

VENTURING INTO OUR PAST

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE JEWISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE
CONEJO VALLEY AND VENTURA COUNTY



JGSCV

October 2017

Volume 13 Issue 1

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

It is difficult to write this letter as we focus on the unprecedented devastation in Florida, Houston and the Caribbean in the past several weeks. Many in Florida are still without power, and basic supplies are not yet at the stores. I have been in touch with family and friends in Florida and Houston—thank you mobile phones. It will take months if not years to restore what once was. This is a reminder to all of us to back up our genealogy to an offsite system. If your home is destroyed, having a copy of your records and genealogy in the same place as the computer and originals does not help. Make digital copies of what you have and store them in an offsite service. While National Preservation Week has past, their website has some valuable suggestions:

<http://www.ala.org/alcts/preservationweek/howto>

Our September meeting was on the topic of *US Immigration and Naturalization*. This information is essential to anyone doing genealogical research on people who immigrated to the United States. Hal Bookbinder did an excellent, comprehensive overview of the history of immigration and naturalization in the United States. His handout is on our website: www.jgscv.org under meetings, prior, with the September 2017 date. For a summary of Hal's presentation see page 6.

Thank you to Marion Werle for facilitating the Schmoozing Corner.

Sonia Hoffman, Chairperson of the Nominations Committee, advised me that the only board



Hal Bookbinder at the September meeting

NEXT MEETING

Sunday, October 1st 1:30-3:30 PM

**Survivors' Daughter Returns to Shtetls AND
JGSCV 12th Anniversary**



Deborah Long recounts her travels to family shtetls in Poland, Hungary and northern Germany.

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Mission Statement:

JGSCV is a non-profit organization run by enthusiastic volunteers dedicated to the sharing of genealogical information, techniques and research tools with those interested in Jewish genealogy and family history. Members who include beginners and experienced genealogists share with each other.

applications the Nominations Committee received were from those whose current terms were ending. If anyone is thinking about serving on our board, you have one more chance this year and that is at our November meeting when nominations from the floor are permitted. At that meeting, the Nominations Committee slate will be presented to the members, and nominations will be closed and voting will occur at our annual meeting on December 3.

Hal Bookbinder continues with his excellent and relevant series on *Practicing Safe Computing* on page 14. This month's topic is "Tips for Detecting Phishing". After publication of this issue of *Venturing Into Our Past*, you may also find this safe computing article on our website: www.jgscv.org under "Noteworthy" where you can access the entire series in one location. The site will be updated monthly when the newsletter is posted to www.jgscv.org.

As I mentioned at the meeting, we have some books missing from both the traveling library and the permanent library. Since both of our libraries are non-circulating, the missing books from the traveling library were surely taken from a meeting. Please see page 16 for more information.

In my email to members and at the meeting, I mentioned the two unusual occurrences with our website involving Amazon and Ralphs. Both issues are now fixed thanks to our excellent webmaster, David Oseas, and you can go back to shopping at both retailers the way you did before – benefitting JGSCV. Please remember, Ralphs requires you to (re) register every September 1. Together, the two are equal to about 25% of our annual income, which is why we can provide such excellent programming year-round! Shop 'till you drop at both Amazon (by first clicking on their link on our website) and at Ralphs (after you register or re-register). Even if you are only an occasional shopper you help **OUR** society!

Our October meeting is on Sunday October 1- the day after Yom Kippur. It is our 12th anniversary! We would not be celebrating this anniversary if not for our wonderful members who keep our society going. We are also starting our 2018 membership drive at the meeting. Forms are available on page 17 of this newsletter, on our website www.jgscv.org under "About JGSCV" and will be available at our meetings. For those who renew or join now through our 3 December meeting and attend the 3 December meeting, their names will be eligible to be drawn for wonderful genealogical gifts including subscriptions from the major genealogical companies, DNA testing and more! Each of these prizes is worth much more than the cost of an annual membership subscription.

Our October 1 speaker is Deborah Long, who will talk on: *Three Guides, Four Countries: A Daughter of Holocaust Survivors Travels to Their Ancestral Villages*.

On behalf of the JGSCV Board of Directors, have a happy, healthy and safe New Year!

L'Shana Tova

Looking forward to seeing you on October 1.

Jan Meisels Allen



Origins of the U.S. Naturalization Civic Test

Most people go to the website on *U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services* to get study guides for upcoming civic tests or DACA status updates. Yet the site also has pages on genealogy research and history. Below is a link to one such page about the origins of a civics test for naturalization and why finding an early test may be impossible.

<https://www.uscis.gov/history-and-genealogy/history-and-genealogy-news/origins-naturalization-civics-test>



Discovering Good Genealogy Blogs Is an Ongoing Activity

Finding an online blog that gives new perspectives to your research is fresh air for genealogists. So, here's *Lara's Jewnealogy*, a blog that includes reports from conferences, and problem-solving hints. She also describes how a DNA test for genealogy saved her own life.

<https://larasgenealogy.blogspot.com/>

Jewish Women's Archive Online

At our last Genealogy-in-the-Round meeting, we heard from Carolyn Carradine, whose great grandmother was the opera singer, Ernestine Schumann-Heink. The famed singer is part of the *Jewish Women's Archive*, a great resource for educators and women's history buffs. There is research, posters and information on amazing Jewish women throughout American history including artists, dancers, educators, social workers and political figures.

<https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/Schumann-Heink-Ernestine>



Preparing for Poland 2018:

IAJGS International Conference in Warsaw

In anticipation of next summer's Jewish Genealogy conference, Page Three will include a bit of interesting tidbits on Warsaw, and Jewish Poland, both historical and contemporary.

The first is about **Berek Joselewicz**, famed Jew and Colonel who rose in the ranks of the Uprising against dividing Poland in 1794. Joselewicz is also remembered, with Josef Aronowicz, for approaching the leadership of the uprising with the suggestion that a Jewish fighting unit be formed. Read what happened at the links below.

http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org/article.aspx/Joselewicz_Berek (suggested reading)

<http://phw.org.pl/berek-joselewicz-zydowski-pulkownik-wojska-polskiego-1764-1809/> (Translate to English by either using Chrome as your browser or using Google translate at <https://translate.google.com/>).

Jewish Genealogical Society of the Conejo Valley and Ventura County* (JGSCV) (*and surrounding areas) JGSCV's 12 Anniversary!



The Jewish Genealogical Society of the Conejo Valley and Ventura County (JGSCV) will hold a meeting, co-sponsored with Temple Adat Elohim on Sunday, October 1, 2017 at Temple Adat Elohim 2420 E. Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, 91362 1:30-3:30pm

The Program- Three Guides, Four Countries: A Daughter of Holocaust Survivors Travels to Their Ancestral Villages

Join Deborah Long in a dynamic visual presentation as she recounts her shocking 2009 unearthing of family artifacts that compelled her to visit her ancestral villages in Poland, Hungary and northern Germany to understand her parents' Holocaust history. The narrative of this program serves to inspire those researchers up against all odds - few names, no family artifacts or photographs, and no living relatives. She will review her methodology, her trip through shtetls and concentration camps, and her surprising and joyful discovery upon returning home.

Speaker: Deborah Long has been researching her family history and searching for surviving family members for more than 50 years. Deborah is a professional educator and speaker, though typically her audiences are licensed professionals who are required to attend continuing education programs. She has written more than 20 books, including a memoir about growing up as a child of survivors titled "First Hitler, Then Your Father, and Now You" available at lulu.com. She is the founder and first president of Triangle JGS in the Triangle area of North Carolina (Chapel Hill/Durham/Raleigh).



The Jewish Genealogical Society of the Conejo Valley and Ventura County is dedicated to sharing genealogical information, techniques and research tools with anyone interested in Jewish genealogy and family history. (www.jgscv.org)

There is no charge to attend the meeting. Anyone may join JGSCV. Annual dues are \$25 for an individual and \$30 for a family. Join now for 2018—and get 15 months for the price of 12! Light refreshments will be served in honor for our 12th anniversary.

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JGSCV Updates

Remember, the Schmoozing Corner is open 30 minutes prior to each meeting. That is where a senior JGSCV member can provide individual help with your family search questions. Marion Werle (right in photo right) facilitated the Schmoozing Corner prior to the September meeting.



JGSCV is **STILL** seeking a librarian for our traveling library. The Traveling Library Librarian will be responsible for bringing the 3 out of 5 boxes (on a rotating basis) of traveling library books to each meeting from Jan's house in Agoura Hills and returning them after each meeting. This could be divided between several members. If desired and *approved*, the books may be stored at the Traveling Librarian's home. This is a very important role since many members seek out our research tools at each meeting and our Traveling Library is a valuable resource. We need a volunteer to take over so these resources may continue to be available at every meeting.

Affiliate Programs

JGSCV continues to participate with both Amazon.com as an affiliate and with Ralphs Community Program. Simply enter the Amazon site from JGSCV's home page. Start at <http://www.jgscv.org> and scroll to the bottom to click on the Amazon graphic. This takes you to the same page you always start at – except JGSCV will receive a marketing fee at no cost to you.



See "Noteworthy" on the www.jgscv.org website for instructions for Ralphs Community Contribution Program, too. AND, if you shop at Food 4 Less and use your Ralph's card, JGSCV will benefit as though you shopped at Ralph's.



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Highlights of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization

By Jan Meisels Allen

Immigration and naturalization is a subject important to genealogists—and continues to be for both historical and current relevance. On September 10, JGSCV founding member, Hal Bookbinder presented, *U.S. Immigration and Naturalization*.

One of the first things that the newly created United States of America did was to establish laws covering naturalization. These laws, however, were administered by the states with many variations. Over the years, the laws were changed. Finally, in 1906 the Federal Government took control of the entire process. The standardized documentation after 1906 has proven invaluable to genealogical researchers. Similarly, laws controlling immigration have also changed over time, generally becoming more restrictive. As immigration and naturalization documentation can provide key information in tracing one's roots, understanding how the process worked over time, including how the information was

1790- Children under 21 were automatically citizens along with their parent's naturalization.

1795- Required renunciation of foreign allegiance and titles. The stated residency requirement changed to residency after 5 years and three years after declaration. This was also the year that started the requirement for declaration process.

1798- U.S. residency requirements were reset to 14 years and 5 years after declaration

1802- U.S. residency returned to 5 years and three years for a declaration. The Clerk of the court was required to record entries of all aliens and provide a certificate of arrival.

1824- Aliens who had entered the U.S. as minors could be naturalized two years after their declaration.

1862- Expedited citizenship for Union soldiers. Similar actions for citizenship in later conflicts.

1868- 14th Amendment to the Constitution makes Blacks eligible for U.S. citizenship. Children born in the U.S. are by definition citizens, ensuring citizenship to children of former slaves. This is the basis for

“ . . . immigration and naturalization documentation can provide key information in tracing one's roots. ”

recorded and where it might be found, is essential. Hal provided a short history of immigration and naturalization laws and provided guidance in finding their ancestor's documentation.

History of Immigration and Naturalization in the United States

Hal began his overview of U.S. immigration and naturalization with a history from 1790-2017. The following is a timeline.

Before 1790- No federal laws. As laws were set by each state with no uniformity. Residency requirements were two years in the country and one year in the state.

children of those in the USA whose parents have no legal basis for residing in the USA.

1875- U.S. Supreme Court declared regulation of immigration a federal responsibility.

1882- Chinese Exclusion Act was extended to 1924. All Asians were excluded from citizenship.

1891- The federal government took over naturalization from the states.

1895- The Bureau of Immigration was created.

1898- U.S. Supreme Court ruled children born in the United States are automatically U.S. citizens even if parents are not U.S. citizens.

1903- Immigration was transferred from the Bureau of Immigration to the Commerce and Labor Department.

1906- Naturalization Act of 1906 required standardization of naturalization forms and required state and local courts to give up their naturalization jurisdiction to federal courts.

1913- Department of Commerce and Labor was divided into separate cabinet departments and Bureau of Immigration and Bureau of Naturalization split into two separate bureaus within the new Department of Labor.

pre 1924- indigenous people became citizens if they gave up their tribal affiliations

1924- U.S. Border Patrol folded into Justice Department from Labor Department.

1933- Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) created refolding immigration and naturalization within one agency within Department of Labor.

1940- INS moved to Department of Justice due to concerns of national security with threat of war in Europe which reshaped INS mission.

1948- Supreme Court decision granting full citizenship to indigenous people. Arizona and New Mexico fought this in courts which is why it landed before the U.S. Supreme Court.

1952- All racial limitations to citizenship were excluded.

2003- Creation of Department of Homeland Security moved Immigration and Naturalization to that Department. Immigration and naturalization placed now under United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) which includes immigration and customs enforcement and customs and border protection.

For more on the history of immigration in the United States see the USCIS website for "early American Immigration Policies" at: <http://tinyurl.com/zmxualo>

As territories joined the United States as states, their population became U.S. citizens but did not require paper work. Alaskans became citizens only after a specific date. For more information, see the USCIS website for Origins of the Naturalization Service history: <http://tinyurl.com/ybtq2zn2>

While 50 percent of all immigrants came through Ellis Island (1892-1954) there were ports of entry other than Ellis Island in New York City and Castle Garden

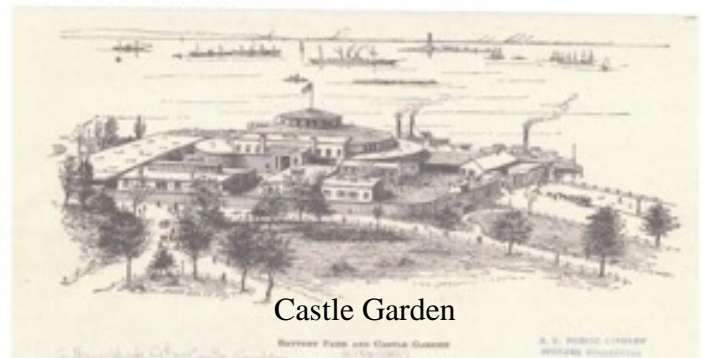
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from 1820-1892 including Baltimore, Boston, Galveston, Miami, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Seattle, and San Francisco. There were also ports in of entry in Honolulu (Hawaii), Alaska and smaller ports such as Portland OR and Maine. Additionally, there were the border crossings from Canada into the United States.

Ships manifests are available for the various ports of entry to the United States on genealogical websites such as Ancestry, MyHeritage and FamilySearch. Even if you don't have a subscription to the paid services, they can be accessed at local Family History Centers or in many of the local libraries which have subscriptions to Ancestry: Thousand Oaks Library, City of Camarillo Library, Simi Valley Library, Ventura County Library system, and Los Angeles Public Library (see www.igscv.org under resources, libraries for detailed information).

Caution on What Documents Show

Hal also demonstrated examples of errors on census records. Using his grandparents as examples he showed where in the 1900 census it listed his grandfather as "NA" meaning naturalized. However in the 1920 census it showed "PA" meaning he had filed either first or final papers, but not yet naturalized. Another example showed Hal's grandmother, Sarah



born in New York in the 1900 census, but she actually was born in St. Louis, Missouri. The 1910 census correctly showed her born in Missouri. Hal showed actual birth records and naturalization papers to disprove what the censuses had listed. Ancestors also lied about their ages. His grandmother's birth record and other documents showed her getting younger as the years went by. Likewise different documents showed his grandfather getting older than the age listed on his ship's manifest with the

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presumption that his grandfather lied to get a cheaper fare for younger people traveling on the ship.

Women and Citizenship

While Hal's grandmother was born in Missouri, the 1930 U.S. census no longer showed her as an American citizen. His grandfather had papers (PA) listed but was not yet naturalized. Due to the U.S. laws of the time, any woman born in the United States lost their U.S. citizenship if they married someone who was not a citizen.

While the original U.S. nationality legislation of 1790, 1795, and 1802 limited naturalization eligibility to "free white persons," it did not limit eligibility by sex. But as early as 1804 the law began to draw



Ellis Island

distinctions regarding married women in naturalization law. Between 1804 and 1934, when a man filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen but died prior to naturalization, his widow and minor children were "considered as citizens of the United States" if they/she appeared in court and took the oath of allegiance and renunciation. Married women did not have reasons to become citizens on their own as they predominately did not own property—only widows and spinsters needed to become citizens to have protection from the government. Hal gave an overview of laws affecting women's citizenship and used his grandmother Sarah's example who lost her citizenship when she married an alien, and how she had to refile to become a citizen when the law changed:

1855 - Women became citizens through marriage.

1907 -Women lost their citizenship by marrying an alien.

1922- Married Women's Act (Cable Act) resulted in women losing their U.S. citizenship only by marrying an alien who is ineligible or if the couple resides outside of the United States.

1931- Women no longer lost citizenship due to marrying an alien but this law did not rectify those who lost their citizenship from 1907 forward. Women had to petition to regain their citizenship since it was not an automatic reconstitution of their citizenship.

1936-1940 Women were granted some relief permitting a limited ability to reestablish citizenship for only for those women who lost U.S. citizenship by marriage between 1907 and 1922 and whose marriage had terminated through death or divorce. Women had to file an application with a local naturalization court and could resume citizenship upon taking the oath of allegiance. In 1940, Congress allowed all women who lost citizenship by marriage between 1907 and 1922 to repatriate, or resume their citizenship, regardless of their marital status. Since then, any woman who lost U.S. citizenship in those years by marriage to any alien, even if they remained happily married, could resume her citizenship by applying and taking the oath of allegiance.

1994 Citizenship was restored and made available to children. This law helps the second generation of children born to a U.S. citizens.

To read more about women and citizenship see Marian Smith from USCIS article in *Prologue*, for the National Archives at: <http://tinyurl.com/ycefap7c> (Note: Marian Smith's article is in two parts and was written in 1998 therefore the later laws are not included.) U.S. Citizens are permitted to have dual citizenship, deemed from specific instances, such as by birth in the United States to a parent who is a citizen of a foreign country or by birth in another country to a parent(s) who is/are a United States citizen/s, or by having parents who are citizens of different countries. Anyone who becomes a naturalized citizen is required to renounce any prior "allegiance" to other countries during the

naturalization ceremony, but this does not renounce citizenship to the other countries.)

Undesirables

U.S. immigration laws limited citizenship to those who were desirable. The definition of “undesirables” changed over the years:

1875- prostitutes and felons

1882- lunatics, those with infectious diseases, persons likely to be public charges

1885- aliens under contract to labor. Even if they had a job they had to say they didn't have one and had to find a way to also meet the requirement of not being a public charge. There was a recession in the United States starting in 1881 and there was a concern about

Eastern hemisphere preferences were family unification, refugees and advanced skills. President Reagan provided amnesty in 1986. In 1990 the immigration act changed again which increased legal immigration to the U.S. In 2015 over one million people were granted permanent status.

Today, U.S. immigration law provides for a worldwide limit of 675,000 permanent immigrants with some exceptions for close family members. Annually the Congress and President determine a separate number for refugee admissions. Immigration to the United States is based upon the following principles: the reunification of families, admitting immigrants with skills that are valuable to the U.S. economy,

“Castle Garden (1820-1892) . . . was America’s first official immigration center . . . “

aliens taking jobs from Americans.

1891- paupers, insane and those with contagious diseases

1901- anarchists

1952- communists, socialists

Quotas

The U.S. started to limit entry to the United States by quota in 1921. In 1921 laws permitted three percent of entries based on the 1910 US census population, approximately 2.8 million people. However, by 1924 the quota was limited to 2 percent based on the 1890 population (1.3 million people). It completely excluded immigrants from Asia. This affected the eastern and southern European influx which occurred after 1890, particularly affecting Jews, Italians and Slavs. Prior to that time, the largest populations were from Great Britain, Ireland and Germany. By 1930 no quotas were required due to the world-wide depression. The McCarren-Walter Act (1952) established three categories of immigrants: those with special skills or relatives, refugees and others. In 1965 the Hart-Cellar Act replaced the national quotas with eastern and western hemisphere quotas. By equalizing immigration policies, the act resulted in new immigration from non-European nations, which changed the ethnic make-up of the United States.

protecting refugees, and promoting diversity.

Passenger Lists

Customs passenger lists (1820-1891) predated immigration passenger lists (1891-1954). Starting in 1819 passenger names were added to cargo lists.

Focusing on New York immigration, Hal used as examples Castle Garden (1820-1892) which was America's first official immigration center operated as such 1855-1890. Passengers debarked at the pier and steerage passengers were ferried to Castle Garden for processing. In 1875 the Supreme Court ruled regulation of immigration belonged to the federal government where up to that time it was the purview of the states-none of which operated uniformly. Starting in 1890-1891 the Federal government began processing immigrants, resulting in New York closing Castle Garden and the processing transferred to the Barge Office. Cabin passengers were processed on the ship and ferried to New York City. Their records would still be at Ellis Island.

In 1906, the Federal government took over the naturalization process. There were three copies of each naturalization record: one for the person, one for Washington DC and one for the court which naturalized the person. These records were not destroyed.

The types of information included on passenger lists changed over time:

1893- marital status, last residence, final destination in U.S., if ever in U.S. previously and if so when, where and how long; if going to join a relative, their

were required to wait until a male relative came to claim them at Ellis Island.

3. Two percent of those immigrating to the U.S. were rejected and had to return to Europe at the shipping company's expense. As a result, the shipping

“The types of information included on passenger lists changed over time . . .”

names, address and relationship; whether they can read or write and if in possession of a train ticket to their final destination. Additional questions included the amount of money passenger carrying, whether the passenger had ever been in prison, almshouse or institutionalized for the insane, were they a polygamist and state of health.

1903- race or people

1906—added place of birth. Hal suggested if your ancestor came before 1906 to look for siblings who arrived later as they probably were born in the same town. Also added were personal characteristics such as height, color of hair, eyes and identifying marks

1907—added name and address of closest relative in native country.

Ellis Island opened in 1892 and operated until 1954. With the exception of when Ellis Island burned to the ground in 1897 and was rebuilt and reopened in 1900, Ellis Island was the entry port in New York. During the time Ellis Island was closed due to the fire, the Barge Office took care of processing the immigrants entering through New York City. The government took the earth from building the New York City Subways to increase the size of Ellis Island from 3 acres to 27 acres. Ellis Island was the site where 50 percent of all immigrants entered the U.S. from 1880-1930 127 million people entered the U.S.

Three Ellis Island Myths Debunked;

1. Names were never changed at Ellis Island because a manifest was not created there, instead what was used was the manifest created at the port leaving from the foreign country.

2. Most immigrants were not declined entry at Ellis Island. Eighty percent passed entry and the majority that were detained were eventually allowed entry. Women and children travelling without an adult male

companies became very particular as to who came to the United States so they would not pay for the return voyage.

Summary

Hal summarized his presentation by recommending the following:

- Get all the naturalization records that you can.
- Can't find the specific records you are seeking? Get the naturalization records for siblings and other close relatives.
- Your ancestors immigrated pre-1906? Check Works Progress Administration (WPA) indices. Check county courthouse and local and state archives.
- Your ancestor did not become naturalized? Look for 'PA' in census records as they might have started the process.
- Your ancestors were aliens at the outbreak of WWI or WWII? Alien registrations occurred in 1917-1918 and 1940.

Hal Bookbinder has been researching eight family lines for over 27 years, identifying 4,000 relatives and tracing two of these lines into the mid-1700s. He is a founding member of JGSCV, and former president of JGSLA and IAJGS. In 2010, Hal received the IAJGS Lifetime Achievement Award for his various and multiple contributions to Jewish Genealogy. He has spoken at numerous conferences, synagogues and society meetings on topics from computing to geography to brick walls.

Becoming unAmerican

by [Judy G. Russell](#) | Sep 16, 2017 |

The *Legal Genealogist*

Ed Note: The following blog, reprinted with permission, is particularly appropriate following the presentation at last month's JGSCV meeting by Hal Bookbinder. The author, Judy G. Russell "The Legal Genealogist" was a JGSCV guest speaker in 2016. You can read this and all of her blogs at www.legalgenealogist.com

When the law said "no you don't"

One hundred and fifteen years ago tomorrow, a young couple married in Tarrant County, Texas.

The bride: Maud Lillian Cottrell. Born 26 January 1890 to Martin Gilbert and Martha (Johnson) Cottrell and, thus, older sister to *The Legal Genealogist's* grandfather, Clay Rex Cottrell.

The groom: Morris Gottlieb. Born 14 October 1883 to Isaac and Friederike (May) Gottlieb, a jeweler.

The license was issued five days earlier, on 12 September 1912, by Charles H. Rose, deputy clerk of Tarrant County.

The marriage itself was performed by R. F. Peden, a Justice of the Peace for Precinct 1 in Tarrant County. He filed the return on the 20th of September and it was recorded on the 24th.

All properly recorded in the county records there in Fort Worth, Texas.¹

What *isn't* recorded in those Texas county records is the *other* thing that happened 105 years ago tomorrow, when my grandfather's sister married the love of her life.

What you won't find recorded in those documents is that this Texas-born daughter of a Texas-born father and Kentucky-born mother lost her American citizenship on that September day, 115 years ago tomorrow.

In saying "I do" to Morris Gottlieb — an immigrant born in Germany who hadn't yet become a naturalized citizen — Maud Cottrell had to endure the laws of her own country saying "oh no you don't."

Maud was one of thousands of American-born women caught up in the anti-immigrant frenzy of the early 20th century, when a wave of anti-immigrant feeling led the Congress to enact "An Act In reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad."²

Section 3 of that act provided, in its entirety:

That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.³

As a result of that statute, every American-born woman who married a man who wasn't then a citizen automatically and immediately lost her American citizenship. Maud, who hadn't spent a day outside the

United States at that point, became a German national the instant she said I do on that September day in Texas 115 years ago tomorrow.



Oh, Congress came to its senses, finally in 1922, when it passed the Cable Act giving women equal nationality rights with men.⁴ As long as the man she married was eligible for citizenship, an American-born bride could keep her American citizenship.⁵

In the 1922 statute, women like Maud were thrown a bone: they could regain their citizenship by naturalization.⁶ By 1936, Congress even tossed these marital expatriates another bone: they didn't have to go through the whole naturalization process, but could simply file an application and take an oath of allegiance — but only if their marriage had ended through death

or divorce.⁷

No luck there for Maud: her marriage to Morris was long and fruitful and ended only with his death in 1961.⁸

Maud did succeed in getting her citizenship back, but only through the tedious process of naturalization.⁹

An American-born child of American-born parents, naturalized.

All because when she said “I do,” 115 years ago tomorrow, the laws of her own country said, “oh no you don't.”

SOURCES

1. Tarrant County, Texas, Marriage Book 28:92, Gottlieb – Cottrell, 1912, marriage license and return; County Clerk's Office, Fort Worth. ↩
2. “An Act In reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad,” 34 Stat. 1228 (2 March 1907). ↩
3. Ibid., §3, 34 Stat. 1228-1229. ↩
4. An act Relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women, 42 Stat. 1021 (22 September 1922). ↩
5. Ibid., §3, 42 Stat. 1022. ↩
6. Ibid., §4. ↩
7. “An Act To repatriate native-horn women who have heretofore lost their citizenship by marriage to an alien, and for other purposes,” 49 Stat. 1917 (25 June 1936). ↩
8. State of New Mexico, Certificate of Death, Morris Gottlieb, 21 Nov 1961; Bureau of Vital Statistics, Santa Fe. ↩
9. United States District Court for the District of New Mexico, certificate # 4697969, Maud L. Gottlieb, 11 Sept 1939. ↩

Genealogy Odds and Ends

In celebration of the 19th amendment granting women the right to vote, Family Tree Magazine offers more about this transformational event at <http://tinyurl.com/yapauxhj>

The recent storms in Texas and Florida make the posting by the *National Genealogical Society* particularly timely. "Salvaging Water



Damaged Documents, Photographs and Heirlooms" includes suggestions by FEMA, Library of Congress, Ancestry blog, American Institute of Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works and more. Water damage can occur for reasons other than hurricanes so it is worthwhile to learn how to salvage and protect photographs and heirlooms of your own or of your society. Go to <http://upfront.ngsgenealogy.org/> and look for the Sept. 9, 2017 blog.

The blog *Blood & Frogs* has posted links to 'Ukrainian towns with Jewish records in Polish archives' at <http://tinyurl.com/y7mdduh9> and clear directions on how to follow through.

The Israel Genealogy Research Association (IGRA) has released new and updated databases on its website. There are now over 1 million records available. IGRA offers thanks to the participating archives and the many volunteers who have prepared these databases. Some updated databases include:

- Voters' List - Knesset Israel, 1935, from the Central Zionist Archives. Includes father's name and locality. No images.
- Palestine Marriages/Divorce Certificates includes details husband, wife, parents, witnesses. Primarily in Hebrew. Images available.

Some new databases include:

- HaShomer HaTzair Members in Galicia, 1919-1920, from Archives at Givat Haviva. Handwritten, in Latin.
- Members of the Histadrut HaMorim (Teachers' Union) 1945, from Tel Aviv University Library in Hebrew. Includes city and school with images.
- Hapoel Haifa Soccer Players 1955-2016, no images.

Register for free before viewing the databases: <http://genealogy.org.il/>
View the databases at: <http://genealogy.org.il/AID/index.php>

Practicing Safe Computing #25 – Top 10 Tips for Detecting Phishing

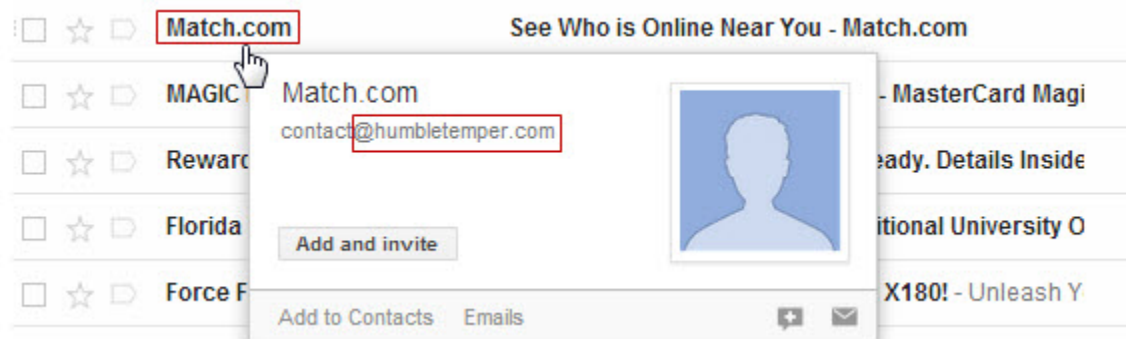
By Hal Bookbinder
25th in a series



Recently, UCLA Health IT Security released the following tips for staff to use to recognize when they are being phished (i.e. the fraudulent practice of sending emails purporting to be from reputable companies in order to induce individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit card numbers). These are good tips for us all.

1. Hover over the From

Probably the easiest way to identify if an email is legitimate or not, is to simply hover your mouse arrow over the name in the “From” column. By doing so, you will be able to tell if the email is from a recognizable domain that is linked to the actual sender name. For example, an email from Match.com should typically have the “From” domain of “match.com” (not “motch.com” or “humbletemper.com”).



2. Are the URLs legitimate?

Continuing on with the theme of hovering over certain parts of the email, another place to check would be any URLs the email is trying to get you to visit.

3. Incorrect grammar/spelling

A common practice of many hackers is to use misspelled words on purpose. While it may seem that this would easily reveal an illegitimate email, it is actually a tactic used to find less savvy users. Spammers have learned that if they get a response from a poorly written email, they are on to an easy target and will focus their efforts to bring that user down.

4. Plain text/Absence of logos

Most legitimate messages will be written with HTML and will be a mix of text and images. A poorly constructed phishing email may show an absence of images, including the lack of the company’s logo. If the email is all plain text and looks different than what you’re used to seeing from that sender, it is best to go with your gut feeling and ignore the message.

5. Message body is an image

This is a common practice of many spammers. Make sure the email is a good mix of text and

images. Also, there may be embedded links for you to hover over within the image for an extra step of precaution.

6. IP Reputation

If you can easily [identify the sending IP of that email](#), you can look up the IP's reputation through Return Path's [Sender Score site](#). This tool will reveal a score (0-100) and will be able to give you some insight into the sending IPs historical performance. The lower the score, the more likely the email is a phishing or spoofing attempt.

7. Request for personal information

One tactic that is commonly used by hackers is to alert you that you must provide and/or update your personal information about an account (e.g., Social Security number, bank account details, account password). Phishers will use this tactic to drive urgency for someone to click on a malicious URL or download an attachment aiming to infect the user's computer or steal their information.

8. Suspicious attachments

Is this new email in your inbox the first time your bank has sent you an attachment? The majority of financial institutions or retailers will not send out attachments via email, **DO NOT OPEN** attachments from senders or messages that seem suspicious. High risk attachments file types include: .exe, .scr, .zip, .com, .bat.

9. Urgent/Too good to be true

If an email seems too good to be true, it most likely is. Be cautious with any message offering to place money into your bank account by simply "clicking here". Also, if the content places any kind of urgency as far as "you must click into your account now", it is most likely a scam and should be marked as "junk".

10. Is my email address listed as the "From" address?

If you notice that your email address is being identified as the "From" address, this is a sign of a fake email message. Along those same lines, if the "To" field shows a large list of recipients, you should also be cautious. Legitimate emails will most likely be sent directly to you and you only. You may see "undisclosed recipients" and this is something to keep an eye on as well. It could be a valid send, but double check by using the other tips identified above.

This is the twenty fifth in a series of articles by JGSCV founding member Hal Bookbinder. Hal is also a Past President of JGSLA and IAJGS. He is the 2010 recipient of the IAJGS Lifetime Achievement Award and his online skills are well documented. All the Safe Computing articles by Hal Bookbinder are available on the JGSCV website www.jgscv.org under Noteworthy.

LIBRARY ITEMS

JGSCV performs an annual inventory of both our permanent and traveling libraries. It was previously reported that the permanent library was missing one book: *Marrano* by Martin H. Ross 1976.

Recently, while performing standard JGSCV library updates at the Agoura Hills library, a torn binder holder was noticed. The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* that was inside that binder was taken. Every JGSCV member should be upset and disappointed by this discovery. It is very distressing that library patrons would take one of our journals. JGSCV permits anyone to use our genealogical library with the understanding that neither the books nor the journals/newsletters may leave the library.

Upon recently completing the Traveling Library's inventory, it was discovered that two additional books from our Category A books are missing:

1. *Getting Started in Jewish Genealogy*. Mokotoff, Gary, and Blatt, Warren Avotaynu 1999
2. *They Came in Ships A Guide to Finding Your Immigration Ancestor's Arrival Record 2nd ed.* John P. Colletta 1993

If you or someone you know inadvertently took one or both of these research tools, please return it at the next meeting. No questions asked. Other members would like access.

Neither of our libraries are circulating libraries and the books and other library materials must be used on-site: Traveling Library – at a JGSCV meeting; Permanent Library - at the Agoura Hills Library branch.

USCIS FREE WEBINAR

The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is offering a free webinar on Tuesday, September 26, 2017 at 10:00 AM PT on *Naturalization Numbers Since 1906*. This is very timely considering Hal Bookbinder's recent presentation to JGSCV. The webinar will not be recorded therefore to learn about this topic you need to join them live!

Many different numbered documents were generated since the federal naturalization process began in 1906. This webinar will assist attendees in learning which numbers are helpful when ordering records since USCIS requires a Certificate File when requesting naturalization records.

Go to: <https://www.uscis.gov/HGWebinars> under *Live Webinars*, scroll down and click *On Demand Webinars*, scroll to the September 26 date. Click on *attend session*.

When you click on *attend session* you will be redirected to the USCIS Adobe Connect. If you have never attended an Adobe Connect meeting it is strongly suggested you test the connection BEFORE the scheduled webinar time. The website to test your connection is: https://uscisconnect.connectsolutions.com/common/help/en/support/meeting_test.htm

- Get a quick overview: <http://www.adobe.com/products/adobeconnect.html>
 - Visual Quick Start Guide <https://seminars.adobeconnect.com/a227210/vqs-participants/>
- If you experience problems with Adobe Connect contact 1-888-220-5228.

Marian Smith is the presenter who has previously presented to JGSCV and many IAIGS conferences.



October 2017

VENTURING INTO OUR PAST



2018 Membership/Renewal Form
Jewish Genealogical Society of the
Conejo Valley and Ventura County (JGSCV)*

*Member of the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS)

www.JGSCV.org

Dues paid now are good through December 2018

Date _____

Check one:

This is a New Membership _____ Renewal _____

Single \$ 25.00 _____ + \$1.00** Family* \$30.00 _____ + \$2.00**

*family defined as two people living in the same household

** \$1 per person is a voluntary donation to the IAJGS Stern Award, granted annually when it recognizes institutions for outstanding work in the creation and availability of resources for Jewish Genealogy.

Additional voluntary contributions:

Library Acquisition Fund \$ _____ Programs Fund \$ _____

(suggested minimum voluntary contribution for either fund \$5.00)

Make check out to: JGSCV Mail application to: Helene Rosen,
 28912 Fountainwood St.
 Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Name (Print) _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zipcode + 4 _____

Day telephone _____ Evening telephone _____

E-mail address _____

Talents that you have to share (accounting skills, language skills, computer skills, translation, etc.)

**Jewish Genealogical Society of the Conejo Valley and Ventura
County (JGSCV) www.jgscv.org**



Future JGSCV Meeting Dates through August 2018

Sunday starting at 1:30 p.m. Monday starting at 7:00 p.m.

Programs co-sponsored by Temple Adat Elohim.

**October 1 Sunday 1:30-3:30 pm JGSCV 12th Anniversary Deborah
Long: "Three Guides, Four Countries: A Daughter of Holocaust
Survivors Travels to Their Ancestral Villages"**

2017

November 13 Monday 7:00-9:00 pm Warren Blatt "All About JewishGen"

**December 3 Sunday 1:30-3:30 pm Annual Meeting, Chanukah Party. Hasia
Diner, "1917: A Turning Point in American Jewish History"**

**January 7 Sunday 1:30-3:30 pm Werner Frank "Push and Pull Genealogy: A
Methodology for Finding Deeper Roots"**

**February 11 Sunday 1:00-5:00 PM Annual Assisted Research Afternoon LA Family
History Center**

March 5 Monday 7:00-9:00 pm TBA

**April 8 Sunday 1:30-3:30 pm Celina Biniiaz, "A Second Chance at Life" The
Youngest of Schindler's Jews Annual Yom Hashoah Program**

2018

**May 6 Sunday 1:30-3:30 pm Marion Werle, "Ferreting Out Family Stories -
Fact, Fiction or Somewhere in Between?"**

June 3 Sunday 1:30-3:30 pm TBA

**July 15 Sunday 1:30-3:30 pm Genealogy In the Round Members and guests share
their successes, brickwalls and artifacts**

August no meeting IAJGS Conference Warsaw, Poland August 6-10

Programs are subject to change -check JGSCV website for updates

www.jgscv.org