SA-SIG

The journal of the Southern African Jewish Genealogy Special Interest Group

The Southern Africa Jewish Genealogy Special Interest Group (SA-SIG)

The purpose and goal of the Southern Africa Special Interest Group (SA-SIG) is to bring together Jewish genealogy researchers with a common interest in Southern Africa and to provide a forum for a free exchange of ideas, research tips and information of interest to those researching Jewish family history in the communities of South Africa, Lesotho (Basutoland), Botswana (Bechuanaland), Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Swaziland, Mozambique, Kenya, and the former Belgian Congo.

The SIG has been producing a quarterly Newsletter since 2000 in which is included articles on personalities in the Southern African Jewish community, religious congregations, communities – past and present and general news about the lives our Southern African families led.

Further information on how to subscribe to the Newsletter can be found at:

   http://www.jewishgen.org/SAfrica/newsletter/index.htm

If you would like to contribute articles to the Newsletter, accounts should include descriptions of families of the community, aspects of local Jewish life, its institutions and particular character. Jewish involvement in the community at large, its history, business life and development could be featured as well.

Articles for inclusion in the Newsletter should be sent to Colin Plen, Editor, at *colplen@iafrica.com*

General enquiries about the Newsletter can be sent either to Colin or to Roy Ogus at *r_ogus@hotmail.com*

The SA-SIG maintains a set of Web Pages that can be found at: *http://www.jewishgen.org/safrica*

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This is not really genealogical but ... I have just been involved (as a volunteer coordinator for Jewish Care) in Mitzvah day. It has grown to be an incredible show of Jewish-led social action world-wide.

On Mitzvah Day, around the world, thousands of people take part in hands on projects, without fundraising, to support charities and to build stronger communities. Mitzvah Day UK became a registered charity in 2008 having launched in the UK with Founding Partner the JCC for London and based on the concept of Mitzvah Day at Temple Israel of Hollywood.

Their mission is to reduce hardship and poverty, to help our environment and to bring a little joy – hands on – no fundraising. It is a way for all of us to make our mark regardless of our affiliation, wealth, age, sex, or nationality.

Mitzvah Day is based on the Jewish values of *tikkun olam* (repairing the world), *tzedek* (righteousness) and *gemilut chassadim* (acts of loving kindness).

Mitzvah Day 2012 will be a part of *A Year of Service* <*http://ayearofservice.org.uk*>, a new initiative to encourage people of all faiths to take part in 12 days of volunteering throughout the year. Each day of volunteering is being run by a different faith group, but everyone (of any faith or none) is welcome to join in the social action projects being run on these days across the country. See Rabbi Sacks' comments at:

   http://ayearofservice.org.uk/archives/2316

As an interfaith project, even the Archbishop of Canterbury gets involved! Over 25,000 people from 24 countries, including South Africa and Mauritius, were involved in Mitzvah Day. It has now become an international day of Jewish social action.

Saul Issroff
London**,** UK
saul65@gmail.com

EDITORIAL

About every third or fourth time that a Newsletter gets issued, I look around and suddenly see that I have mounds of stories lying around that I should have added to the previous newsletters but did not.

As things stand now I have 17 items ready to send to Roy for his expert sub-editing, but I fear that some will fall by the wayside. At least I will have reduced the heaps.

I read an email about a man Felix Zandman, and then followed it up with some research into a company that he took over. I think the article is very interesting, the source is very interesting.

One of the regular newsletters that I get is from Dick Eastman, and aspects of his newsletters are worth following up. He also sends out pieces from *My Heritage*. So I have included this month an article from *My Heritage* called *Record Matching*, and from Eastman, *On Line Telephone Directories,* and *Why is genealogy so popular*? Another one is *German Sites* and yet another is *We are All related* which the writer applies to Americans, but just as well might apply to Jews.

Sammy Marks was a Lithuanian who made his mark, and his money in South Africa at the beginning of the 20th century. There is a story about the gold 'tickeys' that he had made at the Mint.

There are 3 main cemeteries in South Africa, and only two have web sites. One is Durban, and now Cape Town is further improved its web site so that when you visit a grave in Cape Town you can now even leave a stone on the grave! Johannesburg is way behind the two coastal towns.

Two of my 'book reviews' have been lying around for too long and I have included them this month. They are *While 6 Million Died* and *They Fought back*. You might remember that because I read a lot, and my children do not read books with dirty covers (sorry kids! I mean second-hand books or library books), I decided a long time ago to provide the said children with my précis books so that they can get an idea of some of the important Jewish facts. That is the history of my book reviews.

I have written many times about the meanings of family names, and now I have used an e-mail that has done the rounds many times to get a different slant on names. Also from e-mails I have taken an article listing the Jewish birth names of several Hollywood actors and actresses.

Durban has had a monthly magazine called *HaShalom*, and it has been running for many years. In the latest issue, Professor Marcus Arkin had a very interesting article on the various histories of the Jews in South Africa. I asked him if we could use it because it contains an important list of books.

I look forward to receiving news from you, and please send your comments to *colplen@iafrica.com.*

Colin Plen
Editor
Durban, South Africa
colplen@iafrica.com

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY, THE HISTORIES

Prof. Marcus Arkin

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The first attempt to record *A History of the Jews in South Africa* by Louis Herrmann was made in 1930 and took the story down to 1895. It was a pioneering work and the chronological constraints meant that the emphasis throughout was on Cape Town Jewry and early synagogue affairs.

More ambitious was *The Jews in South Africa* (published 1955), edited by Gus Saron, secretary of the Board of Deputies, and Louis Hotz, a journalist. The volume comprised a series of closely related studies compiled by sixteen contributors and emphasized the vital formative period in the history of South African Jewry. This was the era stretching from the mineral discoveries to the time of Union, a time when the Jewish population increased from less than 4000 to well over 40,000. Such a co-operative effort involving the farming out of topics to a fairly large number of specialists must suffer inevitably from a good deal of overlapping and repetition. It is to the credit of the editors that they managed to keep duplication within reasonable limits.

The majority of the 40,000 Jewish settlers who reached the shores of Southern Africa during those years came from the Russian controlled territory of Lithuania and the Saron/Hotz study gives a very full account of the background to this *Litvak* migration.

To a far greater extent than the Herrmann publication, *The Jews in South Africa* emphasizes the economic role played by these recent immigrants. It leaves the impression of a comparatively small segment of the South African white population, when given full freedom of action in response to a challenging environment, being able to release a flood of enterprise which permeated the economic life of the whole country. This had major beneficial consequences for all sections of society.

The third and most recent general history unfortunately uses the same title as Saron/Hotz, *The Jews in South Africa* (2008), and is written by Richard Mendelsohn and Milton Shain, both attached to the University of Cape Town. It traces the community's early fragile beginning, the strident anti-Semitism of the 1930's, the moral dilemmas of the apartheid era, the resultant mass emigration and the subsequent transition towards a non-racial democracy.

It is not a narrow institutional history of the community and recognizes the evolving tensions and divisions along the lines of religiosity, ideology, and class. At the same time, it acknowledges the centripetal forces at work, which enabled the community to achieve a measure of cohesion. Altogether it is a serious attempt to recognize the challenges and responses to and from the community over more than two centuries.

These general histories have been supplemented by more specialised ones. Israel Abraham's *The Birth of a Community* (1955) dealt with the early history of Western Province Jewry; Gideon Shimoni's *Jews and Zionism* (1980) traces the history of the Zionist movement in South Africa; Mendel Kaplan's *Jewish Roots* (1986) attempted to assess the economic contribution of the Jewish community. In 1965, Leon Feldberg, publisher of the *SA Jewish Times*, brought out *South African Jewry*. It has specialist writing about contributions to economic development, public life, law, the arts, and the structure of major communal organisations. But its biggest innovation was to devote almost 300 pages to a *Who's Who* of leading personalities which was enlarged and updated in subsequent editions.

A major development has been the portrayal of *Jewish Life in the South African Country Communities*, researched by the South African Friends of Hatefutsot, most of which have now disappeared. Four of the planned seven volumes have been published. Each one is fully illustrated and includes a profusion of maps. Prominent individuals are discussed for each town and Jewish communal organisations are listed.

There are also many miscellaneous publications. For example, *Forty Years in Retrospect*, the story of the Western Province Zionist Council (1984), or *70 Years of Southern African Aliyah* (1992). These various histories reflect the many aspects of South African Jewish life and the list is by no means complete.

JEWISH FAMILY NAMES

This article was originally published by the New South Wales Board of Jewish Education, and is reprinted here with permission. The NSWBJE web site can be found at http://www.bje.org.au.

To the Anglo-Saxon ear, Schneider and Portnoy sound like typical Jewish names, while Taylor is the quintessence of Englishness. In fact, all three simply mean tailor, in German, Russian, and English respectively. So what makes a family name Jewish?

Until the 19th Century most Ashkenazi Jews had no family names. Instead, they were named after their parents: Ya'akov ben Yitzhak (Jacob son of Isaac), or Sarah bat Rachel (Sarah daughter of Rachel).

Spanish Jews, in contrast, have used family names since medieval times. Many derive from the names of flowers. In the Islamic world, Jewish names often denote places of origin, like Al-Fassi (from Fez in Morocco), Isfahani (from Isfahan in Persia), and Yerushalmi (from Jerusalem).

Sephardi and Ashkenazi names may sound different, but often mean the same thing. Montefiore, for instance, is identical in meaning to Bloomberg, Mountain of Flowers in Italian and German respectively. Certain surnames can be both Ashkenazic and Sephardic. Often these denote membership of a religious group, Cohen, Levi or Israel. Family names based on Biblical names

(Moses, David, Jacob, etc.) are shared by all communities.

Some family names are actually acronyms: Katz is a contraction of Kohen Tzadik, righteous priest. Most Ashkenazi family names are German or Yiddish in origin; but a few are based on Hebrew: Schochet denotes a butcher; or Joffe, from Yafe means beautiful.

Family names can reveal interesting ethnic origins. An Ashkenazi called Franks probably has a Sephardi ancestor (Frank was a nickname for Sephardim). Likewise, a Sephardi called Tedesco most likely has Ashkenazi forebears (Tedesco means German). By that logic, a Jew called Ashkenazi or Eskenazi is more likely to be Sephardi.

In 1787 Austria compelled Jews to adopt German-sounding family names. Some Jews apparently paid for attractive examples derived from flowers and gems (like Edelstein, 'precious stone'; Bernstein, 'amber'; and Rosenthal, 'valley of roses'). Less fortunate people received more ordinary names (Klein, small; Schwartz, black); or even undesirable names like Taschengregger (pickpocket) or Ochsenschwantz (ox tail).

In 20th century Britain, and to a lesser extent in South Africa, USA, Canada and Australia, Jewish-sounding names were often anglicised. However, this was not only because Jews wanted to assimilate. After World War I, popular dislike for Germany even transformed the Royal Family of Great Britain from Battenberg to Mountbatten. During World War II, Jewish servicemen adopted English-sounding names to avoid certain death if captured by German Nazis, e.g. Cohen might be changed to Cahill.

Feeling that German, Arabic and Spanish family names smelt of the ghetto, many Israelis chose authentic Hebrew ones instead. Eliezer Ben-Yehuda himself was born Perelman. New names often sounded like the old ones. David Ben-Gurion was formerly Gruen, Levi Eshkol was Shkolnik and Shimon Peres was Perski. Others chose names that meant the same: for example, Novik ('new') became Hadash.

A combination of Jewish law, inheritance of one's father's family name and intermarriage means that a today having a Jewish family name is no guarantee of being Jewish. Thus, William Cohen, Barry Goldwater, and Caspar Weinberger do not necessarily have any Jewish heritage.

How many Jews got their names

Other than aristocrats and wealthy people, Jews did not get surnames in Eastern Europe until the Napoleon years of the early 19th century. Most of the Jews from countries captured by Napoleon, Russia, Poland, and Germany, were ordered to get surnames for tax purposes.

After Napoleon's defeat, many Jews dropped these names and returned to "son of" names such as: Mendelsohn, Jacobson, Levinson, etc.

During the so called Emancipation, Jews were once more ordered to take surnames. In Austria, Emperor Joseph made Jews take last names in the late 1700s, Poland did so in 1821, and Russia in 1844. It's probable that some of our families have had last names for 175 years or less.

In France and the Anglo-Saxon countries, surnames went back to the 16th Century. Also Sephardic Jews had surnames stretching back centuries.

Spain, prior to Ferdinand and Isabella, was a golden spot for Jews. They were expelled by Isabella in the same year (1492) that Columbus left for America. Accordingly, the earliest American Jews were Sephardic.

In general, Jewish surnames fell into one of five categories

In general there were five types of names (people had to pay for their choice of names; those too poor to pay had names assigned):

1. *Names which described the head of the household*

Examples:

HOCH (tall)
KLEIN (small)
COHEN (priest)
BURGER (city or village dweller, as opposed to a farmer or rural resident)
SHEIN (good looking)
LEVI (temple singer)
GROSS (large or tall)
SCHWARTZ (dark or black)
WEISS (white)
KURTZ (short)

2. *Names describing occupations*

Examples:

HOLTZ (wood – used for someone whose occupation involved wood)
HOLTZHACKER (wood chopper)
GOLDSCHMIDT (goldsmith)
SCHNEIDER (tailor)
METZGER (butcher)
KRIEGSMAN (warrior)
MALAMED (teacher)
FINKELSTEIN (diamond – used for a diamond merchant)
EISEN (iron – used for someone who was an ironworker)
WEIN (wine – used for someone who made or sold wine. A variant: WEINER, a person who works with wine)
FISCHER (fisherman)

3. *Names based on place of residence:*

Examples:

BERLINER (from Berlin)
FRANKFURTER (from Frankfurt)
DANZIGER (from Danzig, now Gdansk in Poland)
OPPENHEIMER (from Oppenheim)
WIENER (from Vienna – Wien in German – not to be confused with the name Wein, which is shown in section 2, above)
DEUTSCH (German)
POLLACK (Polish)
BRESLAU (name of city)
MANNHEIM (name of city)
CRACOW (name of city)
WARSHAW (Warsaw).

4. *Other purchased names:*

Examples:

GLUCK (good luck)
ROSEN (roses)
ROSENBLATT (rose paper or leaf)
ROSENBERG (rose mountain)
ROSENTHAL (valley of roses)
ROTHMAN (red man)
KOENIG (king)
KOENIGSBERG (king's mountain)
SPIELMAN (a person who is at leisure)
LIEBER (lover)
BERG (mountain)
WASSERMAN (water dealer)

STEIN (glass or stone).

5. *Assigned Names (these were generally undesirable):*

Examples:

PLOTZ (to die or explode)
KLUTZ (clumsy)
BILLIG (cheap)
DREK (filth)
KOTZE (vomit)
OCHSENSCHWANTZ (ox tail).

References:

- Avotaynu: *Consolidated Jewish Surname Index – www.avotaynu.com/csi/csi-home.htm*

- JewishGen: *The JewishGen Family Finder*, a database of towns and surnames and towns currently being researched by Jewish genealogists) – *www.jewishgen.org/jgff*

- SephardicGen Resources – *www.sephardicgen.com*

- *A Dictionary of Jewish Names and Their History*, by Benzion C. Kaganoff. This is the single best book on the topic of Jewish family names for the general reader (some highly specialised academic tomes have been produced but tend to deal with a restricted geographical area and be very expensive). It delves into the history and development of Jewish family names, how and why names changed over time, gives numerous examples, and provides a wealth of very readable information. A thoroughly entertaining and informative book.

- *Jewish Family Names and Their Origins: An Etymological Dictionary*, by Heinrich Guggenheimer and Eva Guggenheimer. More expensive than the previous book, but also gives the meanings of more names.

Editor's Note: The following additional references also contain a wealth of information about Jewish family surnames:

- *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Russian Empire,* by Alexander Beider.

- *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland*, by Alexander Beider.

- *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from Galicia*, by Alexander Beider.

FELIX ZANDMAN AND OTHER IMPORTANT JEWS

Colin Plen

History is as accurate as the writer decides you should find it. Recently, we have heard stories about Felix Zandman, a Jew and and an industrialist, and included in his history is that he became the owner of AEG Telefunken. Then, I heard from another source that the original owner of AEG Telefunken was Emil Rathenau, another Jew.

But if you read the histories written by non-Jews, these names are not as prominent.

Emil Rathenau (born 1838, died 1915), was a German Jewish industrialist and engineer. He founded the electrical corporation, AEG. He tried very hard to introduce a telephone exchange into Germany but his work was stymied by the Postmaster General. Eventually he was commissioned to set up the telephone exchange which he did. When he saw Edison's incandescent lamp in 1881 he found a better way to make it, and set up a system to make these globes for the whole of Europe. His son Walther joined him in the business and by the time of his death AEG employed more than 70,000 people. Emil was also responsible for other important electrical inventions. He developed the multiphased current process which was capable of sending high-tension current over any distance, and made improvements in wireless telegraphy, rapid electrical communications, the steam turbine, and the automobile aeration motor.

AEG (*Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft*) means General Electrical Company, although it had no connection to the American General Electric. Walther Rathenau, the son, was born in 1867 and died in 1922. He was also an engineer having studied electrical engineering. He worked independently in Switzerland for 11 years, and then joined the Board of AEG. He led a drive in the company for diversification and expansion particularly through finance banking.

When the First World War began, he was worried because he feared a catastrophe as he was certain that Germany would lose the war. Even so, he entered the War Ministry and set up a raw material supply department which he successfully led for six months, introducing controlled economy. He advocated state centralisation, nationalisation and planning, as well as control of consumption and production, and at the same time grew increasingly critical of German policies and especially unrestricted submarine warfare.

When the Weimar Republic was established, he was against its general principles but was persuaded by the Chancellor, Wirth, to be the economic adviser and negotiator on War reparations. It was not a popular appointment because of his religion. In 1921 he served as Minister of Reconstructions. As AEG was the leading Industrial Supply Company, it was inevitable that many large contracts were won by AEG. Because of his political position this caused a great deal of enmity especially amongst the anti-Semitic fringe. In 1922 he became Foreign Minister.

In June 1922 a group of conspirators attacked him and killed him.

The article above is adapted from the Encyclopaedia Judaica. The article in the Judaica does not give the story of AEG, however. AEG eventually joined up with, and took over the Telefunken company but because Rathenau had no heirs, and he had never married, the Government effectively took over his shares of the company.

We now jump forward about 20 years. A boy called Felix Zandman was born in Grodno, and by the time the War began, he was a young teenager. His mother had been especially kind to many of the Polish Christians in the town and when the Nazi roundups of Jews commenced, Felix was befriended by one of the beneficiaries of his mother's goodwill, and was given a safe place to hide from the searchers. As things became more dangerous, Felix and three other young Jews dug themselves a cavern almost underneath the woman's home, but with access into the house. They lived under these conditions for more than a year and eventually escaped when the area became a battlefield between the advancing Russians and the Germans.

The terrible conditions that Zandman survived were horrifying but for this story we must omit them. Suffice it to say that he did survive and after the War, went to the United States where he studied engineering. In the course of his studies he designed a way to make a resistor which is today a vitally important appliance in computer technology. He borrowed $4000 dollars to start making these resistors and in due course became one of the world's largest suppliers. His companies grew and

eventually his group, under the name Vishay, bought control of AEG Telefunken. This was particularly satisfying to him because of the Jewish history of the company, and the fact that the Nazi-run Telefunken had so much to do with his agony during the War. He named his group, Vishay because his grandmother came from a town Vishay in Poland. By the time of his death in 2011, he owned more than 70 factories throughout the world, with a major group based in Israel.

Editor's Note: The story of Zandman came to me via a video sent by a reader.

WORLD COINS: THE 1898 SAMMY MARKS TICKEY

This article was originally published on the web site CoinWeek *on September 28, 2012, and is republished here with permission. The CoinWeek web site is located at www.coinweek.com.*

A popular coin amongst collectors of rare South African coins is the Sammy Marks tickey. In South Africa, the three pence coin was known as a "tickey" although the reason it was called that is unknown. The tickey was in circulation in South Africa until 1960, until British currency was replaced by the Rand.

The first tickeys were struck between 1892 and 1897 by President Paul Kruger of the South African Republic. The coin depicts the portrait of the President Paul Kruger on the reverse and a laurel wreath surrounding the number three on the obverse.

The Sammy Marks tickey of 1898 is a very rare coin struck by the mining tycoon Sammy Marks. A total of 215 pieces were struck in 22-carat gold in the same design as the silver tickey of 1892–97. The gold coins were minted by Marks as gifts to give to his friends and colleagues.

Sammy Marks was born in Lithuania to Jewish parents in 1843. To escape the persecution of Jews in Europe, he immigrated to South Africa where he started out life as a peddler in the Cape Province. When news reached him of diamond discoveries in Kimberley, he headed north and set up a trading store with his cousin Isaac Lewis. The pair branched out into diamond trading and eventually owned a quarter of the diamond claims in the region.

When coal was discovered in Vereeniging they sold their claims and bought coal-bearing farms along the Vaal River. Not only did Marks set up a coal factory, he also established several manufacturing industries, including a distillery, a canning factory, a glass factory, flour-mills and a brick and tile works.

The discovery of gold deposits in the Transvaal prompted him to move to Pretoria where he struck up a friendship with President Paul Kruger. Marks encouraged Kruger to build a railway linking Pretoria and Lourenco Marques. He helped finance the project by securing loans from the British and South African Government.

As a gesture of appreciation to Marks for his role as financier to the government, he was allowed the use of the National Mint for one day. Using gold from his own mines, Marks had 215 tickeys struck to give as mementos to friends and family, including Paul Kruger and members of his government. Today, these rare gold coins are worth a fortune. Only 32 out of the original 215 are known to have been graded. A Sammy Marks tickey sold this year for R1.5 million ($182,650).

Editor's Note: Further information on the Sammy Marks Tickey can be found at:

www.southcapecoins.co.za/top-sa-coins/sammy-marks-tickey

HIGHLIGHTS FROM EASTMAN'S ON-LINE GENEALOGY NEWSLETTER

Richard W. Eastman

Editor's Note: Shown below are excerpts from several interesting articles from recent issues of Dick Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter. The copyright of these articles is owned by Richard W. Eastman, and they have been republished here with the permission of the author. Information about Eastman's Newsletter can be found at http://www.eogn.com.

MyHeritage Introduces Record Matching

The following announcement was written by MyHeritage:

Discoveries made easy: Millions of MyHeritage users to automatically receive relevant newspaper clippings and historical records, adding color to their family history

PROVO, Utah & LONDON & TEL AVIV, Israel – September 19, 2012: MyHeritage (*www.myheritage.com*), the world's largest family network, today announced the release of Record Matching, an innovative new technology set to change the face of the family history market. Record Matching will help millions of families learn more about their past by automatically discovering relevant historical records and newspaper articles dating back 300 years.

Record Matching is the next generation of family history exploration. It saves time by automating online research for users' family trees, breaking through "brick walls" for dedicated genealogists, and giving beginners a significant boost with their family tree research. It works by comparing more than one billion profiles in family trees created by MyHeritage users to more than four billion historical records, to find relevant matches. It's the only service of its kind to automatically research newspaper articles, books and other free text content through semantic analysis, to find articles that can shed light on the actual lives, personalities and achievements of one's ancestors. The Internet has helped bring family history to mainstream audiences, by allowing some of the research traditionally done in libraries and archives to be done online. Record Matching now simplifies online research by conducting it automatically.

Supporting 38 languages, MyHeritage has become the trusted home on the web for families worldwide wishing to explore their family history, share memories and stay connected. In addition to its expertise on collaborative family tree building, over the past year MyHeritage has positioned itself as a leading provider of historical records. Record Matching is an add-on feature for SuperSearch, the search engine for historical records successfully released by MyHeritage in June 2012.

MyHeritage Founder and CEO, Gilad Japhet, said: "Record Matching is a family history discovery maker and time saver, designed to delight both dedicated family historians and people with a casual interest in their ancestry. Over the past year we've expanded our consumer offering by complementing our social family tree network with a substantial amount of historical content. Record Matching now ties these two assets together, adding exciting new value for our users and giving us a unique edge in the family history market. It's a significant step towards realizing our goal of bringing family history to the masses."

Record Matching utilizes the current global pool of more than four billion records on MyHeritage, including strong collections in the USA, UK, Ireland, Australia and Canada, with more content being added daily for additional countries. Users can receive birth, marriage and divorce documents, gravestone photos, death, burial and census information, military, immigration and other types of records in their Record Matches. More information about the lives of relatives and ancestors can be revealed in Record Matches from the world's largest historical newspaper collection licensed to MyHeritage (currently about 120 million pages dating back to the 18th Century), books and other free text materials. Record Matches also cover the 1930 and 1940 US census records and the content from MyHeritage-owned family history websites, WorldVitalRecords (*www.worldvitalrecords.com*) and FamilyLink (*www.familylink.com*).

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DigiBaeck: a Free Digital Archive Documenting 500 Years of German-Speaking Jewish History

The Leo Baeck Institute (LBI), a research library and archive devoted exclusively to documenting the history of German-speaking Jewry, has completed the digitization of its entire archive, which now provides free online access to primary source materials encompassing five centuries of Jewish life in Central Europe.

The project, named *DigiBaeck*, offers a digital gateway to LBI's growing collections. It already includes 3.5 million pages of material that ranges from the personal papers and photographs of luminaries like Albert Einstein and Moses Mendelssohn to letters, diaries, recipes, and other ephemera chronicling the lives of everyday people over five centuries. The collection encompasses documents in German and over a dozen other languages, and many pieces in the collection include English translations.

You can read more about this new archive at:

www.germany.info/Vertretung/usa/en/__pr/GIC/2012/10/12LBIarchive.html.

DigiBaeck is available at *www.lbi.org/digibaeck.*

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We Are All Related! So Get Over It.

Have you noticed all the news stories lately about various politicians and Hollywood personalities who are related to each other? I have one reaction: "Ho hum, so what else is new?"

Of course, most every person in North America whose ancestors have been here for several generations is related to most everyone else in North America whose ancestors have been here for several generations. In fact, you and I are probably related, and we are also probably related to Barack Obama, Mitt Romney, Justin Bieber, Celine Dion, and the local mailman.

Let's have some fun with mathematics. Let's assume that there is a new generation born every twenty-five years. Your two parents were born about 25 years before you were born, your four grandparents were born about 50 years before you were born, your eight great-grandparents were born about 75 years before you were born, your sixteen great-great-grandparents were born about 100 years

before you were born, and so forth back into antiquity. In other words, the number of your ancestors doubles every 25 years as you go back in time.

If you take this back just 1,000 years, you'll find that you have well over 500 billion ancestors in a single generation.

Obviously, that's impossible as there are fewer than seven billion people on this planet. While mathematically correct, the practical reality is that you don't have 500 billion distinct ancestors, but rather a much, much smaller number of ancestors who reappear over and over and over again in your family tree. The reality is that we are all the products of much interbreeding and with that we have cousins ... many cousins. Thousands of cousins ... Yes, even millions of cousins. Every one of us has millions of cousins.

Proving all these relationships may be a challenge, but the relationships certainly do exist. You and I are undoubtedly related, and we are also both related to most every politician, Hollywood star, and professional athlete you have ever heard of. We are also related to less notable people, including the truck driver who delivered your furniture and the plumber who fixed the leaky faucet.

I mentioned earlier that most every person in North America whose ancestors have been here for several generations is related to most everyone else in North America whose ancestors have been here for several generations. However, the relationships go much further back in time and cover all areas outside of North America as well. We are related to everyone on every continent although we may have to go back many more generations to prove the connections.

As Joseph T. Chang, Douglas L.T. Rohde, and Steve Olson observe in their 2004 paper on the subject of everyone being related to everyone else (*Nature, Volume 431, Issue 7008, pp. 562-566*), we're all interrelated, and getting more so all the time:

> "No matter the languages we speak or the color of our skin, we share ancestors who planted rice on the banks of the Yangtze, who first domesticated horses on the steppes of the Ukraine, who hunted giant sloths in the forests of North and South America, and who labored to build the Great Pyramid of Khufu. [And] within two thousand years, it is

likely that everyone on earth will be descended from most of us."

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Familyrelatives adds online Telephone Directories from Africa and the Caribbean

The following announcement was written by Familyrelatives (*www.familyrelatives.com*):

Discovering Nuggets of Gold

Are telephone directories just about numbers or are they a window into the past? If we take a closer look they reveal so much that is interesting from a historical aspect. Familyrelatives is delighted to add some truly unique records to our expanding collection and existing 850 million records. We have added over 200,000 records in a number of directories which are from our Rest of the World Collection providing some fascinating insights.

Among the famous names Lord Delamere one of the leaders of the white settler community and a certain Colonel Grogan – famous for walking from Cape to Cairo between 1898 and 1900, Lord Egerton of Njoro Kenya whose estates and name adorn the prestigious agricultural college.

Kenya made headlines during the Mau Mau campaign and was about to achieve independence. Two African politicians were at the forefront of the campaign for independence Tom Mboya a rising young man cruelly assassinated in a Nairobi Street and Jomo Kenyatta who went on to become Kenya's first president. A further search among the burgeoning Indian and Ismaili community reveals Eboo Pirbhai already knighted by the Queen and H.R.H. The Aga Khan whose foundations and community stretched from India to Africa.

Equally in the European community were Sir Wilfred Havelock a key minister in the pre-independence colonial government, and Michael Blundell who was considered to be leader of the white settlers.

So a telephone directory reflects the society it serves from Government House with the Queen's representative at the head of the colonial administration to citizens of all races. With the railways playing a key role in the development of East Africa East African Railways and Harbours features prominently. East African Airways together with Telecommunications, the currency Board etc. remind us of a bold attempt to achieve a federation which with the independence of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika (now Tanzania and Zanzibar) soon succumbed to national pressure and were dissolved. These directories were a final glimpse at passing history.

These directories are particularly interesting as they record numerous individuals, families and businesses of those who had settled and followed their daily lives under the flag.

Following independence, there was no great exodus however many expatriates chose to leave in the years following. In Uganda for example Idi Amin forcibly removed the Indian community who formed the middle class and owned many businesses. Southern Rhodesia was one of three colonies which formed the Central African Federation together with Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. With the break up of the Federation and a unilateral Declaration of Independence the directory of Southern Rhodesia in 1958 preceded the change to majority rule and shows the European population at its peak before Robert Mugabe began his policy of taking over white owned farms. In 1980 Rhodesia became the independent Republic of Zimbabwe.

East Africa

These are the lands of fame and fable – from Ernest Hemmingway's "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" to Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines. Are there many who have not seen at least one movie such as Out of Africa, Born Free, Mogambo, The African Queen, White Mischief or the Maneaters of Tsavo?

Society names and Big Game hunting are all in the telephone directory. White Hunters such as Kerr and Downey – the Muthaiga Club, Mount Kenya Safari Club or the famed Norfolk Hotel from where many safaris began and not least of all – Treetops Hotel faces towards Mount Kenya where Queen Elizabeth II learned of her accession following the death of King George VI.

As a collection these erstwhile colonial directories provide an eclectic mix of settlers, administration, justice, police and military together with businesses and in eastern Africa the importance of the railways (East African Railways and Harbours) which opened the three east African territories to trade, commerce and settlement. Barbados – this directory is distinct from the others for this lovely island had gained its independence 3 years earlier but not much had changed in the way of its citizens who had deep roots in the country from way back. Besides it was an island thriving on its tourist industry as could be seen by its many hotels and guest houses.

Records now available online with Annual Subscription

- Barbados Telephone Directory 1969-1970
- Directory of Swiss Manufacturers and Producers 1937
- Juta's Directory of Cape Town Suburbs & Simon's Town 1904
- Southern Rhodesia Telephone Directory 1958
- Telephone Directory Kenya, July 1962
- Telephone Directory Tanganyika, March 1962
- Telephone Directory Uganda, October 1962

The collection is only a part of more than 850 million historic records available online to all members and visitors by way of an annual subscription.

NEW ITEMS OF INTEREST ON THE INTERNET
Roy Ogus

The section describes some interesting new resources and updates relating to Southern African genealogical research that are available on-line.

Closure of Ancestry24 web site

The Ancestry24 web site contains a comprehensive online archive of records about individuals who have lived in South Africa since the late 1600s. The site features an extensive collection of searchable databases containing millions of records, and a growing image library of gravestones and other pictures. Numerous Jewish records can be found in the databases. Unfortunately, the owners of Ancestry24 have just announced they will be closing the web site on 28 February 2013.

The following notice can be found at their home page at *www.ancestry24.com*:

> We regret to advise that the Ancestry24 business will close on 28 February 2013. After this date, the web-site will cease to function.
>
> With regard to any premium subscription which was planned to continue past 28 February 2013, we will be refunding the entire subscription amount that you paid to us.
>
> This effectively means that you will have been able to utilize the premium access at no charge during the portion of your subscription that is expired at 28 February 2013.
>
> We trust this relieves the inconvenience.
>
> These refunds will be effected to your account during January / February 2013. Full access to Ancestry24 will, however, remain available to all users until the 28th February 2013.
>
> During this time:
>
> - No further new content, paid subscriptions, nor new users will be added.
>
> - No further development nor activation of family trees will done.

- For any member who does not have a backup of their family tree, we will be able to provide a text version (not a GEDCOM file) on request. You will need to provide us with your user name and email address so we can facilitate your request.

I will still personally be available during this time to answer any queries or provide help where needed on genealogical matters.

We thank you for your support and understanding.

Heather, Andrea, and the Ancestry24 Team

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GenealogyInTime Magazine publishes its top 100 genealogy websites for 2013

The *GenealogyInTime Magazine* web site has published its top 100 genealogy sites for 2013. The web site, one of the world's most popular online genealogy magazines, publishes this list on an annual basis.

The description of the project can be found at:

http://tinyurl.com/Genealogy100

The top 10 sites on the list are as follows:

Rank	Website name	Address
1	Ancestry.com	*http://www.ancestry.com/*
2	MyHeritage.com	*http://www.myheritage.com/*
3	Find A Grave	*http://www.findagrave.com/*
4	FamilySearch	*https://www.familysearch.org/*
5	Geni.com	*http://www.geni.com/*
6	Ancestry.co.uk	*http://www.ancestry.co.uk/*
7	Archives.com	*http://www.archives.com/*
8	GeneaNet	*http://www.geneanet.org/*
9	Genealogy.com	*http://genealogy.com/*
10	MyFamily	*https://www.myfamily.com/*

The JewishGen web site is ranked #34 on the list, and the Steve Morse site is found at #56. The Eastman site is at #22, and Ancestry24 is at #84. The Ellis Island web site is at #30.

The GenealogyInTime Magazine ranked itself at #21.

The complete list can be found at:

http://tinyurl.com/top100-2013

Since Internet traffic is now the primary measure of a website's popularity, the survey used this measure to determine the ranking. The following factors were considered: number of visitors to a website, number of page views per visitor to the website, and the amount of time spent at a website.

More details on the methodology can be found at:

http://tinyurl.com/Genealogy100

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New web site: *Records & Resources*

A new web site, titled *Records & Resources*, has been created to contain "an online repository of primary and secondary source relevant to family and social research in Southern Africa, with the goal of making it simple and keeping it free." The site has been set up by Leanne Kleinsteuber, and the home page can be found at:

www.recordsandresources.com

The site contains original material, as well as descriptions of other information available elsewhere on the Internet. The site provides the following description of its mission:

> There are so many great initiatives being carried out by organisations, commerical enterprises, and research enthusiasts who make their work and resources available on the Internet. The difficult thing for those new to family history research or for those with limited bandwidth or time on their hands, is to know where to find these resources and how to conduct effective searches.

> This site has been set up as an attempt to help identify and centralise the information about what records and resources are available for the Southern Africa region. The focus is on historical information relevant to social and family history.

> In addition to pointers and links to information stored elsewhere on the internet, there are a number of indexes that I have extracted and compiled myself and have included on this site. These indexes can be freely used and downloaded for personal and non-commercial use. Please contact me if

you have any queries or need clarification about these records.

Feedback and critique of the site structure and interface are welcomed and can be directed to:

feedback@recordsandresources.com

Suggestions and requests for including new content can be directed to:

content@recordsandresources.com

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MACEVA Annual Activity Report for 2012

MACEVA, a volunteer organization that is dedicated to the preservation of Jewish cemeteries in Lithuania, has published its 2012 Annual Activity Report. The report contains a wealth of information about the status and burials in a number of cemeteries. The report can be found at:

http://tinyurl.com/maceva-report-2012

EDITOR'S MUSINGS

Colin Plen

Who left Henry Lefebvre's ashes at the carwash?

OK, I don't understand this. I've accidentally left a few things behind in my life, but someone's ashes?

An unknown patron of the OB Suds carwash left behind a heavy metal box labeled "Henry Lefebvre: April 30, 1995" from Secure Crematorium in one of the carwash's bays. The carwash owner turned the box over to the Ocean Beach Main Street Association (OBMA) to help solve the mystery. A group of genealogists offered to help track down Lefebvre's relatives.

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Jewish Pioneers

Sir Ludwig Guttman pioneered athletic competition for patients with spinal injuries. He was a surgeon in England and believed that spinal injuries could not be cured or relieved by bed rest alone, but by exercise. Until that time, spinal injuries meant being bedridden for life.

He worked at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital and by 1948 was arranging active games and sports for his patients. He was the initiator of the Stoke Mandeville Games, and sporting club for the disabled which eventually spread throughout the world.

These games evolved into the Paralympic Games as part of the Olympic Games. And Guttman was a Jew.

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Cape Town Cemetery Web Site

The Cemetery Maintenance Council of the Cape Town Chevra Kaddisha has improved their already excellent website and it is worth visiting. If you want to peek, then log on to the site at *jewishcemetery.co.za*.

It asks you to register but the reason for this is they want to know how many and who had visited the site. If you don't want your name on the data base of visitors, then you can go right ahead and query a name and look at the site.

Suppose that you want to change or query something then you would click on services and type an e-mail which would then be forwarded to the UOS for attention.

If you want to, you can place a stone (which lasts for a short while before it is automatically removed). You can do so for free or the visitor can make a donation.

You can leave a message on the wall free or make a donation.

You can buy a leaf /leaves and make a donation etc.

I think this is an excellent website.

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The original birth names of selected Jewish performers

This information also comes from the article on Jewish Names published by the *New South Wales Board of Jewish Education* (see above). I cannot vouch for the correctness of this information, I found these names interesting. In the early days of the film industry, especially before sound was introduced, Yiddish actors were preferred for the movies because of their expressive gesticulations. This explains why many of the early stars of the screen were Jewish.
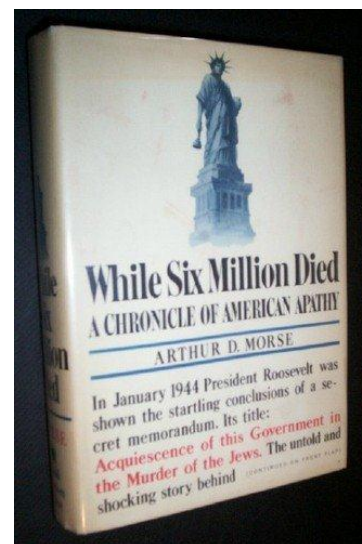
Woody Allen – Alan Stewart Koenigsberg
June Allyson – Ella Geisman
Bea Arthur – Bernice Frankel
Lauren Bacall – Betty Joan Perske
Jack Benny – Benjamin Kubelsky
Irving Berlin – Israel Baline
Milton Berle – Milton Berlinger
Joey Bishop – Joseph Gottlieb
Karen Black – Karen Blanche Ziegler
Victor Borge – Borge Rosenbaum
Fanny Brice – Fanny Borach
Mel Brooks – Melvin Kaminsky
George Burns – Nathan Birnbaum
Eddie Cantor – Edward Israel Iskowitz
Jeff Chandler – Ira Grossel
Lee J. Cobb – Amos Jacob
Tony Curtis – Bernard Schwartz
Rodney Dangerfield – Jacob Cohen
Kirk Douglas – Issue Danielovich Demsky
Melvyn Douglas – Melvyn Hesselberg
Bob Dylan – Bobby Zimmerman
Paulette Goddard – Marion Levy
Lee Grant – Lyova Geisman
Elliot Gould – Elliot Goldstein
Judy Holliday – Judith Tuvim
Al Jolson – Asa Yoelson
Danny Kaye – David Daniel Kaminsky
Michael Landon – Michael Orowitz
Steve Lawrence – Sidney Leibowitz
Jerry Lewis – Joseph Levitch
Peter Lorre – Lazlo Lowenstein
Elaine May – Elaine Berlin
Yves Montand – Ivo Levy
Mike Nichols – Michael Peschkowsky
Natalie Portman - Natalie Hershlag
Joan Rivers – Joan Molinsky
Edward G. Robinson – Emanuel Goldenberg
Jane Seymour – Joyce Penelope Frankenburg
Simone Signoret – Simone-Henriette Kaminker
Beverly Sills – Belle Silverman
Sophie Tucker – Sophia Kalish
Gene Wilder – Gerald Silberman

WHILE SIX MILLION DIED
A Chronicle of American Apathy

by Arthur D. Morse

Colin Plen

Published by Secker and Warburg, London, 1968

In its own way, this book must be one of the most depressing books written about the Holocaust. If you have read stories about the history of the War, you will be very aware that whatever the politicians said publicly, their Foreign Office staffs in Britain and the United States, fought against *any* pro-Jewish or pro-Israel wishes that the leaders had stated. This book is depressing in that it reiterates time after time how perfidious the governments were.

However, there were many people who did not kowtow to the anti-Jewish feeling and did their utmost to save Jews. In England, 10,000 German children were brought in and cared for for the duration of the War. In the United States, attempts were made to bring in only 7,000 children, and none were allowed in. In France, thousands of children were taken in by Catholic families, convents, and schools, and hidden safely for the duration.

There were 70 000 Jewish displaced people in Rumania in 1943 when the leader of Rumania realised already that the tide of war was turning, and that if he played his cards correctly, the Allies

would reward him after the war. He offered safe refuge to the Jews on the condition that the Allies provided a haven. The refuges would have been moved in Romanian ships which would carry the insignia of the Pope to ensure safe passage. The America State department worried that among the 70,000 Jews there would be German spies, so they called off their assistance to the plan, and the Romanian Jews were taken to die.

If refugees wanted to enter the USA, they had to provide proof that they would not become a public charge. Vast numbers of potential immigrants, or even temporary refugees, were rejected on this subjective decision. Not only did the US Government not increase the numbers of refugees that could be allowed in, but on looking back at the figures, *fewer* Jews were admitted in the war years than before. Many thousands of permits were not utilised.

We need not say anything about the British who were bleating against the US, and at the same time were steadfastly preventing any Jews from reaching Palestine, the one place that was begging for immigrants.
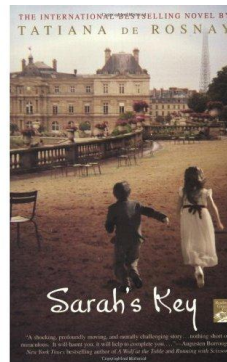
This is an essential book for anyone wanting to know more about the various conferences which did not save any Jews.

Book Review

SARAH'S KEYS

by Tatiana de Rosnay

Colin Plen

Published by St Martin's Griffin, New York, 2008

On July 16th 1942, French police, with not a German overseer in sight, took it upon themselves to round up all the Jews they could find in Paris, to separate the children from their parents, and to gather them together in the Velodrome de Hive in the middle of Paris. More than 40,000 Jews were taken away in this roundup and were sent to the east. Very few adults returned and almost no children did. The episode was shameful to the people of France and the story remained hidden for many years.

This book is written from the point of view of an American journalist living in France, who is assigned to complete an article on the roundup, and who has to break through the reserve of fifty years of shame and embarrassment in interviewing elderly Parisians who were aware of the terrible deed.
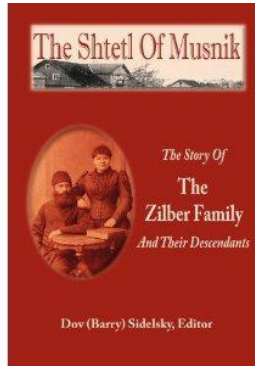
The story is of a little girl, Sarah, who was rounded up but escaped to return to her home to rescue her brother whom she had 'guarded' by locking him in a secret cupboard.

An author who commented on this book, Jenna Blum, wrote: "Just when you thought you might have read about every horror of the Holocaust, a book will come along and shine a fierce light upon yet another haunting wrong. *Sarah's Key* is such a novel."

New Book

THE SHTETL OF MUSNIK
The Story Of The Zilber Family And Their Descendants

by Dov (Barry) Sidelsky, Editor

Published by Mazo Publishers, Jerusalem, 2012

Dov (Barry) Sidelsky is a former South African living in Israel, and is a member of the SA-SIG. He has also written the book, Mandela's Boss, *with his brother Colin. The books can be obtained from Mazo Publishers in Jerusalem at:*

http://bookworld.mazo.biz/bookworld

The author can be reached at dovs1@netvision.net.il .

The Board of the SA-SIG has no relationship with Dov, nor any financial interest in the sale of his books.

The following summary was provided by the publisher.

On Wednesday August 27, 1941, the police and Lithuanian partisans evicted all the Jews of Musnik from their homes and on September 5, 1941, the partisans and police took all the Jews of Musnik together with the Jews of Sirvintos and Gelvonai and the surrounding farms – men, women, and children – and shot them in the ditches of Pivonia near Vilkomir. This was the tragic end of the Jewish community of Musnik and of the Jewish communities of the Vilkomir Region of Lithuania.

For many years, Musnik had a vibrant Jewish community and the Zilbers were an active family there. The author of this book, a great grandson of the Zilbers, records the history of the Musnik *shtetl* and the progeny of the Zilbers.

Dov Sidelsky has gathered documents, notes, and testimonies to create a memorial and historical account of the *shtetl* and the destruction that was brought upon the Jews by their enemies.

Part One of this book is about the *shtetl* of Musnik – its location and history, how it became a *shtetl*, and the life of the Jews in the *shtetl*.

Part Two is about the Zilber family and their descendants, beginning with the *yichus* and background of Sara Bluma and Zadok Zilber, followed by articles about prominent members of the family of the next generation and stories about later members of the family, including the Soloveitchic, Sidelsky and Twersky families.

Beyachad Library in Johannesburg will be forced to close soon without some help

Due to a significant upcoming rent increase, the Beyachad Library at the Johannesburg Jewish Resource Centre, will imminently be forced to close if it does not receive some additional financial help. The library, in existence since 1946, contains a large collection of tens of thousands of books, journals, and archival Jewish community materials that cannot be found anywhere else, including on the Internet. Closure of the library would mean that this vast collection of resources would no longer be available to the public.

Further details of the situation can be found on page 1 of the latest edition of the *South African Jewish Report*, shown at:

http://www.sajewishreport.co.za/pdf/2013/feb /1-february-2013.pdf

If you wish to find out more information, or how you can help to avoid the library's closure, please phone Marcia Parness at 087 3503702 or Norma Shulman at 011 654-2567, or e-mail them at *library@beyachad.co.za*

Any help you can provide would be appreciated!

**Mike Getz has retired from the SA-SIG,
Ed Goldberg has assumed his role as Treasurer**

Mike Getz has retired as Treasurer of the SA-SIG, and Ed Goldberg has assumed this role.

Mike Getz was instrumental in founding the Southern African SIG over 15 years ago, and he has held the positions of Vice President and Treasurer in past years. In addition to being part of the impetus to create the SIG, he has been one of the strongest drivers and a key player that has enabled the SIG to achieve its current success. Mike has always been a pleasure to work with, and the SA-SIG Board wishes him good health and many more happy years with his family. We thank him for all his strong support in the past, and look forward to receiving his advice and counsel in the future.

Ed Goldberg, formerly from Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) who now lives in Vancouver, has been a long-time SA-SIG member and supporter, and has been acting as the Canadian Coordinator of the SA-SIG for a number of years. The Board thanks him for assuming the Treasurer's responsibilities, and looks forward to working with him in his new role. All SA-SIG subscription requests should be sent to Ed from now on. Ed's contact information can be found on the last page of this Newsletter, as well as on the SA-SIG web site at:

http://www.jewishgen.org/safrica/newsletter/nlsubsform.htm

SURNAMES APPEARING IN THIS NEWSLETTER

Vol. 13, Issue 1 – December 2012 / January 2013

The numbers in brackets refer to the page numbers where the surname appears:

Abraham (4), Al-Fassi (4), Allen (15), Allyson (14), Amin (11), Arkin (1, 3), Arthur (15), Ashkenazi (5), Bacall (15), Baeck (10), Baleson (2), Baline (15), Battenberg (5), Beider (6), Benny (15), Ben-Gurion (5), Ben-Yehuda (5), Berg (6), Berle (15), Berlin (15), Berliner (6), Berlinger (15), Bernstein (5), Bieber (10), Billig (6), Birnbaum (15), Bishop (15), Black (15), Bloomberg (4), Blum (16), Blundell (11), Borach (15), Borge (15), Breslau (6), Brooks (15), Bryce (15), Burger (5), Burns (15), Cantor (15), Chandler (15), Chang (10), Cobb (15), Cohen (2, 4, 5, 15), Cracow (6), Curtis (15), Dangerfield (15), Danziger (6), De Rosnay (1, 16), Delamere (11), Demsky (15), Deutsch (6), Dion (10), Douglas (15), Downey (11), Drek (6), Dylan (15), Eastman (1, 3, 9), Edelstein (5), Einstein (10), Eisen (6), Epstein (2), Eshkenazi (5), Eshkol (5), Feldberg (4), Finkelstein (6), Fischer (6), Frankenberg (15), Frankfurter (6), Frankel (15), Franks (5), Geisman (14), Getz (2, 18), Gluck (6), Goddard (15), Goldberg (2, 18, 20), Goldenberg (15), Goldschmidt (6), Goldstein (15), Goldwater (5), Gottlieb (15), Gould (15), Grant (15), Grogan (11), Gross (5), Grossel (15), Gruen (5), Guggenheimer (6), Guttman (14), Hadash (5), Haggard (11), Harris (2), Hart (2), Hershlag (15), Havelock (11), Herrmann (3, 4), Hesselberg (15), Hoch (5), Holliday (15), Holtz (6), Holtzhacker (6), Hotz (3, 4), Isfahani (4), Iskowitz (15), Israel (4), Issroff (1, 2), Jacob (15), Jacobson (5), Joffe (5), Kaganoff (6), Kalisch (15), Kaminker (15), Kaminsky (15), Kaplan (4), Katz (5), Kaye (15), Kenyatta (10), Kerr (11), Klein (5), Klutz (6), Koenig (6), Koenigsberg (6, 14), Kotze (6), Kriegsman (6), Kruger (8), Kubelsky (15), Kurtz (5), Landon (15), Lawrence (15), Lefebvre (14), Leibowitz (15), Levi (4, 5), Levinson (5), Levitan (15), Levy (15), Lewis (8, 15), Liebe (6), Lorre (15), Lowenstein (15), Malamed (6), Mannheim (6), Marks (1, 3, 8), May (15), Mboya (10), Mendelssohn (4, 5, 10), Metzger (6), Molinsky (15), Montana (15), Montefiore (4), Mountbatten (5), Morse (1, 15), Mugabe (11), Nichols (15), Novik (5), Obama (10), Ochsenschwantz (5, 6), Ogus (1, 2, 12), Olson (10), Oppenheimer (6), Orowitz (15), Parness (17), Peres/Perske (5, 15), Peschkowsky (15), Pirbai (11), Plen (1, 2, 3, 7, 16), Plotz (6), Pollack (6), Portman (15), Portnoy (4), Rabinowitz (2), Rathenau (7), Rivers (15), Robinson (15), Rohde (10), Romney (10), Rosen (6), Rosenbaum (15), Rosenberg (6), Rosenblatt (6), Rosenthal (5, 6), Rothman (6), Saron (3, 4), Schneider (4, 6), Schochet (5), Schwartz (5, 15), Seymour (15), Shain (4), Shein (5), Shimoni (4), Shkolnik (5), Shulman (17), Sidelsky (1, 17), Signoret (15), Silberman (15), Sills (15), Silverman (15), Spielman (6), Stein (6), Taschengregger (5), Taylor (4), Tedesco (5), Tucker (15), Tuvin (15), Warshaw (6), Wasserman (6), Wein (6), Weinberger (5), Weiss (5), Wiener (6), Wilder (15), Wirth (7), Yerushalmi (4), Zandman (1, 3, 7), Ziegler (15), Zilber (17), Zimmerman (15)

MEMBERSHIP DUES for 2013 / 2014

Subscription fees for the SA-SIG Newsletter are due.

The Newsletter is published four times a year. An annual subscription (4 issues) costs US$20, two years (8 issues) costs US$35. The subscription year runs from **1 July of the current year to 30 June of the succeeding year.** Members joining during a year receive back issues.

The SA-SIG Newsletter is available in two formats:

- **A printed magazine-style format** which we will mail to you by post. There is a subscription fee to cover materials and mailing costs
- **An on-line PDF format** which you can download into your computer, read whenever desired and print on your printer. If you wish to be advised by e-mail when a new issue is available for downloading, then please send an e-mail request to Roy Ogus at *r_ogus@hotmail.com*

If you require a printed magazine-style format which is dispatched by airmail, please go to the SA-SIG Website for a postal subscription form which you can print.

You can also pay online. Just follow the instructions on the web site:

http://www.jewishgen.org/SAfrica/newsletter/

If you wish to subscribe and pay off-line by postal mail, a subscription form is available on the last page of this Newsletter.

SA-SIG Newsletter

P o s t a l   S u b s c r i p t i o n   F o r m

Subscription Manager: Ed Goldberg, *Rhodesia+SASIG@gmail.com*

The SA-SIG Newsletter is published four times a year and is dispatched to subscribers by air mail. An annual subscription (4 issues) costs US$20, two years (8 issues) costs US$35. The subscription year runs from **1 July of the current year to 30 June of the succeeding year.** Members joining during a year receive back issues.

Please fill in your name, delivery address and other details and send it together with a US Dollar check/cheque payable to "SA SIG" and drawn on a USA bank account to:

Please fill in your name, delivery address and other details and send it together with a US Dollar check/cheque payable to SA-SIG c/o Ed Goldberg and drawn on a USA bank account to:

SA-SIG Newsletter, c/o Ed Goldberg, P.O. Box 93007, Caulfeild Village, West Vancouver, B.C. V7W 3G4, Canada.

Please enroll me for a subscription to the SA-SIG Newsletter
one year, 4 issues, US$20 ☐   **two years, 8 issues, US$35** ☐
Name and delivery address:
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Any other information you would like to add about your research interests in Southern Africa:
Printed name: **Signature:**_____ **Date:**_____