Looking Back, Looking Forward...

by Marion Werle

Over the last couple of weeks, I have begun to reorganize my genealogy files. I came across my first JewishGen query, with the subject line "Seeking Mike Getz". I had read an article he had written in a back issue of Avotaynu, titled "Dvinsk, Genealogy and Post-Holocaust Questions". At the time, I thought my grandfather was from Dvinsk, and I knew he had a niece whose surname was Getz, and I was trying to make a connection. I received replies from several people whose names are well-known to the genealogical community, including Harold Rhode, Gary Mokotoff, and David Fox. This was one of my first experiences in using the power of the internet in my genealogical research. With the growth of JewishGen and the proliferation of search engines, websites, and other internet sources, today's genealogist has a wealth of information available at the click of a mouse button.

To continue the story, I called Mike, and the rest, as they say, is history. A few months later, I met Mike in person at the 1995 summer seminar on Jewish genealogy, held in Washington, DC. I was also present at the organizing meeting of the Latvia SIG, which began as a birds-of-a-feather session at the seminar. The Latvia SIG has come a long way since those early days, but now we are at a critical juncture. On page 3 is a list of the open positions and their job descriptions. I urge those of you who have been sitting on the sidelines to get involved and continue the work that the SIG has undertaken over the past few years. There are outstanding issues that still need to be addressed—do we incorporate, do we join JewishGen, and/or, do we join IAJGS? What about long-range plans to create a Latvian Jewish genealogical database?

A huge proportion of time, effort and money goes toward the publication of our hard-copy newsletter. Gathering the articles is the least of the problem. Formatting, editing, and doing the layout are all very time-consuming. These tasks have been performed by Robert Heyman, our very able editor, whose tenure is ending as of this issue. Mike Getz has been doing the printing and mailing, while I have been producing the mailing labels from our membership list. Robert and I both work full time, and Mike is an active retiree. Wouldn't it have been better to focus our efforts on genealogy projects, rather than spending all of our efforts preparing for the next newsletter?

In this respect, the Latvia SIG is one of the older generation of SIGs. Groups that have formed over the past couple of years, including the hugely successful LitvakSIG, seem to be internet based, with online newsletters and websites. They focus on gathering, translating, and indexing records of genealogical importance to their respective
continued on page 14
From the Editor’s Desk

Shalom everyone – some of you may already be aware that this is my final issue as editor of Latvia SIG. I have been fortunate to be able to work with Marion Werle and Mike Getz, who made this experience a whole lot more fun than it otherwise could have been. I would also like to thank the Latvia SIG community for their patience and words of appreciation during my tenure.

When I started this, I had no knowledge of Jewish genealogy in Latvia, and no knowledge of how to use a word processor. Everything has been learned “on the job,” so to speak. Though I certainly know more now than when I started, I still do not consider myself knowledgable in either field. I say this to emphasize that neither expertise in genealogy nor word processing is a prerequisite for being newsletter editor. It can be a very rewarding experience, and I urge anyone interested to try it.

We have come a long way in even just the two years that I have served as newsletter editor. While SIG members have been very active in submitting material for publication in the newsletter (and for that we thank you!), it has still been just Marion Werle, Mike Getz, and myself running the SIG.

That is beginning to change now. Marc Dyer, with an interest in Dvinsk, has agreed to take over the SIG web page on Jewishgen. Further, an active Courland Area Research Group (see related article on page 17) has recently formed. However, board positions are open (see page 3), and for the SIG to continue functioning as it currently does, it needs members to fill these positions.

Note that because of the change in leadership, we have given up our regular snail-mail address. A temporary address is in the box below.

On the Polish side of my family, after years of searching, I finally found the marriage certificate of my gg-grandparents, and this has opened up whole new avenues of research, which I am anxious to explore. In addition, I am preparing for a three-year assignment to Canberra, Australia. So, all in all, this is a good time to give up my tenure as editor.

Robert Heyman
Editor, Latvia SIG
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## NOMINATIONS ARE REQUESTED

The Latvia SIG is requesting nominations for several positions, including President, Membership Chair, Newsletter Editor, and Mailing List Moderator. An internet connection is required for all positions, to facilitate communication among board members, and the newsletter editor must have a standard word-processing package (e.g., MS Word or WordPerfect) or at least be capable of converting articles submitted electronically as plain text.

**President** - Responsible for directing and coordinating the Latvia SIG, and leading the efforts of the other board members.

**Membership Chair** (new position) - Responsible for maintaining the membership list and Latvia Family Finder (currently in MS Excel) and distributing current copies to all board members. Will develop a welcome package, to be distributed to new members. Answers inquiries (mainly e-mail) from prospective members. Also responsible for processing requests for back issues of newsletters, including copying (if necessary) and mailing. All expenses will be reimbursed.

**Newsletter Editor** - Responsible for coordinating the quarterly publication of our newsletter, *Latvia SIG*. Receives articles submitted for publication, formats the newsletter, and prepares it for printing. The editor is also responsible for the printing and mailing of the newsletters, and may choose to delegate these tasks to another member of the editorial staff.

**Mailing List Moderator** (new position) - Latvia SIG currently has a JewishGen mailing list, which is not moderated. The moderator would work with JewishGen to follow moderation standards to preview mailing list submissions, and determine what gets posted on the mailing list.

Marion Werle, current President, and Robert Heyman, editor, are resigning their positions as of the August Summer Seminar in New York. It is vital that the SIG develop a new core of volunteers, so that the work we have started, can continue. Currently, the board consists only of three members, and all duties are divided among them. Mike Getz will remain as Treasurer and Program Chair. Please submit nominations to Mike Getz at mgetz@erols.com.
Viski Cemetery Data

courtesy Marion Werle

The names in the following list come from research by Aleksandrs Feigmanis

FILM-9821

1- r. Yosef bar Zeev died 5655 (1895)
2- Mezohavav bar Yehuda died 5659
3- Shmuel bar Aharon Zelig died 5656
4- Hinde bat rabbi Israel died 5659
5- r. Tovi Meir bar Yehuda halevi
6- Shlomo Zalman bar Abraham died 5645
7- Nehama bat r. Yehuda halevi died 5609
8- Gave (Nave ?) bat r. Yehuda died 5610
9- Rahel bat Yehuda
10- Dvora bat Eliahu
11- Hana Sora bat Hayim
12- Sara Yachne bat r. Leib halevi
13- Gitsel Hirsch bar Schmuel
14- Yitshak bar Yona halevi
15- r. Hayim died 5653
16- Rivka bat r. Israel
17- Lea bat r. Shalom
18- Shmuel Gershon bar Yehuda Tzvi Heskin
19- Abraham bar Hayim
20- Isay (?) ben Yehose
21- Hana bar r. Aharon
22- Haya Hinda bat r. Tzvikeshiel died 5614
23- Lea bat rabbi Zehev, died 5642
24- Yehoshua bat r. Meir Hacohen died 5655
25- Hayim bar Yehuda Leib died 5651
26- Gitel bat Shlomo died 5660
27- Tsirel bat Abraham died 5645
28- Fruma Alka bat r. Dan died 5645
29- Hinde bat r. Meir Eli died 5636
30- r. Naftali bar Hertz died 5648
31- Idel bar Shlomo died 5638
32- Yale bat Yerahmiel died 5654
33- Sara Rivka bat r. Yehuda died 5636

34- r. Shlomo bar Abraham Halevi died 5650
35- Rahel bat Natan died 5643
36- r. Yosef bar Yitskhak died 5639
37- Liba Yenta bat Shlomo died 5659
38- r. Shmuel bar Yosef died 5643

FILM 9828

1- Tzisla bat Nohum Mirman
2- Ester Rayzel bat Zusman Goldfein
3- Gershon Reuven bar Nohum
4- Hashke b. r. Hayim
5- Abraham Hayim bar Yehoshua
6- Haya Rahel bat r. Shimshon
7- children Josef and Yehikiel (?) died 5626
8- Michlome bat r. Yitskhak
9- Haya Gita bat Sholem
10- r. Aba bar Israel Shimon died 5686
11- children Yosef and Yekutiel died 5626
12- Musa bat r. Hayim Meir died 5670
13- Hayim bar Yehiya
14- Yenta bat Leib Katz died 5680
15- Meir bar Aharon Eliahu Kukle died 5683
16- Baruch ben Abraham Yoril (?)
17- Shlomo bar Gabriel Fonaroff died 5685
18- Moshe bar Israel hacohen
19- Sara bat Eliezer Glitan (?)
20- Gele bat Hayim died 5614
21- Yosef bar Israel halevi died 5614
22- Hana bat Zehev died 5650
23- Mendel bat r. Eliezer died 5620
24- Mushe bat r. Eliahu died 5620
25- Itshak bar Yehuda Lifengen
26- Ruvim Gertservitsch Bor (1894-1970)
27- Meita Yoheved(?) bat Azar bar Hayim died 5621
28- Idel bat Yoel
29- Elke (?)
30- Mordehay bar Shmuel Vetkin died 5677
31- Horon Shmuel bar Tzvi Hirsch hacohen
Ritov
32- Yehuda Leib bar Hayim died 5674
33- Sara Pesya bat r. Moshe died 5665
34- Abraham Aba bar Dov halevi died 5652

FILM 9827

1- Shaul b. Hayim Lein died 5652
2- Hine bat Israel Gorvitz
3- Fruma bat Shmuel
4- Gitel bat r. Tzvi
5- Rivka bat r. Abraham
6- Reuven bar Mordehay
7- Shmuel bar Hayim halevi
8- Malka bat r. Yehel halevi
9- Sara b. r. Abba
10- Rute bat Abraham Aba died 5648
11- Shlomo bar David
12- Aba b. Zev died 5626
13- Meita bat r. May died 5654
14- Yehiel Abraham ben Yahakov died 5656
15- r. Eli Britz died 5645
16- Natan bar Nohum died 5635
17- Itz Golde bat r. Shmuel died 5646
18- Hasya bat r. Moshe died 5630
19- Hasya Dumes bat r. Gershon died 5675
20- r. Yahakov bar Zelig Katz died 5645
21- Yitzhak bar Yehuda died 5636
22- Sternah Rahel bat Aharon died 5646
23- Abraham Zelig ben Naftali Hariz died 5678
24- Rasha bat r. Yehiel Ulman died 5678
25- Dvora bat r. Tzvi halevi died 5675
26- Mishireal bat r. Moshe died 5656
27- Beyla Sheit bat r. Abba
28- Lipman b. Yosef halevi died 5646
29- Hana (?) b. Aba
30- Mirke bat Levinson halevi died 5661
31- Goide bat Yosef died 5641

5- Ezra bar Shmuel died 1890
6- Mehuilhal b. Natan , he was killed 5632
7- Eliahu died 5680
8- Kila bat r. Moshe ben r. HAMAHAG
   Arye Lohvitz died 5696
9- Sora Lea bat Menahem Mendel
10- Shlomo bar Azriel died 5650
11- Peshe bat r. Itshak died 5620
12- Yitzhak bar David
13- Freida bat Tzadik Hirsh Yananer(??)
    from Kovno died 5617
14- Hasya bat Yehuda Leib died 5610
15- Hana bat r. Haim Meir Goland died 5681
16- Yaakov bar Yehiel Michel died 5646
17- Eliakim bar Hayim died 5646
18- Hayim Yehoshua bar Zehev Dumes died 5688
19- Persya Rada bat r. Lipman Amdur died 5641
20- Bluma bat r. Israel died 5654
21- Sheina Lea bat r. Dov Ber Padve
22- Hayim David bar Abraham died
5654//Haya Pesa Rahel died 5655
23- Pesya bat Eliahu Tzirin died 5687
24- Yohanan Eli bar Yehuda died 5624
25- Yehoshua bar Tzvi died 5626
26- Haya bat r. Tretel died 5614
27- Elieser bar Shlomo died 5610
28- Yehoshua bar Elizer died 5680
29- Hase Rivka bat r. Shlomo died 5683
30- Sheina bat r. Menahem died 5686
31- Hayim David bar Zalman Yehuda
    Shepshelevitz died 5680
32- Zehev bar Shlomo died 5626
33- Abraham bar Yehuda died 5625
34- Hayim Meir bar Shlomo died 5645
35- Sara bat Alexander Sender died 5641
36- Tzvi bar Arye Leib died 5633
37- Hayim David bar Elyakim Tzirin died 5680
Viski Shtetl Focus

Translated by Yosef Tribuch, with permission from Yad Vashem, from Pinkas ha-kehillot, Latviyah ve-Estonyah, pages 54-59. Editor: Dov Levin. Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, 1988.

Viski
A town in the Daugavpils [Dvinsk] district of Latgale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Jews Number</th>
<th>Jews Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>850 (est.)</td>
<td>70 (est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Until World War I

The settlement began its existence in the 17th century. Empress/Tsarina Catherine I was born in Viski. During World War I, the town changed hands several times and a portion of it was destroyed.

The Jewish community was founded at the end of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th century. The Jews were always a majority of the town’s population. They were occupied, as expected, in petty trade and crafts, and their earnings were usually confined and difficult. Nevertheless, they independently created a series of important public institutions, among them, “Bikkur Cholim” (society to visit the sick), established in 1890. Also under communal control was a public bath-house and more. From the second half of the 19th century onward until the end of its existence, a period of 90 years, the Pluchinsky family served as rabbis. The first of this family, Rabbi Moshe (Mischel) Pluchinsky, who was known in his youth as the “genius from Suwalki”, served as rabbi for more than 40 years. After his death in 1907, he was succeeded by his son, Rabbi Judah Leib Solomon Pluchinsky, who served for approximately 25 years as rabbi, until the middle 1930’s. After him, his son, Rabbi Jacob Meir Pluchinsky served as rabbi. (His torah novellae were published in the monthly Knesses Israel, Tammuz 1939)

In the first years of World War I, a portion of Viski’s Jews departed to the Russian interior. As a result of the outbreak of battle in the town during 1917-1919, most Jewish houses were destroyed or damaged. The Jews especially suffered from deprivation and hardship during the Bolshevik occupation (1919).
Between the Two World Wars

In the beginning of 1920, accompanying the establishment of a Latvian regime after the travails of war, the great majority of Jews in the Viski community were living in a state of poverty and the lack of vocational opportunities. Whatever relief there was, came thanks to the Jewish medical staff (physician, paramedic and midwife) who mightily labored here through the financial support of the Joint Distribution Committee, in the areas of hygiene and health of the Jewish community, as well as the overall town. The Joint rushed assistance with additional benefits, and granted welfare allotments to tens of needy families. Loans for economic development were distributed to retailers and entrepreneurs from a mutual credit fund that was created in 1921 through the Joint's aid. This important institution lasted until shortly before World War II.

From a statistical survey conducted in 1935, it is apparent that 50 of the 58 shops and retailers in the town were under Jewish ownership. In regard to stores of clothing, shoes, metalwork, knitwear and groceries, all but one were Jewish. 78 of the 158 housing units in the town belonged to Jews. The structures were almost always one-story, wooden, with a yard or attached garden area.

In the course of the 1930's, the number of persons within the Jewish community decreased by at least 20% (from 530 persons in 1930 to 423 persons in 1935). The reasons for this were related to the town's economic stagnation and the lack of trading outlets. Many young people left for studies in the larger towns, or to find work or for [Zionist] pioneer training in preparation for emigration to Palestine. Many families emigrated abroad [to the West].

From 1921, there was a local school that had only 4 classes. The language of instruction was in Yiddish. In the early years, about 60 students attended there.

The first political parties that established chapters in Viski were the “Ze’irei Zion” [moderate socialist Zionist youth movement] and the [Jewish socialist] “Bund.” The Bund also opened a youth club. From the 1930’s, there were also chapters of the “Ha-Shomer ha-Za’ir” [radical socialist Zionist youth] and “Betar” [Revisionist Zionist youth] movements.

In the elections for the Latvian sejm [Parliament] in 1925, 200 votes were cast for the “Ze’irei Zion” party list and 100 votes for the “Bund”. In the elections for the 1933 Zionist Congress, the Labor list got 7 votes and the Revisionists got 29 votes.

Second World War

Under the Soviet occupation (1940-1941), there began noticeable changes within the Jewish community. As a consequence of the new regime’s policies, a significant portion of the stores and workshops were nationalized, and the Jewish public life was liquidated from its previous role. Among others, the local “Chevrah Kaddisha” [burial society] was shut down due to a governmental edict that was issued on December 12, 1940.

With the outbreak of war between the Soviet Union and Germany in June 1941, a portion of the young Jews of the town, especially the leftist elements, escaped to the Soviet Union’s interior. At the end of June 1941, Viski was captured by the Germans. During the night of July 28, the local Jews were expelled to the Dvinsk [Daugavpils] ghetto. On their way there, they joined streams of Jews from other towns who were being transported there. As they were passing near
Creating the Extraordinary Commission Database – Submitting the Data

By Marion Werle

In the last issue of Latvia SIG, we discussed a project to translate Soviet Extraordinary Commission documents, with the ultimate purpose of compiling the data pertaining to Latvia into a database. We also discussed the reliability of the data in these reports. I had the report for my own ancestral shtetl translated some time ago, and when I began to transcribe the data into an Excel spreadsheet, I realized very quickly that there are some problems with this data that need to be addressed if we are to create a database. This article will discuss these issues and suggest both solutions, as well as a format for submitting data to the Latvia SIG.

The data in the records is handwritten, and subject to errors, illegibility, and other problems. These issues may strike the average person as trivial, but they are critical when creating a database. When I went back through the translation, and compared it to the original handwritten copy, there were inconsistencies in numbering that became apparent. The original document was done on a ledger sheet, and in some cases, entries were misnumbered, and in others, the entry number was skipped altogether. In some cases, the translator could not read the handwriting. In others, there was data omitted, there were age inconsistencies, or other problems. These issues are all addressed in the "Notes" field, discussed below.

The data divides itself into several logical fields. (NOTE: for non-computer people, a field is a category of data that is found within a record. For example, on a birth record, you might find fields such as surname, first name, date of birth, mother's maiden name, etc.). Each entry in the list has a sequence number for the person, a family number, and additional data about the person. The fields are as follows:

Shtetl, Person #, family #, family position (e.g., head, wife, son, daughter), surname, first name, the last rabbi of Viski, Rabbi Jacob Meir Pluchinsky. Two Ozdin brothers from Viski, who toiled in a [slave labor] camp near Eisfota digging ditches, escaped. Together with two other Jews, they hid for a long period in the ruins of an abandoned ancient fortress in the area. In 1944, they were discovered and murdered.

In July 1944, the Red Army recaptured Viski.

the Eglona monastery, the Jews were attacked by Latvians who flanked both sides of the road, and suffered some casualties. After staying several days in the crowded Dvinsk ghetto, the Jews of Viski were told, as were other Jews who arrived from non-urban locations, that [authorities] were apparently ready to transport them to another ghetto. They were taken to the Fogelanka Forest outside town and murdered by gunshot, as part of the infamous terrible massacre of the Dvinsk ghetto known as the "Aktion Provinze". Among the victims was
patronymic--son/daughter of (either explicit or implied), age, and occupation (not in all records). I also added a 'Notes' field, to explain any discrepancies in the records.

There are many database formats, but the simplest way to enter the data is in plain text, with each field separated by a comma. This can be sent to the SIG within the body of an e-mail, and does not require any special word processing or database software. This was the approach used by Jim Yarin in the 1912 Grodno Voter's List translation project, and it worked very well. If you do not have an internet connection, you may send a diskette. If you don't own a computer, a typed copy in the same format is fine, and we will be able to scan it. Using the fields described above, here is a sample of five records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shtetl, Person #, Family Number, Family</th>
<th>position, Surname, First, Son/Daughter of (Patronymic), Age, Occupation (if given), Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ribene, 1, 1, Head, RUBIN, Fayvish, Aaron, 52, peddler,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribene, 2, 1, Wife, RUBIN, Sifre, Bentsian, 50,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribene, 3, 2, Head, TESEL, Berel, unknown, 54,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribene, 4, 2, Wife, TESEL, Hanna, Samuel, 42,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribene, 5, 2, Daughter, TESEL, Tiva, [Berel], 6,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a field is missing from a record (e.g., most records do not include occupations), just add a comma, to indicate that the field is missing. All of the records above end with a comma, since they do not have anything in the "Notes" field. Also, the last record in the example above includes a field in brackets, namely the "Son/Daughter of" field. This is used in the case where the field is not explicitly included in the data, but can be implied from the data. In other words, Berel Tesel is the head of the family, and Tiva is listed as his daughter. Although the record doesn't list a patronymic, the relationship can be implied from a previous record, so I have chosen to put it in brackets.

The "Notes" field can be used to indicate a variety of problems with the records:

| Ribene, 98, 26, Head, ZLATOKRYLOV, Eoka, unknown, 55, Duplicate of family 29 |
| Ribene, 99, 26, Wife, ZLATOKRYLOV, Galia, unknown, 51, Duplicate of family 29 |
| Ribene, 100, 26, Daughter, ZLATOKRYLOV, Mikhla, [Eoka], 20, Duplicate of family 29 |
| Ribene, 101, 26, Daughter, ZLATOKRYLOV, Entka, [Eoka], 17, Duplicate of family 29 |
| Ribene, 102, 26, Daughter, ZLATOKRYLOV, Bel'ka, [Eoka], 15, Duplicate of family 29 |
| Ribene, 103, 26, Son, ZLATOKRYLOV, Shliomka, [Eoka], 13, Duplicate of family 29 |
| Ribene, 104, 27, Head, ZANDVIL, Ghenia/Ghenil, unknown, 22, |
| Ribene, 105, 27, ZANDVIL, , , No data included in record |
| Ribene, 106, 28, Head, GELMAN, Rubin, unknown, 40, Could be ILMAN |
The records I had included a family that was listed twice. In the first six records above, the notes show "Duplicate of family 29". The records for family 29 (not shown here), show the notation "Duplicate of family 26". In the case of entry 105, there was an entry indicating that it was part of the Zandvilt family, but there was no data in the other fields. In the case of entry 106, the translator had difficulty reading the surname.

The records below show that the "Family Position" field entries are surrounded in brackets:

Ribene, 121, 31, Head, ORLIAN, Iokhim, unknown, 80, , Could be ORSHAN
Ribene, 122, 31, Daughter, ORLIAN, Mentko, [Iokhim], 18, , Father seems too old
Ribene, 123, 31, Son, ORLIAN, Abram, [Iokhim], 28,
Ribene, 124, 31, [Daughter-in-law], ORLIAN, Dvera, unknown, 23, , "Abram's wife"
Ribene, 125, 31, [Grandson], ORLIAN, Haim, [Abram], 3, , "Abram's son"

These records show five family members that span three generations. Iokhim was the head of household, and his son Abram's family lived with him and his wife. The relationship in the original record is stated as "Abram's wife" for record number 124, and "Abram's son" for record 125, so the implied relationships "Daughter in law" and "Grandson", both relative to the head of household, apply.

Last, but not least, there is the issue of accuracy. I debated a long time over the following records:

Ribene, 52, 15, Head, SKUTELSKY, Iosif, unknown, 75,
Ribene, 53, 15, Daughter, SKUTELSKY, Entka, [Iosif], 40,
Ribene, 54, 15, Daughter, SKUTELSKY, Vera, [Iosif], 35,

Ent(k)a and (D)vera were my first cousins, once removed, my grandfather's sisters. I have documentary evidence from the Latvian State Historical Archives that they were living with their widowed mother, Beila, in Ribinishingi in 1935. I have two photos of Dvera, both with personalized inscriptions. There is no doubt that their father's name was, Noson/Nusin, who died some time in the 1920's. What do I do with these records? According to the logic of the lists, the father's name is losif, not Nosen, even though I know that to be false. I have obtained all sorts of information on Skutelskis from all over Latgale, and have never come across anybody named Iosif, let alone one that was related to me. Should such discrepancies be ignored, because that is the way they appear in the record, or should they be noted? I invite the membership to offer opinions, since there is no right answer.

I plan to approach JewishGen about setting up this database with a search engine, to make it accessible through our website. I will submit my own data as a prototype. If you have volunteered to get material translated, please send the translated data, preferably in machine-readable format (see above), and mail a copy of the Russian originals (so that we can verify numbering) to our post office box address. E-mail and/or attachments can be sent to werle@pacificnet.net. If you already have data translated in another format, you may send what you have (again, electronic copy is preferred, and formats such as Word, Excel, Access, etc. are acceptable if you don't have a comma separated file). Again, the Latvia SIG expresses its thanks to the United States Memorial Holocaust Museum for providing the material to translate, as well as the people who have volunteered to get material translated.
News from Latvia

by Aleksandrs Feigmanis

Statistical data published in Latvia in 1998 show that this year in Latvia lived around 9000 Jews, among them 8000 in Riga. Ten years ago, in 1989 in Latvia lived 23,000 Jews. The diminishing of Jewish population in Latvia is caused by emigration, high mortality, because most of community are seniors, as well as economical reforms of the last 8 years.

The center of Judaica started his studies at Latvian University in September 1998. Most of students are Latvians. The program of Center dedicated to the studies of Jewish history, Jewish tradition, Jewish religion, Rabbinical literature. Many famous Latvian historians and philosophers, as well your correspondent, are affiliated with the center.

In the January 1999 we commemorate 110 anniversary of Mordechai Dubin (1889-1956), a well-known leader of Latvian Jewry in the first half of XX century. He was Lubavitcher hassid, deputy of Latvian parliament in 1920-1934 from "Agudat Israel" party. He was famous by readiness to help to everybody who need. Mordehai Dubin was arrested in 1941, deported to Russia, liberated in 1942, arrested again after the war. He died in 1956 in a psychiatric clinic near Moscow.

January 12, 1999 the speaker of Israeli parliament, Mr. Dan Tikhon meet Latvian Jews in Jewish community center on 6, Skolas Street. Mr. Tikhon was in Riga because his visit in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. We would like to quote some answers of Mr. Tikhon on the questions of Latvian Jews. Asked if founding of Arab State in Palestine will be profitable for Israel Mr. Tikhon told that what is important for him is that the founding of a Palestinian state was not in accordance with Oslo agreement. Asked what he think about transfer of Jewish artifacts and precious documents from Eastern Europe to Israel, Mr. Dan Tikhon answered that when he will be in Vilnius, he intended to meet the Lithuanian President and ask him that the Sefer Tora of Lithuania be transferred in Israel.

Mr. Tikhon was asked what is his opinion about re-publication in Riga by member of governmental party "Tezvemei un BrivibaiiLNK" Nazi anti-Semitic book "Baigais gads" ("The terrible year"). The book was first published in 1941 and accused Jews in Soviet terror against Latvians in 1940/1941. Mr. Tikhon answered that he isn’t competent in this matter. Mr. Oded Ben-Gur, the ambassador of Israel in Baltic countries, who also was at the meeting, told that he discussed the re-publishing of the Nazi book with Latvian president and MP. Latvian Jews asked Mr. Tikhon about political and economical situation in Israel. He answered that Israel is a very strong country and no reason to worry. Mr. Tikhon is for the forming of the government of national unity after elections will be May 17, 1999.

Asking about Arafat claims for Jerusalem Mr. Tikhon answered he no comments because Arafat claim for Jerusalem in Arabic, but never in English.

After the meeting Mr. Tikhon visited Museum "Jews in Latvia" where exhibition told about Jewish history in Latvia in XVIII-XX centuries.
My Trip to Latgale

by Aleksandrs Feigmanis

In August, 1998, my father and I took a 4 day trip from Daugavpils (Dvinsk) to Rezekne through Viki, Preili, Riebini (Ribiniski), Malta. We did this trip on bike and slept in a tent, preparing food and tea on the open fire. The main goal of our trip was to take pictures of all remaining tombstones on Jewish cemeteries in Viki, Preili, Riebini and Rezekne. The second goal was to do 45 minutes video documentary about Jewish sightseeing of those cities (Synagogues, cemeteries, Jewish houses) as well to interview local Jews about their present life.

We arrived in Daugavpils in the evening. First we came to the Synagogue and I started filming. In the yard of old Planover Synagogue, built in 1828, I met 10 Jews seated on the bench. They all where around 80 years old. There was also one old lady among them, and one 50 years old man. I asked them how many Jews still live in Daugavpils. They answered around 600. In the Synagogue every day at 7 p.m. services take place. The community has no Rabbi, but a gabbai. Then I enter the synagogue. The synagogue is one floor and modest. This is the synagogue where the famous Hassidic Rabbi Joseph Rozin, called the Rogachever Gaon, prayed before his death in 1936. In the Synagogue was stored old sidurs, Talmud published in Vilno and Warsaw in 1880-thies, old rabbinical books. The synagogue also contain vital statistic datas about Dvinsk Jews in 1930-thies.

After filming synagogue, few streets and local cemetery we with father hurry to leave Dvinsk. The darkness throw down, the rain begin. We hurry to open tent near the little river and was happy because the rain became more and more strong.

Next morning adventures wait us. First, the man lived on the farm nearby told the land is private and we should ask permission. We hurry to leave, but after 200 m. of travel we discover the bolt of our Soviet made bike broken. What to do? The man from the farm advised to came to local tractor workshop. There local turner made the bolt for us and we continue our trip.

We arrived in Vishki located in 25 miles from Dvinsk, in very nice area- green hills surround lakes. On the shore of the lake is Vishki, a shtetl where in 1935 lived 750 inhabitants, among them 5.6% were Jewish. I saw there many old Jewish houses. The synagogue was destroyed during the war, only the basement and steps still remain. On the shore of lake, surrounded by rye -field located cemetery. The last tombstone of some Mr.Bor dated 1970, it seems he was last Jews of Vishki. The cemetery still remain good, many tombstones has nice engraving. On the cemetery I met c. 50 years old Russian Lady who collect mushrooms on the cemetery. She told she and her husband broke threes and mow herbs on the cemetery.

From Vishki we came in Preili. Jews lived there already in the start of XIX century, may be they settled already in XVIII century. Preili was owned by count Borch. Count Borch was friendly toward Jews because Jews paid good taxes to him. In 1832 there lived 120 Jewish citizens and their spouses and 18 Jewish merchants. There was around 30 shops, small and big. There was mill,
little stoned hotel, 2 catholic churches, buildings of artillery detachment. Fairs took place 6 times per year. In 1935 in Preilli lived 850 Jews. The synagogue was built in 1865. I saw the building of the synagogue during my trip, now the shop is located there. In Preilli still remains a big Jewish cemetery, where I cleaned all remained tombstones, which were covered by chalk powder, and took pictures of all them. The same I done in Viski, Riebin and Rezekne.

Rybinishki (Riebin) located in c. 7 km. from Preilli. There still remain old wooden Jewish houses and cemetery, located in dark forest behind sawmill. The synagogue was for some time on Vilaln Street the building was destroyed by Nazis. The city is picturesque, the trees of the nice shores of Feimanka river were red and yellow this pre-autumn time. In 1897 in Ribiniski lived 584 inhabitants, among them 533 were Jewish.

Biking from Riebin to Malta I stop for an hour at the little farm Beryozovka (Birchthree). Doing research in Minsk archives one year ago I found the list of Vitebsk province Jews lived in rural area dated 1889. A scoop! In this list I found my greatgrandfather Elia Prezma, his brothers and sisters, his mother Braina and his father Itsik. Itsik was a peasant and he lived since 1874 in Beryozovka. How exciting was for me to see this farm, located far from main road near birch forest.

In Malta I saw the building of local Jewish school, as well the Museum, where several pictures dedicated to pre-war Jewish schools and teachers. In Malta lived one Jewish woman, called Hassya Pavlova. Everybody knew her in this small city. After the war she married a Russian. The husband died and now she lives in very pitous conditions in the house of gypsies. I went to interview Hassya. I knocked on her window on the basement floor of this house. Behind the window I saw old Jewish women, poor and sick. I said I wanted to speak with her, but she refused. Gypsies came out from the house, started to shout that they will break my camera. I hurried to go out from the yard onto the street, where father waited for me.

My mother's family name is Prezma. This is why from Malta, I came to the little hamlet Prezma, the place where my Jewish ancestors lived around 200 years ago and received their family name.

My last stop is Rezekne. What a happy luck - on the Jewish cemetery I met the president of Rezekne Jewish community Mr. Isaac Lebovitch Taitz. Of cause, I took my videocamera and interviewed him. He told that now in Rezekne lived only 120 Jews. A hundred years ago in this city lived 6500 Jews. Most of the Rezekne Jews are old and sick and need assistance in money and medicaments. There is also a Sunday school for children with 10 pupils. The local synagogue was built in 1845. The community cannot to go in the synagogue for services because to be in the synagogue is to put your life in danger. The roof is destroyed.

The community needs around $10000 for repair. The Riga Jewish community and the Embassy of Israel know about the necessity to repair the synagogue, but nobody sends money.

From Rezekne I came home by train. After I return I look my video documentary. I was surprised by the good quality of sound and picture. All members of SIG are welcome to purchase this documentary, which I entitled THE NORTH OF VITEBSK PROVINCE, for special fee $ 60. Multi-order discounts available for SIG members. Orders could be mailed to Aleksandrs Feigmanis, POB 19, LV- 1 02 1, Riga LATVIA or by e-mail at aleksgen@mailcity.com.
Latvia SIG – Annual Meeting

The Latvia SIG annual meeting will be held at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, August 10, 1999, at the 19th Annual Conference on Jewish Genealogy, to be held at the Marriott Marquis Hotel in New York City. We will also be showing a film, My Jewish Grandfather, about a young man's search for his grandfather's family's history in Riga and elsewhere. The film is scheduled for Thursday, August 12 at 11:00 a.m.

Clarification

It is through the generosity of Yad Vashem that we are able to publish our translations of Pinkas ha-kehilot each issue. We are required to use the wording that you see as the “byline” with each translation. Normally, these translations are done by volunteer members of the Latvia SIG, and for that, we are grateful.

Last issue was an exception. SIG member Emil Schafer commissioned the translation for his personal use, and generously allowed us to publish it. While we are still required to use the same byline wording even in this case, the fact that this translation was done originally for Emil Schafer should have been noted elsewhere in the newsletter and it wasn’t. Latvia SIG regrets the confusion.

President’s Message

continued from cover page

groups, with the goal of creating searchable databases. It would be far less labor-intensive to publish articles of interest on our website, as part of an online journal. A small percentage of our membership does not have an internet connection. To them, our newsletter is synonymous with the Latvia SIG. We have had discussions as to how to continue to serve these members, perhaps by making hard copy printouts of an online newsletter available to the various Jewish Genealogical Societies. Also, most public libraries and many senior centers have internet connections available for free, even to those who do not own computers.

We will discuss these and other issues at the annual meeting at the summer seminar in New York. Those of you who will be unable to attend are invited to share your opinions with the board, either via e-mail or U.S. mail. It is critical that we refocus our efforts, and attract a new group of volunteers. I have gotten bogged down in membership tasks such as maintaining the membership list and the Latvia Family Finder. It has been difficult for me to juggle the work I wanted to do for the SIG with my personal responsibilities, which have increased since last fall. I have not accomplished all of the goals that I set for myself, but I hope that I have been able to continue the work that Mike Getz started four years ago.

This is my last column as SIG President. I am looking forward to getting back into my own genealogical research, and I wish you all the best of luck in your genealogical endeavors.
Report on USHMM Symposium

by Mike Getz

Perspectives on the Indigenous Collaboration in the Baltic States during the German Occupation

International Symposium: United States Holocaust Museum March 23rd 1999

Participants: Ruth Bettina Birn, Andrew Ezergailis, Michael MacQueen, Saulus Suziedelis, Anton Weiis-Wendt, Edward Anders, George Schwab, Lewis Schloss, Steven Springfield.

Ruth Birn, Chief Historian, War Crimes Against Humanity Unit, Canadian Dept. of Justice.

Germans sought collaboration to assist their policies - political and racial. Although ultimate responsibility is German, coercion was not an issue. In Estonia the Security Police consisted of 130 Germans and 800 Estonians - Germans only supervised. Cases were initiated by the Estonians, recommended to the Germans and returned to Estonians for action. The latter were active and indispensable. All studied sources reflect this arrangement.

Andrew Ezergailis, Professor of History, Ithaca College

Latvia did not have a national structure of police - organization was local/district. The mechanics of collaboration dealing with self-defense, self-cleansing, pogroms were of German and not Latvian origin. The Heydrich document specified that "no obstacle be placed in the path of self-defense (self-cleansing), circles to be organized." "Self-cleansing" - the agitation and promotion of murder. "Self defense" - was organized at the point of German entry to Latvia. No record of self-defense units acting before Germans arrived.

Michael MacQueen, Chief, Investigative Research, Office of Special Investigations, U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Sagumis, the State Security Police in Lithuania was an elite corps of 300. It grew in numbers after the German occupation. During June 1940 and the Soviet occupation of Lithuania, many Sagumis officers crossed into Germany, returning with the Germans in 1941. The short time-lag between the German occupation and local actions, precludes German organization as a key element.

Sagumis was parallel to the German structure rather than subservient to it. It was independently capable of decision and action. It played a role in the investigation of Jews and Communists as well as the sheltering of Jews and was involved in thousands of Jewish arrests. Sugamis ran a sting operation using a Lithuanian truck driver to lure Jews with offers to help them flee.

Saulus Suziedelis, Professor of History, Millersville University.

The role of USSR Archives in Holocaust perceptions is important. Holocaust controversies have led to attacks on the Lithuanian President in Israel. The Lithuanian experience could be classified as "no fault collaboration".

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Anton-Weiss Wendt, M.A. Student in Modern Jewish History, New York University.

Latent anti-Semitism existed before WW2 in Estonia. No Jews were employed by Government and university quotas were in place. "Estonia a barrier against Bolshevism" was a key motif. Close collaboration between Nazi Germany and Estonia was well established. Sandberger, a Government leader, identified with the policy of extermination.

During discussion the following points were made:
Professor Ezergailis said that the Extraordinary Commission accounts of trials, dates and other details illustrate that Germans were under orders to conceal their involvement. Mr. MacQueen said that justifying the persecution of Jews because of the Soviet occupation was untenable. He also felt that the Latvian system of District control of police did not differentiate their conduct in the Baltic pattern of collaboration.

From the floor, Mr. Friedlander made the following points. The image of collaboration needs to be revised - ESP who the beneficiaries were through a) denouncements b) the break-up of families c) acquisition of property. Anton-Weiss Wendt mentioned accounts of Estonian women who sought information on their Jewish husbands to divorce them, probably causing their death. According to Steve MacQueen, Lithuanian records exist of Jewish property having been transferred from murdered Jewish owners.

The following survivors of the Holocaust in Latvia offered different perspectives of indigenous collaboration in Latvia during the German occupation.

Edward Anders, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, University of Chicago
George Schwab, President, National Committee on American Foreign Policy
Lewis Schloss, a businessman from Teaneck, N.J
Steven Springfield, President, Jewish Survivors of Latvia.

Edward Anders: Described events of the German occupation of Libau and recounted his family's experience. They did not endure persecution by the Latvians. Although under German scrutiny they were not detained. After determined efforts by their mother the family was permitted to leave Latvia. The speaker did not countenance the wholesale condemnation of Latvian for their collaboration and felt it was certainly not true of all Latvians.

George Schwab: In 1940/41 Jews in Latvia suffered under the Soviets. Latvians were instrumental in bringing Lenin to power. Jews in Liepaja were in business or the professions and unsympathetic to communism, although some were supporters. Generally, the Soviets disliked Jews more than Latvians.

In June of 1941, with the Russians retreating, he heard that Dr. Falk's son had been shot by Latvians, as was his own cousin. Latvians in uniform worked with the Germans, best illustrated by the elderly Latvian who was assistant to the Commander of the Ghetto.

Libau was a community of 7000 Jews when the speaker, his mother and brother were arrested. At the time the SD unit in Libau only numbered 20-25. The killing of Jews on the scale that occurred was made possible by large numbers of Latvians who participated. Photographs taken testify to their
involvement. His own memories include a savage beating at the hands of a Latvian. Latvians collaborated comprehensively.

**Steven Springfield:** He was born in Riga of hard-working parents in a large family. Riga was a vital Jewish community with strong institutions. The Soviets arrived in 1940, took over their family business and repressed Jewish identity. Jewish organizations were outlawed and 5000 Jewish families, religious, Zionist and capitalist were deported to Russia.

The Russians were taken by surprise when Germany attacked on June 22nd 1941. Riga was in chaos before the Germans arrived to an enormous welcome. Latvians sought out and killed thousands of Jews. No voice was raised in protest.

Jews were ordered to wear the Yellow Star on July 23rd. By October 30,000 Jews had been moved to a crowded ghetto in the Moscow suburb. The ghetto was guarded by Latvian volunteers. By November conditions had deteriorated perilously - Jewish babies were being used for target practice. 15,000 Jews were shot in Rumbuli, the graves dug by Russian POW’s. On Dec 8th another 11,000 including Steven’s mother, were killed.

He was taken to Stutthoff, where his father died. Steven and his brother were driven through a death-march in Mar 1945. Both brothers contacted typhoid and many dies. On March 11th a Russian officer appears and says “Ich bin aYid”.

There was considerable collaboration. Nobody raised a finger. There were “righteous” exceptions but the percentage was small - many more Latvians were involved in betrayal. He has not been successful in asking the Latvian government to address the Holocaust.

George Schwab: In dealing with questions from Andrew Ezergailis and others commented on the fact that Janus Lipke, a righteous gentile, has still not been honoured after 7 years of negotiation.

**Courland Area Research Group**

*The following article was submitted by the Courland Area Research Group. Courland comprises most of present day western Latvia, and includes the major cities of Liepaja (Libau), Jelgava (Mitau), and Ventspils (Windau).*

The Courland Area Research Group was recently launched, under the auspices of Jewishgen, to coordinate the acquisition, indexing, transcription and dissemination of documents related to the Jewish population of Courland.

Courland (known also by the Germanic form Kurland) was one of the major provinces of Latvia. Since it lay outside the Pale of Settlement, the presence of many of the Jews living there was technically illegal.

Nonetheless, the Jewish population of Courland numbered tens of thousands at its peak, and the community was, by many accounts, quite distinctive; Courland Jews were often considered to be better educated and more genteel than their counterparts from other nearby countries (although this assessment may well have been based largely on self-evaluation).
The formation and objectives of the Courland Area Research Group were driven in part by the peculiar nature of Courland Jewry and the consequent characteristics of its historical records. The community was large enough to be recognized in its own right, even distinct from the broader group of Latvian Jews. On the other hand, it was small enough that it may be possible to document the community fairly thoroughly. Although most local Jewish community records were destroyed in the Holocaust and its aftermath, many other sources of information, including archival census and tax records, business calendars, telephone directories, etc., are largely untapped. Many members of Latvia SIG as well as other genealogists have obtained extracts from such sources, but there are few consolidated databases created from these sources that are easily accessible in the west.

There were several reasons for starting a separate group, outside Latvia SIG, to coordinate the creation and maintenance of such new databases. One is obviously the more restricted focus on Courland rather than all of Latvia, although records from the remainder of Latvia, especially Riga, may also be acquired and documented as the projects proceed. A more important reason, though, is that the goals of the group will necessitate some exchanges of information regarding fairly technical issues that are likely to be of little interest to many of the members of Latvia SIG. A related reason is that in order to conserve time, energy and resources for the group's principal goals, the infrastructure is minimal: the group operates entirely via the Internet, without dues, newsletter, etc., where duplication of the functions of Latvia SIG would be unnecessary.

Thus far the Courland Area Research Group has undertaken a few pilot projects to experiment with various sources of information and methods of dissemination. The group's first completed project is publication of a set of business address books for Liepaja between 1901 and 1930, which will be distributed through AYotaynu on microfiche. A CD version of the 1924 Latvian State Trade Directory is being distributed to donors to a fund to acquire census documents. We have also obtained copies of the 1921, 1922-3 and 1924 Latvian business and trade address books that list business owners throughout Latvia, as well as a 1940 Latvian telephone directory, and are investigating alternative modes of distribution. As these databases become available, they will be announced to Study Group subscribers and on Latvia SIG, and we will try to post announcements in future issues of the Latvia SIG newsletter as well for SIG members who are not on-line.

The Research Group would welcome additional members, although as noted above, the group operates entirely via the Jewishgen web site and associated e-mail mailing list. To subscribe, send an e-mail message to listserv@lyris.jewishgen.org containing only the following line:

subscribe courland

The Group especially welcomes suggestions of records to acquire, as well as volunteers to participate in indexing and transcribing records and placing them in web-accessible databases. Members proficient in German, Russian and Latvian would be especially valuable. Finally, the good things in life are not always free, and contributions to the projects announced in the Research Group are always welcome.
SHOAH Lists

courtesy Mike Getz

We present here several lists relating to Latvian Jewry from the period of the Holocaust. They were derived from material available in the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. The following paragraphs describe the material from Riga:

A list of survivors in Riga on Feb. 6 1945 was prepared by the World Jewish Congress. The names which appear were the first in a series that would feature hundreds more, including numbers repatriated from Soviet Russia. Extensive lists from Stockholm and the anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow in May of 1946 make up a comprehensive record.

I received these while preparing copies of Extraordinary Commission records that relate to Latvia. This project was encouraged by Peter Lande. The counsel and support from Vadim Altskan of the USHMM was as generous as it was indispensable. Frank McNulty provided critical help in translating the Russian at critical points. Peter has also let me have a considerable number of records relating to inmates of the Stutthoff camp, a destination for many Latvian Jews.

We owe a considerable debt of gratitude for these acts of collaboration and kindness. It would best be reciprocated by the translation, where necessary, and publication of these records as soon as we can.

and from the other cities:

The Latvia SIG now has the opportunity to publish lists from some Latvian uyezds translated from Russian with the names of people murdered/killed in the Shoah. As the records are set up in Russian some names may have different variants of spelling. We hope to be able to publish more lists in future newsletters.

List of Jewish survivors in Riga from the Anti- Fascist Committee in Moscow Submitted to the World Jewish Congress. Feb, 6 1946

Abramson, boy (3-5yrs) given shelter by Latvian woman Amilia Anogs
Abramson, Ossip
Abramson, Simon
Adner, Isaak
Asdirendan, Isaak
Atlas, Simon
Barenbaum, Aron
Barinbaum, Harri, Nina, Gidon
Baumberg, Leib

Beloradskaja, Sarra
Bereinsh, Israel
Bereinsh, Poretz
Berkovitch, Rosalia
Bimbot, Josef
Blumenthal, Jehoshua
Blumberg, Leib
Bobkoff, Moses
Boff, 2 children of Jakob Boff, the well known industrialist, aged 6 and 8 years
Bok, Wulf
Bolotnik, Abram
Borowsky, Noim
Burenstein, Josef
Burin, Bor
Rutkin, Benjamin
Rybakin, Iija
Salkinder, Boris
Salkinder, Chana
Salkinder, Jasha
Schwarz, Regina.
Shefer, Samuil
Shefer, Rissia
Sherman, Jankel
Shetzen, Meisej
Shmushkevitch, Benne
Shneer, Jechiel
Shneer, Oscar
Schneider, Eva
Shub, Rafael
Slavin, Boris
Slov, Israel
Slov, Solomon
Smolanski, Chaim
Solowietchik, Harri
Solowietchik, Ester
Spitz, Leib.
Stein, Josef
Stein, Oscar

Taubkin Boris
Taitz, Isaak
Taitz, Liba
Traub, Aron
Tzvien, Grigori
Ulmanis, Leonid
Vantche, Paul
Vejmanson, Abraam
Vejmanson, Niura
Vigdoritchik, Dentist and wife
Viker, Wulf
Vilenski, Chonon
Wagenheim, Jankel
Wagenheim, Josef
Weinberg, Siegfried
Zybulski, Sigmund

All persons found alive in Riga had fled from concentration camps. One hundred fifty-eight Jews survived from the entire Jewish population of Riga, some tens of thousands of Jews from the Latvian provinces, and out of more than 100,000 Jews brought there from the whole of Ukrainia.

Jelgava

Certificate
The People’s Commission of Jelgava has received declarations written in Latvian language by citizens of Jelgava that after translation runs as follows:

“During the German occupation from 1941 to 1944 the following families, relatives and acquaintances were killed by the Germans and their sympathizers”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kachevskis Karis Karlovich</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Goba Juris Petrovich</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Litikis Giva Janovna</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Zelkis Anna Jurovna</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Kovalev Pavel Pavlovich</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kozlovskis Kresh Fritzovitz</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Puchka Matilda Janovna</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Lazme Frida Jacobovna</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Kozlovskis Darsha Mihajlovna</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Shnejder Rizhard (Schneider?)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Shnejder Rizhard (Schneider?)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Novichkis Antonija Antonovna</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Magkejlove Antonija</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Lasmonis Marija Karlovna</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is information I have about people of the intelligentsia in Jelgava who were killed by the Nazis during the German occupation 1941 to 1942.

1. Vejsman Adolf Ivanovich (Weissman ?) juror
2. Bruvere Zhanis inspector of schools of Jelgava
3. Shnejdere Elza (Schneider?) student
4. Frejdenshtejn Vilgelm (Freidenstein?)
5. Jarovskij's
6. Levitach
7. Munitis M.
8. Bovchover
9. Jakobson J.
10. Girshveld German
11. Klejn Khaim (Klein Chaim?)
12. Grinfeld H. and Grinfeld J.
13. Shejmes Aron (Scheimes?)
14. Baude Gurij

Abranskogo

List of people in Abranskogo (Abrena) uezda in Latvia, who were killed during the German occupation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Born/age</th>
<th>Lived in</th>
<th>Date of killing</th>
<th>Bured in</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51. Kuklja David</td>
<td></td>
<td>All in Bamrikovo</td>
<td>All 1941</td>
<td>Abrena, Baltijskaja gorka</td>
<td>All except 119 And 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Member of the family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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77. Gostreins Zejliks
78. Member of the family
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81. Balikins
82. Member of the family
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87. Paulis Zuke
88. Member of the family
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91. 
92. Member of the family

Bamrikovo

Abrena,
Baltijskaja gorka

93. Mazkovskij
94. Member of the family
95. 
96. 
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98. Levin Abram
99. Member of the family
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105. Staklovs Joska
106. Member of the family
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109. Staklava Srolka
110. Member of the family
111. 
112. Gajproh Joska
113. Member of the family
114. 
115. Malkoviz Joska
116. Member of the family
117. 
118. 
119. Gurevich Sajm 30y.
120. ? Janka 38y.

Baltinovo