THE LAST CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE LANCUT JEWS

By Peter Jassem

Before the outbreak of the Second World War almost 2800 Jews, constituting 30% of the town’s population, lived in Galitzian Lancut. The centuries-old community was thriving. There are records related to Jewish presence in Lancut from as early as the mid-16th century. On my visit to Poland a year ago I met local historians and archivists and I took notes from the conversations. In this short article I will try to the best of my ability to present the facts of which I made notes.

Chaja, Malka, Szymon, Michal and Nachman Waltzer were perhaps a typical Jewish family from Lancut, who perished in the Shoah (source: Lancut Yizkor Book).

The fate of Lancut Jews was very typical of the fates of the small towns of Western Galicia. The situation in the first days of the war, following Germany’s attack on Poland on September 1st 1939, was very complex. All roads were filled with military people but there were also many civilians, who were let to believe that they, in particular men, would be hunted by the Nazis, and if captured, killed or tortured in the most cruel way. People repeated horrific stories, and some press and radio took up these stories as well. This is why there was a mass escape of the local population, Poles and Jews alike, in a panic to get to the east. Only the bravest remained in town. These were months of great turmoil and confusion. At first the Polish Army kept withdrawing eastward, and civilians escaped alongside; then the German Army arrived.

After the September 17th 1939 Soviet attack from the east, the tide was reversed. The civilians realized there was nowhere to run to any longer and they began to return to Lancut en masse. However, as soon as they reached the town, on September 26th, the Nazi occupiers issued an order for all Jews to leave the area immediately. The Jews took what they could carry with them; most left on foot, while some had horses and wagons. But it became impossible to implement the German order since the Jewish refugees were stopped at the banks of the nearby San River by Soviet patrols; the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact had turned the river into a new border between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. These movements were recorded in great detail in a chronicle kept by the town council members.

Cont’d Page 3
UPCOMING EVENTS
Programs organized by the Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada (Toronto)

Unless otherwise noted, programs take place at the Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue - 470 Glencairn Avenue
Doors open at 7:30, program begins at 8 p.m.
Non-member fee: $5.00 per meeting

Monday, October 31, 2005
Topic: (In association with Holocaust Education Week) How to Interview Holocaust Survivors and Ask About Painful Events
Speakers: Dr. Paula Draper, Ms. Myrna Riback, Ms. Lisa Newman

This presentation for Holocaust Education Week will address the difficulties and sensitivities of interviewing Holocaust survivors from three different professional approaches. Dr. Paula Draper, taking the historian's point of view, will discuss her experiences in training interviewers around the world. Ms. Myrna Riback, from the perspective of the writer/editor and as the child of survivors, will focus on the emotional baggage a child of survivors brings to interviewing, both negative and positive, and the emotional triggers for second-generation interviewers. She will also talk about her trip to Lithuania to research her family roots. Ms. Lisa Newman, from the psychotherapist's viewpoint, will discuss interviewing techniques, including nonverbal communication and emotional responses of the survivors. The three presenters will then discuss together issues of interviewing such as video versus audio inter-
views, family participation etc.

Monday, November 21, 2005
Topic: The Discovery of the "Cohen-Gene": Its Meaning and Importance for Genealogy and Beyond
Speaker: Rabbi Yaakov Kleiman

Rabbi Kleiman is the author of “DNA and Tradition - The Genetic Link to the Ancient Hebrews,” and the director of The Center for Kohanim, located in Jerusalem (see www.Cohen-Levi.org). He lectures extensively and was a featured speaker at the 24th IAJGS International Conference in Jerusalem in 2004.

Rabbi Kleiman will discuss the personal story and the process behind the discovery of the "Cohen-Gene," a set of DNA markers shared by today's Kohanim; research into the genetic origins of the Jewish Diaspora; the implications of Jewish population genetics (for instance, have the lost tribes been found?); and how DNA can help you find your family.

This presentation is dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Sabina Skorecki, obm.

cont’d on Page 10
The Last Chapter  cont’d from page 1

Some people managed to cross the San River but they immediately found themselves under the terrifying Soviet regime and wanted to turn back; their efforts, however, were blocked by the German border patrols. Many people escaped in a rush and had no documents to prove they were even from Lancut. Close relatives and family members, Jews in particular but also Poles, became separated and could not find each other. There were many tragic events on the roads between Lancut and the San River during this period.

Many Lancuters made it back to their town and another chapter, life under Nazi terror, began. An early decree ordered all Jews to resettle to one area of the town. Buildings around the town square were designated for this purpose. The ghetto was not fenced in but was well-defined and guarded by the Nazis. The Germans forced Jews into hard slave labour, or coerced them into serving Germans in restaurants, or performing humiliating tasks. Once they were ordered to dig trenches in the market place; then, as soon as these were dug out they had to be filled up with dirt again. It should be noted that local Poles were also oppressed at this time and many were deported to the infamous Pustkow camp, where work was exhausting, food scarce, torture and executions not uncommon, and from which most never returned alive.

The Jewish population was removed from Lancut in 1942 and never returned. Only a very small number had escaped earlier and found shelter in the homes of their Polish friends. This was very hard to arrange as a special police force formed by the occupiers was in constant search for hidden Jews, and those who were caught helping them faced the death penalty. In the early weeks of the war three Jews from Lancut found shelter with Polish peasants in the nearby village of Markowa. The Germans caught and killed these Jews and executed the entire Polish family of seven in front of other peasants to create an atmosphere of terror and to discourage others in the area from helping the Jews. They began by executing the youngest child in front of its mother and then shot the mother in front of her other children. Only a few Poles would take similar risks after such a lesson. Other cases are known of the discovery of hiding places and the resulting executions. The chances of surviving five years of war in hiding without being detected were very slim, although a handful of Lancut Jews did in fact survive the Holocaust thanks to righteous gentiles. One woman, who lived alone, and whose name was Flisakowa, if my note is correct, kept and fed somewhere between five to seven Jews in her cellar. Close neighbors pretended they did not notice her efforts to accumulate larger amounts of food at a time when one person was entitled to one loaf of bread a week; food rationing was strictly enforced and most people suffered hunger. These hidden Jews, although eventually they became very weak, malnourished, ill and close to death, survived the entire war in this dark cellar.

It took months until the locals knew whom they could and could not trust. In the beginning there was a lot of confusion. The Nazis employed the old method of “divide and conquer.” It was a great shock, for instance, for Poles to discover “the fifth column” among people they knew and were friends with before the war. Shortly after the Nazi invasion some individuals declared their German nationality and signed up on the Volksdeutsche list, thus becoming Nazi collaborators. These cowards, often “polonized” for generations, brought up the fact that certain ancestors were of German stock. Some acted out of fear. Many, however, sought benefits; becoming a Volksdeutsche entailed special privileges such as larger food rations, better chances to earn a living and protection from the occupiers. After all Jews were forced out of their stores the Volksdeutsche were the first group invited to take them over; next were the Ukrainians and last were the Poles. The Ukrainian minority was very small and consisted of several families before the war. They came with the Petlura army during the First World War and settled here. They were rather assimilated and many of them were committed to the Polish cause of independence; others, some from out of town, quickly declared their Ukrainian nationality, whether this was true or not, to receive somewhat better treatment from the Nazis. This new division of society, the lack of trust among the townspeople, the collapse of social bonds, and the overwhelming fear, made Flisakowa’s heroic acts a rare exception.

Most Lancut Jews died in the Belzec Death Camp. Last June a major memorial was unveiled there.

When in August 1942 the Nazis liquidated the ghetto, many Jews had already been killed in various tragic events or had died from the harsh conditions. Those who were still alive were taken to the transfer camp in the fields of Pelkinie near Jaroslaw, where they were kept together with Jews from Jaroslaw, Kanczuga, Pruchnik, Przeworsk, Radimno and other nearby towns for several days before being sent to their final destinations: children and the elderly were murdered in a nearby forest, most women were sent to Belzec death camp, and those who were able to work were sent to slave labour camps. Today there are no Jews in Lancut. The survivors and their descendants are scattered around the world. The only material proofs of a once-thriving Jewish community that I could locate in Lancut are a beautifully renovated Old Synagogue and a large menorah in the grand lobby of the Count Potocki’s palace. The cemetery was destroyed during the war, and its fence
now delineates an empty field, full of fading memories. Perhaps this short text will contribute to the efforts to save these scattered bits of memory from oblivion.

The Lancut Old Synagogue has unique 18th century frescos decorating its walls and a beautiful, perfectly preserved bimah. It serves now as a local Judaic museum.

This giant menorah was a gift from the Jewish community to Count Roman Potocki of Lancut some one hundred years ago.

**Spotlight on Members and Friends**

Are you interested in volunteering on a genealogy project? Would you like to get some ideas for a project of your own? In this column we will profile some members and friends of our Society, who, in addition to researching their own family trees, are undertaking projects of interest to the general community.

In this issue we profile Peter Jassem, architect, researcher, writer, speaker, and contributor to numerous genealogy projects. These descriptions, however, really cannot do justice to Peter’s volunteer work.

Peter discovered his Jewish roots about 10 years ago, and started intensive research; this resulted in a massive genealogical tree. He became an active board member of JGS Toronto, and was the Program Director for the very successful 2002 IAJGS Conference in Toronto.

In addition to contributing to various genealogy newsletters (including *Shem Tov*) and giving public talks on Jewish genealogy, Peter volunteers “as needed” with the JRL-Poland project at JewishGen. As a board member, he often acts as an advisor in dealings with the Polish State Archives, and translates official documents between Polish and English.

Peter is also involved with the Polish-Jewish Heritage Foundation of Canada, both as a board member and (for three years) as president. This organization, with chapters in Toronto and Montreal, was formed in 1988, and has as its goals “to preserve the unique heritage of Polish Jewry; to foster research; to promote better understanding between Poles and Jews; and to encourage greater knowledge of the history and culture of Polish Jewry.” These goals are achieved, according to Peter, by presenting programs on Jewish life in Poland, Polish-Jewish relations, and the impact of Polish-Jewish thought and creativity. Programs include lectures, films, publications, concerts, exhibitions, commemorative events and book launches. To learn more, you can visit the foundation’s web site at [http://www.pjhfnto.ca/](http://www.pjhfnto.ca/). Last year, Peter was in charge of the foundation’s very successful exhibition "And I Still See Their Faces - The Vanished World of Polish Jews," held in the Galleria at the BCE Place in Toronto. You can read his eloquent write-up of this most moving exhibition in the *Shem Tov* of June 2004.

In the words of one Toronto JGS board member, Peter has quite simply “helped us to understand Poland better,” a tremendous achievement.

If you have a volunteer experience you’d like to share, please contact shemtov@jgstoronto.ca.

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*We Welcome These New Members to Our Society*

Kevin Hanit          Judith Spring
REMINDER:  
Canadian Tax Receipts Now Available for Contributions to Jewish Records Indexing - Poland and JewishGen

If you are a Canadian taxpayer and planning to make a contribution to either Jewish Records Indexing - Poland or JewishGen, this is a reminder that you can receive a Canadian tax receipt for these donations.

Please note that we can only accept donations by cheque, and the minimum donation to qualify for a receipt is $25.00 (Canadian).

If you are planning to make a contribution to either organization, here are the steps to follow:

1. Make your cheque out to JGS of Canada (Toronto). The cheque should be in Canadian dollars. (JRI Poland posts the effective exchange rate on their form for contributions to the PSA project.)

2. Indicate on the memo line of the cheque to whom the money should be designated:
   - JewishGen General Fund
   - JRI-Poland General Fund
   - JRI-Poland (Town Name) Indexing (for one of the PSA projects)

3. Download and complete the forms provided on the JewishGen and JRI-Poland web sites. You can access these forms directly from our web site, at http://www.jgstoronto.ca/Donations.html

4. Mail the form and cheque to our Society at the address indicated on the form.

5. Tax receipts will be mailed out in January or February of the year following your donation.

Thank you to all who have already made donations to these important genealogy projects.

On-Line Class in Jewish Internet Research

“Jewish Internet Research” will again be available on-line with instructors Micha Reisel and Schelly Talalay Dardashti, at www.myfamily.com, beginning November 1.

The four-week for-fee class offers two lessons per week, a dedicated class web site, two interactive chats per week and much more, along with limited access to ancestry.com’s array of resources. The course will include an introduction, searching general sites and indexes, searching genealogy sites, searching Jewish general sites, indexes and resources, JewishGen, archival resources, working with researchers and much more.

For more information, contact Micha Reisel, <micha@genealogy.org.il>, or Schelly Talalay Dardashti, <schelly@genealogy.org.il>

Montreal JGS Announces First Issue of Newsletter

Stanley Diamond of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal announces the inauguration of a newsletter, entitled, appropriately, The Montreal Forum (a name that all venerable hockey fans will remember, from a time before there were Hurricanes and Lightning.)

We wish the Montrealers a most hearty mazal tov on this venture. To read or download the inaugural issue of The Montreal Forum, go to: http://www.jgs-montreal.org/Newsletters/Mtl_Forum_Sep2005.pdf

Correction: Montreal JGS E-Mail Address

If you are interested in volunteering with the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal to index naturalization records, please note that the e-mail address for this project is volunteers@jgs-montreal.org (please note the hyphen). Their web site is still http://www.jgs-montreal.org/

GET YOUR COPY OF SHEM TOV EARLY IN PDF FORMAT

Remember, Shem Tov is now available to members on-line. To subscribe to this format, simply send us your request with a valid e-mail address.
Notes From the Nevada Conference

By Sharon Singer

The Annual IAJGS Conference in Las Vegas, July 10-15, 2005, was a well-organized, exciting event with a hamish atmosphere and expert presenters. Starting at 8:15 a.m. and continuing until 6:15 p.m. (except for a lunch break), more than thirty speakers gave presentations each day. It was extremely difficult to make a single choice among the eight talks that took place simultaneously. Summarizing the contents of the two dozen or so sessions that I attended would be impossible in this brief article, so I am going to concentrate on some of the most useful and interesting information that I discovered.

Since I am trying to find long-lost relatives in Argentina, I went to two sessions that explored available sources and materials. One was given by David Sloan and the other by Rob Weisskirch. The best sources to find Argentinean relatives are AMIA (Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina) at www.amia.org.ar (which also has a list of Jewish burials for the city of Buenos Aires at www.amia.org/ar/difuntos.asp) and CEMLA (Centro de Estudios Migratorios Latinoamericanos at www.cemla.com), which has a list of passenger arrival records for the port of Buenos Aires from 1882-1928. You cannot search the database online, but you can request a search of up to two names for a fee of $10 US. Please note that even though they have an “English” choice on their home page, it is not currently working, so the only way to access the site is in Spanish. However, you can use one of the translation sites online to translate all or parts of the site. Such translation sites include: www.babelfish.altavista.com and www.online-translator.com.

Another way to trace Argentinean ancestors who may have come through German ports is through on-line Passenger Lists from the port of Bremen (1920-1939) at http://www.schiffslisten.de/index.php?lang=en, and the port of Hamburg at http://www.linktoyourroots.hamburg.de/index/.

Apparently, the Jewish Genealogical Society of Buenos Aires is very responsive; it has professional genealogists available, and you can write in English.

There is quite a bit of news about JewishGen, which now has users in 163 countries. The site has been upgraded with new ways of searching and three different map tools to find locations. There are three new “all country” databases - Germany, Ukraine and U.S.A. There are new search features (with all town names taken from the U.S. Board of Geographic Names). E-mail addresses have been removed from the site in order to protect researcher privacy, but you can still communicate with people through their JewishGen I.D. numbers.

JewishGen has also begun an extra tier of service. With a $100US a year contribution, you can be notified if anyone signs up for your area of interest, you can do a first-name-only search, and you may utilize many other refinements. For more details, go to www.jewishgen.org/JewishGen/pr/2005July.htm.

Stephen Morse, the brilliant computer whiz, discussed his “One-Step Web Pages,” which can help you search for Jewish records at Ellis Island, Castle Garden and other immigration ports as well as census records, vital statistics records and much more. There is also translation help for Hebrew /English and Russian/English. Go to www.stevemorse.org.

One of the final sessions, called “Breaking Through Brick Walls,” with Hal Bookbinder, was filled with excellent tidbits to help research. One example was a great suggestion about interviewing older relatives who are reluctant to talk or say they don’t remember anything. Bookbinder suggested bringing out old photos to get them to reminisce. He also said to be sure to share information with them that you have already discovered. Bookbinder revealed a very useful source that I was unaware of - the web archive. Old web pages are available at this web archive, which is particularly valuable when they are no longer being hosted. So if you come up against a dead link, you can try to view the page at this site: http://www.archive.org/web/web.php.

What breakthroughs did I have in Las Vegas? Through the AMIA site I found the date of death and burial location of my mother’s cousin Szauber Jenta Kramer in the Berazategui cemetery (Buenos Aires). I can now write to Argentina for her death certificate. I also discovered an engagement announcement for another cousin, Rebecca Cramer, in Atlanta Georgia on Ancestry.com, which provided free access through a bank of computers in the conference Computer Room. Although I had searched the site before, I had not found this very useful piece of the puzzle.

Next year the IAJGS Conference is at the Marriott Marquis in New York, August 13-18, 2006. Hope to see you there!

Sharon Singer, who has recently become a member of JGS Toronto, is a Toronto poet, author and journalist. Her dramatic poetry performances have garnered praise throughout Ontario and New York City. Sharon has led seminars at The Learning Annex and written for The Toronto Star and The Globe and Mail. She is currently in production on a spoken-word CD with renowned jazz saxophone player Bob Mover. Her areas of interest include: KRAMER/CRAMER Kosow, Ukraine (formerly Galicia); SINGER Janow Podlaski, Poland; ZEIDENBERG Kielce, Poland; FROMSTEIN Obodovka, Ukraine (formerly Russia); WEINBERG Obodovka, Ukraine (formerly Russia); SWARTZ Trostyanets, Ukraine (formerly Russia); CRAMER Atlanta, Georgia; and KRAMER/ SZRAIBER/RABINOVITCH Buenos Aires, Argentina Contact Sharon at <bathsheba@sympatico.ca'>.

SHANAH TOVAH
A YEAR OF PEACE, HEALTH AND PROSPERITY TO ALL
New President

Ann Feder Lee of Honolulu was elected the new IAJGS President at this summer’s IAJGS conference in Nevada. Hal Bookbinder becomes Immediate Past President.

Information on Libraries Held by Jewish Genealogy Societies

The syllabus for this summer’s IAJGS conference will soon be available. It will include the eighth annual version of the Jewish Genealogy Yearbook. For the first time, organizations were asked about their libraries and the ability of visiting genealogists to access their collections. Many societies will make their collection available (generally as non-circulating reference).

The on-line version of the Yearbook has been posted to the IAJGS web site as well. You can access it by going to www.iajgs.org, and then selecting “Resources” and then “Jewish Genealogy Yearbook -2005.” Each of the pages is in PDF format, so you will need the Adobe Acrobat reader to access them.

Montreal JGS Wins Award

Many congratulations to the Montreal Jewish Genealogy Society, who are the 2005 recipients of the Stern Award. This is a funding award given for projects that will lead to new or improved resources of benefit to Jewish genealogists. The funding will go toward the Montreal JGS project to digitize and index Canadian naturalization records from 1932-1951.

ADVERTISING RATES

SHEM TOV is now accepting display advertising for publication. Advertisers are requested to supply camera-ready art and payment by November 2005 for the Winter issue. Please indicate how many insertions you would like. As the chart indicates our basic rate is discounted for advertisements placed in four consecutive issues (one year) instead of a single issue only. By placing an ad in SHEM TOV, you are reaching a growing number of readers in Toronto, across Canada and internationally, and helping to support a unique and vital journal.

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Search ads are also available. Rates are $5 for the first 25 words and 25¢ per word thereafter, your name and address are free. Please write advertisement clearly with family surnames you are researching in UPPER CASE letters. Make your cheque payable to Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada (Toronto) and mail to: JGS of Canada (Toronto), P.O. Box 446, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M2N 5T1.
Castle Garden Database is Online

Dick Eastman’s On-Line Genealogy Newsletter (August 2, 2005) notes that the Castle Garden Database is now on line. This is very interesting news for those trying to search for relatives who may have arrived through the port of New York City.

“Many people do not realize that Ellis Island did not begin operations until 1892. More than 73 million Americans can trace their ancestry to immigrants who arrived in New York City prior to that year. From 1830 until 1890, these new arrivals first stepped ashore at Castle Garden in lower Manhattan...The Castle Garden immigration processing center started operation in 1830. By 1890, Castle Garden was overcrowded ... [it] processed its last immigrant in April 1890.

“After the closing of Castle Garden in 1890, immigrants were processed at an old barge office in Manhattan until the opening of the Ellis Island Immigration Center on January 1, 1892. A huge fire at Ellis Island occurred during the night of June 14, 1897. The fire burned the entire immigration complex to the ground. Nobody was hurt, and nobody knows why it happened or who started it. However, many state and federal records were lost in that fire.

“Immigration processing was moved back to the old barge office in Manhattan while Ellis Island was being rebuilt. In December of 1900, the new Main Building on Ellis Island was opened and 2,251 immigrants were received that day. In a single day in 1907, 11,747 immigrants were processed at Ellis Island.” (c) Richard Eastman 2005

“Librarians Helping Canadian Genealogists Climb Family Trees “

This is the title of a new web log (or “blog”) started by Oakville, Ontario librarian Elsie C. Cole. According to the site, it is intended as a “collaborative space for Librarians who assist family historians with their Canadian genealogy research.” The blog format allows quick and easy posting of news as well as communication with other users.

Though the site is intended for librarians, it is very worthwhile to check it out for its detailed news items and links that are of specific interest to Canadians. For instance, recent posts refer to OurRoots (a searchable database of digitized Canadian local histories), updates on census and vital statistics records that may now be purchased by local libraries; and links to the Ontario Genealogical Society’s Cemetery Ancestor Name Index and Ontario Cemetery Finder.

The site’s address is http://canadianlibgenie.blogspot.com/.

Database of Canadian Divorces

The Canadian Genealogy Centre, a division of Library and Archives Canada, announces the release of a new database, “Divorce in Canada, 1841-1968.” This contains 12732 references to acts of divorce published in official publications of the Government of Canada. It provides the names of the petitioner and the spouse, and the citation number for each act of divorce. The data may be accessed by going to the Canadian Genealogy Centre web site, www.genealogy.gc.ca, and selecting “Databases.”

New International Research Institute for Jewish Genealogy

The formation of the International Institute of Jewish Genealogy has recently been announced. It is to be housed in the Jewish National and University Library of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

According to the founding director, historian, genealogist and diplomat Yosef Lamdan, a primary aim of the institute is to establish the study of Jewish genealogy as part of the curriculum of Jewish studies at a university level. It is expected that the institute will work together with existing facilities such as JewishGen, the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Israel, and the Center for Jewish History.

One of the institute’s first goals is to conduct a global survey of all Jewish genealogical resources. It also intends to host a scholarly conference, establish standards of genealogical evidence, and locate new genealogical resources and make them available to researchers.

For more on this very exciting project, go to http://www.jewishtimes.com/News/4955.stm

1911 Canada Census Data Now Accessible

After a much-prolonged battle (the details of which you can read at http://www.globalgenealogy.com/Census), the 1911 National Census of Canada is now available for on-line searches. The site address is http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/1911/index-e.html.

The database is searchable by geographic area only, not by name, so patience is required. Despite this drawback, this is a very valuable tool for Canadian genealogists.
A Jewish Who's Who Reference

by Bill Gladstone


### CANADA
- **Beaucejour, Manitoba**
  - Matlin, Louis S., lawyer
- **Calgary, Alberta**
  - Katz, Morris Casriel, rabbi
- **Cornwall, Ontario**
  - Horovitz, Aaron, mayor
- **Edmonton, Alberta**
  - Freiman, F. L., communal
- **Hamilton, Ontario**
  - Levy, Gabriel H., lawyer
- **London, Ontario**
  - Goldstick, Isidore, educator
  - Lerner, Max, merchant
- **Moose Lake, Quebec**
  - Freiman, Lillian B., communal
- **Montreal, Quebec**
  - Abramowitz, Herman, rabbi
  - Alexander, B. M., lawyer
- **Winnipeg, Manitoba**
  - Abremovich, Eva
  - Cherniack, Joseph A., lawyer
  - Finkelstein, Moses, furrier
  - Frank, Solomon, rabbi
  - Gray (Gur-Ariel), M. A., alderman
  - Green, Solomon Hart, lawyer
  - Hyman, Marcus, lawyer
  - Kahanovitch, I. L., rabbi
  - Matlin, Louis S., lawyer
  - Pullmer, Leah, communal
  - Roitenberg, Lazar, furrier
  - Selchen, Simon Mark, editor
  - Shimbane, Abraham M., lawyer
  - Skeate, Alter, retired
  - Tobias, Wm. Verner, lawyer
  - Wilder, H. E., social work

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Bill Gladstone is a Past President of the Toronto JGS. He lectures extensively on genealogical topics, and is the author of the “Roots and Remembrance” column in the Canadian Jewish News.
UPCOMING EVENTS

Wednesday, December 21, 2005
T.B.A.

Wednesday, January 25, 2006
T.B.A.

Wednesday, February 22, 2006
T.B.A.

Wednesday, March 29, 2006
T.B.A.

Wednesday, April 26, 2006
T.B.A.

Wednesday, May 31, 2006
T.B.A.

Wednesday, June 28, 2006
Annual General Meeting and Member Breakthroughs

For further information visit our website at www.jgstoronto.ca or watch the "What's New" column in the Canadian Jewish News.
New Books to be Added in the JGS of Toronto Library Collection
by David Price

1) Benevolence and Betrayal, Five Italian Jewish Families Under Fascism, by Alexander Stille, 1991
2) Jews of Vienna, 1867-1914: Assimilation and Identity by Marsha Rozenblit, 1983
3) The Jews of Navarre, Spain by Beatrice Leroy, 1985
4) Accounting for Genocide, Victims-and Survivors-of the Holocaust by Helen Fein, 1979
5) Jewish Spain a Guide, by Manuel Aguilar, 1984
6) Mixed Blessings, New Zealand Children of Holocaust Survivors remembered by Deborah Knowles, 2003
7) Our Lives are but Stories, Narratives of Tunisian-Israeli Women, by Esther Schely-Newman, 2002
8) Going Greek, Jewish College Fraternities in the United States, 1895-1945, by Marianne Sanua, 2003
9) Canadian Jewish Directory, by Edmond Lipsitz, 2003

Some of the veterans of the JGS of Canada, Toronto at the 25th anniversary meeting. From left to right; former member and first editor of Shem Tov Peter Cullman, Dr. Rolf Lederer and Henry Wellisch, former president.
Pictures of our 20th anniversary celebration are courtesy of Steven Lederer