Note: Our April 6 and May 3 Meetings are Canceled

I hope everyone is doing well in these unusual and stressful times. Personally, I find keeping busy helps with being “staying at home” and there are many ways to get our minds off the CoronaVirus situation. Working on our genealogy is but one thing we can do.

I am producing this newsletter rather than our excellent newsletter editor Allan Linderman. Allan is fine- as are the rest of the JGSCV Board of Directors.

Please bear with me as I am not an editor nor a techy!

Due to the CoronaVirus we have cancelled our April 6 and May 3 meetings. I have asked our scheduled June 7 speaker to come later in the year and instead if we hold a meeting in June hopefully, by then our “stay at home” requirements will be over, then we will show our April-scheduled video, Sepharad. I am hesitant to book a speaker just incase this “new normal” is still in effect.

We would also like to get another volunteer for the Publicity Committee chaired by Pat Fuller. This would take about one hour per month of your time. If you are willing to serve and interested please contact me at president@jgscv.org.

Our March 1 meeting had Ellen Kowitt give a presentation on Comparing Jewish Resources on Ancestry, FamilySearch, Findmypast, MyHeritage and JewishGen. Ellen has requested that we not provide a detailed recounting of her.
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.

Presentation. Respecting her request, the article on this topic is based on my knowledge, my personal research and prior presentations to JGSCV by principals from these companies. Ellen’s handout is available on our website: https://www.jgscv.org/meetings-prior.html under the date of the meeting. See page 6.

Have you received in the mail your 2020 US Census request to go online and complete the census? People should have started to receive them beginning March 12th. Census is an important genealogical tool and it is important for future generations that we complete and preserve a copy! Mandated by the US Constitution, the US has held a decennial census starting in 1790, albeit the questions and amount of information collected has grown and then shrunk over the decades. For the first time the U.S. census will be digital rather than the pen or pencil to paper we are accustomed to. We are expected to go to https://my2020census.gov/ to fill out the form.

Membership renewals were due January 1st. Members in arrears for 90 days or more are not in good standing and after due notice will be dropped from membership. My most unfavorable job at the end of March is to notify those who have not renewed that they will be dropped from membership. I have emailed, called and left voice messages for those whose dues have not yet been paid. Please send in your dues now. We want you to stay members! If we are not doing something you think we should please let us know. Membership forms may be found on our website at: https://www.jgscv.org/membership.html and page17.

This year the United States is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution which gave women the right to vote. See page 13 for a brief history of this historic event.

Our annual Genealogy in the Round program is July 19. Please let me know if you will share a genealogical success, brickwall or artifact by emailing me at president@jgscv.org. Hal Bookbinder’s excellent series, Practicing Safe Computing continues on page 11. This month’s subject is: “Avoiding COVID-19 Scams.”

We wanted to publish a series of articles on the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II and the centennial of the end of World War I. At this time, we have not received any articles about family members who served in those wars. It’s not too late. If you have a story to contribute please contact our newsletter editor, Allan Linderman at newslettereditor@jgscv.org.

The 2020 IAJGS conference has opened registration. It’s in our backyard so to speak, being held in San Diego August 9-14, 2020. At least this year we won’t need to fly to the conference. The conference hotel is the Sheraton San Diego Hotel & Marina and is now also accepting reservations. See: https://www.iajgs2020.org.

Jan Meisels Allen
Supplement Your Seder
Jewishgen.org provides its Passover Companion Supplement for download or reading online. Published in 2019, the companion has additional readings and vignettes for Seder and study that reflect the memories and the dangers connected with celebrating this Spring Holiday. Find it at https://www.jewishgen.org/new/blog/jewishgen-passover-companion-2019-5779/

Academic Science and Genealogy Are Daniel’s Passions
Daniel Wagner is an active and prolific member of the Israel Genealogy Research Society (IGRA). He shares his articles and interests on Genealogy entitled Genealogy: An Entire World nestled in his webpage at the Weizman Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, where he teaches. “Genealogy as an Academic Discipline” (2006) discusses how modern science and its tools will serve accuracy in genealogy research. His photos of polychromatic tombstones found in Zdunska Wola, Poland are included in another piece. Find all of them at: https://www.weizmann.ac.il/materials/Wagner/genealogy-entire-world

Leap Year
It’s a fact that we have an extra day every four years to readjust the calendar to match Earth’s orbit around the sun. For those born on February 29 of a leap year, they have the humorous ability to stay younger longer. But aging marches on and “leaplings” birthdays are celebrated annually. There is an Irish tradition that on Leap Day a woman asks the man she loves for his hand in marriage. Some couples choose a Leap Day to tie the knot, and avoid forgetting to celebrate except every fourth year. Other folk take two days to celebrate their birthdays and anniversaries when it’s not Leap year. Let us know how your genealogical digital apps show a Leapling’s age!

Exploring Family History Daily
Family History Daily is a website covering loads of genealogical topics, advice and ideas. Founder and Editor Melanie Mayo-Laakso decided to pursue her love of family history full-time when she launched the site, and its contributors are wide-spread as are the topics and the photographs. There are how-to articles and op-ed essays over a plethora of cultures and topics. There are articles on finding probate records (a court process that deals with the disposition of the estate of a deceased person), travel opportunities, understanding DNA test results and more. Below is a link to one of the editor's own pieces on how to link documents to your genealogy records without using an online giant website for posting. https://familyhistorydaily.com/genealogy-help-and-how-to/quit-attaching-records-to-family-tree/
Press Release

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 meeting, co-sponsored with Temple Adat Elohim on Monday, April 6, 2020, 7:00-9:00 p.m. at Temple Adat Elohim 2420 E. Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, 91362.

Annual Sephardic Program

“Sefarad” tells the sweeping story of Jews in Portugal across 500 years — from the Middle Ages to the Inquisition to the modern era. In 1496, King D. Manuel prohibited Judaism. Four hundred years later, Barros Basto (1887-1961), a Portuguese army captain converted to Judaism, founded the Jewish Community of Oporto in 1933. He was expelled from the army after a tribunal convicted him of conduct unbecoming an officer in 1937. He was unjustly accused, expelled from the Army, with loss of pay, loss of rank, and loss of reputation. In April 2013, he was reinstated by the Portuguese Parliament, the same year that Portugal welcomed the descendants of its expelled Sephardim to apply for citizenship.

The Oporto community was shaken by news that there were descendants of 15th-century Jews in a number of Portuguese villages. These crypto-Jews were resistant to join an organized community. Basto worked to have them included. In addition to establishing the Jewish community of Porto, Basto was instrumental in the construction of the Kadoorie Mekor Haim Synagogue, in 1938, the largest in the Iberian Peninsula. The synagogue became a haven to shelter hundreds of Holocaust refugees in World War II.

There is no charge to attend the meeting. Anyone may join JGSCV. The meeting is open to the public. Annual dues are $30 for an individual and $35 for a family. The meeting is open to the public.

April 2020

VENTURING INTO OUR PAST
GREAT NEWS! If you access Amazon.com with an app from your mobile device just open your browser on your mobile device and go to www.jgscv.org. Like on your laptop or desktop, scroll to the bottom of our home page and tap the Amazon logo (see below). This will open your Amazon app and you can shop/order as if you opened the Amazon app directly. Your cost remains the same. Many of our younger friends and family members order directly from the app. Please suggest they take this ONE small step to open the Amazon app from our home page.

Another way to support JGSCV is to shop at Ralphs and list JGSCV as your charity of choice. If you are already registered and have selected JGSCV as your charity of choice you have nothing to do. If you have not registered with Ralphs or selected us as your charity of choice, go to our website www.jgscv.org under “Noteworthy”.

JGSCV is considering a panel-type program including people who unexpectedly learned of their Jewish roots. If you or someone you know learned later in life that they have Jewish family background, please have he/she contact Jan Meisels Allen at president@jgscv.org. Sometimes, it is a DNA test that reveals Jewish ethnicity. Sometimes it is a family member that reveals a generational secret. Regardless, if you or someone you know would like to share their experience, please have that person contact Jan at the email above.

JGSCV purchased the new Alexander Beider book, *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from Italy, France and “Portuguese” Communities*. It is in our traveling library in category A.

JGSCV Welcomes New Members

NICK AND ROSIE MANDEL and SIMONA (SAM) WILDMAN
Comparing Jewish Resources on Ancestry, FamilySearch, Findmypast, MyHeritage and JewishGen

By Jan Meisels Allen

Each month I write up an extensive summary called highlights of the presentation given during our monthly meeting. Ellen has requested that we not provide a detailed recounting of her presentation. I invited her to speak because the information of accessing Jewish records in these important databases are critical to our research. Respecting her request, the following is based on my knowledge, my research, and prior presentations to JGSCV by principals from these companies.

Each of the subscription sites offer discounts several times throughout the year. FamilySearch and JewishGen are always free. Findmypast has a unique “pay as you go” credit enabling the researcher to purchase limited time rather than a full subscription which is helpful if one only needs a few records.

Looking for “Jewish” records have different ways of finding them. Not all have “Jewish” in their name, but the collections would have predominately Jewish people, such as Holocaust records or the Kindertransport records. The different genealogy programs have a keyword search and you may wish to try to place “Jewish” in the search field, but that does not guarantee you will find all the “Jewish” records in that database.

Ancestry is a for-profit company located in Lehi, Utah. It is not part of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Ancestry owns Find A Grave, Fold3 and Newspapers.com. It has country-specific access for: United States, Australia/New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico and Sweden. A subscription is required to access the majority of records, except when it offers a free access period several times a year, and then the free access may only be for certain collections during the offer. Their regular pricing may be found at: https://www.ancestry.com/cs/offers/subscribe

As we have discussed when Crista Cowan from Ancestry spoke to us in December 2018 (you can find her highlights summary on the JGSCV website at https://www.jgscv.org/pdf/newsletters/Venturing_V14_N4.pdf) Ancestry has a Jewish collection where one may access its partners’ collections. Ancestry’s partners include: JewishGen, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM)—the World Memory Project, four of the American Jewish Historical Society Collections and announced last year, a partnership with the Arolsen Archives. The Arolsen records are digitized and available through Ancestry for free. Currently, only those from the American zone in Germany are digitized, but Ancestry will be adding the British, French and Russian zones by the end of 2020.

Note: the partnership with Arolsen Archives was announced at the 2019 IAJGS conference and was written up in the August 2019 Venturing Into Our Past in the article on highlights from the conference and may be read at: https://www.jgscv.org/pdf/newsletters/Venturing_V14_N11.pdf.

April 2020 VENTURING INTO OUR PAST
As mentioned previously, when Crista Cowan spoke with us, Ancestry and the United States Memorial Museum have the World Memory Project and volunteers are always welcome to help index the 70 million Holocaust records. See: [https://www.ushmm.org/online/world-memory-project/](https://www.ushmm.org/online/world-memory-project/)

For those of us who use Ancestry we are familiar with the ethnicity option under collections. There is a “Jewish” option which will help one look for Jewish records.

The card catalog is very important for Ancestry. It is found in the drop-down box under “search”. There are two boxes, if one fills in “Jewish” under title you get 104 results, however, if you fill in “Jewish” under keyword one gets 383 results.

Ancestry’s autosomal DNA has its European Jewish broken out between Central and Eastern Europe and Western and Central Europe. Last year, Ancestry updated their ethnicities for many of those who took the test, but improving their methodology. My ethnicity changed from 96% Ashkenazi Jewish to 100% Ashkenazi Jewish. When looking at the maps for the “old” versus the new geographic area I could discern where the changes occurred, yet my countries really had not changed. Looking at my own Ancestry DNA testing:

![Central and Eastern Europe: Lithuania, Latvia, Belarus. Ukraine, Western Russian Northeast Poland and West Belarus.](image)

![Western & Central Europe](image)
Western and Central Europe: Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Moravia, Western Ukraine, Moldava, and Eastern Romania. Used with Permission from Ancestry

Fold3.com which is part of the Ancestry family of companies focuses on military records and has a Holocaust collection of 2.5 million records from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). [https://go.fold3.com/holocaust](https://go.fold3.com/holocaust) You can search for free—*(Note: I have confirmed with Fold3.com that the entire Holocaust collection is free to search not only in the browse selection but also in the search collection and they are discussing this notification with their product team.)* You need to register to view the Holocaust records. Certain other records in their collection are also free if you click on “all titles” in the browse section those which are free to access are noted, such as the Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death file. World War II Nuremberg Interrogation records, WWII Captured German Records and more.
JewishGen has a number of features to assist those researching Jewish roots. [https://www.jewishgen.org/new/](https://www.jewishgen.org/new/) It is free to search, although a $100 annual contribution will provide a better “display” of search results.

In 2008, JewishGen and Ancestry forged a partnership where JewishGen placed some of its databases on the Ancestry website. This was announced at the IAJGS 2008 Conference in Chicago. Those databases have not been updated since 2013 and some even earlier. As each system has different search mechanisms it would be worthwhile to search on both the Ancestry and JewishGen websites. Unlike Ancestry, JewishGen is not able to attach records to your trees.

JGSCV has had Warren Blatt talk to us about JewishGen several times and the highlights of his most recent presentation on February 2019 may be found [https://www.jgscv.org/pdf/newsletters/Venturing_V14_N6.pdf](https://www.jgscv.org/pdf/newsletters/Venturing_V14_N6.pdf)

At the 2019 IAJGS conference there was also a JewishGen update which was included in the article on highlights from the conference which can be accessed at: [https://www.jgscv.org/pdf/newsletters/Venturing_V14_N11.pdf](https://www.jgscv.org/pdf/newsletters/Venturing_V14_N11.pdf)

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This is the website and database of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. [https://www.familysearch.org/en/](https://www.familysearch.org/en/) It is free to access, but you must register and create an account [https://www.familysearch.org/register/custom/1](https://www.familysearch.org/register/custom/1)

FamilySearch is a non-profit organization, based in Salt Lake City, Utah but has a global interest especially in regions not focused on by the subscription genealogy companies. It has partnerships with archives and societies. FamilySearch was founded in 1894 and started microfilming records in 1938.

It has a “one-world tree” (similar to Geni.com) where everyone’s tree is combined and anyone may add or change information to what you contributed. This is unlike trees on Ancestry or MyHeritage where one may list their tree as private and you control who may see or add to it. One can search for names in indexed records or research by location or browse all published collections.

FamilySearch has a wiki which is a free online genealogy and family history guide that lists websites, provides research strategies suggests records and resources. [https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Main_Page](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Main_Page)

Click on “help” in the upper right corner and then I typed in “Jewish” into the search bar, it returned over 4,300 results.

When searching foreign locations look at multiple spellings and country boundaries as the borders have changed numerous times.

JGSCV December 2019 speaker was David Rencher, Director, Family Search Library and Chief Genealogical Officer, FamilySearch. His presentation highlights, *FamilySearch Historical Collections: Tips and Tricks* may be found at: [https://www.jgscv.org/pdf/newsletters/Venturing_V15_N4.pdf](https://www.jgscv.org/pdf/newsletters/Venturing_V15_N4.pdf)

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April 2020  **VENTURING INTO OUR PAST**
Findmypast is a for-profit commercial website owned by a British-owned Publisher and also includes Genes Reunited, the British Newspaper Archive and Twile. https://www.findmypast.com. Its focus is the former British Empire and United Kingdom.

While they have few “Jewish” records, they do have the Kindertransport records, but not all on the Kindertransport were Jewish. They also have Britain, Enemy Aliens and Internees World Wars I and II. most of which are about Jewish persons.

Findmypast hosts the Periodicals Source Research Index (PERSI). PERSI is only available to search on Findmypast. One can access the articles on PERSI by contacting the publisher of the periodical, or you might find the periodical in a library or other research repository. You can also search OCLC’s WorldCat.org which is the largest bibliographic database in the world and lists which libraries local to you that own the article or book.

It is possible to also create a tree on Findmypast https://tree.findmypast.com/#/trees/add

They also sell DNA tests provided by Living DNA.

MyHeritage is a for-profit company, based in Israel, developed in 2003. https://www.myheritage.com. They have many Jewish records in their database.

Its strongest growth is in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. This is the one program where you can match people in Europe. This is not something you would necessarily know from the other programs. It operates a “freemium” business model which one can start with a free tree and build upon it- the larger it gets, a subscription may be required. The basic plan is free and gives you a family tree of up to 250 people. For their pricing of program and trees see: https://www.myheritage.com/pricing .

MyHeritage has partnerships with the Israel Genealogical Research Association (IGRA), (https://genealogy.org.il ) databases and Israel’s State Archives. To link with and see all of IGRA’s databases one has to has to have an IGRA subscription. MyHeritage also has partnerships with other organizations. MyHeritage also has a partnership with Billion Graves.

Last year MyHeritage completed digitizing all of Israel’s cemeteries (two cemeteries are digitized on their own so they were not included in this project). The gravestones digitized by MyHeritage are searchable online and fully transcribed records.

MyHeritage’s autosomal DNA has five major Jewish categories; Ashkenazi, Ethiopian, Yemenite, Sephardic from North Africa and Mizrahi from Iran and Iraq.
Unique to MyHeritage is their global name translation which supports 42 languages. This way one may search in one language and get results in all of the languages.

Daniel Horowitz, MyHeritage, spoke to JGSCV in June, 2019 and highlights of his presentation may be accessed at: https://www.jgscv.org/pdf/newsletters/Venturing_V14_N10.pdf

Each of the major genealogical programs mentioned above have tools to help you. Remember, do not rely solely on “Jewish” in the title. You may need to use other words that would be related to “Jewish” to find the records you are searching.

JGSCV was privileged to have Ellen Kowitt present to us on March 1—her presentation was excellent and full of very important information for anyone who is researching their Jewish roots and using any of the major genealogical databases. The program gave an extensive overview of Jewish record collections available on Ancestry, FamilySearch, Findmypast, and MyHeritage as well how the JewishGen collections on Ancestry differ from comparable collections on JewishGen.org. Ellen gave tips on when to search on one site or the other. Ellen’s four-page handout is included on the JGSCV website at: https://www.jgscv.org/meetings-prior.html under past meetings and the March 1 date. Please remember the handout is for your personal use, and is copyrighted. Therefore, you may not copy and share it, distribute it, nor place it on your personal or other websites.

During the question and answer period, Ellen answered questions on Yizkor books, Geni.com, which was not covered in the presentation and is owned by MyHeritage; Blaine Bettinger’s article on shared centiMorgans (cM), GEDMatch and more.

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Ellen Kowitt is past president of JGS Colorado and JGS Greater Washington. She has served on the IAJGS board member has served on various IAJGS Committees; been a recipient of IAJGS Program and Stern Awards; led Ukraine trip for JewishGen Shtetlshleppers; created KehilaLinks websites and been Lyubar, Ukraine town leader for 23 years; coordinated Yizkor Book translations for Ukraine towns; and indexed revision lists, memorial plaques, gravestones, and Colorado probate records. Ellen is an Avotaynu contributor. She is currently Vice President of the Colorado Chapter, Association of Professional Genealogists.

Practicing Safe Computing: “Avoiding COVID-19 Scams”

By Hal Bookbinder
(Number 53 in a series)

Cyber criminals see COVID-19 (coronavirus) as an opportunity to steal your identity, take your money and install viruses on your computer. They believe in Rahm Emanuel’s maxim to “never let a serious crisis go to waste.” They count on folks acting emotionally, rather than thinking clearly, when such a crisis hits. Some of the reported scams include:

- Emails that appear to come from the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) alerting you to “New confirmed cases in your City” and asking you to click on a link to see cases so that you can avoid exposure. You are then asked for personal information, or even asked to log in to what looks like your email page. Your information goes directly to cyber criminals.
• Emails that appear to be from the World Health Organization (WHO) which warn about the dangers of COVID-19 and ask that you click on a link to review the key steps you need to take to protect yourself. While you are reading the list of precautions, a virus designed to steal your personal information is being installed on your computer.

• Cybersecurity firm Check Point announced on March 5th that over 4,000 coronavirus-related domains, containing words like “corona” or “COVID”, have been registered since the beginning of 2020. Of those, 120 were considered malicious and another 200 were suspicious. Many will likely be used by scammers. Do not trust sites just because the name sounds legitimate.

• Televangelist Jim Bakker has been ordered by the New York Attorney General to stop advertising “Silver Solution” as a COVID-19 treatment. Shas, the Israeli ultra-religious party has been fined for giving out charms to protect from COVID-19. Undoubtedly, the Internet will be filled with “cures” and “preventions” that are worthless, and worse.

• Amazon said recently that it has barred the sale of over one million products that falsely claim to cure or provide protection against COVID-19. The company has also removed third-party merchants that had engaged in price gouging on items such as surgical masks. These sites may gauge, misuse your personal information and provide nothing of value for your money.

Be on your guard. Do not click on email links unless you are certain that the source is legitimate. If not certain, but believe the information may be of value, close the email and type the website, like www.cdc.gov or www.who.int. Do not click on the purported link in the email as it may be to a mock site that may look real while actually set up to scam you or to infect your computer.

Follow CDC guidelines (www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/prevention-treatment.html) and do not let fear impact your practice of safe computing.

This is the fifty-third 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.
The women’s movement for rights was launched in 1848 with the Seneca Falls Convention organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. Following the convention, the demand for the vote became a centerpiece of the women’s rights movement.

During America’s early history, women were denied some of the basic rights enjoyed by male citizens. For example, married women couldn’t own property and had no legal claim to any money they might earn, and no female had the right to vote. While the 19th amendment granted women the right to vote, it did not extend the right to women of color. It wasn’t until the Voting Rights Act was passed nearly a half century later, on August 6, 1965 that black women were officially allowed to exercise their right to vote.
https://constitutioncenter.org/timeline/html/cw08_12159.html
Content Copyright 2006, National Constitution Center. ©

While seeking to amend the U.S. Constitution, the women’s suffrage movement also waged a state-by-state campaign. The territory of Wyoming was the first to give women the vote in 1869. Other western states and territories followed.

Three were 15 states which granted women the right to vote prior to the 19th Amendment:

Wyoming 1890
Colorado 1893
Utah 1896
Idaho 1896
Washington 1910
California 1911
Arizona 1912
Kansas 1912
Oregon 1912
Montana 1914
Nevada 1914
New York 1917
Michigan 1918
Oklahoma 1918
South Dakota 1918
Territories of the United States that granted full voting rights before 19th Amendment and before they became states: Territory of Wyoming 1869
Territory of Utah 1870
Territory of Washington 1883
Territory of Montana 1887
Territory of Alaska 1913

On July 24, 1919, Georgia became the first state to reject ratification of the 19th Amendment. On September 22, 1919, the Alabama legislature voted against ratifying the 19th Amendment. To read more see: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/womenshistory/womens-suffrage-timeline.htm

Women won the right to vote in New York State in 1917.

By looking at the New York City Voter registration records I was able to find my maternal grandmother registered for the 1918 election (found on Google Books)

While doing your female research look to see when the female ancestors on your family tree registered to vote.

Venturing Into Our Past™ © is the newsletter of the Jewish Genealogical Society of the Conejo Valley (JGSCV). All rights reserved. Permission is granted to reproduce any original content for non-profit use with prior notification to the editor and proper attribution.
The New JewishGen Message System

All of the lists which are for SIGs (now Research Divisions) hosted by JewishGen (GerSIG, UkraineSIG, Austria-Czech SIG, etc.) are no longer going to have their own independent mailing lists, and instead all the people signed up there are going to be encouraged to sign up for the main JewishGen list.  https://groups.jewishgen.org/. The new moderators for that list are going to add topics (hashtags), such as #Germany, that will seek to identify the topic of the message, so people can just scan the headers of the messages for relevant topics. https://groups.jewishgen.org/g/main/search

It’s not genealogy but Baseball is our national pastime!

PBS is providing Ken Burns’ outstanding series on Baseball for free. See:  https://www.pbssocal.org/programs/baseball/full-episodes/ And watch all nine episodes!

While the Museum is closed their free digital resources are available from anywhere. Take a virtual tour, explore our collection, relive special exhibitions like Chasing Dreams: Baseball and Becoming American, https://info.nmajh.org/chasingdreamstour/

While many museums around the world are closed their online databases are available:


April 2020 VENTURING INTO OUR PAST
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  

Join/Renew Dues Increased Effective January 1, 2020 by $5.00.  
Dues paid now are good through December 2020  

Date ________

Check one: New Membership________ Renewal_________

Single $ 30.00____ +$1.00** Family* $35.00 _____ + $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 $_________  
Security Fee Fund $ _________  
(suggested minimum voluntary contribution for any 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 _________________________________________  
Home telephone ______________ Mobile telephone ____________  
E-mail address ________________________________________  
Your talents to share (i.e. accounting skills, language skills, computer skills, etc.)  
__________________________________________________________________  
__________________________________________________________________  

April 2020  VENTURING INTO OUR PAST
## Future JGSCV Meeting Dates through August 2020

**Sunday at 1:30 p.m. OR Monday at 7:00 p.m.**

Programs co-sponsored by Temple Adat Elohim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>JUNE 7</td>
<td>1:30-3:30 PM</td>
<td>Annual Sephardic Program: Movie “Sefarad”</td>
<td>This is known as the Portuguese Dreyfus Affair. Sefarad tells the sweeping story of Jews in Portugal across 500 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>JULY 19</td>
<td>1:30-3:30 PM</td>
<td>Annual: Genealogy in the Round</td>
<td>Members and friends share their genealogical successes, failures and artifacts</td>
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<td>AUGUST 9-14, 2020 SAN DIEGO, CA</td>
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New Meeting Dates Will Be Announced When the Temple Provides us with Meeting Dates

September 2020-June 2021