

7 [Daled]

Dancyger, Juda (Land of Israel)



At the age of fifteen, his parents gave him, as an apprentice, to a confectioner. Sometime later, he moved from Częstochowa to Łódź and joined the *Poalei Zion* Party. He carried out underground work on its behalf and was also active in the professional movement and the self-defence [squads]. One of his close friends was Holoderski¹, who fell in the fight against the Nazis in the Łódź Ghetto.

In 1906, he was arrested and, for a year, sat in the Sieradz prison. One year later, he was sent away to the Toms region, in Siberia, for three years. Izrael Warszawski, who is now in America, was deported along with him. Upon returning to Częstochowa, he was conscripted into the Tsar's army and took part in the First World War, in which he ended up in captivity.

After the War, he came back to Częstochowa, and, under the leadership of Szymon Waldfogel, continued being active in the *Poalei Zion* Party.

He was the party's candidate to the Częstochowa City Council and, following Szymon Waldfogel's death, represented it.

In 1925, he arrived in the Land of Israel. Here, too, he took an active part in the Labour movement. He headed his trade group and was a member of the municipal management committee of Va'ad [Hadar] Ha'Carmel² in Haifa. He was the founder of the *Częstochower landsmannschaft* society in Haifa and is a member of the Va'ad Ha'Artzi [National Council] of the *Częstochower landsmannschaften* in the Land of Israel. He is the founder and chairman of a charitable loans fund in Haifa, where the *Częstochower landsleit* are granted loans.

During the entire duration of his communal activity, he has not stood alone in his work. His companion in life - his wife - has helped him at all times in the work, and, alongside him, she has led the fight for a better future for our people.

Danski (née Krakowski), Estera[-Chaja] (Detroit)



Daughter of Moszek and Dwojra [née Zajdman]; born in Częstochowa in 1923. She is a member of B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Centre in Detroit.

Duchon, Berl [Berek] & Rywka (Newark, NJ)



Son of Szmul [sic Szaul] and Chaja-Sura [née Gelber]; born on 5th May 1890 in Częstochowa. Arrived in America in 1912. Member of the Tarnopol Society in Newark, NJ.

Działowski, Mojsze



Born 1870, died 1936. He was a respected merchant and shoe manufacturer. At the exhibition in Częstochowa in 1909, he was awarded a bronze medal. His invention was a pair of boots, which were immersed in water throughout the entire duration of the exhibition, but did not let any humidity inside them.

Dukat, Herszl (Chicago)



Son of Lajzer and Jochewed (Jacheta); born in Witkowiec (Poland) on 25th May 1892. He married Sura Cwajgenbaum. Arrived in America on 29th August 1913. His sons Lajzer and Naftuli and his sons-in-law Arthur Szapiro and Irving Zajdman served in the American army.

Herszl Dukat is a member of the Mount Sinai *Shul*, Bikur Cholim [visiting the sick (society)] and Chęstochover Educational Society in Chicago.

Diamond, Wolf & Miriam



Wolf Diamond was born in Częstochowa in January 1867. He came to America - to New York - in 1904. He is a member of the *Częstochower Chasam Sopher Shul* in New York.

Jacobs, Phillip (Philadelphia)

¹ [TN: This surname does not appear to exist; the most similar surname found in any source is Wolodarski, but we have yet to find an individual by this name connected to the Łódź Ghetto, as follows.]

² [TN: Heb. lit. "Council of the Splendour (Hadar) of (Mt.) Carmel". The Va'ad Hadar Ha'Carmel founded and maintained the Hadar neighbourhood in Haifa in the years before the State of Israel was established. This neighbourhood, once a holiday resort, is nowadays the commercial centre of Haifa.]

Jacobs (née Goldsztajn), Rose
(Detroit)



Daughter of Izrael and Hena Goldsztajn; born in Częstochowa on 23rd February 1912. Arrived in America in 1921. She is a member of B'nai B'rith.

Jacobs (Jakubowicz), Hersz
(Detroit)



Son of Mojsze-Aron and Liba; born on 8th June 1904 in Częstochowa. Arrived in America on 2nd July 1921. He is a member of B'nai B'rith.

Jacobs, Joe



Son of Hersz-Lajb and Chana; born in Praszka (Poland) on 15th April 1890. Came to America on 10th November 1906. He is a member and active figure in the Czenstochauer Young Men's Society and executive member of the United Czenstochover Relief. His son Irving served in the American army.

Jacobs, Gussie

Daughter of Isidor and Dorothy; born in Wilno on 28th September 1893. Came to America in May 1906. She is the wife of Joe Jacobs. Member of the Czenstochover Ladies Auxiliary in New York.

Druz, Annie

Daughter of Mr and Mrs Druz. Married Jack Rosen, son of Isidor and Mary Rosen.

Delow³ [Kuperszytk], Max



Born in 1889. Fourteen years later, he was already a member of Achdus⁴ in Łódź, and a year later – a member of the SDKPiL (Social Democracy of [the Kingdom of] Poland and Lithuania) in Częstochowa.

The membership of the Częstochowa [SDKPiL] organisation, at the time, consisted of around fifty individuals - twenty "intellectuals" and thirty labourers. The names of a few of these intellectuals were: Magdalena, an accountant at the Częstochowianka [factory]; Karl Olszewski, an accountant at the Szpagaczarnia; Wirgubowski⁵, a chemist; Adolf Bryll, accountant at the Malarnia, and the one beloved by us all - Rubinsztajn (Robin), doctor of philosophy, member of the Central Committee, who travelled from town to town and was therefore seldom in Częstochowa. From this small group which was dispersed among all the large factories, a mass movement later grew out.

The most difficult struggle was against the PPS [Polish Socialist Party], which was more popular and more well-established among the Polish masses. A Jewish group consisting of some twenty-five individuals arose within

this same organisation, which was called "*Grupa Żargonowa*" [Jargon Group].

There was no Yiddish literature at the time, and the Polish one - they could not read. The party decided to teach reading in Polish. But this work was interrupted after a few lessons, and Delow was the only pupil left. The school was in Bryll's building. The teachers were Raga⁶ Bryll and her brother [Adolf] - a *gimnazjum* student. It is thanks to them that Delow learned to read and write in Polish.

At this time, the *Poalei Zion* Party was already active in Częstochowa. The Bund and the SS [Party] came later. They waged a bitter war against each other. The "*Grupa Żargonowa*" viewed the SS as a party that aspired to socialism [but] in a different place. At the time, the Bund's cultural autonomy was neither envisioned nor was it comprehended. It was only in the years to come that the meaning of a cultural autonomy was grasped.

On a Sunday in 1904, the PPS arranged a demonstration in the streets. The SDKPiL also decided to demonstrate, and they marched, with the red flags, from the *kościół* [church] in the New Market to the Third Aleja. There, the Russian troops met the demonstration with a salvo of gunfire. There were many casualties and many were wounded. One of those injured was Delow. As he lay in the street in a moribund state, a Polish worker asked him if he wanted a priest. Delow told him that he was Jewish. He was taken away to hospital. The next day, as he lay on the operating table, a doctor whispered to him that the officer who had ordered to shoot at the demonstration was lying here dead.

For a couple of weeks, Delow was between life and death. After spending seventeen weeks in hospital, he was released from there a broken man and without means to sustain himself. A few weeks later, a fire broke out in the Old Market. His good friend, Dawid Gotlib, ran to see where the blaze was and came back with a pot full of money (the fire was at his grandfather's, and he had taken this as his share of the inheritance). With this money, Gotlib purchased clothes for himself and Delow, and he later travelled off to Paris. Years afterwards, Delow found his friend Dawid Gotlib in New York as

³ [TN: This same individual appears above (p.379) as Mordche Dylewski "Kuperszytk", thus it would appear that his codename as an activist was "Kuperszytk", while his real name was Mordche or Max Dylewski, which he perhaps changed in later life to Delow.]

⁴ [TN: Heb., lit. "Unity"; early secret society that had close ties with the Bund, and which was comprised of young atheists-revolutionaries.]

⁵ [TN: This surname does not appear to exist.]

⁶ [TN: Probably diminutive form of Regina.]

a member of the leftist movement, where he perished in a tragic manner. Honoured be his memory!

The revolutionary movement throughout the whole of Russia spread and grew from day to day. Częstochowa went forth in the first ranks of the fight for freedom. There was a huge amount of work - meetings, *skhodkas*, discussions and proclamations. On a certain night, after distributing an announcement, Delow was arrested and locked up for four months in the Piotrków prison. There, he perfected his Polish and learnt much from his discussions with the inmates, who knew more [Polish] than he. Prison was a good university for many other political arrestees. He came out far more mature, more conscious and with more willingness for the work and the party.

During those times, there were also many strikes in the small Jewish factories, where Jewish and non-Jewish workers were employed. On many occasions, the strikes were led by the SD⁷ and the SS jointly.

The notorious 1905 general strike began. In Częstochowa, all the factories and railways stood still. The Mottes [factory] was the only one working. The factory was besieged by the military. At a meeting of the [party's] *rada* [council] in that area, eight volunteers presented themselves to bring this factory to a halt. One of these eight was Jużak [?]. They entered the factory. Jużak climbed atop the boiler furnace to the whistle (siren) and sounded the strike signal. The factory came to a stop, but Jużak and the others did not manage to leave the factory. He descended from the boiler and was killed in a shootout with the police and soldiers.

Delow, also one of the eight, scraped his way up a tall *parkan* [fence] surrounding the factory. The soldiers, without saying a word, helped him with their rifle butts to climb over the fence. But, on the other side of the *parkan*, he landed in a ditch filled with muck and waste, from which he was extricated by a few labourers.

The SD held a funeral for their fallen Comrade Jużak. This demonstration was the largest Częstochowa had [ever] seen.

All the Polish and Jewish workers' parties participated.

Upon returning from the funeral, they found a large meeting in the New Market, where orators were criticising the constitution [viz. October Manifesto], which had just been passed.

Over the course of these few days of celebration, the parties emerged from the underground. The SD opened a club, where Adolf Bryll held the first lecture, on the topic *Karl Kautsky's Erfurt Programme*.

An even worse reaction immediately ensued, with bloodbaths, arrests and deportations. Delow was then once more arrested. He sat in prison for four months and was sent away to Wilno.

In Wilno, the SD Party was vigorously active amongst the Polish-speaking workers. But there was a lack of people who could make public appearances in Polish. Knowing the language well, Delow was very useful to the party and took a great part in the work.

In 1909, he returned to Poland and, when he was in Częstochowa, he was arrested once again. He sat for a fortnight in Częstochowa, a month in Piotrków, two months in Łódź and two months in Sieradz and was then deported to Archangelsk, [Russia]. After three weeks, he was released from there by an amnesty. He returned to Wilno, where he fell ill and gave up his party work for a time.

Having found his destined spouse, they settled in a small *shtetl* near Wilno. A fortnight later, Delow received news from Częstochowa that the police were looking for him. He left his wife and two children and travelled to Germany. From there, with the aid of comrades from the party, he travelled to America.

*"The world, life, constantly moves forward. The masses do not notice its course. But it is only when we look back to the time when the story began - some forty-odd years ago - that we see how life, and with it the people, have changed. History is progress, and progress brings new times and new demands from the people living in those times. Our current society requires new laws, adapted to the times we are living in; that which was good forty years ago, is in the new times old and backward."*⁸

And it is thus that Delow finds himself in America. He belongs to the leftist

movement of the SP [Socialist Party?]. He works in a workshop alongside people who were employers in the old home - at whose [factories] they [once] carried out strikes. Here, too, his workshop went out on a strike, in the course of which he was arrested - thus giving him the opportunity to become acquainted with an American prison.

Delow has stayed true to the same ideals as forty years ago, and he still hopes to live to see the day when these ideals are realised.

⁷ [TN: Social Democrats, or shortened form of SDKPiL.]

⁸ [TN: The authors do not identify the source of this quotation. We have translated it from the Yiddish, and bid the readers' indulgence should it turn out to be a known quote in English or other European languages which we have failed to recognise.]