JGSCV

PRESIDENT’S LETTER

JGSCV held its annual Chanukah/Membership Drive program on December 3rd. Our special speaker was Professor Hasia Diner, the Paul S. and Sylvia Steinberg Professor of American Jewish History at New York University. Her topic of 1917: A Turning Point in American Jewish History was selected to commemorate the centennial of the United States entering World War I. Although the U.S. had a relatively short involvement in that war, it left its mark on American Jews and changed their place in world Jewry. See page 6 for the highlights of her presentation.

Thank you to Marion Werle for conducting the Schmoozing Corner.

A highlight of the meeting was the annual membership renewal drive and Chanukah gifts for members. Hasia randomly picked the winning names. We are very fortunate to have had 13 prizes donated by the genealogy and DNA companies. See the winners on page 13. JGSCV thanks the following genealogy companies for contributing the prizes: Ancestry.com, Ancestry DNA, FamilyTree DNA, Findmypast, Fold3.com, MacKiev Software Family Tree Maker, MyHeritage, MyHeritage DNA, Legacy Family Tree, Legacy Webinars, Newspapers.com, and RootsMagic.

Nominating Committee Chairperson Sonia Hoffman conducted the election for the 5 board positions. At the prior meeting in November a slate of five persons was presented and no one answered the call to run from the floor. The Nominations

NEXT MEETING

Sunday Jan. 7th 1:30-3:30 PM

Push and Pull Genealogy: A Methodology For Finding Deeper Roots

Founding JGSCV board member Werner Frank developed a technique that uncovered 35,000 family members dating back to the 17th century. Learn all about it.
were then closed. In December, the membership voted by acclamation for the five candidates whose bios were included in the December 2017 issue of *Venturing Into Our Past*. For continuity, we elect half the board every other year with board members serving terms of two years. The newly elected board members are: Warren Blatt, Judy Karta, Allan Linderman, Andrea Massion and Issie Perel. Per the bylaws, the board determines the role of each board member. Those decisions will be made at the January 7 Board meeting, and reported in the February issue of *Venturing Into our Past*.

While the elections are over, the bylaws permit up to 12 board members and we currently have 10. In addition, the president, with the consent of the board may appoint up to 2 board members. Therefore, if someone is interested in serving, there is still an opportunity to serve. Of course we have committees and other activities and are always looking for volunteers. These are not board positions, but very essential to making JGSCV operate effectively. If anyone would like to become more involved in your society please contact me.

The membership voted on changes to the JGSCV Bylaws but a vote at the January meeting will be required for one more change. See page 9. Our bylaws require the members be noticed about proposed changes before they vote and having this in our newsletter meets that requirement. All changes to the bylaws will be posted to the website following the January meeting. Thank you to Sonia Hoffman for chairing the committee and Rosalie Bell and Marion Werle for serving on the Nominations Committee.

We publish every six months the list of new acquisitions—both donated and purchased, books to our libraries. The list of books since the July 2017 list is on page 11.

We are still in our 2018 membership drive. If you have not yet renewed your membership, or joined for 2018 there is a form on page 14 for you to complete. Of course, the forms are on our website under “about/membership” and available at the meetings. It looks as if we will end the year with the highest membership we have ever experienced: 170 members, but we are slightly less than 60% of renewals at the time I am writing this letter. If you have not yet joined or renewed please do so now!

Our January 7 program will be the premiere of founding JGSCV member Werner Frank’s new presentation: *Push and Pull Genealogy: A Methodology for Finding Deeper Roots*. The talk will illuminate the small world of Jewish genealogy and the rationale behind the claim that all Ashkenazi Jews are at least 30th cousins. In the current issue of *Avotaynu*, (Volume XXXIII, Number 3, Fall 2017) Werner has an article on this topic. JGSCV’s copy of *Avotaynu* is located in the permanent library collection at the Agoura Hills Library.

Have a very Happy and safe New Year.
Looking forward to seeing you on January 7th!
A Melting Pot, a Violin and a Play

Israel Zangwill (1864-1926) the British-born, American playwright, Zionist and writer is credited with making the term *melting pot* analogous to the people who populated the United States. (before history textbooks replaced it with a tossed salad) His play, *The Melting Pot* may also have contributed to the notion that the violin is the adopted Jewish national instrument, as it featured a violinist who falls for a “no Jews allowed” settlement house worker. (think Fiddler, Klezmer, Stern, Heifetz, etc.) *The Melting Pot* (see the program cover at left) was a favorite play of President Teddy Roosevelt’s and when it was published, it contained this dedication:

*To Theodore Roosevelt*

*In respectful recognition of his strenuous struggle against the forces that threaten to shipwreck the great republic which carries mankind and its fortunes, this play is, by his kind permission, cordially dedicated.*

To read more:  https://tinyurl.com/yajwgr9m

Preparing for Poland 2018: We continue our mini-series of interesting tidbits on Poland and the 2018 IAJGS Jewish Genealogy conference in Warsaw this August.

*The POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews* in Warsaw is one of the conference’s co-hosts this year. Perhaps you viewed the documentary, *Raise the Roof* on PBS about the authentic re-creation of the roof of the Gwoździec wooden synagogue, built around 1650, using only the tools of the time, and including the re-creation of the lettering and art on the inside ceilings. Go to http://www.polin.pl/en to take their virtual tour of their core exhibit. Also: http://www.polishsynagogue.com/

You will get glimpses of this amazing architectural replica.

Catch the documentary on the *Jewish Film Showcase* on PBS SoCal Wednesday, December 27 at both 4 and 9 pm, Thursday, December 28 at 5 am and 11 am. Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett who will be giving the Pamela Weisberger Memorial Lecture at the Poland conference gives the introduction and is the chief curator of the core exhibition at POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews.
Jewish Genealogical Society of the Conejo Valley and Ventura County* (JGSCV) (*and surrounding areas)

The Jewish Genealogical Society of the Conejo Valley and Ventura County (JGSCV) will hold a general meeting, co-sponsored with Temple Adat Elohim on Sunday, 7 January, 2018 at Temple Adat Elohim 2420 E. Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, 91362 1:30-3:30 pm

The Topic - Push and Pull Genealogy: A Methodology for Finding Deeper Roots

By pursuing the typical paper trail process that he calls Push Genealogy, our speaker has identified over 35,000 family members dating to the late 17th century. Faced with the roadblock of the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648), he conceived the notion of jumping over this brick wall to seek family harbingers within the relatively small European Jewish population that existed in the Middle Ages. It was his hope that identifying such antecedents would allow him to pull down a descendant chain from medieval times to the seventeenth. Eventually, this Pull Methodology would close his family tree gap.

The Pull Methodology can be used by anyone to identify genealogical data associated with prominent Jewish families of the Middle Ages highlighted by Rabbinical and Merchant Banking Dynasties. Learn how you can use it. Maybe you will be as successful as our speaker who discovered a direct link to eleventh century Rashi of Troyes and seventh century Rabbenu Meshulam of Tuscany.

The talk will illuminate the small world of Jewish genealogy and the rationale behind the claim that all Ashkenazi Jews are at least 30th cousins.

Speaker: Werner Frank is a founding member, former board member and founding newsletter editor of JGSCV. He was one of the founders of GERSIG (the German Special Interest Group of JewishGen, Inc.), and has written articles for ROOTS, Maajan, Avotaynu and Stammbaum. Frank has been researching his family’s history, amassing a genealogical database of over 33,000 names, resulting in the publication of the history of his family, Legacy: The Saga of a German-Jewish Family over Time and Circumstance, published by Avotaynu Foundation in 2003. He has spoken at numerous IAJGS conferences and other venues.

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.

There is no charge to attend the meeting. Anyone may join JGSCV. Annual dues are $25 for an individual and $30 for a family.
A Heartfelt Message From A JGSCV Founder

I wished to take this time to let all the Members of JGSCV (know) how much I miss my involvement with our group, particularly the Sunday meetings. Due to personal reasons, I have not had the opportunity to commit my involvement as I had in the past.

Many years ago, when I contacted Jan with the idea of starting a Jewish Genealogy Group specifically for our area, I knew it would flourish. From our start, without Jan and Warren's dedicated involvement, JGSCV most likely would not have become an entity, and not grown to the level it has. In particular, Jan's drive and energy is to be admired and I personally thank Jan for her hard and dedicated work. I get tired just watching her. Jan's "get it done" attitude is unmatchable.

Sincerely, and I shall return,
Stewart Bernstein

One more proposed Bylaw change will be voted on at the January 7th meeting:

**Section 5.** Only members in good standing as of October 1 shall participate in nominations and election of the Board of Directors.

**Rationale:** Members in good standing are defined in Article II Section 6. The October 1 date is conflicting with the date in the earlier provision.

Several JGSCV members received valuable gifts from this table (right) following the December meeting. To see who got what, go to page 13.

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. Look for the sign on the right side of the room, near the stage. Hal Bookbinder will facilitate the “corner” on January 7th.

See “Noteworthy” on the [www.jgscv.org](http://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.

When shopping at Amazon.com please go to our website and click the Amazon logo at the bottom of any page before you start to shop. It doesn’t cost you anything and JGSCV receives a marketing fee.

JGSCV Welcomes New Members

**STAN and DEANNA LEVY**
Over 60 attendees were privileged to hear Professor Hasia Diner speak on *1917: A Turning Point in American Jewish History*. This year is the centennial of the United States entering World War I. Despite America’s short involvement in the War—from April 1917 until November 1918—it left its mark on the Jews of the United States. Professor Diner related how it changed their place in the world of Jewry, created new bonds among American Jews across previously insurmountable boundaries, as well as with other Americans and non-Jews alike. The talk told of immigrants and native-born American Jews, clergy and soldiers, and the leaders of the well-established defense organizations like the American Jewish Committee and the *landsmanschaftn*, the home town societies made up of immigrants from hundreds of towns and cities in Eastern Europe. One of the most remarkable facts that affected many in the audience was that the men, perhaps with the oldest son, immigrated first—sometimes 10 years before their wives and children could immigrate due to the war in Europe. The men may have left in 1910-1913 but from 1914-1920 no one could immigrate. The men in the US were sending money for upkeep for their families still in Europe, and once they were established they found they could not bring their families to the United States.

**Effect of Immigration during and After the War**

By the time women and young children could immigrate, the women had ten years of being the sole bread earner, running the family and the “young” children had gown to adulthood. If the father left when they were toddlers, or 8 or ten years old, by the time they immigrated these children were now teenagers, 18-20 or older, making their own decisions and no longer wanted to be under the control of someone who they hardly remembered. Professor Diner related her own family story: her grandfather left for the United States 12 years before his wife and children arrived. The children were in their 20’s, when they arrived in America and soon left their father in Chicago and moved to Los Angeles as they did not want to be under the “thumb of a tyrannical father”. This tension was between both the father who was the head of the family and “in control” when he left for the United States, and the wife had been self-sufficient for the decade or so while he was gone. The children were used to not being under his control.

Prior to World War I, immigration to the United States had been open, unrestricted, and “free”. Once the war broke out in Europe in 1914, the United States Congress restricted immigration. In 1924, the National Origins Act further restricted immigration by limiting the number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2 percent of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States as of the 1890 census. This was a reduction from the 3 percent limit that was set by the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 which used the 1910 census. According to an article in the *Washington Post* earlier this year, “The new law used the then-popular pseudoscience of eugenics to set drastic limits on entry by groups the government considered “socially inadequate” — mainly Italians and Eastern European
Jews. “See https://tinyurl.com/yb5794u5. It essentially ended the “open door” policy of immigration to the United States. This was significant for the Jews as the United States was no longer a place of refuge. The impact was devastating.

**Jews during World War I in Europe—the Establishment of the “Joint”**

Jews in Palestine entered the war and were under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. The breakup of the Ottoman Empire was a deciding factor as the “great powers” might help increase Jewish immigration to Palestine. Palestine then came under the British mandate. Jews of the United States emerged as citizens of world relatively unscathed. In 1914 the American Joint Distribution Committee was formed (the “Joint”) with the initial goal of providing assistance to Jews living in Palestine under the Turkish (Ottoman) rule. The Joint was comprised of landmanshaften—mostly Eastern European Orthodox Jews, the American Jewish Committee and Zionists. Initially, its role was to provide assistance to Jews living in Palestine under Turkish (Ottoman) rule. By 1915 the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe were caught in the fighting of the War and the Joint raised millions of dollars in aid to help the Jews being driven from their homes. The Joint filled a gap as Jewish charities were under pressure and did not have the funding to help. Those in Europe did not trust the French Jews and they brought in the American Jews to administer the Joint in Paris and sent representatives to Eastern Europe to help rebuild Jewish life there. Unfortunately, Joint workers were hurt and some killed.

By the end of the war, the Joint had raised $16.5 million—in today’s currency that equates to $260 billion. President Woodrow Wilson named the Joint as the outstanding humanitarian for Europe. In the run up to the declaration of War there was a “political gap” within American Jewry. Once the War broke out in Europe what was the United States to do? President Wilson ran for reelection on the promise “keep us out of the war”. There were two extreme camps. Some immigrants liked Emperor Franz Josef so, why fight Germany? Others wanted to know how the U.S. could fight the czar. Once Russia withdrew from the war, fighting became more acceptable. Others said war was not for democracy but for capitalism—and the workers were the ones going into the war to fight. US Jews from socialist countries had different beliefs than those not exposed to socialism.

“In 1917 there was a marginal primary in New York City with three candidates: Republican, Democrat and Socialist. The Socialist, Morris Hillquit, wrote against the war, espousing an unalterable opposition to the war—advocating not to buy war bonds. While he did well in the election, he did not win. He carried the Eastern European Jewish votes on New York City’s East side. Another Socialist, Meyer London, who also opposed the war, was elected to Congress. Emma Goldman, an anarchist was arrested under the Espionage Act as she told men to avoid the draft. The Yiddish paper, The...
Forward, was against the war and all articles critical of the war were censored. World War I was the first American conflict where a significant number of Jews living in the United States were eligible to be drafted. Approximately 200,000-250,000 American Jews served during the War, which was about 4-5 percent of all servicemen. That was a slightly higher percentage than Jews in the general population. They served because they were drafted not because they volunteered.

The American Jewish population was young, or children of immigrants. The National Council of Jewish Women sold Liberty bonds and posters. Fliers and radio programs were mostly in Yiddish but also in Polish, Italian and Greek languages. Christians felt Jews were “shirkers and disloyal” and so American Jews wanted to prove the majority supported the war. In Germany and France, the governments gathered statistics on how many Jews were in the Army. No other religious group was studied. In the United States, the American Jewish Committee was charged with counting the number of Jews in the military.

**American Jews in the Military - Creation of the Jewish Welfare Board**

World War I was the first time American Jews were integrated with non-Jews including strict commanding officers and harsh fellow soldiers. The Jewish Welfare Board was created as a result of World War I and the Board visited various military camps. The Jewish men who were used to living in ghettos (especially those from New York City and Chicago) were “clannish”. Speaking mostly Yiddish, the Jews were further distanced from the non-Jews, who thought they were secretly talking about them. During leisure activities, the Jews and non-Jews discovered they had more in common.

Professor Diner spoke about Camp Devins where the YMCA halls were used for both Jewish services and other activities. While 100 Jewish soldiers were seated with their tallits for services in the “Y”, the gentiles were sitting along sides, smoking, letter writing, talking and staring. Movies were going to be shown in the same room as soon as the Jews were finished praying so the non-Jews were waiting for the Jews to finish. Yet, Jews were expected to say Kaddish in this environment.

In the trenches and barracks the Jews and non-Jews needed to be “just the guys”. Most of the Jews had Eastern European backgrounds. The National Chaplaincy Service was comprised of the YMCA for the Protestants and the Knights of Columbus for the Catholics. But the Jews could not agree among the reform, conservative and orthodox sects. Therefore, the War Department created the Jewish Welfare Board on April 9, 1917 with the charge to recruit Jewish Chaplains. The Jewish chaplains worked with the Jewish community near the military bases to encourage Shabbat dinner invitations for the Jewish soldiers and helped organize dances at the local Jewish Community Centers. The majority of the chaplains were from the Reform movement. The Conservative movement was too small and the Orthodox did not speak English and were too “old world”. For many, it was the first time the Jewish military man experienced a reform Jewish service.

Whether it was a rabbi, minister or priest they had the same footings. Some camps only had one clergy who tended to all three religious sects. It was the first ecumenical cross activity
in the United States. There was squabbling amongst each of the groups—but they learned to accommodate each other. This was an important transition to the United States as the nation was comprised of multiple religions. At the time, 50 percent of the U.S. population was Catholic; less than 50 percent were Protestants and 3-4 percent was Jewish. This was meaningful as the government recognized Judaism to be equal with the other religions. The U.S. military tried to cope with Jewish food and holy day requirements. There were 25 Jewish chaplains and 12 made it to France during the war. It was essential for the government to recognize the diversity of the United States in order to maintain the draft and maintain the Army.

In the 1920’s there were many conflicts for American Jews: Eastern Europeans and Germans; reform vs conservative vs orthodox and the first ecumenical work. After 1921, for the first time, visas were required to immigrate to the United States. Immigrants were also required to bring some funds with them to prove they would not become wards of the state.

In response to a question about finding out information about where soldiers were stationed, Professor Diner said the Jewish Welfare Board had soldiers fill out cards which are available at the American Jewish Historical Society in New York City—see: http://www.ajhs.org/search/node

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Hasia Diner is the Paul S. and Sylvia Steinberg Professor of American Jewish History at New York University, with a joint appointment in the departments of history and the Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies. She is also the Director of the Goldstein-Goren Center for American Jewish History. Professor Diner has been elected to membership to two scholarly societies, The Society of American Historians and the American Academy for Jewish Research.

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Proposed Bylaw Change

In case you missed the notice on page 5, the board is proposing the following change in the JGSCV Bylaws:

Section 5. Only members in good standing as of October 1 shall participate in nominations and election of the Board of Directors.

Rationale: Members in good standing are defined in Article II Section 6. The October 1 date is conflicting with the date in the earlier provision.

This should have been included in the previously announced proposal to change bylaws which was provided in October and voted on in November. An oversight omitted this from the original proposal and vote.

Please be prepared to vote on this proposal at the January meeting.
Practicing Safe Computing: Password Managers, Again

by Hal Bookbinder

28th in a series

In October 2016 I wrote about Password managers, sharing my experience with a free tool, LastPass. I have been using it now for well over a year and remain quite satisfied with its features. It supports my access to over 100 sites with a variety of IDs and passwords. I commend it to you as a tool which can streamline your access to sites on the Internet while providing enhanced security.

Password managers store your login information. They then automatically log you in to the site once you bring up the login page. They often include other valuable security features, like recognizing new sites that you have logged into and offering to save the login information, filling in forms, synchronizing across your devices, generating impossible to remember complex passwords and permitting you to designate a person to obtain your access if you become incapacitated.

LastPass is intuitive, providing “cards” for each website you wish to access and displaying them in logical folders. You enter a description, ID and password into each card. I set up separate folders for email sites, financial sites, genealogy sites, shopping sites, social media sites, travel sites and work sites. I then open the appropriate folder and click on a card. LastPass takes me there and logs me in.

Typically, sites ask for an ID (or email) and a password. Sometimes, however, they ask for a third entry. A site I use asks for my last name, ID and password. LastPass permits you to add a third entry along with the two typical ones. So, you can script it to accommodate unique situations. LastPass resides in the Cloud, so you can access it from any computer. For computers you typically use, you can link it into the browser (Internet Explorer, Chrome, Firefox, Safari) so that it is immediately available without first logging in. Do not do this if others share the computer as they will then have the ability to log in as you.

Some sites require you to click on a link to the login page and then to enter your information. Consider setting up the card with the login page rather than the initial page. LastPass also generates complex passwords on request which you can use to better secure your most critical sites. You can download it from http://www.lastpass.com.

For excellent comparisons of commercial Password Managers, see “The Best Password Managers of 2018” (https://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2407168,00.asp) and “The Best Free Password Managers of 2017” (https://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2475964,00.asp). PC Magazine rates two free Password Managers as “Editors’ Choice”, LastPass and LogMeOnce. Please do your own investigation to select the right tool for you.

A password manager is a convenient, secure way to maintain different passwords for the various sites that you visit. Of course you must create and remember a password for your password manager. Consider recording it in a secure location, like your safe deposit box - just in case.
New Additions to JGSCV Libraries

Since last reported in the July 2017 newsletter, the books listed below have been added to the JGSCV library. If you have genealogically relevant books that you would like to donate, please contact Jan Meisels Allen at president@JGSCV.org. The books in the Traveling Library are categorized A, B, C or D. Those without a letter categorization are in our Permanent Library. The majority of our books are now housed at the Agoura Hills Library, a branch of the Los Angeles County Public Library located at:
29901 Ladyface Ct.
Agoura Hills, CA 91301
Phone: (818-889-2278

A full list of all of JGSCV's permanent and traveling library holdings may be found on the website: www.jgscv.org.

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<td>Amherst, MA</td>
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<td>First Hitler, Then Your Father and Now You</td>
<td>Deborah Long</td>
<td>2010 Self-published</td>
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<td>In Their Words: A Genealogist's Translation Guide to Polish, German, Latin and Russian Documents Vol IV: German</td>
<td>William F. Hoffman and Jonathan D. Shea</td>
<td>Language and Lineage Press 2017 Houston, TX</td>
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Note: JGSCV Website will be down for annual maintenance for a few days before the end of the year. Jan will send out an email with advance notice to members one day before.
The southern California area is suffering through the worst fires in its history. On December 7th The New York Times published a very helpful article, “Fleeing the California Wildfires: What to Take and When to Evacuate” (http://tinyurl.com/y6wkvcao). Author Patricia Mattzei has suggestions on how to prepare, what to do when the fire approaches and what happens when you decide to evacuate. In the preparation phase, Mattzei suggests you keep important documents together.

Along those lines, Genealogy Bank has more specific suggestions for genealogists who need to save and preserve important documents. “What Would You Take? Evacuating Your Genealogy in an Emergency” (http://tinyurl.com/y98p5amo) is a comprehensive evacuation primer for family history buffs created by Gena Philibert-Ortega.

Would you want to know how many people, Jews, synagogues, acres, houses, or even pigs were in your shtetl in Galicia in 1900? Those answers are (in German) in the Gemeindelexikon der im Reichsrat vertretenen Konigreiche und Lander -- the Gazetteer of the Crown Lands and Territories, Volume 12: Galizien (Galicia) Vienna, 1907.

Phyllis Kramer, VP at JewishGen found this Galician gazetteer online (the LDS has microfilms) on the genealogy wiki. For Galicia, go to: https://tinyurl.com/yc2xvfud

IAJGS 2018 Warsaw Conference August 5-10, 2018

If you go to the FAQ/INFO tab on the conference home page (http://www.iajgs2018.org/) you can click on Discussion List subscribe. The Warsaw 2018 Discussion List invites you to ask questions or to carry on discussions related to the conference. It is also used to announce information about the conference. The list is moderated, which means that messages are screened by a moderator to block spam and inappropriate messages. Only those who are subscribed to the list can submit postings; postings from non-subscribers are automatically rejected.

There is also a Facebook Group for announcements and interactive discussion. It is called “2018 IAJGS Warsaw Conference”, and the URL for the group is: www.facebook.com/groups/IAJGS.

Note that this is a “closed group”, which means that the moderator’s permission is needed in order to join. The group will be used to post information and address questions about the conference. Additionally, the group links to an interactive spreadsheet for those interested in possibly connecting with others around conference-associated travel to other towns and villages.
Randomly chosen by JGSCV’s extraordinary guest speaker, Professor Hasia Diner, many very lucky society members received valuable gifts as shown above. (Not pictured is Sandy Banks, recipient of Legacy Family Tree Software.) If you would like to participate in this ‘giftfest’ next December, be sure to be a paid member and attend the meeting.
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.)
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

January 2018
VENTURING INTO OUR PAST
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.

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 Video—Jewish Soldiers in Blue and Gray
Explores little known history of the 10,000 Jewish soldiers fought in the Civil War on the Union and Confederacy.

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

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 Schelly Talalay Dardashti, “The Other Side of Jewish Genealogy: Sephardic Research”

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

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