

FAMILY LEGACIES

Linking the past with the present and the future

Jewish Genealogy Society of Southern Nevada, Inc.



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President's Message

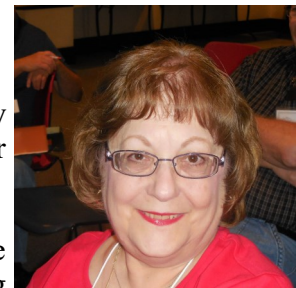
September, 2022

I hope all of you had a wonderful summer and found many "leaves" for your family tree. With Fall technically here, the cooler weather will hopefully bring you more successes.

Our new meeting place, the FamilySearch Library has been quite successful. The room is comfortable and set up classroom style so taking notes is now easier than trying to balance note pads on your knees. After our meetings, the library director has allowed us to work on the computers in the library for about one hour. I know I've had successes in that short amount of time. Several of our newer members are learning what the library has to offer. Hopefully, they will take advantage and return to do some independent research during the week.

On December 11, 2022 we will have our annual holiday brunch. Due to Covid we could not plan this for the past two years; so those of you who regularly participate are happy to return to our former meeting place at the Sahara West Library. The library has set our time from 10:00am until 1:30pm. Please think about what you will contribute and you can e-mail me at carmont7@cox.net with your choice. As in the past, I will be sending around the clip board at each meeting until the beginning of December. Keep in mind this is a member's only gathering.

Over the past several months I have been taking advantage of FamilySearch's free webinars. The topics are varied and the Zoom meeting is one hour or less. Most start at 9:00am PST and I've gotten a lot out of the programs. Typically, they are often held daily and the programs are set months in advance so you can sign up early for those you are interested in. This makes me wonder how serious you may or may not be about your research. If you do not want to subscribe to Ancestry.com or MyHeritage.com, you can always go to the FamilySearch Library and use their computers for free. The people in the library are volunteers and are more than willing to help you. If you want a copy of a document that you have located, you can print it and take it home, again for free. If a trip to the FSL isn't in the cards, you can access FamilySearch.org from home, again for free. Don't you just love that word, **free**? A while back the library changed the online program and I was having trouble finding things I easily found in the past. What did I do? I took a free Zoom class the library offered, twice (just to be sure I knew what I was doing). I printed out the handout and still refer back to the document if I get stuck. Now, when I'm searching Ancestry.com I also have FamilySearch.org open & flip back and forth between the two, with great success. Try, it'll like it! Happy researching!



IT'S A SMALL WORLD

By Alan Goodsite

My hometown area of Binghamton, NY has several Facebook historical and local sites where people share their memes of the area, history and experiences. Often these postings remind me of old days, names/links, and I go to an old day's city directory that I have to expand my memories. A couple of these directories are from the 1940's, 1950's, and 1960's are well over 1,000 pages.

In a recent directory look-see, a French picture postcard dropped onto my desk. It was a World War I picture of a serviceman named Eugene Barlow from my hometown with his name on the back. It appears that a century ago, there were photo services that would take a picture and print it on a mailable "postcard" stock. This one was labeled "CARTE POSTALE".

A little lookup found Barlow had lived on the east side of town some three short blocks from both my junior and senior high schools of the 1950's. His name shows in the 1917 World War I draft listings. His 1960 obituary revealed his relatives and a son, a retired deputy sheriff, who passed in 2006. I'm guessing that the directory may have come from the Barlow home and to an antique or thrift shop in town where I found the book. I will post my find and story to the Facebook sites in hopes to find family to share the picture with.



The Sperling Kronberg Mack Holocaust Resource Center invites you to join us for a class on using Music to learn about the Holocaust: Yiddish, Ladino, and Gypsy Music before and during the Holocaust.

**At Temple Beth Shalom
Oct 3 at 4:30pm to 8:30pm
Please call Susan Dubin at 818-606-0793 if interested.**

Guest speaker Survivor Bert Reiner will speak about his experience in the Shanghai Ghetto.

"FOR THE DEAD AND THE LIVING, WE MUST BEAR WITNESS"

BY ELIE WIESEL

I Have Some Questions For You

By Mary Barkan

Genealogists interview many people as they research family. The questions for every interview are different. We learn to follow the flow of answers which often lead to more questions. Not all information from an interview is factual – i.e., what is your birth date, what are the names of your children, etc. Sometimes the answers drift into wonderful family stories, sudden recollections, or delightful memories. Sad events may also come up. The answers to interview questions “flesh out” the people and events in our family histories. People and their lives are seen in greater detail. We have collected facts and listened to memories. Through a successful interview, people as individuals live on.

You have worked diligently over many years compiling your family history. Interviews have played an important part in your research. But have you been interviewed? Facts you have collected are backed up with documents. However, your memories and recollection of events and people are valuable too. Is it time for your next interview subject to be you?

JewishGen.org has a set of interview questions you can use for your interview. The questions on this form do ask factual questions but for you the real value may be in the “soft” questions. Have I completed the JewishGen interview questions? No, I have not, but I have started. Some of the questions surprised me. One led me down memory lane. I had not thought much about writing about personal appearances. I have tons of photographs of family members. Yet for my older family I do not have video or audio files.

How had my grandmother Mary Harkleroad Barnett moved? That was the question. I had never considered that question before. I remember her assured, fast work on her treadle sewing machine. She had strong capable hands. She had earned a living at one time as a seamstress. She could sew anything! During WWII she had an alteration shop in Quantico, Virginia. She had a good business altering uniforms for Marines stationed nearby. Her sewing brought my parents together. My mother Evelyn Barnett was working in my grandmother’s shop when my father Eugene Flynn brought in his uniforms to be altered.

Later my grandmother lived on a farm. My mother and sisters stayed with her for almost two years while my father did a tour of duty in Korea. She continued to sew both on her sewing machine and by hand. I remember her using a seam-ripper.
(Gosh, I did not even know where that memory came from).



Later in her life she developed cataracts. She would capture a handy grandchild to thread a needle for her. She also had a nifty little tool to get the thread through that impossibly small opening in the needle. She taught us all how to use the needle-threader.



I remember the whirr of her sewing machine. She made dishcloths and aprons from flour sacks. She made clothes. She mended everything. She could sew darts, pin pleats, replace a zipper, and sew a hem with tiny regular stitches.

I Have Some Questions For You, Con't

Nothing from old clothes were ever wasted. She ripped out zippers, removed buttons, hooks, trim and snaps, and saved it all. I was thrilled whenever she allowed me to play with the buttons in her button box. She also had a box filled with trim for outfits and another box with metal bits and parts. She had bobbins for her machine of colored thread, wound from big and small spools of thread.

She used material scraps to hand sew quilts. She often used old wool military blankets as the backing for her quilts. They were really warm. A quilt she made was the canopy for my chuppah when I married.



The bride Mary Flynn in red and the groom Barry Barkan behind her with the blue striped tie. Yuma, AZ 1977

The one question from the JewishGen.org interview list brought me tons of memories. Though I remembered her sewing, I did not have a photo of her at her work. I telephoned my cousin Gladys and asked if she had a photo. She too had lots of memories of grandma sewing but she did not have a photo. It was so strange that we remembered that sewing was such a big part of her life but there was not a single photo of her sewing.

This article is the only written record of an activity that was so important to my grandmother. I never would have written and shared these memories where it not for me interviewing myself.

Perhaps it is time for you to ask yourself some questions.



“BE EVER READY TO LEARN, BE TOLERANT, & BE BROAD MINDED”

A WOMAN MURDERED IN ARIZONA

By Ben Kempner

I had a call last year from a person whom introduced herself as an investigator for the Mohave County, Arizona Sheriff's Department. My pulse went up a little and I thought: "*was I ever in that county*"? "*Was I speeding*?" All these thoughts in a split second. Then she really shocked me. The lady said she was working on a cold-case of a young woman who was murdered in her county 30 years ago. My pulse shot up at this point. My inner voice: "*Why is she calling me*?" Then she told me that their office had just extracted DNA from that person's remains and submitted the sample to Family Tree DNA (FTDNA); and the DNA match results showed that I was her closest relative in their database. I was stunned. I had no idea who this person was.

I mentioned to her that I used to teach DNA at the FamilySearch Library. She asked me for my PowerPoint lectures. Then, with her sergeant's approval, she gave me temporary access to the County's FTDNA account and we collaborated on two occasions, via Zoom, using various DNA tools. Unfortunately, we never figured it out. FTDNA was the only company that allowed authorities to use their database for police work. If we had been able to transfer the woman's DNA to another company, like MyHeritage, Ancestry or 23andMe, etc., we would have found many more relatives to this "Jane Doe" and might have had more luck. The County's lawyers didn't have the budget to pursue action with the other DNA companies, so we were at a dead-end for my Jane Doe family member.

We did find a couple of other relatively close matches, but no one was able to shed any additional light. The young woman may have been a 3rd cousin of mine. To my knowledge, this remains a cold-case. I will always wonder who she was?

About 6 months later, the investigator called to tell me that the analysis process that she and I went through did enable her to identify a different Jane Doe. She notified the family whose daughter had also been murdered in Mohave County about five years earlier. Until that call, they never knew what happened to their daughter. That call, while terrible to receive, brought them some closure.

What an experience!



"SOME PEOPLE LIKE THE JEWS, SOME DO NOT. BUT NO THOUGHTFUL MAN CAN DENY THE FACT THAT THEY ARE BEYOND ANY QUESTION, THE MOST FORMIDABLE AND MOST REMARKABLE RACE WHICH HAS APPEARED",
BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

The Loss of Military Records

If you're looking for military service records for anyone who served in the U.S. Army or Air Force between 1912 and 1964, you may have a difficult time. It all depends on the person, their record may or may not still exist. That is because those military records were stored at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri, and the floor on which they were stored suffered a devastating fire on July 12, 1973. Though firefighters arrived to battle the blaze only four minutes after it was reported, they faced severe problems in putting it out. The intensity of the fire, inadequate water pressure for their hoses, and a broken pumper truck all contributed to the issues, and it took them days to officially put it out. The fire was uncontrolled for 22 hours, and after that, though it was under control, areas of the building still smoldered. It wasn't until four days later, on July 16, that the fire was declared officially out and people were allowed back into the building.

The Loss of Millions of Military Records:

By this time, a lot of damage had been done, not only to the building but to the millions of records that were stored there. Though several million military records were not in the building at the time, having been on loan to the Department of Veterans Affairs, this was only a small amount of the total records that were stored at the St. Louis facility. To make matters worse, the records being stored at the facility, as well as those that had been lent out to other government agencies, were not indexed and no copies of them were ever made. Therefore, it was impossible for those who worked with the records to accurately determine just which records had been lost, and no way to get backups. Nevertheless, restoration efforts on the vast quantities of burned and water damaged records in the building started immediately. Even before the fire was totally extinguished, plans for restoration were underway. In fact, those restoration efforts are still ongoing today, which shows just how extensive the damage was... it's been over 40 years, and records damaged and even almost destroyed in the fire, are still being brought back to life.

The Restoration Efforts:

Officially, all military service records for Army personnel who served between 1916 and 1960 were lost (except the ones on loan to other government agencies). Records for Air Force personnel who served between 1947 and 1964 were also lost, beginning with names after Hubbard, James E. This encompasses anyone who was in the Army or Air Force for the United States during WWI and WWII, as well as the Korean conflict. However, all is not quite as lost. While some records were undoubtedly destroyed in the fire, most of them still have some remnants existing. It is from these remnants that restoration work is being done.

The records (and pieces of records that are left) are charred around the edges, water damaged, and often affected by mold (although mold mitigation was one of the first steps taken to preserve what was left of the records). Some records are little more than ash, but as technology increases in the restoration field, it is being discovered that information can even be gleaned from these previously unreadable pieces of paper.

The federal government issued an order immediately following the fire that prohibited the destruction of any documents held by any government agency that might be useful in proving military service for the people whose service records were destroyed in the fire. This helped veterans who needed proof of their military service to get benefits.

The Loss of Military Records, Con't

Over 6.5 million records were able to be recovered from the building, though they were in terrible condition. They were carefully dried, sprayed with mold repellent, and pieces of records that were charred began to be put back together in a painstaking, careful, and slow process. X-rays and other techniques were used to read what was still legible. Ultraviolet light is now used to lift pieces of text off of crumbling, ashy paper fragments, allowing restoration experts to read what has been hidden for decades.

Requesting Military Records Today:

There is now an index to these restored records. Also, while restoration work is ongoing, the [National Personnel Records Center](#) still receives hundreds of requests for military records each day. If the records fall within those that were affected by the fire, the restoration experts determine if any piece of the record still exists. If it does, they will do a restoration of that record on demand, and send the results to the person who requested it.

While some records were totally destroyed beyond any restoration effort, there are alternative record sources that can be used to substitute for the official military service record. If your ancestor's records do not exist anymore in any form, you will be directed to one or more alternate sources. These sources include VA claims files, state military records, pay voucher records, selective service registration records, pay records from the GAO (government accounting office), medical records from military hospitals, and entrance and exit x-ray records for military personnel.

Though the official service records of millions of 20th-century military personnel were destroyed in the 1973 fire, they were not all totally lost. Your ancestor's record may be among the ones lent to other government agencies, one that was not destroyed (such as the A-H Air Force records), or may have already been restored. If it hasn't been restored, it may be among those that can and will be restored. If it was completely destroyed in the fire, you still have plenty of alternate sources you can use to put together the record of your ancestor's military service for your genealogical records and family history research.



“WHAT IS THE JEW? WHAT KIND OF UNIQUE CREATURE IS THIS WHOM ALL THE RULERS, OF ALL THE NATIONS, HAVE DISGRACED, CRUSHED, EXPELLED, DESTROYED, BURNED, DROWNED AND PERSECUTED; BUT WHO CONTINUE TO LIVE AND FLOURISH”.

BY LEON TOLSTOY

Some Jewish Salient Facts

by Bert Reiner

Beneath the fun of stalking, one's ancestors is the humbling and inspiring realization that each of us is merely a link in a chain. We may someday be forgotten, but the contributions we make to our genealogy tree will always exist. We know a great deal about the history of the Jews, yet remarkably little about the lives of us as individuals, and those that have been our ancestors. Here are some interesting facts:

Graves: *Ashkenazim* mark their graves with vertical stones; *Sephardim* with stones that lie horizontally in (or on) the earth; in Israel spouses are laid on top of each other.

Calendar: To translate the Christian calendar to Hebrew, add **+3,760**.

Consanguinity: In the past, Jews married their near relatives far more often than the rest of the world, during the last century about 7% were among 1st cousins.

Naming: *Ashkenazim* typically name a child after an ancestor after he or she had died; *Sephardic* Jews traditionally name the oldest grandson for his paternal grandfather, and the oldest grand-daughter for her paternal grandmother. In general, Jews give their children Christian names. But as the rabbis required every Jewish boy to have a Jewish name, thus began the custom of giving two names.

Surnames: Until 1780 Jews did not use family names. Emperor Joseph II of Austria first started to require the use of Family names, but needed to be bought. The most expensive names were derived from flowers or gems (i.e., *Rosenthal* or *Goldstein*); the 'cheaper' names however were *Stahl* (steel), *Eisen* (iron) or *Ochsenschwanz* (ox tail), etc. Family names were named after countries (*Hollander*), cities (*Berliner*), profession (*Shneider* "tailor"), biblical (*Cohen* "priest"), colors (*Weiss*), animals (*Fuchs* "fox"), plants (*Blumen* "flower"), size (*Gross* "big"), acronyms (*Bri* "Ben Rabbi Israel"), etc.

Cohanim (ancestors of Aaron):

Are handed down generations through their male lineage.

Are descendants of the tribe of *Levi*.

Must marry a virgin.

Not allowed to visit a cemetery (except for close family members).

Get buried in the front row(s) in the cemetery.

Engraved two outspread fingers touching, on their grave stone.

Be the first (or second) to be called for an *aliyah*.

Most are called *Cohen*, *Hakohen*, *Kogan*, *Kagan*, *Katz*, *Tzedek*, etc.

Genealogy: Data of the bible's genealogy can be researched in:

Moses (Exodus 6:14-25).

Levites (Numbers 3:17-39).

Aaron (Numbers 26:57-61).

David (Ruth 4:18-22).



The Three M's Go Researching

By Mary Barkan

For several months Marilyn and Michael Brenner had been telling me that we should go on a research trip to the *Family History Library* in Salt Lake City. Eventually we agreed on dates, and in August we were on our way!

This was my first time at the library since before the pandemic. Many years ago I traveled 19 years in a row to SLC with a *Jewish Genealogy Research* group led by Gary Mokotoff and Eileen Polikoff. Those were the days where every record found was a treasure because almost no records held by the library were digitized. I spent hours and hours searching rolls of microfilm before I found an arrival record. When the trips were discontinued – because of the internet! - I still tried to visit the library every couple of years. The library is world renowned. Not everything, even now, is on the internet.

Travel was not easy on this trip. My flight was delayed two hours going to SLC and for several hours when I returned. Somehow, during my absence, the SLC airport had grown to a huge new facility. I was flying Southwest. There was a lot of walking! On my return I had to go upstairs to check in and drop my luggage, and then downstairs to clear TSA security. I walked to the A gates. My B gate was somewhere far, far away. Using moving walkways and escalators I journeyed for 25 minutes until I arrived at B16. I had walked from one terminal, under the runways (can that even be safe?) to arrive at my terminal. The walk was long but the airport is beautiful. It was airy and big. There were lots of people but it didn't feel crowded.

We stayed at the Plaza Hotel (during our stay it became a Best Western property) It too was different. The JB Coffee Shop off the hotel lobby did not survive the pandemic. Its closure was a blow to those who liked to whip in for breakfast before heading to the library. Several restaurants located around the hotel had also closed. There was a selection of snacks and microwave meals available for purchase in the lobby. The gift shop also had some food options but had limited hours. Like many hotels now, there was no maid service until after checkout. The shuttle to and from the airport was also a pandemic casualty. However, what makes this older hotel special, is that it is right next to the *Family History Library*. The location cannot be beat! The library is still gradually adding hours. On Monday through Thursday, the days we were there, the library was opened until 8pm.

As I'm not a morning person so that was great for me. The *LDS Temple* in Temple Square across from the main entrance to the library, was undergoing massive repairs. The entire square was closed to visitors. Though the museum adjacent to the library was open, there were no crowds of visitors. The library wasn't crowded either. Everyday I selected a workstation on the U.S. Floor and had lots of room and quiet in which to work. I had spent a few weeks getting my "To Do List" organized. There were some changes since my last visit.

I did not look at a single microfilm during my four-day visit. Everything I needed was on the computer at my work-station. On my list was to copy the New York, Bronx 1939 death certificate for Rachel Troupiansky Freedman. I was able to see an extract of the information on my home computer from the *FamilySearch.org* website. But the actual image was available only at the library in Salt Lake City. Looking at an original image is always a good idea. In this case I learned Rachel's address at her death. Using that information and the census, I saw that she was living with her daughter at the time of her death. I wanted to have a copy of the image so I just sent it to my flash-drive. I could enter the information and the image into my Legacies software when I returned to Las Vegas.

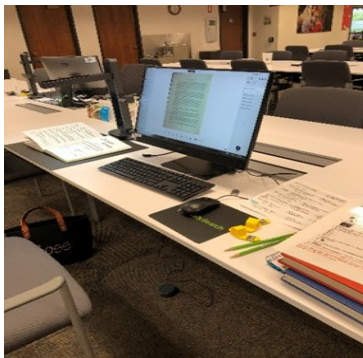
The Three M's Go Researching, Con't

By day four, I had a lot of information and images on that flash-drive. It occurred to me that maybe having everything on one flash-drive wasn't so smart. So, I copied the flash-drive onto another flash-drive and put one in my suitcase and one in my carry on. I had brought several flash-drives with me. One had all the people, pedigrees, questions, that I hoped to research. Had I not had extra flash-drives I learned that the library could give me one for free. That went along with the new paper copies are free policy in effect during my visit.

I had also devoted a lot of time to compiling a list of articles from books and periodicals held by the library. I used *PERSI* on the Allen County Library website to look up titles of articles that I thought might be of use to me. I could have contacted the Allen County Library and ordered the articles for a very small cost. But many times, I'm not sure if an article is about the person I'm researching. Since I had planned to research the Locke family of New Hampshire and points West, I made a copy of titles I thought looked promising and then consulted the *Family History Library* catalog to see if they had copies of the periodicals I would need. In keeping with the rule of thumb for SLC library research – don't waste time copying records you can get at home – I devoted an afternoon only to books and periodicals housed on the third floor.

I was a little confused when I produced my list and got ready to work. The work stations were similar to others on the other floors but the entire copy room had disappeared. Maybe it will come back – there was construction on a couple of floors that looked like remodeling – but who knew. I wanted to copy 10 pages from the book the History of -----? which had information on the John Locke I was hunting. The library has digitized all the family histories that were originally housed on the mezzanine floor. They may be starting to digitize the periodicals and books on the third floor which are local histories and society journals and periodicals. I get nervous when I bring an old book to the copy machines. I try to be very careful but I'm always aware that the book is fragile and might be difficult for the library to replace. I'm terrified that I might tear a page. I saved this task for my last afternoon. I soon learned that the library had a new and better copy solution.

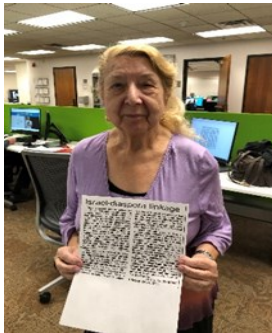
There were a couple of copiers scattered around the floor. I'm not great figuring out how to place old big awkward books on the copier. I asked a library volunteer for help. She said that of course I could make copies on the paper copiers but there was a much better method available. She would show me how to use a book scanner. That sounded high tech to me. She walked me through using the scanner, which I could use at my work-station. I belatedly noticed that most work-stations had a "thing" next to the computer.



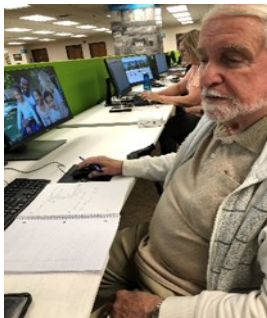
That thing was a book scanner. It was just wonderful. I placed the book on the pad, opened it to the first page I wanted to scan, and while it was peacefully laying there, in no danger from me, I used a foot pedal to scan the pages. Though I still needed to use care turning the pages it was a fabulous update. I scanned the pages to my flash-drive. It was a real time saver and no books were harmed. I copied some great articles to peruse when I returned home.

The Three M's Go Researching, Con't

Was my trip a success? Yes! I learned to use the book scanner! However, I was there to do research and that went well too. I like going to SLC because my time in the library is uninterrupted by phone calls, texts, laundry and other every day events. I have time to immediately follow a clue I had discovered in a previously unseen record. I'm often asked by genealogists why I don't go to SLC more often. Las Vegas is such a short plane ride away. Life sometimes interferes with genealogy but I'm going to try to get back to that book scanner as soon as possible.



With the help of a library volunteer Marilyn Brenner found information in newspapers.



Michael Brenner learned how to operate the new microfilm machines which are located at a workstation and show images on the workstation computer.



IT'S HERE

The 1950 Census records was released by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) on April 1, 2022. You will now be able to access these records on Ancestry, FamilySearch, JewishGen, MyHeritage, etc.

WHY DID OUR ANCESTERS SETTLE WHERE THEY DID?

By Carole Montello

This summer I had occasion to travel back “home” to New Jersey. Even though I’ve been in Nevada for decades, New Jersey will always be home to me. Driving up the Turnpike taking in all the green, something not seen here in the desert, it made we wonder why our ancestors chose to live where they did.

Why did my paternal grandparents leave the lower East side of New York City and move to Elizabeth, NJ? My grandfather was a builder and I have to assume there was more opportunity across the river in the Garden State. Where in the City could anyone build? Even the boroughs were fairly built up. Many years after I moved away, on a trip home my Dad took me to the Elmora section of Elizabeth and showed me some of the houses that his father built. At that time they were over 80 years old and were still very prominent in the city. I asked my Dad why our family didn’t live in or own one of those lovely homes. His answer rather surprised me. He said, “Building those houses was how our family survived.” It didn’t make much sense to me on one hand, but did make sense on the other hand.

Elizabeth was an up and coming city with a very long history; founded in 1665 Elizabeth became the first capital of the State of New Jersey. There was land available as the city grew to just about the size it is today. Another plus for my family, it was a fairly easy trip to Brooklyn where my grandmother’s brothers lived.

My paternal grandfather had a large family, those settling in New Jersey was a very small group compared to those that went to Holyoke, Massachusetts and Buenos Aires, Argentina. I’ve asked cousins from Holyoke if they had any idea why Western Massachusetts appealed to them, but no one really knew. The city supported a long history of agriculture in the Connecticut Valley, but my people weren’t farmers, they strived to be professionals, doctors, lawyers, scientists, etc.

When I was still living at home I met a few of the Argentine cousins and today I am in contact with some, and their descendants, and I asked for an exclamation for going to Argentina. The answer made sense; it was less costly to go to South America than to New York. They liked what they found upon arrival and built their lives in Buenos Aires expanding our family considerably.

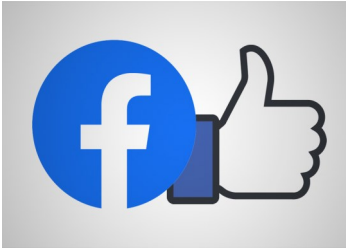
So, this brings me back to my original thought, why did our ancestors settle where they did? In the late 19th and early 20th century Baron Maurice de Hirsch and his friends sponsored the settlement of Eastern European Jews in many lands, working primarily in North and South America. Many immigrants were farmers and The Jewish Agricultural Society sponsored relocation to many areas in the United States, Argentina, and Brazil, not my family, we weren’t farmers. It seems likely that may be why so many Jews settled where they did.

Do you know why your ancestors settled where they did?



Jewish Genealogy Society of Southern Nevada Inc.

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We will remain in contact with our members by:

- ◆ E-mailing our quarterly newsletter **Family Legacies**
- ◆ E-mailing our monthly **News to Note**
- ◆ Updating our website **www.jgssn.org**
- ◆ Sending E-mails with timely **genealogy information**
- ◆ You can also send us an E-Mail at **info@jgssn.org**

Upcoming meetings (Held at LDS FamilySearch library, at 509 S 9th street):

Oct 16: "True Stories of Young Women and Anti-Nazi Resistance" by Joanne Gilbert, at 1:30pm.

Nov 20: "My Journey from Shanghai to Las Vegas" by Bert Reiner, at 1:30pm.

Dec 11: Holiday Brunch, at Sahara West Library, at 10:00am to 1:30pm.