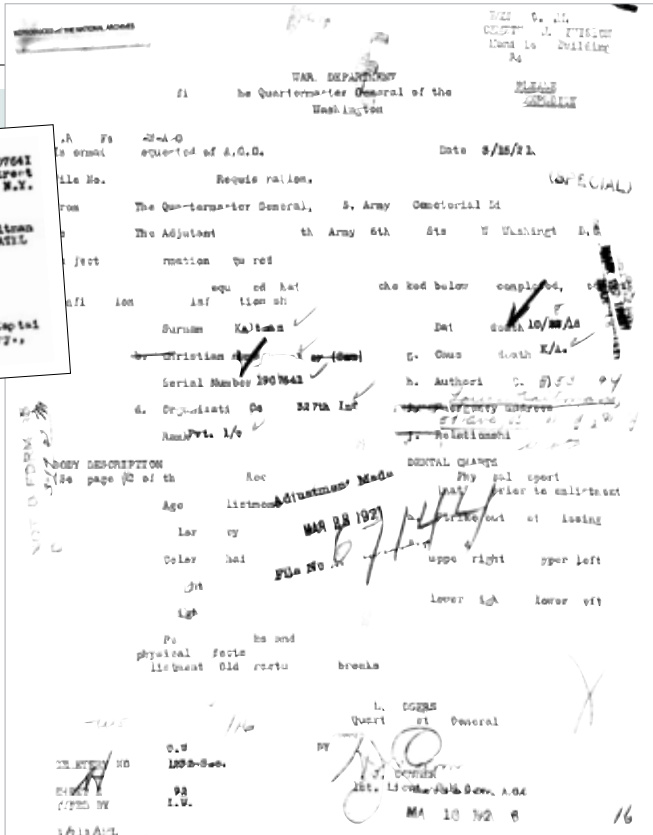
Conclusion — Samuel Kaltman died one year to the day after being inducted into the army and one month almost to the day that the war officially ended. He died on the continent that he escaped from eight years previously without leaving direct heirs. Without the card files from the New York State Adjutant General's

Office, I would not have known about the details of Samuel's service in World War I. Divisional histories placed the 327th Infantry – Samuel's unit – against the background of the war in October 1918 and a specific location for his death. The Soldiers of the Great War offered a photograph of Samuel which, even today,

remains the only image of my relative. Finally, the Burial Case Files provided information previously unknown: details on Samuel's death, the names of his parents and siblings, a correction on his physical appearance, and a likely explanation for his parents travel plans to the United States.

With these sources, I was able to "save" Private Samuel Kaltman from obscurity.

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THE KASZTNER CONTROVERSY

A number of books and other media have come out in recent years exonerating Kasztner. The first was probably the Kasztner Memorial at KasztnerMemorial.com created by Egon Mayer, a university professor who was born just after his mother, a train passenger, arrived in Switzerland. Other references are:

Bauer, Yehuda, "Jews for Sale?" Nazi- Jewish Negotiations 1933-1945, Yale Press, 1994; Bauer is a noted Israeli Holocaust scholar.

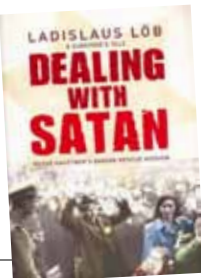
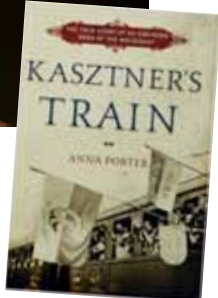
Porter, Anna, "Kasztner's Train: The True Story of an Unknown Hero," Walker and Company, 2007; was written by a non-Jew, a Canadian of Hungarian origins who had in Hungary never heard of Kasztner.

Lob, Ladislaus, "Dealing with Satan," Rezsó Kasztner's Daring Rescue of Hungarian Jews, Jonathan Cape, 2008; one of the train survivors and also a University professor.

"Killing Kasztner" a 2008 documentary by Gaylen Ross. The website for the film is at www.killingkasztner.com

The Rudolph Kasztner Transports are part of the JewishGen Holocaust database.

For more information on Elisabeth Allein see my article "Tracing My Hidden Family Heritage in Hungary and Serbia" by Erica Hahn, American Ancestors vol 12, no.1 (winter 2011): pp33-36,44 on Hungarian Jewish Roots, a genealogical website (the website of Andras Koltai) at www.jewishroots.hu; also see www.AmericanAncestors.org;



ROCKS, READINGS, AND RUBBINGS

by Cynthia Spikell

Getting the Most From your Cemetery Research



Cynthia Turk is a member of the Lake County Genealogical Society, the Computer Aided Genealogy Group - Cleveland Area, the Ohio Genealogical Society, the Columbiana County Genealogical Society, and the East Cuyahoga County Genealogical Society. She has also served as Chairman of the Lake County Cemetery Inscriptions Project.

At the August 2011 meeting of the JGS of Cleveland, Cynthia presented ideas and techniques for doing gravestone rubbings with chalk or crayon. She said that taking a photograph with a digital camera is much easier and may be preferable, but there are times when conditions are not good for photography.

She has plenty of experience in viewing gravestones and doing rubbings because she headed the Lake County Genealogical Society's Inscription Project. Members copied the information from over 182,000 tombstones in Lake County, Ohio. After they printed out the information, they went back to the cemeteries to double-check before posting the data online.

She told us that if we cannot read the date on a stone, we might be able to tell the approximate date by identifying the type of stone used. As time passed and newer means of transportation developed to bring stone here from the east, it made more types of stone available than what was available locally.

In time order: Slate stones are from early 1600s to 1800s U.S. burials, and were not found in any of the Lake County burials in the project. From her handout, the next type was "Sandstone - also old, found locally, easily carved so can be very ornate, wears well or very poorly. Generally found as very large markers, not so many for smaller markers later. Surface is fragile, and once eroded, will completely erode. Pollution may help preserve.

- ◀ Limestone - can be found locally. Usually light gray with fossils visible in it. Weathers leaving fossils.
- ◀ Marble - generally shipped from New Hampshire or Vermont. It was popular in the early 1840s, when shipping costs became more reasonable. It can be carved, but because it wears easily, it lost favor. The surface tends to erode and the surface is called 'sugar.'
- ◀ Gray Marble is darker in color than limestone, and can also 'sugar.'
- ◀ Granite stones were simply carved beginning in the 1890s, and later were more ornately carved. They could be polished or unpolished surfaces." Stones could be produced with either "intaglio" (incised) letters or "relief" (raised) letters. Modern laser carving can produce photographic-type images and scenes. (We have seen this on modern Russian Jewish gravestones.) Granite can come in many colors and 'textures.'
- ◀ Concrete was often used for inexpensive markers, but it does not hold up well.
- ◀ Zinc or "white bronze" monuments were made by the Monumental Bronze Co., Bridgeport, Connecticut, from 1874 to 1914.
- ◀ Old bronze markers that were not coated turned green. Some cemeteries now require a bronze marker set flush to the ground for ease of lawn maintenance.
- ◀ Rubbings - Do not do on slate, old marble, or any stone that looks fragile. Balance your pressure to not break stone off. Best not to use crayon on marble unless smooth. Do not tape to the stone itself.
- ◀ Newsprint is available at art supply stores or in rolls at newspaper offices. Flat crayon, charcoal, chalk or pastel work. Art fixative spray or hair spray will set the image. This paper does degrade.
- ◀ Pressure sensitive paper is very expensive, but available. Works best on granite or smooth stones. This is a temporary paper.
- ◀ If a stone is rough or badly eroded, foil (not heavy duty) and a tennis ball or heel of the hand will give an impression.

Cynthia gave several techniques for taking rubbings. She suggested using a tennis ball to run in one direction on pressure-sensitive paper. This paper is what gravestone companies use to take impressions of stones that are to have a date added after the stone has already been set into the ground. It is available at monument companies.

When using thin aluminum foil, wrap the foil around the stone and tape it to itself in the back. Use a tennis ball or heel of the hand to rub on one direction (that minimizes tearing of the foil). When done, you might need to move the foil around in light to read the whole inscription.

Newsprint can be used to take impressions using crayons or chalk. Sidewalk chalk or big crayons work best. The disadvantage of newsprint is that the paper does not have a long life because of the acids and lignins in it. After a chalk rubbing has been made, use art fixative available from art supply stores, or hairspray to fix the image.

"Photos - best method of recording a stone. Digital can be enhanced for better reading of the inscription. The lighting does make a difference. A large mirror works well - sending light across surface of stone, leaving the lettering in the shade enhances nicely. If cleaning is necessary, use a natural bristle brush and plain water. Spray bottle of water sometimes will bring print out."

Cynthia recommended a resource: Strangstad, Lynnette. A Graveyard Preservation Primer. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 1995. August 2011 meeting of the JGS of Cleveland Reprinted with permission from The KOL, Jewish Genealogy Society of Cleveland.



IN MEMORIAM *Steven Siegel*

Steven W. Siegel died early Saturday morning, 21 January 2012, at Mount Sinai Hospital in Manhattan. He would have been 66 on Feb. 23.

Steve was a dear friend and mentor to countless Jewish genealogists. A founding member of the Jewish Genealogical Society, Inc. (NY) and an original member of the JGS Executive Council, he served as JGS president from 1985 to 1989 and again in 2011. He was the only founding member of the JGS who served on the JGS Executive Board from its inception in 1977 to now. He served on the Center for Jewish History's Genealogy Task Force, which helped establish the Center's Genealogy Institute.

Steve was also active in the wider genealogical and archival communities. A professional archivist and librarian, he worked for many years as library director at the 92nd Street YM-YWHA in Manhattan. He was past president of the Archivists Round Table of Metropolitan New York and initiated New York's annual Family History Fair, an event that he chaired for 16 years. Steve was the 2004 recipient of the Archival Achievement award in recognition of his management of the Fair for so many years.

A proficient writer and editor, Steve was co-founder and co-editor of "Toledot: The Journal of Jewish Genealogy," from 1977 to 1983, and served as managing editor and acting editor of JGS's newsletter, *Dorot*. He also compiled *Archival Resources*, Volume I of Jewish Immigrants of the Nazi Period in the USA (Saur, 1978) and, with Zachary Baker, "A Bibliography of Eastern European Memorial (Yizkor) Books" (1992).

Steve was president of the Jewish Historical Society of New York, a director of the Jewish Book Council, and a member of Association of Professional Genealogists. A proud Cornell alumnus, he served on the Board of Trustees of Cornell University Hillel and on the Cornell University Council. He recently received the Frank H.T. Rhodes Exemplary Alumni Service Award for 2011.

Steve was a native of New Jersey — he was born in Weehawken, NJ and grew up in Teaneck — but he lived on Manhattan's upper East Side for many years. Beloved son of Eleanor Simon Siegel and the late Morris Siegel. He is also survived by his brother, Jerry Siegel; sister, Connie Siegel Dennis and nieces Jessica and Katelyn Dennis. Steve's life partner for 29 years, Rob Selden, died in 2008.

Contributions in his memory can be sent to Cornell University Hillel Foundation, G-34 Anabel Taylor Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853 (<http://cornell.hillel.org/home.aspx>). Please direct condolences in care of Steve's mother, Mrs. Eleanor Siegel, 9511 Weldon Circle – Apt 302, Tamarac, Florida 33321.

May his memory be as a blessing.

Roni Seibel Liebowitz
President, JGS, Inc. (NY)
President@JGSNY.org

Cemetery Research EXPLANATIONS OF CYNTHIA'S CEMETERY TOOLKIT:

continued from page 8

- Compass – or if you are tech-wise, a GPS (to record the grave location) ■ Trowel for stubborn dirt removal
 - Grass clippers ■ Whisk broom to gently clean dirt from stones ■ Notepad and pen/pencil ■ A misting bottle with water in it – spritzing a stone with plain water might make it easier to read ■ Scrub brush – just use it with water to clean stones gently, but do not use on bronze markers
- For making the rubbings* ■ Sidewalk, lumbermen's chalk or pastels ■ Crayola or square crayons (from an art store)
 - Paper ■ Foil ■ Tape – not too sticky (painter's blue tape sticks but can be removed without leaving residue)
- For photographing* ■ Digital camera ■ Mirror – to focus light on stone if photographing or trying to read ■ Umbrella – not just to protect you, but to put stone in shade to make incised letters stand out, or to block sun on one side and use mirror to focus light on the stone
- For your personal use* ■ Something to drink and a snack
 - Toilet paper ■ Washcloth ■ Kleenex ■ Plastic baggies
 - Sunscreen ■ Bug spray

Important:

If you have called ahead or used an online listing, bring the grave location with you. Do not forget your cell phone, just in case.

Besides gravestone information there are records created as a result of a death. Check for an estate file in the county Probate Court. The cemetery should have a burial record, with varying amounts of information depending on the cemetery and the time period. The cemetery might have a record of who paid for the grave or for the perpetual care. A family might have purchased a "plot" – a space for multiple graves – and the cemetery might have a listing of all graves in the plot. Check gravestones around your relative(s) to see if there are any more relatives.

City and township cemetery burials are public records in Ohio, but private or synagogue cemetery burials are not public records.

ZERSTÖRTE LEBEN KANN MAN NICHT ERSETZEN

Destroyed Lives Cannot Be Resuscitated

Article and translation provided
courtesy of JGSI member Walter Reed

Article published November 20, 2011 in The Mainpost (southern German daily newspaper)



Four so-called Stolpersteine (Stumbling Stones) recall in front of the home at No. 9 am Mühlberg in Mainstockheim the couple Rika and Siegfried as well as their sons Kurt and Herbert Rindsberg. They are the first Stolpersteine in Mainstockheim.

The Jewish family Rindsberg was brought

to Kitzingen by the Nazis on March 23, 1942 and deported from there to the Concentration Camp Izbica (Poland). Since then they are presumed dead. The stones were placed upon a request of the development association of the Old Synagogue of Kitzingen (a non-Jewish local commemoration organization) and funded in part by contributions from Karl Niedermeier and Renta and Aloys Mayr of Kitzingen. The stones were installed by the originator of the Stolperstein Project, the artist Gunter Demnig of Cologne (*Note: he is shown in the photo installing the stones; 30,000 others have already been installed in Germany and nearby countries since the year 2000*).

Formerly Chairman of the First Football Club, Siegfried Rindsberg was a wine merchant and co-founder and chief official of the 1. F.C. Mainstockheim (the village's adult soccer club). Already during the Pogromnight (usually now identified as Crystal Night, Nov. 9, 1938) he and his son Werner were put in jail. The son was dismissed after three days but the father was carted off to Dachau for several weeks' detention. The elderly mother of Siegfried Rindsberg died shortly after the deportation of her family in a retirement home in Würzburg. Werner Rindsberg was the only family member to survive the Nazi terror. Today he resides under the name Walter Reed in the city of Wilmette in Illinois USA. He survived only because his father sent him away to go to school in Belgium. After the war began he was

able to escape (from Belgium) to southern France with some 100 other children, a group which became known as the "Children of La Hille" who survived the war in precarious fashion. Reed still maintains close connections with people in Kitzingen and Mainstockheim and returns regularly to Germany and tells his history to students in German schools.

In a letter read by Günter Voit, whose father (actually grandfather) worked as cellarmaster for Rindsberg, Reed is sending his appreciation to Mainstockheim. Reed stated that his father was an honorable local employer and a well-liked fellow citizen, his brothers Herbert and Kurt decent young boys whose lives were extinguished all too early and that his mother was highly regarded as a respected homemaker.

What was inflicted upon them and upon millions of other innocent victims can never be reversed. "Destroyed lives cannot be resuscitated," Reed wrote in his message. The placement of these Stolpersteine is the only doable act today to redress the injustice committed in the past. For that he and his family wish to express to the community of Mainstockheim their sincere gratitude and admiration.

Mayor Karl Dieter Fuchs thanked the Nuss family, who bought the home at No. 9 two years ago and who agreed immediately to placement of the Stolpersteine in front of their property. The citizens of Mainstockheim would, through this placement, not only honor the former fellow citizens, but also through the former local synagogue, which, after renovation, now serves as a Catholic church. A prayer was offered by Catholic Deacon Lorenz Kleinschnitz and by Renate Klein, representative of the board of the Protestant church community.

Artist Gunter Demnig also placed Stolpersteine in the villages of Kleinlangheim and Mainbernheim. (*Note: villages of the region whose Jewish citizens also were deported and murdered*).



RESOURCE ROUNDUP

Some useful genealogy Web sites and resource books.

Have you found a resource that may be of interest to others? E-mail: morashaeditor@jgsi.org

☛ Four Easy Tips for Preserving Your Digital Photographs from The Library of Congress <http://blogs.loc.gov/digitalpreservation/2011/10/four-easy-tips-for-preserving-your-digital-photographs/>

☛ 1939 names and addresses of thousands of Jews who sought refuge in Shanghai. <http://genealogyindexer.org/forum/viewtopic.php?t=555>

☛ Jewish rabbis have served as Chaplains in the US military for decades. On October 24, 2010 a monument was

dedicated at Arlington National Cemetery commemorating the 14 Jewish chaplains killed on active duty in America's armed forces. To read more about the memorial and the 14 Jewish chaplains go to <http://forward.com/articles/144660/>

☛ Incredible photos by Jono David from 85 countries - "Documenting the Jewish World one photo at a time." www.jewishphotolibrary.com/

☛ The 1940 Census will be made available for public inspection beginning Monday,

April 2, 2012. Information about what will be available is at www.1940census.net/ and www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/

☛ The new Israel Genealogy Research Association (IGRA) hosts videos, webinars, articles on genealogy, research guides, a calendar of events and more. The website is in English but "multi-lingual" with a translation option into several additional languages. Register (free) in order to receive increased access. www.genealogy.org.il

TV *Who Do You Think You Are?* — returned for its third season on Friday, February 3 at 7 p.m. CST on NBC. Some of the celebrities that will be featured this season are Jerome Bettis, Paula Deen, Helen Hunt, Rashida Jones, Rob Lowe, Reba McEntire and Jason Sudeikis.

Finding Your Roots — Premiering Sunday, March 25 (check the time) on PBS, the 10-part series explores the family trees of Kevin Bacon, Kyra Sedgwick, Robert Downey, Jr., Branford Marsalis, John Legend, Martha Stewart, Barbara Walters, Rick Warren, and others.

THERE IS LIFE BEYOND JEWISH GEN! FINDING AND BUYING MY/YOUR FAMILY'S HISTORY, MEMORABILIA, AND HEIRLOOMS ON EBAY



JGSI October 2011 meeting; Program chair Abby Schmelling reminded the group of the December 2011 deadline for claims to private property lost during the Nazi occupation in Europe via HEART (the Holocaust Era Asset Restitution Taskforce). More information can be found on their website (www.heartwebsite.org/).

Our speaker was JGSI member Norman Sandfield, who discussed how to find and purchase family history, memorabilia and heirlooms on eBay. Possible items of interest include books, newspapers, high school and college yearbooks, and much more. Individuals can register on the site and set up searches with automatic email notification so that if any item of interest becomes available, they won't miss the opportunity to bid on it.

Norman recommended using good Boolean search techniques and exclusions to narrow down the number of hits you may receive when setting up your searches. Questions from the audience included how do people find the items they sell online (they often buy from second-hand dealers or resellers, or find things when families clear out attics or basements) and a discussion of the merits of eBay vs. Craig's List for finding family memorabilia.

Norman also provided informative handouts with highlights of his presentation and other useful websites (Esnipe.com for automatic bidding and PayPal.com to facilitate payment of purchases). Other good websites mentioned were Newspaperarchive.com (membership required) and Amazon.com's "Search Inside" feature which allows users to search inside books for relevant information before purchasing.

THE MUSICAL 'CHICAGO' AND ALL THAT GENEALOGICAL JAZZ

JGSI November 2011 meeting. Announcements included: *Walter Reed reported on the placement of commemorative stepping stones that were installed in his hometown in Germany to memorialize family members lost in the Holocaust (page 10).*

Debbie Kroopkin, reminded the group again about the December, 2011 deadline for claims to private property lost during the Nazi occupation in Europe via HEART (the Holocaust Era Asset Restitution Taskforce) and the usefulness of their website to discover full family names.

Alvin Holtzman, mentioned the Family Tree DNA sale running through the end of the year, completed local cemetery projects and the continued need for volunteers to help with other cemetery projects.

JGSI President Mike Karsen presented "The Musical 'Chicago' and All That Genealogical Jazz," complete with musical



accompaniment featuring tunes from the Broadway show. Mike showed the group how he used various genealogical techniques to discover the real life events, background and what became of

Beulah Annan and Belva Gaertner, the inspirations for the fictional characters Roxie and Velma in the musical 'Chicago'. Mike reminded the group that sources such as Wikipedia are not always 100% correct, but can provide useful clues and point the way to more credible sources. He also stressed the importance of reaching out and speaking to people you discover while doing research. His handout provided a timeline of events in their lives and a list of sources he found useful in his quest to uncover the real story behind the fictional characters.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANCESTRY.COM FAMILY OF GENEALOGICAL WEBSITES

JGSI January 2012 meeting. Skip Bieber's talk, "Introduction to the Ancestry.com family of Genealogical Websites," gave a concise overview of 8 of the 9 sites that the company owns (Ancestry.com, FamilyTreeMaker.com, RootsWeb.com, MyCanvas.com, MyFamily.com, mundia.com, ProGenealogists.com and dna.Ancestry.com). The company also recently purchased Footnote.com, which offers military-related records, and renamed it Fold3.com.



Skip noted that Rootsweb.com, which is their free, community-based site, has many friendly and helpful members, who are active in the Random Acts of Kindness initiative; however, there are many "hooks" which try to lead you to for-fee sites.

MyCanvas.com is a publishing site where you can create a variety of items using your genealogy images and information. 0.1458 in At MyFamily.com, you can create and administer your own Facebook-type website for \$30 a year.

ProGenealogists.com offers the services of professional genealogists, but appears to start at a minimum charge of \$1,900 for 20 hours; however the site offers a multitude of links to other useful sites - some free, some for-fee, and some for subscription. The pages there are quite dynamic and change often.

Mundia.com enables users to create family tress, connect with others, and translates information into other languages - basic membership is free of charge. Trees and controls are the same as in Ancestry.com, as are the "leaf hints," but according to Skip, search results are often much better than on Ancestry.

FamilyTreeMaker.com supports users of the software package. When posting your own family tree, Skip reminded the audience to be creative when naming your tree to make it easier for people researching the same name to find you.

Ancestry.com's Learning Center offers a wide variety of tools to help you become a better genealogist, and Skip encouraged us to take the time to investigate what they had to offer there. A pdf of Skip's presentation will be available on JGSI's website www.jewishgen.org/jgsi/.



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Other Group Events

MARCH

- 3 March 2012 – Chicago
Breaking Down a Brick Wall: How I found Marriage Record of my Irish Great-Great Grandparents - Nancy R. Thomas
Chicago Genealogical Society
www.chicagogenealogy.org/calendar.html
- 10 March 2012 – Northbrook
Using Family Search Web Site for Genealogical Research - Maureen Brady
North Suburban Genealogical Society
<http://nsgsil.org/>
- 13 March 2012 – Schaumburg
Break Out Groups/Ethnic Research Groups/Beginner's Groups
Schaumburg Library/Tony Kierna
<http://genealogywithtony.wordpress.com/>
- 17 March 2012 – Schaumburg
What's New in Technology - Ed Rosenthal
Computer Assisted Genealogy Group of Northern Illinois
www.caggni.org/
- 21 March 2012 – Wheaton
Breaking Down a Brick Wall: Case Study in Unlocking My Irish Ancestry - Nancy R. Thomas
DuPage County Genealogical Society
www.dcgsg.org/

APRIL

- 7 April 2012 – Arlington Hgts
Searching for Great-Grandpa – Find Your Union Soldier - Jerry Allen
Northwest Suburban Council of Genealogists
www.nwscg.com/meetings.html
- 10 April 2012 – Schaumburg
Making Sense of the English Census - Paul Milner
Schaumburg Library/Tony Kierna
<http://genealogywithtony.wordpress.com/>
- 18 April 2012 – Wheaton
Finding and Using Sanborn Maps - Jeffrey Bockman
DuPage County Genealogical Society
www.dcgsg.org/
- 21 April 2012 – Arlington Hgts
Setting Up Your Family History Website - Panel Discussion
Computer Assisted Genealogy Group of Northern Illinois
www.caggni.org/
- 26 April 2012 – Geneva
A Tale of Two Genealogy Vacations - Jeff Bockman
Kane County Genealogical Society
www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ilkcgs/meeting.html

MAY

- 5 May 2012 – Chicago
Speed Dating for Genealogists
Chicago Genealogical Society
www.chicagogenealogy.org/calendar.html
- 8 May 2012 – Schaumburg
Military Service Records - Kathryn Barrett
Schaumburg Library/Tony Kierna
<http://genealogywithtony.wordpress.com/>
- 16 May 2012 – Wheaton
From Land Records to Google Earth: Mapping Your Family's Place - Jane Haldeman
DuPage County Genealogical Society
www.dcgsg.org/
- 2 June 2012 – Chicago
Miracles, Mysteries & Mayhem: Online Family Trees - Jeanne Larzalere Bloom
Chicago Genealogical Society
www.chicagogenealogy.org/calendar.html

JGSI Sunday Meetings

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

- *SUNDAY, MARCH 25 -**
Marty Fishcher presents a genealogical study: *"The Most Famous Man in America you Never Heard Of"*
- SUNDAY, APRIL 29 -**
1940 Census
"The 1940 census and Online Finding Aids." Two Lectures presented by Dr. Joel Weintraub, emeritus Biology Professor at California State University, Fullerton.
- SUNDAY, MAY 20 -**
Note: Meeting at Anshe Emet Synagogue - 3751 North Broadway - Chicago
Mike Karsen presents *"A Chicago Story of Sex, Murder and Genealogy"*
- SUNDAY, JUNE 24 -**
Special Showing, "Prisoner of Her Past"

Check our website additional information
www.jewishgen.org/jgsgi

***REGULAR JGSI SUNDAY MEETINGS:**

- Temple Beth Israel
3601 W. Dempster Street - Skokie.
The temple will open at 12:30 p.m. to accommodate members who would like to use our library materials, need help with genealogical internet Web sites, or have genealogical related questions.
Programs begin at 2:00 p.m. The Library will reopen after the programs until 4:00 p.m.

MEMBERSHIP Welcome

NEW MEMBERS: Emily Chardell • Willa Lieberman
PATRON MEMBERS: Marilyn Eager • Jewel Fishkin