



זכרון ZichronNote

The Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society

Volume XV, Number 4

November 1995

LOCAL GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Dates in **Bold** type are meetings held or supported by the **SFBA JGS**. This will be the only notice of Society meetings until the February 1996 *ZichronNote*. Please transfer the dates to your calendar now, and plan to be with us.

Note our new permanent San Francisco meeting location.
We are now wheelchair accessible and air cooled.
Thanks to the hard work and diligence of Gayle Leyton and Gordon Fine.

- Sun Nov 19**
11AM-4PM **Workshop.** Individualized help in solving your Jewish genealogical research problems. Beginners and intermediate levels. Topics will include local resources, East and West European research, computers in genealogy. Expert assistance and resource materials will be available. Call our Librarian or President now to request that specific references be brought or topics covered.
In the Gate House, Fort Mason Center, (Marina at Buchanan), San Francisco.
- Mon Dec 18**
7:30-10PM **Regular Meeting.** Tentative Program *Preserving Your Genealogical Documents and Photographs* Congregation Kol Emeth, 4175 Manuela (Near Foothill and Arastradero), Palo Alto.
- Sun Jan 21**
1:00-3:00 PM **Regular Meeting. Videos, Popcorn, and Research** See the three excellent videos: *How to Trace Your Jewish Roots: a Journey with Arthur Kurzweil*; *A Time to Gather Stones*, a trip to Ukraine with Miriam Weiner, and; *Island of Hope—Island of Tears*, the story of Ellis Island and the American Immigrant Experience. Research tables will be set up for those who have seen the videos.
Fort Mason Center, (Marina at Buchanan), San Francisco.
- Mon Feb 19**
7:30-10PM **Regular Meeting.**
Congregation Kol Emeth, 4175 Manuela (Near Foothill and Arastradero), Palo Alto.
- Sun Mar 17**
1:00-3:00 PM **Regular Meeting.**
Fort Mason Center, (Marina at Buchanan), San Francisco.
- Mon Apr 15**
7:30-10PM **Regular Meeting.**
Congregation Kol Emeth, 4175 Manuela (Near Foothill and Arastradero), Palo Alto.
- Sun May 19**
1:00-3:00 PM **Regular Meeting.**
Fort Mason Center, (Marina at Buchanan), San Francisco.
- Mon Jun 17**
7:30-10PM **Regular Meeting.**
Congregation Kol Emeth, 4175 Manuela (Near Foothill and Arastradero), Palo Alto.

ZichronNote

Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society

ZichronNote is published four times per year at the beginning of February, May, August, and November. Contribution deadline is the 15th of the month preceding publication. The Editor reserves the right to edit all contributions.

Reprinting of material in *ZichronNote* is permitted provided that there is no explicit prohibition and provided that source attribution is made.

Family Finder queries are free to Society members. Non-members may place queries for \$5.00 each limited to 25 words not including searcher's name, address and phone number.

Correspondence relating to items for publication, and requests for back issues should be addressed to Bob Weiss, 3916 Louis Road, Palo Alto, CA 94303-4541.

Production Note: This issue of *ZichronNote* has been composed on an Apple@Macintosh™ LC III, ClarisWorks™ V4.0 software, and printed on an Apple@Stylewriter II printer. Contributions may be submitted on 3-1/2-inch floppy discs in DOS or Macintosh format or e-mailed to RWeissJGS@aol.com.

Advertising: Display advertising will be accepted in *ZichronNote*. The initial rate for a 2-column-inch (3-1/2 x 2 inch, business card) insertion will be \$10.00 per issue, quarter-page ad \$20.00, half-page ad \$35.00, full-page ad \$60.00. Ads must be camera-ready, relate to Jewish genealogy, and be in good taste.

Membership in the SFBA JGS is open to anyone interested in Jewish genealogy. Dues are \$20.00 per calendar year. The Society is "exempt" per section 501(c)(3) of the IRS code. Make check out to "SFBA JGS" and send to: Sherrill Laszlo, Treasurer, 34 Craig Ave., Piedmont, CA 94611.

- President:** Bob Weiss 415-424-1622
- Vice President:** Martha L. Wise ... 415-564-9927
- Secretary:** Jerry Delson 415-493-0404
- Treasurer:** Sherrill Stern Laszlo 510-655-6789
- Membership:** Sita Likuski 510-538-4249
- Program:** Gayle Leyton..... 415-397-0110
- Librarian:** Dana Kurtz..... 415-921-6761

E-Mail Address: RWeissJGS@aol.com

Meetings Odd-numbered months— 3rd Sunday of each month, starting at 1:00 PM in Bldg. C, Room 205, Fort Mason Center (Marina at Buchanan), San Francisco.

Even-numbered months— 3rd Monday of each month starting at 7:30 PM at Congregation Kol Emeth, 4175 Manuela Avenue (near Arastradero & Foothill), Palo Alto.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

The first step in researching American Jewish ancestry is the use of United States records to trace back to the first ancestor to reach our shores, and to determine where he or she originated. This issue of *ZichronNote* presents a number of articles dealing with American records. Our feature article is by member David Abrahams, who discusses 20th-Century immigration records. David was inspired to write this piece when he heard a presentation by Marian Smith, INS archivist, at the National Genealogical Society conference in San Diego.

Not all of our European ancestors arrived over the Atlantic. Some arrived in San Francisco from Russia and China. Bert Oppenheim mentions arrival records of Russian Jews in San Francisco, and lists names of Russian Jewish arrivals from INS records at the National Archives in San Bruno.

Other important records are discussed to round out the subject. We reprint an article on World War I draft registrations by Timothy Laitila Vincent from *The Family Tree*, and present a list of CD-ROMs from Automated Archives, Inc. with name indexes of census, social security, marriage, land, mortality, and other records. Gail Call reports that these CD-ROMs are available at local LDS FHCs.

Not a meeting goes by that I am not asked to recommend a software program to use to document a member's genealogical research. I hesitate to make recommendations on such a personal issue. But we are reprinting two articles which survey Macintosh and PC programs for genealogy to give an idea of the scope and features of available programs.

Genealogical research is going through a rapid revolution with the advent of information networks. Our society Board and membership increasingly communicate by e-mail, articles are submitted to *ZichronNote* electronically, and members Bill Firestone and Larry Tesler are in the process of developing a World Wide Web home page which will be linked with those of the AJGS, FEEFHS, and other organizations and institutions. Member John Movius describes the home page under development by the Federation of East European Family History Societies and problems in integrating with AOL.

In the last issue I told of my almost religious feeling about names. Member Paul Kahn describes a set of documents he obtained from the Cercle de Généalogie Juive concerning the taking of surnames by the Jews in the Bas-Rhin area in 1808. He offers to do research for members. David Abrahams comments on changes that occur in names over the generations and Alexander Lesser tells the story of how one Soviet Jew became an Indian through the metamorphosis of the word for "Jew" on his passport.

Robert Weiss

SOCIETY PAGE

Welcome New Members

We welcome new members who joined our Society since last August. We hope to see you at our meetings and workshops. Please feel free to communicate your feelings, comments, and suggestions to our officers.

Theodore M. Alper	Mountain View
Linda Carrion	Fremont
Sue Ezekiel	Oakland
Richard & Caroline Hoffman	Mountain View
Marvin & Ethel Kessler	San Jose
Donald R. Gotthold	Fremont
Howard M. Grindlinger	Sacramento
Lois Silverstein	Berkeley
Mildred Tinkler	San Rafael
Renee U. Tully	San Jose

Thanks For Your Generous Donations

We would like to give special thanks to the following members for their donations to help acquire important publications for our Society library:

Howard Grindlinger	Sacramento
Gordon Fine	San Francisco

New JGSs and Newsletters

We are seeing an explosive growth in Jewish genealogical societies around the globe. New societies have been established in Denver (JGS of Colorado), Texas (Greater Houston JGS), Louisiana (JGS of New Orleans), and Missouri (JGS of St. Louis). The two societies in Orange County, California have combined into one JGS of Orange County. We are starting to receive newsletters from the new societies, eg: *Bayou Branches* from the JGS of New Orleans, and *Generations* from the JGS of St. Louis (not to be confused with *Generations* in its 11th year from JGS of Michigan). Other areas where there are organizational activities include Hawaii, Melbourne, Australia, and South Africa.

Discounts on Genealogy Texts

We receive substantial discounts on Jewish genealogical reference books from Avotaynu, Inc. When we order publications in quantities of 5 or more of one title we receive a 20% discount and free shipping. Typical bargains are as follows:

Title	Regular	Special
<i>Where Once We Walked</i>	\$74.00	\$55.60
<i>Jewish Names..Russian Empire</i>	\$79.50	\$60.00
<i>Biographical Dict.Canadian Jewry</i>	\$38.50	\$28.00
<i>Following the Paper Trail</i>	\$32.50	\$23.20
<i>Jewish Personal Names</i>	\$17.50	\$12.00

Other titles are available. Call Sherrill Laszlo for details or send her your check. As soon as we get the required number of orders we will place the order with Avotaynu.

*****ELECTION NOTICE*****

According to the By-laws the Board of Directors hereby notifies the membership of the slate of officers proposed for election for the next two years:

President	Dana Kurtz
Vice President	Gayle Leyton
Secretary	Marian Rubin
Treasurer	Sherrill Laszlo

Ballots will be sent out in a membership package this month and must be returned to Sherrill Laszlo no later than December 15. Election results will be announced at our December 18 meeting.

*****ANNUAL DUES ARE DUE JAN 1*****

Please help us avoid the expense and misunderstanding involved with late payment of your annual membership dues. Our dues are \$20.00 per calendar year, due on or before January 1. While you think of it, please make out your tax-deductible check to "SFBA JGS" NOW, and send it to Sherrill Laszlo, 34 Craig Avenue, Piedmont, CA 94611, or bring it to our November or December meeting.

Misleading "Heritage" Offers Investigated

On March 23, 1995, the National Genealogical Society and the Federation of Genealogical Societies requested that the Consumer Protection Division of the U.S. Postal Service conduct a new investigation of Halbert's, Inc., publisher of surname books, for false representation of their products.

Millions of people buy these surname books expecting to learn about their own families. When the book arrives, they discover its primary feature is a list of individuals with their last name. Many purchasers have complained about these books to leaders in the genealogical community, asking if something could be done.

The National Genealogical Society appointed an Ethics Committee and invited the Federation of Genealogical Societies to participate. A 120-page report was prepared showing that Halbert's (also known as "Family Book Offer" and "Historic Book Offer") misrepresented its products.

It is against the law to use the United States mails to collect money for schemes or devices by means of false representation. Halbert's signed a Consent Order in 1989 agreeing not to represent its books as the history of a family, its name, or its heraldry. The Ethics Committee report concludes that Halbert's continues to make these representations.

If you buy a product represented as being about your family but is mainly a list of people with your surname, you can return it for a refund. If you have not received a refund within six weeks, complain to the Consumer Protection Div., US Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Washington, DC 20260-2100. (*The Family Tree*, June/July 1995)

LOCAL MEETINGS

Wed Nov 8, 7:30-9:30PM—Meeting. San Mateo County GS, **John Newbery, *How to Read Property Descriptions & Township Grids***, Ampex Cafeteria, 401 Broadway, Redwood City.

Sat Nov 11, 12:30-2:30 PM—Class. San Mateo County GS, ***Census Records, and Other Records in the Archives***, SMCGS Library, 25 Tower Road, San Mateo. \$7.00 at door.

Sat Nov 18, 9AM-3:30PM—Seminar. San Mateo County GS and Santa Clara County H&GS featuring **Judy Svoboda, *Leaping the Brick Wall, The Rest of the Library, and Diggin' Amongst the Magnolias***, Ampex Cafeteria, 401 Broadway, Redwood City, \$20.00 at door. Call John at 415-591-1797.

Sun Nov 19, 10:30AM—JGS of Sacramento. **Judy Persin and Abe Segal, *Literature Review***, Albert Einstein Center Living Room, 1935 Wright St, Sacramento. (Research at 10:00AM) Call Jane at 633-9557.

Sat Dec 2, 12:00-4:00 PM—**Photo Day**, San Mateo County GS, San Mateo County Central Library, 25 Tower Road, San Mateo. Copy negs \$2.50/photo (two 35mm b-w negs), \$25.00/roll of 12 pictures (24 negatives), \$5.00/contact sheet. Call Cath 415-366-5059.

Sun Dec 3, 1:30 PM—New England Special Interest Group, California GS, ***New York***, CGS Library, 300 Brannan St., Suite 409, San Francisco.

Wed Dec 13, 10:30AM-?—***Photo Memories and Cookie Exchange***, Share favorite family photo. Learn about preservation and presentation of photos. East Bay GS, at the LDS FHC, 4780 Lincoln Avenue, Oakland. Call Joyce at 510-284-5954.

Sun Dec 17, 10:30AM—***Remembering Chanukah*** JGS of Sacramento, Albert Einstein Residence Center, 1935 Wright Street, Sacramento (Research at 10:00AM) (Bring a family artifact with its background story) Call Jane at 633-9557.

Sat Jan 13—Class. San Mateo County GS, ***Courthouse Records (Vital Records Research)***, SMCGS Library, 25 Tower Road, San Mateo

Sat Feb 10—Class. San Mateo County GS, ***Sharing Your Information***, SMCGS Library, 25 Tower Road, San Mateo

SEMINARS

Call for Papers: The 15th International Summer Seminar of Jewish Genealogy, July 14-19, 1996, Boston

The Seminar Committee will consider proposals for talks for presentation at the Seminar on: methodology; newly available, developing or unusual research techniques; onomastics; relevant history, politics or geography; or other topics of Jewish genealogical interest.

An abstract of the talk must be submitted by January 1, 1996. Those chosen for presentation can have hand-out notes included in the published syllabus. Notification of acceptance will be by February 15, 1996. A one-paragraph biographical sketch should accompany the presenter's proposal and his full name, address, phone, fax and e-mail address. For further information on submission and suitability, you may write to: Edmund U. Cohler, JGS of Greater Boston, P.O. Box 610366, Newton Highlands, MA 02161-0366, e-mail: ecohler@cspi.com. Be part of it! Lets us hear from you if you have new insights, information or viewpoints.

Horowitz Families Plan Meeting

The Horowitz Families Association has announced its intention to hold the First International Gathering of Horowitz Families, in conjunction with Jerusalem 3000, at the Diaspora Museum/Tel Aviv University, July 14-19, 1996.

The Association sends out a newsletter to its members several times a year and publishes an annual Report Book, with texts of lectures and details of the activities which took place during this past year.

The First International Gathering will take place under the auspices of the Diaspora Museum, the Israel Genealogical Society and the Institute for Interdisciplinary Research of the Jewish Family Heritage on the campus of Tel Aviv University. After two days of lectures in English and Hebrew, educational trips will be arranged, highlighting the history of the Horowitz families, to Jerusalem, Tiberias, Safed, Upper Galilee and Ramat HaGolan.

The conference is intended for all members of the Horowitz families (including Hurwitz, Ish-Horowitz, and Gurevitz) from Israel and the Diaspora and for all those who are interested in the history of the Jewish people and the genealogy of this distinguished, extended family.

Fees are \$30 per person, registration forms and information are available from The Horowitz Families Association, P.O. Box 53368, Tel Aviv 61533, Israel. Anyone who is interested in lecturing at the conference or showing a poster will be asked to submit an abstract by April 1, 1996.

US & CANADIAN RESEARCH

New National Archivist

The Acting Archivist of the United States announced that Governor John Carlin has been chosen to be the National Archivist. He is a former Governor, taught graduate courses in public administration at Wichita State University, started a trade consulting company and served as president of Midwest Super-conductivity, Inc., of Lawrence, Kansas. He has served on the National Archives Foundation Board. (*The Family Tree*, Aug./Sept. 1995)

World War I Draft Registrations

by Timothy Laitila Vincent, AG

As the United States entered World War I, millions of men were needed to fulfill military positions. The federal government declared June 5, 1917 a holiday. Young men were required to register with the Draft Board. The second registration date was one year later, with the third and final date being September 5, 1918. By that date, all men aged 18 through 45 were required to have registered. Most did. Those who did not were tried in court and served time in jail.

All alien men were required to register as well as citizens. Only men who were currently in military service were exempt from registering.

Every county in the entire country had a Draft Registration Board located in the county seat. In most counties, especially in the western states, one Board was sufficient to process all of the local registrants. More populous counties had two Boards. Larger cities, like Minneapolis, had 15 to 20. New York City had 189! To facilitate locating a Draft Registration Card in a larger city, lists of Draft Registration Boards and their addresses are available.

Although the majority of men registered in their home county, there were no laws requiring it, nor did it always happen. Men who lived in the city may have registered near where they worked rather than at the Board closest to where they resided. Men who were traveling on registration day registered in a county, and even state, in which they never lived.

In Nevada, for example, which has large and oddly shaped counties, miners and ranchers frequently found themselves living in one county, but living nearer the county seat of a neighboring county. Thus, our ancestors did not always register in the county where we expect to find them.

The U.S. Government developed a different registration form for each registration period. All forms required the full name, exact birth date and residence of each draft registrant. Also listed is whether the individual was a citizen, alien or had de-

clared his intention to naturalize. The occupation, employer's name and address were given, as were number of dependents and any possible reasons for claiming exemption from the draft. The Draft Board clerk judged each man to be of tall, medium or short height, and slender, medium or stout build. Hair and eye color were recorded as were any physical disabilities. Each card was signed by the registrant then dated and signed by the clerk.

The form used on June 5, 1917 asked for the exact place of birth, while the form used the following year asked for the registrant's father's place of birth! The third form asked only for the country of citizenship. Usually the registrant listed whether single or married. Generally, the name and address of a relative was given. If married, the registrant gave his wife's name and address. Others gave the name of a parent or sibling. In the case of a young immigrant who came alone, the Draft Registration Card will supply you with a correct birth date and frequently with a place of birth or next of kin with address, living in another state or country.

One Swedish-Finn living in northern California had the surname of "Phinney". Being neither a Swedish nor Finnish name, the Draft Registration Card resolved the problem of determining the original name. The registrant was single, listed his father as the relative and gave his surname as "Finne", as well as residence in Finland.

Another registrant was a Finnish miner, living in a remote area of Nevada. For the relative, he listed his wife who lived in Pecan, Mississippi. What unexpected information!

World War I Draft Cards exist for the entire United States and its territories. The only known exception is a small number of registrations that were destroyed for northern Alabama before micro-filming began. The originals are at the National Archives in East Point, Georgia. The massive micro-filming program, on 16mm film, is just coming to an end. Many films, of varying quality, cover more than one county. The largest Draft Boards registered well over 5000 men. Most cards were handwritten.

An unexpectedly large number of names at the tops of the cards are spelled quite differently than the signatures on the backs. Local clerks often wrote names phonetically while immigrants often signed their original name as written "in the old country". One card was written and filed as "Thumala", although very clearly signed by the Finnish immigrant as "Hannula".

Each Draft Registration Card was numbered. In each county in Nevada, they were filed and filmed consecutively. Usually, the cards were filed alphabetically by the first letter of the surname. In other states, with much larger populations, such is rarely the case. (adapted from *The Family Tree*, Jun/Jul 95)

**Master Census Name Index on CD-ROM
submitted by Gail Call**

This is a name index extracted from the CD's that Automated Archives, Inc. has produced. They are available at the Santa Clara Family History Center among other repositories.

United States Census Indexes

CD 20	1880	Ohio
CD 21	1860	New York
CD 22*	1860	DE, NJ, PA
CD 24*	1860	DC, MD, NC, CA, WV
CD 26*	1860	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC
CD 27	1860	IL, IN
CD 34	1870	KY, NC, VA, WV
CD 35	1880	Illinois (Cook County)
CD 39	1860	Wisconsin
CD 40	1850	CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT
CD 41	1850	DE, NJ, PA
CD 42	1850	New York
CD 43	1850	DC, MD, NC, VA, WV
CD 44	1850	KY, TN
CD 45	1850	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC
CD 46*	1850-1851	IN, OH
CD 47*	1850-1856	IA, IL, MI, MN, MO, WI
CD 51	1860	Massachusetts
CD 78	1860	Vermont
CD 136*	1634-790	Colonial America
CD 137*	1790	United States
CD 138*	1791-1809	CT, MA, ME, NH, NY, RI, VT
CD 139*	1820-1829	CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT
CD 140	1830-1839	CT, DE, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT
CD 141	1840	CT, MA, ME, NH, NY, RI, VT
CD 142	1840	DC, DE, MD, NJ, PA, VA
CD 148*	1830-1839	AL, AR, DC, FL, GA, IL, KY, LA, MD, MI, MS, OH, SC, TN, VA, WI
CD 149	1810	CT, MA, ME, NH, NY, RI, VT
CD 150*	1810-1819	AL, AR, DC, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, NJ, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA
CD 151*	1791-1809	AR, AL, DC, DE, GA, IL, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, NJ, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA
CD 152*	1840-1849	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, NM, SC, TN, TX
CD 153*	1840-1849	IA, IL, IN, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI
CD 154*	1820-1829	AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MI, MS, NC, NM, OH, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI

Social Security Death Benefits Records

CD 110	1937-1993	United States (2 disk set)
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Ireland Census Indexes

CD 197*	1831, 1841	Londonderry County & Cavan County
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Automated Family Pedigrees

CD 15	1500-1990	Everton Publishers - Computerized Family File and "Roots" Cellar
CD 100	1500-1950	No. 1
CD 101	1500-1990	No. 2
CD 102	1500-1992	No. 3

Mortality, TX, UT, & NY Miscellaneous State Records: Indexes

CD 49	1860-890	Texas
CD 160	1685-1910	New York (Quarterlies, Newsletters & Journals)
CD 164	1850-1880	United States (Mortality Records)
CD 168	848-1992	Utah (Salt Lake City cemetery entries)

Land Records

CD 250	1812-1907	Arkansas
CD 251	1820-1907	Florida
CD 252	1820-1907	Louisiana
CD 253	1812-907	Land Records Set (includes Cds 250, 25, & 252)
CD 254	1700-908	Michigan

Military Records

CD 146	1784-1811	Series I: Revolutionary War Volunteers
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Family History Collection

CD 113	The Complete text of 217 genealogy research books	
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Marriage Records Indexes

CD 1*	1718-1925	Louisiana
CD 2*	1720-1926	IL, IN, KY, OH, TN
CD 3*	1641-1944	AL, GA, SC
CD 4*	1624-1915	MD, NC, VA
CD 5*	1766-1981	AR, MO, MS, TX
CD 226*	1754-1850	Georgia
CD 227*	1728-1850	AR, CA, IA, LA, MN, MO, OK, TX
CD 228*	1790-1850	IL, IN
CD 229*	1660-1850	KY, NC, TN, VA, WV

Research Bartering

A national Directory of Bartering Genealogists is being organized, listing genealogists who are willing to do research in their home areas in exchange for research in another area. No money changes hands - just research. Write the Directory Compilers of Arizona, 1795 W. Wetmore Rd., Tucson, AZ 85705. (*The Family Tree*, Aug./Sep 1995)

Researching 20th Century Immigration Records by David Abrahams

While attending the National Genealogical Society conference in San Diego, I had the pleasure of hearing a presentation on 20th century Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records by Marian Smith. Ms. Smith is employed as an historian by the INS. I have tried to capture the essence of her educational presentation below.

Since its inception in 1891, the INS has kept a variety of records about our immigrant forefathers. Anyone entering the United States legally, or applying for naturalization after September 27, 1906, would have their records on file with the INS.

Included in the INS files are Passenger Manifests (arrival records), Visas, Naturalization C-Files, Identification Cards, Registry Records and Alien Registrations. I will attempt to describe these records below, and then follow with information on how to retrieve copies from the INS.

Passenger Manifests

These are arrival records showing the name of the ship, port of arrival, arrival date and persons, and all pertinent information to make sure that the immigrant was legally qualified under the immigration laws to enter this country. Newer Passenger Manifest sheets may have more information than older ones. After World War II, the sheet manifests were phased out in favor of card manifests. Passenger Manifests have been collected by the INS since 1892. *Manifests dating from 1892 through about 1947 are on microfilm at the National Archives and are available to researchers.*

While in Washington DC recently, I looked up the arrival records of some of my family members. I knew that my grandparents left Germany for the United States, via Southampton, England. I also knew the name of the ship and that they arrived in New York in May, 1936. From the Morton Allen Ship Directory, I found the date that the ship arrived in New York. From there, I was able to find the correct microfilm and read through it until I found the ship and their information. The record sheets are actually two 11 X 17 inch pages laid out end to end. They contain the names, age, sex, marital status, occupation, whether or not they can read - and what language, nationality, race, place of birth, visa numbers, place issued, last permanent residence, name and address of nearest relative or friend in their original country, final destination, and if going to join relatives, their names and address. Quite a lot of very useful information for the genealogist!

Visas

These are a product of the national origin system which was introduced in 1924. The system allowed the United States to limit the number of immigrants entering the country under a "quota" system.

The visa application is a Foreign Service form.

Prospective immigrants had to apply for a visa at a U.S. consulate in their home country and had to have the approved visa before departing. Minor children normally traveled on their parents' visa. It should be noted that visitor visas were not in the same category as immigrant visas, and were not saved by the INS. When the immigrants arrived, the port inspector took the visa and forwarded it to the INS in Washington for filing. They are filed by port, date of arrival, vessel, and are indexed by name, date of birth and place of birth, and contain much valuable information for family historians.

The first category of information contained in visas is the nationality, full and true name, age, sex, race, occupation, a photo, the date and place of birth, marital status and may contain other wonderful information, such as if there is any insanity in the family, etc!

The second category of information is the background of the immigrant - his places of residence for 5 years preceding applying for a visa, the names and addresses of his spouse and minor children, and the addresses of his parents or closest living relative in the country where he came from.

The third category of information includes the port of entry and final destination, including names and addresses of relatives or friends where the immigrant is going, and whether they are going to stay permanently.

Many visas have supporting documents attached to them. The U.S. immigration law required all other available public records concerning the immigrant that have been kept by the government to which he owes allegiance to be attached. These included birth certificates (certified copies of originals), death certificates, marriage certificates, military records and police records, stapled to the immigrant's visa.

Several years ago, the INS had a regulation altered so that those who can certify or convince the INS that they are family members of an immigrant can have the original documents that were attached to visas returned to them as the rightful owners. The INS will make certified copies for their own use and will record who the originals were sent to.

Naturalization C-Files

Once immigrants arrived (legally) in the United States, they usually began the procedure to become naturalized citizens. The first step in this procedure was to fill out a Declaration of Intention.

I recently located the naturalization papers for

one of my distant cousins. These papers were filed with the court in Bronx County, New York, in 1935, ten months after their arrival. The Declaration of Intention includes the following information: his name, current address, occupation, age, sex, color, complexion, height and weight, race and birthplace and birth date. It also has his wife's name and the date and place of their marriage. Her birthplace and birth date are also shown. The form lists their child and his birthplace and date of birth. And finally, the form shows their last place of residence, where they emigrated from, and the date of arrival. There is also a photo of this cousin and his signature.

The next document in the sequence is the Petition for Naturalization. My paper indicates that it was filed in March, 1940, five years after he filed the Declaration of Intention. Once again, his name and current address is shown, as well as his occupation, birthplace and date, place of birth and marriage information. And, once again, his children are shown. But on this form, we discovered that they had another child, who was born in New York! The Petition also has the names and signatures of witnesses who knew the petitioner and that he was of good moral character, etc. On the back of this form is the Oath of Allegiance, which he swore to in open court once the Petition was approved.

Each of these documents is numbered. The Declaration of Intention also has the number of the Certificate of Arrival, which is tied to the Passenger Manifest. The Petition for Naturalization has the Declaration of Intention number on it; the Oath of Allegiance has the Naturalization Certificate number on it!!

The original naturalization documents were filed in the applicant's local court house. Another official copy of the documents is on file with the INS in Washington. The INS's official copies include naturalizations which occurred in outlying U. S. Territories and possessions, as well as overseas military naturalizations. *Remember, the INS does not have records of naturalizations prior to September 27, 1906.*

Prior to 1922, a woman's nationality was determined by her husband's, or if single, her father's nationality. If an alien woman married a U.S. citizen, she took his nationality; however, if a native-born woman married an alien she lost her citizenship to his nationality! When the husband became a naturalized American, so did his wife. The laws changed in 1922. After 1922, a woman became a person in her own right, and didn't lose her citizenship. If both the husband and wife were aliens, they had to apply individually for citizenship.

Minor children who immigrated with their parents are naturalized on their parents' petition; this is called "derivative" citizenship. The children must be

under 16 to be listed on their parents petition. Children born on U.S. soil are considered citizens; if they are born at sea, they would assume U.S. citizenship if the U.S. is the first port of call.

In the case of my cousin, the only records I found were for the man; his wife did not automatically become a citizen, but the children did. *Think about it!*

Identification Cards

The INS issued Identification Cards not only to aliens, but to citizens as well. There are Seaman ID cards, Immigrant ID cards, Border Crossing cards, Imported Labor cards, etc. Many of the ID cards have photos of the person; those who came as a family may have a family photo attached.

Border Crossing cards are scattered throughout the Mexican and Canadian border records. If the researcher had relatives who "commuted" across the border routinely, there is a good chance they had Border Crossing cards. Many ID cards have been saved; those that have are either in the INS index or in the border records. Border crossing records are located at the National Archives.

Registry

Registry Records should not be confused with records of Alien Registration of World War II. Registry was the first legalization *program* of the INS, begun in 1929. It applied to a group of people who were in legal limbo by the 1920's. The 1906 naturalization act stated no one could become a citizen unless they had an arrival record, and entered legally. But some people had no arrival record. Perhaps they came before the government kept good records. Examples are of people coming from Canada in the 1880's, or coming in as seamen and deciding to stay in the United States. If any of these categories of people stayed until after the statute of limitations ran out on their illegal entry into the United States, they were not deportable, but also could not obtain citizenship. Other examples include children who did not know when they came to the United States, and did not know where they arrived. Pressure was put upon Congress to help those who had no arrival records, but had friends and/or relatives who could attest to their qualifications and good citizenship, become citizens.

Therefore, the Registry Act passed by Congress in March, 1929, which was a legalization program, took effect. This Act ran through 1940, and it applied to people who arrived prior to June 3, 1921. Congress amended the Registry Act somewhat with the Nationality Act of 1940. The Nationality Act moved the cut-off date from 1921 to 1924, making many more people eligible. After 1940, the Certificate of Registry was called a Certificate of Lawful

Entry. If an immigrant had no arrival record and had no criminal record and was qualified in every other way, he could register and get an arrival record created. This is called a "nunc pro tunc" procedure, which means that it is done "now", but is for "then". About 200,000 people registered in this manner. *Keep in mind*, none of the names in this file show up in original Passenger Manifests.

The Registry process included an application form, which was completed by the immigrant and sent to the INS district office. The application asked for the person's name when they entered the U.S., how old they were, their occupation, where did they live before immigrating, where and when did they enter the U.S. and (if applicable) the name of the vessel. The second part of the form asked for their current name, their address and their current occupation.

Once the application had been accepted, an investigation was conducted by the local INS office. If the application was approved, a Certificate of Registry was mailed to the immigrant, showing him to be a legal permanent resident. With this record, one could then eventually become a U.S. citizen.

Those applications that were approved are all filed at the INS in Washington, DC, by Registry number, and are indexed by name, date of birth and place of birth. They can be searched by the INS for family historians and genealogists. Because they document "then" and "now", many cards in the master index have cross references between original names and current names.

Alien Registration

The Alien Registration program began in June, 1940, at the outbreak of World War II. All aliens were required to go to their local post office to register and be fingerprinted. It only took six months for the INS to print out demographic tables to determine where aliens lived in the United States! The Alien Registration program was in effect through 1952. Information on the Alien Registration forms included the person's full name, any aliases, date of birth, place of birth, current address, nationality, sex, marital status, first date of arrival in the U.S., occupation, employer, membership in clubs, any military service and, if they had applied for naturalization, the number of the Petition and where it was filed, and the number of relatives the person had, the person's signature and fingerprint. Everyone got an "A" number, an Alien Registration number, which was an individual identifier. Once the records got to the INS in Washington, the alien got a receipt in the mail. Today these are known as "green cards".

How to Research Immigration Records

As a genealogist and family historian, you can

request a search of INS records under the Freedom of Information Act. This request can be in the form of a letter or you may submit Form G-639. All requests for searches should include the person's full name (with any alternate spellings), date of birth, and place of birth. Information about the person's entry into the United States (date, port, vessel) or his/her naturalization (date, court, certificate number) is also very helpful.

When making your request for information concerning family members who arrived prior to 1960, you should request a "manual search of the microfilm index" for your family member. Ask for copies of any and all records resulting from the search. In your request, ask for records pertaining to not only the person, but the "family of" the person. You need to provide as much information as you can.

If your family members came to the United States after 1924, specifically ask for a search for a Visa File. If their visa is found with the original attachments, ask to be provided with the necessary form to request a return of the attachments to the family. Send your request to:

INS
Freedom of Information Act
425 Eye Street NW, Room 5304
Washington, D.C. , 20536.

Be aware that there is a backlog, and Ms. Smith said to allow six to nine months for a reply!

When you receive copies of the Passenger Manifests, all information regarding other families will be blocked out to protect their privacy. However, if you look at the top of the page, you will find the port of entry, the name of the vessel, and the date of arrival. From there, you can go to the National Archives and retrieve the entire sheet, which is preserved on microfilm.

If the people you are researching arrived after 1960, you can request a computer index search. And you can send your request to the local INS District Office serving the area where you live. Be sure to include "attention FOIA/PA" in the address. At the end of this article you will find the addresses of the INS District Offices, courtesy of Ms. Smith.

Conclusion

Passenger Manifests have been microfilmed and are now located in the National Archives in Washington. They are available to all researchers. Additionally, branches of the Archives located in or near port cities may have copies of arrival records for local ports. These records are permanent.

Naturalization records on file at the INS are backup copies of the original court records, which are on file in the various court houses around the

country where people filed their forms. Because they are only backup copies, destruction of the records created prior to 1956 is scheduled to begin in 2030. Only the index will be retained. Naturalization records created after 1956 are scheduled for destruction beginning in 2019.

Visa records are not considered to be permanent records either; their destruction is scheduled to begin in 2027. Certificates of Registry are not considered to be permanent records. Their destruction is scheduled to begin in 2020.

BUT - The fate of the records scheduled for destruction is still up in the air. At this time, it is possible that the Archivist of the United States (the National Archives) doesn't know that the records are there and are so important to genealogists, historians and other archivists, and may need to hear from us in order to at least take a look at the records to determine if he should put forth the time, energy and money that it would take to get the records from the INS and preserve them for future use. Concerned readers should write to the Archivist to advise him of their concerns. The address is:

The Archivist of the United States,
7th & Pennsylvania Ave NW,
Washington, DC, 20408

[Editor's Note: The AJGS has recommended to National Archivist Governor John Carlin that Sallyann Amdur Sack be the designated representative of the Jewish genealogical community to the U. S. Archives' Task Force to recommend which documents are to be archived and which destroyed. Please send a copy of any letters you send to Sallyann Sack.]

Delayed Birth Certificates

Delayed birth certificates are certificates that are filed many years after the birth by people who don't have original birth certificates on file. They are issued after affidavits are sworn by relatives or doctors who were present at the birth, or upon proof of birth from a baptismal certificate or family Bible records. In 1940, Social Security cards were issued to United States citizens. To obtain a Social Security card, citizens had to provide a birth certificate. Those who did not have one on file had to go to their county clerk's office to have one registered. There, you can check the 1940 Birth Indexes for those lost U.S. births you have been unable to find. People born as early as 1858 registered their births in 1940.

With thanks to the Marin County (CA) Genealogical Society, *The Marin Kin Tracer* via *Treasure Chest News* from the Central Florida Genealogical Society (PO Box 177, Orlando, FL 32802). (*The Family Tree*, June/July 1995)

Availability of Social Security Applications submitted by Lillian Wurzel

The form for third party request for abstract of a record has been obsolete for many years. There is no form which replaced it. Although no particular form is necessary to receive the information, certain identifying information is needed in order to search for it. Records are filed by Social Security numbers (SSNs), not by names. If you can provide a SSN, records will be searched for any information they might have. Without the SSN, the person's full name, date and place of birth, and parents' full names are needed to locate the record. If you can provide any of this information, they will search for the number. You may send the information to the Social Security Administration, Office of Public Inquiries, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235.

You will be charged the cost of records searching even if we are unable to locate any information on the person you are asking about. The fee for searching records is \$7.00 when the SSN is known and \$16.50 when the number is unknown or is incorrect. The check should be made payable to the Social Security Administration.

A deceased person does not have any privacy rights. Therefore, if he or she applied for a SSN, a copy of the Application for a Social Security Card (Form SS-5) can generally be provided. This document contains the person's name, date and place of birth, and parents' names that were given when he or she applied for the number.

Adoption News

Frequently a researcher is stymied when he or she, or an ancestor, has been adopted. Adoption organizations can sometimes help find data on natural parents.

Parent Finders, Inc. co-hosted an August conference on "Open Records: The Truth is Out There", in Toronto, Canada. For information, contact: Parent Finders, Inc., 4891 Dundas Street West, Suite 3, Etobicoke, Ontario M9A 1B2.

CERA held their fourth annual conference, "Shedding Light on the Adoption Experience" in New York, Sept. 27-Oct. 1. CERA is located at: 401 East 74th Street, Suite 17D, NY, NY 10021.

A new triad adoption support group has been formed in Fredericksburg, VA. For more information, contact Angela L. Duncan, 106 Southgate Ave., Fredericksburg, VA 22408-1904.

Adoptees, birth parents, siblings, friends from your past, military buddies, genealogical research, etc...all subjects covered in the new publication *Searches*. Write for subscription fee information, PO Box 45092, Westlake, OH 44145-0092.

(Adapted from *The Family Tree*, Aug./Sept. 1995)

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE DISTRICT OFFICES

<p>2 INS Government Center JFK Federal Building Room 1700 Boston, MA 02203</p>	<p>13 INS Appraisers Building 630 Sansome Street. Room 232 San Francisco, CA 94111-2280</p>	<p>25 INS 4420 North Fairfax Drive Arlington, VA 22203</p>
<p>3 INS 26 Federal Plaza Room 14-102 New York, NY 10278</p>	<p>14 INS 8940 Four Winds Dr. San Antonio, TX 78239</p>	<p>26 INS MLK Federal Bldg. 77 Forsyth St., SW Room 117 Atlanta, GA 30303</p>
<p>4 INS 1600 Callowhill Street Philadelphia, PA 19130</p>	<p>15 INS 700 E. San Antonio El Paso, TX 79901</p>	<p>27 INS Carlos Chardon Street Hato Rey, PR 00917</p>
<p>5 INS Equitable Tower One 100 South Charles Street 12th Floor Baltimore, MD 21201</p>	<p>16 INS 300 N. Los Angeles Street Los Angeles, CA 90012</p>	<p>28 INS 701 Loyola Avenue Rm. T-8011 New Orleans, LA 70113</p>
<p>6 INS 7880 Biscayne Blvd. Miami, FL 33138</p>	<p>17 INS 595 Ala Moana Blvd. Honolulu, HI 96813</p>	<p>29 INS 3736 S. 132nd St. Omaha, NE 68144</p>
<p>7 INS 130 Delaware Ave. Buffalo, NY 14202</p>	<p>18 INS 2035 N. Central Phoenix, AZ 85004</p>	<p>30 INS 2800 Skyway Dr. Helena, MT 59601</p>
<p>8 INS 333 Mt. Elliott Street Federal Building Detroit, MI 48207-4381</p>	<p>19 INS 4730 Paris Street Denver, CO 80239</p>	<p>31 INS Federal Building 511 Northwest Broadway Portland, OR 97209</p>
<p>9 INS 10 W. Jackson Blvd. Suite 600 Chicago, IL 60604</p>	<p>20 INS 8101 N. Stemmons Fwy. Dallas, TX 75247</p>	<p>32 INS 620 East 10th Avenue Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501</p>
<p>10 INS 2901 Metro Dr. Suite 100 Bloomington, MN 55425</p>	<p>21 INS 970 Broad Street Federal Building Newark, NJ 07102</p>	<p>38 INS 509 North Belt Houston, TX 77060</p>
<p>11 INS 9747 N. Conant Ave. Kansas City, MO 64153</p>	<p>22 INS 739 Warren Avenue Portland, ME 04103</p>	<p>39 INS 880 Front St. Suite 1234 San Diego, CA 92188</p>
<p>12 INS 815 Airport Way, South Seattle, WA 98134</p>	<p>24 INS A.J.C. Federal Bldg. 1240 East Ninth St. Room 1917 Cleveland, OH 44199</p>	<p>40 INS 2102 Teege Road Harlingen, TX 78550-4667</p>

Courtesy: History Office, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1995

BOOK NOTICES

Adoption of Names by Jews in the Lower-Rhine in 1808

by Paul M. Kahn

Recueil des Déclarations de Prise de Nom Patronymique des Juifs de Bas-Rhin en 1808, compiled by Pierre Katz and published by the Cercle de Généalogie Juive in Paris in 4 volumes.

By the Bayonne decree of July 20, 1808, Napoleon ordered Jews in the French empire to adopt family names and fixed given names if they had none. Those with family names could retain or change them, but all had to register their names with the responsible official in each community.

Lists survive for 124 locations in the Department of Bas Rhin (Northern Alsace). Although the data on these lists vary, they contain the old and new family names and given names. In some cases, they contain birth dates and places of birth as well as relation to the head of household.

The lists are produced for each community in the order of registration and also alphabetically by names of males and of females and by family groups. There are also indices to family names of males and of females.

Together with the 1784 Census of Jews of Alsace, which has been reprinted, these lists are the major source for genealogical research for Jewish families of Alsace other than the civil registry of births, marriages and deaths. Mr. Katz is currently working on a similar compilation of the lists for the Department of Haut Rhin (Southern Alsace) and on a project to reconstruct lists for communities where they do not survive.

The set is available by the C.G.J., B.P 707, 75162, Paris cedex 04, France, for 250 Francs plus postage.

Members wishing to consult the volume may contact P.M. Kahn at 2430 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94115, (415) 931-3105, who will endeavor to respond to questions and make his copy available.

Gottschalk, Molling and Benjamin Families
By Tom Krakauer

My book, *Family Portrait: The History and Genealogy of the Gottschalk, Molling and Benjamin Families from Hanover, Germany*, also deals with the Stern family from Frankfurt and Soest, the Rothschild family from Stadtoldendorf, and the Meyerhof family from Hildesheim. The book has 250 pages and more than 120 photographs. If there is any interest in obtaining a copy, or requesting that I check a name, please contact me.

Tom Krakauer <Krakauer@nando.net>

New Indexes and Bibliography from the American Jewish Historical Society

•An Index to *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Volumes 21-50 (1913-1961). Brooklyn, New York: Carlson Publishing, Inc., 1994. (List Price: \$100, AJHS Member Price: \$50, Save \$50.)

•An Index to *American Jewish Historical Quarterly/ American Jewish History*, Volumes 51-80 (1961-1991). Brooklyn, New York: Carlson Publishing, Inc., 1995. (List Price: \$150, Special Pre-Publication Price: \$75, Save \$75.)

•An Index to *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Volumes 21-50 (1913-1961). Brooklyn, New York: Carlson Publishing, Inc., 1994. (List Price: \$100, AJHS Member Price: \$50, Save \$50.) This comprehensive and detailed 400 page index with over 30,000 citations covers the Society's journal from 1913 to 1961, and supplements the index to the first twenty volumes issued several years ago.

•An Index to *American Jewish Historical Quarterly/ American Jewish History*, Volumes 51-80 (1961-1991). Brooklyn, New York: Carlson Publishing, Inc., 1995. (List Price: \$150, Special Pre-Publication Price: \$75, Save \$75.) This two-volume index of 700 pages continues the index of the society journal under its titles *American Jewish Historical Quarterly*, until 1978 and *American Jewish History*, which remains its title today.

Send check payable to: American Jewish Historical Society, 2 Thornton Rd, Waltham, MA 02154.

The Oppenheim Family History 1750-1995
By Bert Oppenheim

Announcing *The Oppenheim Family History 1750-1995* just recently published. Hard-bound with over 200 pages of history, several appendices and numerous photos past and present. Also included is a complete (to date) family tree.

My research has taken me across the U.S. and to Lithuania, Poland, and Russia as well as Oppenheim, Germany. I have enjoyed my travels, learning about the Oppenheim heritage and even visiting Vistytis, Lithuania, the family origin.

After two years of research the book is complete. If you are interested in obtaining a copy, please direct your inquiries to Bert Oppenheim, 10901 Kester Dr., Cupertino, CA 95014, (408) 252-2229, FAX-(408) 255-1265.

[Readers may remember reading about how Bert used synagogue records from Vistytis, Lithuania to add to his knowledge of his family from that town. See *ZichronNote* Volume XIV Number 4 November 1994 for his data and how knowledge of patronymic naming conventions can assist in the construction of family trees. Ed.]

EUROPEAN RESEARCH

Lithuanian Records

submitted by **David Baernkopf**

In a letter dated 14 September 1995, Galina Baranova, Head Archivist of the Lithuanian State Historical Archives, reported that the following records are available in the archives in Vilnius for a few cities. This may update information that had been available.

For the city of **Vladyslavov** (this is currently **Kudirkos Naumiestis** and was formerly called **Neustadt Schirwindt** or any of about 8 other names, according to *WOWW*), some records exist for the years 1812-1874. This extends somewhat the list found by Alex Friedlander in his article published in *Avotaynu*, Winter 1990.

Birth Records: 1812-1825, 1827, 1828, 1830, 1832-1837, 1844-1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1860-1862, 1864-1868, 1869, 1870, 1874.

Marriage Records: 1813-1817, 1819-1823, 1825, 1827, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1837, 1844-1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1860-1862, 1864-1866, 1869, 1870, 1874.

Death Records: 1812-1825, 1827, 1828, 1830, 1832-1835, 1837, 1844-1846, 1848, 1850, 1852-1854, 1856, 1857, 1860-1862, 1864-1866, 1869, 1870, 1874.

For **Vilkaviskis**, birth, marriage, and death records of the years 1810-1811 only. The archives has not received any records of **Kalvarija**.

There are vital records for the city of **Vilno** for the period 1837-1915, but no other details of these holdings was provided.

For the city of **Ziezmariai** (also known as **Zeżmer**, **Zyżmory**, and other names in *WOWW*), the following years:

Birth Records: 1878-1885, 1887, 1888, 1890-1894, 1896-1898, 1900-1904, 1906-1915. **Marriage Records:** 1854, 1856, 1865, 1866, 1870-1893, 1895-1900.

Death Records: 1855, 1866, 1878-1884, 1886-1891, 1893-1896, 1900-1906, 1909, 1910, 1912-1914.

Also available is a "Revision List of residents of **Ziezmariai** Jewish Community for the year 1897".

For its services, the archives' charges are \$70 for initiating a search for records; \$18 for a copy and translation of each record ordered; \$5 for a copy of a record without translation; and \$13 per record for full information (translation?) without a copy. As a result of a search of the above records on my request, 14 records were found for the **EFROIMZON**, **POBORTZ**, and **STRASHUN** families.

DAVID A. BAERNKOPF

4 Campbell Lane

Menlo Park, California 94025-6306

The Russian Jew Who Became an Indian by Alexander Lesser

The Soviet Union is gone but some traces of the old system remain, among them the entry of a citizen's *natsionalnost* (nationality) in the internal passport that every Russian must carry. For Jews, this means the word *yevreh* (literally "Jew"). But in the Urals city of Ufa recently, according to a Russian newspaper, a Jew identified only as N. decided to opt for the more colorful *iudeh* (Judean) when filling out a form to renew his passport.

When the document was issued, however, it contained the word *indeh*, which is not a word at all but is similar to the Russian word for American Indian. N. went back to the passport office to correct what he assumed to be a typographical error. But when he received his second passport, he realized the clerks had no idea what the word *iudeh* meant, and were struggling to fit it into some category they knew. In the new document he was listed as an *indehsky yevreh* (Indian Jew). (*The Jerusalem Report*, June 30, 1994)

WORLDWIDE RESEARCH

Shanghai Seeks Jewish Mementos by Ehud Ya'ari

China is trying to increase awareness in the U.S. and Israel of how tens of thousands of Jews found refuge there after the Russian Revolution, particularly during the Nazi era. As part of this effort, the Center for Jewish Studies in Shanghai is looking for documents and pictures on the city's one-time Jewish community, and has begun asking former residents in the Diaspora and Israel to lend material.

In April 1995, the Center's researchers hosted a gathering of former members of the Shanghai community, which led to the broadcast on the city's main TV station of two long documentaries on the Jews of Shanghai and Kaifeng.

The new openness only goes so far, though. Jews who left the city around the time of the Communist takeover in 1949 have begun checking whether Beijing will compensate them for property in the city. The initial response has been chilly; at most, Chinese officials have said, compensation would be based on the 1949 value of the assets. (*The Jerusalem Report*, June 30, 1994)

LDS Filming in Eastern Europe

Two excellent reports on the status of LDS filming appear in *FEFHHS Newsletter*, Vol. 3, No. 3, October 1995, and in *Sharsheret Hadorot* Vol. 9, No. 3, October 1995. The latter summary is based on a talk by Gary Mokotoff, and indicates how best to obtain records and gives key archive addresses.

LOCAL RESOURCES

INS Files, San Bruno, California Records at the Pacific Sierra Branch, National Archives at San Bruno

The following is the first list of the unrecorded INS files. The records cover a span the period 1910 to 1945 of Jewish people immigrating to America arriving at San Francisco, CA.

The five digit number contains the approximate year of arrival (first two digits) and the ship number. The two digit number is the ticket number. The last number is the berth number

Alanovich, Jasif	14662/29-4
Arliewsky, Haim	14390/24-4
Bentsion, Leiphman	14390/23-5
Berlin, Gersihn	14390/32-16
Bridatsukoz, Berks	14586/20-5
Broosel, Boruh	14390/23-10
Geisler, Paul	16129/8-9
Gersh, Potashnik	14390/23-9
Gertsen, Boris	14782/5-7
Greenfield, Banich	14650/7-12
Grohofsky, Boruhg	14390/23-7
Heinisch, Raimund	16129/8-1
Kaplan, Samuel	14676/21-2
Kauk, Olga	15643/12-2
Kerezniakoff, Natan	14782/5-10
Kesler, Isaak	14390/23-13
Komor, Henry S.	16110/3-18
Ledenkoff, Samuel	14782/4-20
Leibowsky, Mendel	14390/23-11
Lekin, Pinbus	14776/17-4
Lev, Kotz *	14898/7-6
Levitas, Leif	15307/5-20
Levitta, Nathan	14782/2-30
Liberman, Moses	14776/21-23
Lobatch, Natalie	15354/23-6
Lokshin, Itsko Haim	14390/23-3
Mamlin, Abram	14390/23-6
Mazarikavitch, Wilhelm	15354/23-1
Mesaell, Menagh	14776/21-10
Miller, Davis	14650/2-32
Mirsky, Josef	15307/5-28
Patatky, Illis	14782/5-22
Priess, William	16116/1-1
Ratner, Genesha	14776/21-12
Scheiman, Nisin	14390/23-14
Schneeveis, Lebe	14708/17-3
Shastin, Theodos	14604/7-5
Shifun, Jacob	14782/4-14
Shmarkotin, Oshir	14390/23-8
Shten, Samuel	14776/21-4
Takterovich, Davis	14586/20-4
Tokareff, Niakendra	15375/2-27
Yanowitch, Shlema	14390/23-12
Yutsis, Simshe	14645/27-2
Zalmon, Kahan	14776/21-20
Zeew, Hatskel	14390/23-15
Zelmanovitch, Leonty	14776/17-3

* Mention of bribe to "take care of various officials" in Russia.

Should anyone find the above list to contain a family member, e-mail me and I will look up the record as time becomes available. I will post list updates as future data becomes available.

Bert Oppenheim
<bertno@IX.NETCOM.COM>

Friends of the National Archives at San Bruno

Mona E. Beddow, Acting Chairman

It has been a long time since information has been provided regarding the status of the Friends of the Archives, but activity has been ongoing with the purchase of census indexes. All of you who have contributed to the Friends' projects can be very proud of having placed so much valuable material in the Archives, especially the complete file of the Civil War Pension Index films.

At present there is a balance on hand of \$494.70 in the Friends' account, including a recent contribution from the Genealogical Society of Stanislaus County. There are a number of the older census index books at the Archives that require rebinding. Many are out-of-print and irreplaceable. Therefore, it is planned to use the present balance for that purpose.

Ms. Waverly Lowell, Director of the Sierra-Pacific Archives, has advised that they have ordered many of the census indexes produced to date in CD-ROM form and hope they can continue to do so whenever funds are available. Therefore, the need to purchase printed indexes in book form no longer exists. It should be pointed out that indexes in CD-ROM form are much less costly than the printed form. In addition, the Archives has ordered certain marriage and land records that are also available on CD-ROM.

It is uncertain when CD-ROM access will be in place at the Archives, since it will take time to set up the system and train staff and volunteers in its use. Announcement will be made by the Archives when these records are available to the public.

In view of the above, it is suggested that henceforth each Genealogical Society interested in supporting the Archives as a Friend of the Archives consult directly with the Archives regarding their needs. Any society wishing to undertake a project beyond their capability to accomplish alone, should feel free to request aid from the other societies for help in attaining their goal. The Friends organization as a coordinated group will cease operations upon expenditure of the current funds on hand.

Our sincere thanks to your Society for the cooperation and support given the Friends' activities over the past several years.

GENEALOGICAL COMPUTING

Your Roots Are Showing by David Pogue

You'd think I'd be a wild-eyed, gibbering genealogy junkie. I mean, my grandmother traced her lineage back to Governor Bradford of the Pilgrims. Her husband traced his back to eleventh-century Scotland - on index cards. My other grandfather, at 105, is a genealogical gold mine.

I can think of two reasons, actually, why ancestor hunting has never really made my adrenaline spurt. First, after having spent \$3000 on a computer, I've developed a psychological abhorrence of any activity involving index cards.

Second, I've always been more interested in looks, lives and personalities than in dull names and dates. Your garden-variety family-tree chart omits all the good stuff, like musical ability, sense of humor, and tendency to go bald.

Yet genealogy would seem a perfect use of a Mac. Think how great it would be to slap in scanned photos, type up anecdotes, or even - my personal fantasy - import QuickTime home movies. Seeing, hearing, meeting your relatives...now that's what I call genealogy.

In the following discussion, respect the importance of the GEDCOM (genealogical data communications) file format. If a genealogy program can import and export GEDCOM files, then it can swap all your painstaking record keeping into any other genealogy software that supports GEDCOM. That's good, because family histories tend to outlive software, software companies, and computer brands.

MacRoots II 1.6.5 MacRoots (\$99; Itasca Softworks, 218/785-2745) is simplicity itself: at center screen are your name and vital stats. Above you are your parents. Below you and to the left is your spouse, if any. At the bottom of the screen are scrolling lists of your children and their spouses. (Exactly how often does a person need a scrolling list for spouses? Yikes.)

By clicking above or below your name, you can easily scuttle up and down your family trellis. Any name you click on jumps to center screen, and the appropriate family names spring into position.

MacRoots is wonderful, as far as it goes. It does the GEDCOM thing. It capitalizes names for you. Beside each name is a yellow page icon; click on it to open a window for notes.

MacRoots just doesn't go far enough. You can't resize windows. You can print out beautiful charts and lists, but you can't see them on screen. Each printout shows a maximum of ten generations (and the program itself maxes out at 10,000 people).

Forget about special cases like multiple parents (as in adoptions), same-sex parents, and so on. And, you can't paste in pictures. (The next version, according to the programmer, will remove many of these limitations.)

Family Events 1.5 In most genealogy programs, you fill in a screenful of information about each person. (M)agreeable Software's Family Events, on the other hand, is shoe box-oriented: you fill in a screen for each research document or family event (\$35, 612/559-1108). The program automatically constructs your family tree based on these scraps of information. Better still, it double-checks your math as you go. If a birth certificate says that your cousin Oswald was born in 1950, but you later indicate that he got married in 1965 at the age of 22, the program will gently point out that your documents conflict. It's up to you, the genealogist, to specify which source you prefer. (Also, it expresses some alarm if you indicate that a woman under 15, or over 50, gave birth.)

This inside-out design, according to the programmer, thrills some roots-hunters and confounds others. I found it pretty darned flexible; what's more, you don't have to work that way - you can also work person by person, as in the other programs. Really, I had only two complaints. First, Family Events is filled with dialog boxes - one apiece for birth, death, marriage, and so on - but, disconcertingly, there is no main screen, no home-base window. Second, Family Events offers only two chart types: a left to right pedigree diagram and a table of descendants. After spending months plugging stats into little blanks, it would be nice to have more flexibility in viewing the payoff. (At least the program is GEDCOM-savvy.)

Gene 4.0 The look of this prodigiously likable little shareware item should be the envy of designers of more expensive software (\$10 requested, \$13 by mail, Diana Eppstein, 714/854-6594). Its central interface element is a clean, simple, alphabetical list. One click takes you to that person's data screen. There you find not only the usual birth/death/parents info, but also a tidy list of all important life events for that person.

Even more exciting than Gene, though, is the tantalizing promise of Gene: The Next Generation - with those grayed-out, juicy, still-unimplemented menu commands like Add Picture and Export As EPS. When Gene does gain picture and GEDCOM features, it will be the most valuable \$10 program in the family-foraging field.

Family Heritage File 3.3 Do not adjust your set. You are entering a software zone where there are no Macintosh windows, only modal, all-white, Monaco-font screens with no close boxes,

scroll bars, or even borders. Where z-B means cancel...where there's no Open, Close, or Save command in the File menu... where the program is not a self-contained icon, but 32 tiny applications nestled into one folder, with names like Fgspri.bas and TMPWK.DAT (\$149, StarCom Microsystems, 801/225-1480).

If Family Heritage File were a true Macintosh program, it might be tolerable. There's a name-checking feature to prevent typos in names. There's a ton of flexibility: you can input dates in 20 different formats (including phrases like "about 1905"), plus there are extensive options for Jewish and Mormon genealogical conventions. StarCom says a new version is in the works. Let's hope the newborn program doesn't get its looks from its parent.

Family Roots 3.7 Do not adjust your set yet. You are still in the zone of solid-white screens with no normal Macintosh windows. In this program too, the File menu lacks Save, Open, and Close. Choose a command and the entire menu bar changes, placing you in a new "mode" until you discover the Return to Main Menu command in the File menu. Incredibly, this program won't even run if it isn't at the outermost level of your hard drive.

Except that it feels like someone's programming homework in BASIC, Family Roots is OK. It's got dozens of preference settings, from Use Maiden Name to Put Children in Order. You can view the charts on the screen or print them, although they're crude, made of dashes and slashes instead of solid lines. And Family Roots talks GEDCOM. Once again, we have a respectable genealogy program trapped inside a mess of an interface (\$129, Quinsept, 617/641-2930).

Reunion 4.0 A real Macintosh genealogy program with GEDCOM input/output, re-sizable windows, and straightforward navigation - one that lets you attach photos. Is that really so much to ask?

Evidently the creators of Reunion don't think so (\$149, Leister Productions, 717/697-1378). Reunion isn't just an outstanding genealogy program; it's an outstanding program period. It handles every crazy kind of family: foster children, adopted twins, cousin-to-cousin marriages, you name it. You can enter dates in dozens of formats, including friendly forms like "3 years ago" or "25 years old". The program capitalizes for you and reduces your typing by keeping ready a list of names and places you've already entered.

The charts (up to 455 inches square) are amazing, colorful, drop-shadowed, beautifully laid-out affairs. Best of all, they're standard MacDraw-style graphics; you can drag limbs of your family tree all around, add captions, paste in (and resize) graphics, export to a draw program for further embellishment,

and so on.

But to me, that's all hors d'oeuvres. Reunion also turns all your raw data into useful information. You can have the program show each person's relationship to you (for example, "first cousin"). It can display a list of birthdays, death days, or anniversaries. It'll even estimate life expectancies (but not, for some reason, marriage-length expectancies).

This program is somewhat slower than its interface-less rivals. It still doesn't do QuickTime movies (the next version will, says the company). And it won't let you record more than 20 offspring per couple. (That's a disappointment, says the company, primarily to dog breeders who use the program.) But no other program is a conducive to having fun figuring out where you've come from.

I also experimented with a few programs that are less full-featured. **Heritage 2.0.5** (shareware) is a beautiful first half of a program - GEDCOM-friendly, lets you attach photos - but it offers no Quit command; you have to turn off the Mac to exit the program. **Genealogy Pro**, shareware, is exclusively for creating genealogical charts, not for storing family data. The world of HyperCard shareware offers a slew of family-tree trackers, too, such as **Branches**, **Genealogy 2.1**, and **Family Tree**. They're user friendly and cleverly designed, but simply not set up for serious genealogical work.

I also looked at **Sesame 1.06** (\$75, Commssoft, 707/838-4300), a unique spreadsheet program designed exclusively for family researchers. Unfortunately, it doesn't run in 32-bit mode (too bad for some Mac models), and it's slow.

Astute readers will also wonder about my omission of **Personal Ancestral File**, from the Church of Latter-Day Saints. In years gone by, it was the most-used Mac genealogy program on earth. Today, however, it's longer in the tooth than Dracula, and the company asked not to be included in this roundup, saying a new version is in the works.

Thousands of people, I realize, have been happily using some of the older, cruder programs for years. It's time to schlepp your data, via GEDCOM, into a modern easy, ultra-flexible program like Reunion. It's ideal for any kind of genealogy junkie - even (sigh) me. (*MacWorld*, June 1995)

Filling the Gaps

In the early 17th Century, more than 1,000 children were kidnapped in Europe and shipped to America as "indentured" servants. And that's just one example of how various groups of people moved from place to place without any apparent paper trail. Through databases, online services, and software programs, many bits and pieces of this gargantuan jigsaw puzzle are finally falling into place.

**FEEFHS Home Page
Linked directly to the AOL**

John Movius of FEEFHS¹

Genealogy Forum is now one of 5 AOL- recommended genealogy web sites. On Friday June 23, less than five weeks after the first posting of the *FEEFHS Home Page* "the web" at <<http://dcn.davis.ca.us/~feefhs/>> the *FEEFHS Home Page* was selected by AOL as a primary *web site* selected and recommended by AOL to its subscribers. The *FEEFHS Home Page* is now directly accessible from the front page of the AOL Genealogy Forum.

The profound and favorable impact of this should be seen by most all of our members -- especially those with e-mail gateways -- in the coming months and years in terms of queries from potential new members.

The following industry statistics may be of interest: AOL is the world's largest and fastest growing Online Service with 2.0 million subscribers in January and over 2.5 million subscribers in April. Starting in July, when the government drops out, AOL will be one of four major investors in the Internet. AOL Genealogy Forum has been a FEEFHS member organization since March. The AOL Genealogy Forum had 160,000 "hits" in January, over 200,000 hits in April and seems to be growing at least as fast as AOL. One hit means one person logging onto one web file; it is used to measure activity. The first three weeks our home page was on the net, we received 2,348 hits from America, Canada, England, Germany, Poland, Slovakia and Denmark. I am projecting 5,000 hits for FEEFHS in June, over 10,000 hits in July and gradual but substantial monthly increases beyond that. When we reach the 30,000 to 50,000 hits per month level we may need to acquire our own server.

The Internet, started by ARPA in 1969, had 1 million "host computers" in 1992 and now has over 4 million host computers, with accelerated growth. A host is a large computer that represents a library, a university, major and minor individual "providers" like AOL, etc. Over 25 million persons are now on the Internet, accessing these hosts, but most are just using it for e-mail. The fastest growing part of the Internet is the world wide web (WWW or the web) - a graphical tool that uses a browser on Windows, Mac and OS2 operating systems. The web (created by CERN in Switzerland in 1989) is growing much faster than the net itself. The explosive growth of ¹The Federation of East European Family History Societies now represents over 100 organizations from twelve countries: America, Canada, Australia, England, Germany, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Switzerland.

both the net and the web shows no sign of diminishing. Currently there are an estimated 15 million persons with direct access to the WWW. 10 million of them use a version of Netscape Navigator -- the web browser for which *FEEFHS Home Page* is designed. Currently I have the names and addresses of almost all of the 86 member organizations on our *FEEFHS Home Page*.

By this time next month I expect to have converted all of the printed FEEFHS Resource Guide to our Home page. I have offered to provide each member organization with its *own Home Page* with 4 pages single spaced Courier 12 pt text. Additional space is also available. I will be happy to quote the cost if you can describe your envisioned need.

Currently we have 7 Megs of space on the Davis Community Net (DCN). We became the largest Home Page on our DCN domain the first time we posted - with 19 pages of printout. Currently our Home Page represents about 100 pages of printout, if you hit the print command for each of our files. That does not count the 4 maps. I have a major map scanning project underway. It will produce quality maps of the entire land mass of Eastern Europe (as we define it). They will start appearing in July. You are welcome to submit text to me to start or enhance *Your Own Home Page* by e-mail. Lists or long documents should be sent by diskette to avoid "packet-clipping" by the Internet when sending a long document. Several organizations have their own computer expert designing a Home Page for me to post, or have a professional friend who is doing it. This is not needed if you have the patience to wait for mine or if you attend my class in Calgary or Cleveland. If you have not seen the web, you have a surprise in store for you - no description in words will suffice this graphical display. For my vision of what the future holds for our home page, please see the vision statement on the web.

Postscript

A technical note: All web browsers are not equal. FYI, the AOL web browser does not always recognize or display Netscape Navigator "coding" - (HTML) such as is used for like tables. This is a minor technical problem and fixes will be addressed at my classes in Calgary and Cleveland.

As an active member of the HTML (HyperText Markup Language) Author's Guild, I am leading an HTML Author's Guild study to determine the correct coding needed so that the AOL web browser views our home page in the specific way it is intended. I am already re-coding all posted pages as fast as I can to reflect AOL browser requirements as they become known.

OUR MEMBERS WRITE

Izzy or Izzn't He? By David Abrahams

Great Uncle ISIDORE ABRAHAMS. "Uncle Izzy" for short. He was the youngest brother of my grandfather Maurice, and I have been trying to find out where and when he was born. I knew that he was born after 1897, since another brother, Bernard, was born in that year. Dad said he thought Uncle Isidore was born in 1899. So that's where I started. I also knew he was born in London, but didn't know whether in the East End or in Croydon. I looked through the British Index to Births for Isidore Abrahams, born in London between 1897 and 1901. There were several with the same name. I narrowed my search to Whitechapel and Croydon, since I knew that his parents lived in both of those districts at one time or another. (NOTE: The Index to Births is in the Santa Monica, CA, FHC - on microfilm.)

Working with Dr. Anthony Joseph, a professional genealogy researcher (and a medical doctor) in Birmingham, we ordered the birth certificate that came closest to fitting the approximate date and place. Unfortunately, it was not correct - right name, wrong parents! Since it was close to our departure for England, I went no further, thinking I might do better in London. However, since we spent a lot of time visiting and interviewing relatives, and due to time constraints, I didn't get that far with my research.

During our travels, we went to Birmingham, and met Dr. Joseph and his wife Judy. Anthony has been helping me for better than two years by finding birth certificates and other related data. During our visit we discussed the missing Isidore. Again, I didn't come to a decision as to what to do. Anthony had no suggestions either.

We had the good fortune of making a second trip to London. And we had lunch with my Aunt Jo. Aunt Jo reminded me that when she was young, she told Uncle Isidore that she didn't like "Uncle Izzy" and was going to call him "Uncle Bob". The name stuck, and I remembered Dad also telling me that "Uncle Bob" was his nickname. Then I talked to one of Dad's cousins, who told me he thought that "Uncle Bob" had lived in Birmingham and was buried there! (Hadn't heard that before!)

Once home from our trip and settled in, I began corresponding with Anthony again. In one of my letters, I told him I was still looking for Isidore Abrahams, and I thought he was buried in Birmingham. Could Anthony do some research for me along those lines? And, by the way, his nickname was "Bob".

Within a very short time, I had a letter back from Anthony, discussing possibilities for some other aspects of my research. But he saved the best for last, and I quote: "When you provided me with a little more detail on 'Bob' Abrahams, I knew immediately who he was. I was his doctor for the last five years or so of his life and his step-daughter is well known to me and lives less than a mile from me!" Anthony has since provided me with the birth certificate of ISRAEL ABRAHAMS, who is in fact my great uncle.

I now know that "Izzy" is not Isidore as everyone in the family thought! "Izzy" can be short for either Israel or Isidore! The lesson to be learned from all this is that one should never forget nicknames.

Childhood in a Shtetl

Dear Bob,

Here is a letter I received in response to my book *Childhood in a Shtetl*. The writer is the niece of a classmate of mine in the shtetl Heder, so many years ago. Sincerely, Abe Gannes

"Dear Dr. Gannes,

I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for having written and shared with us *Childhood in a Shtetl*. Not only has it given me a glimpse into my heritage but it also opened my eyes to the true plight of my family's immigration to America. After reading your book my first comment was, "It's amazing that I'm here!"

The respect I have gained for all the immigrants who made their way to another country in order to give their children a chance at a better life is immense. I always knew that it couldn't be easy, but the strength and chutzpah you all demonstrated throughout your journey is almost incomprehensible in my privileged world. Through you, I have received a wonderful history lesson. And through your insights and detailed explanations I now have a way to envision my family and an understanding of what their lives had been like.

It is evident that you put your heart and soul into this book, and did a great deal of research worldwide to find and talk with fellow Winograders and their families. Your book provides a wealth of information and I will read it over and over again so I can fully absorb it all. My father, Herman Tannor, came to the states as a young boy and has no recollection of his first three years spent in the shtetl. He always spoke of Winograd (that place where he was born), and I have many times visited the burial plot at Old Montifiore Cemetery where my grandparents and several other relatives are laid to rest. Sadly, my father's parents never spoke of the "old days", so

the details and stories of what it was like in the Ukraine had been lost. That is, until your book. As much as I am grateful for the insight you have provided to me, you gave my father a part of his life that was missing and for that I cannot thank you enough.

Once again, thank you. I look forward to meeting you.

Warmest regards, Helene Susan Randle, Seattle, WA"

Local Translators by Ted Alper

Dear Bob:

Here is a list of those who have responded to my requests for translators. Those who use their services are encouraged to report their experiences, good or bad, to me, Ted Alper, 415-723-3412.

E-mail: alper@ockham.stanford.edu

•**Joseph Siroker**—\$20/hour email best way to contact: siroker@db.stanford.edu Phone: (415) 493-7923 [fax (415) 725-2588] Will translate to/from Russian and to/from Romanian.

•**Sima Belmar**—rate negotiable email: svb@leland.stanford.edu Phone: (415) 695-2966 (evenings), Graduate Student in Slavic Languages/Literature at Stanford.

•**Ilya Entin** \$15/hour email: ilya@loki.stanford.edu Phone: (415) 497-6277 Fluent in both Russian and English. Electrical Engineering grad student at SU.

•**Vitaly Shmatikov**—\$15/hour, email: shmat@cs.stanford.edu Phone: (415) 497-7125 Native speaker of Russian. Has done translation work before. "I don't have time for translating huge documents but small and medium-sized ones should be OK." Computer Science grad student at Stanford.

•**Gordon McDaniel**—Home phone: (510) 839-6856 Work phone: (415) 723-1259 Oakland, CA 94610 Email: mcdaniel@hoover.stanford.edu Rates: "negotiable, but for simple forms \$10 a form or entry; for letters and other documents, \$20 a page, discounts for large volume." PhD in Slavic Languages and can read them all. Librarian at Hoover Institute, Stanford University. Some experience with genealogy and working with 19th century gazetteers, locating unusual place names.

•**Mark Sigal**—phone: (415) 967-0394 Rate: 12¢ per word. email: bronya@playfair.stanford.edu 2020 California St., Apt. 1, Mountain View, CA 94040

•**Michael Kerkhoff**—phone: (916) 966 8760 Rate: negotiable. 4880 San Juan Ave. #272. Fair Oaks, CA 95628 email: llensky@dgs.ca.gov (a friend's account) Fluent in Russian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian, English. Also French, Latvian (with a dictionary). Has served as a translator of court decisions. Master's degree, B.U. in International Relations.

Super Software

No matter what method you use to collect information, you will need a good package to catalog and organize it. Check your local software superstore and you'll find an incredible number of genealogy offerings. The programs range from the basement to the penthouse in terms of the number and flexibility of their features. They all get the job done, but it remains to the shopper to decide which best suits what they want to do and the amount of money they're willing to part with. Here are some examples.

In the "basement" category you'll find two packages that retail for approximately \$20.00. **Family Ties** and **My Family Tree**, both Windows packages, offer roughly the same capabilities. They have a variety of note and family cards to help gathering and cataloging information. They have a speedy "find" feature for locating information, and each supports the GEDCOM format for exchanging genealogical data.

One step up is a \$30.00 package called **Family Origins 3.0 for Windows**. As touted on the box cover, it includes something called a free genealogical source book. In addition to those listed above, its features include recording of anecdotal information and a wider selection of output reports, including Pedigree Charts, modified register reports, and Ahnentafel charts (specialized reports to genealogists.) This package is also compatible with GEDCOM and Personal Ancestral File (PAF) formats.

Family Tree Maker, \$40.00, enables you to store photos and video clips. It accepts Kodak Photo CD materials, and its literature encourages you to transfer old photographs and records to Photo CD for transfer to the software. It incorporates an even wider range of reporting styles and even lets you keep track of your ancestors' birthdays and anniversaries.

The Big Kahuna of genealogical software appears to be **Roots IV** for \$100.00. This package allows you to enter information from various searches, both offline and online, and then has the ability to sift through the evidence to determine its credibility. In addition, the software includes its own word processor so that you can actually produce top-quality pamphlets or even books containing family history and photos.

FAMILY FINDER

Robert Weiss, 3916 Louis Road, Palo Alto CA 94303, 415-424-1622 seeking to contact all researchers of the surname **WOLPERT/VOLPERT** from Lithuania. I have been collecting information on many branches which I am attempting to connect.

ZichronNote

זכרוןות

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Contributors to this issue: David Abrahams, Ted Alper, Gail Call, Paul M. Kahn, Dana Kurtz, John Movius, David Pogue, Timothy Laitila Vincent, Lillian Wurzel

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