

ג [Gimel]

Gancwajch, Hersz (Uziel-Cwi)



Son of [Reb] Mordche Gancwajch from Zawiercie and grandson of the renowned rabbi, Rabbi Izrait-Lajb Gancwajch. He came from many generations of rabbis. He received a religious education in his youth – he studied at the Ostrowiec *yeshiva*, and was the *Ostrowiecer Rebbe's*¹ favourite disciple.

In 1893 he married Rywka-Brajndla, the only daughter of Henech and Ester Jozewer of Częstochowa, at whose house he was given full board for many years.



Hersz Gancwajch's daughter

While living at his father-in-law's and studying Torah, at the same time, he studied secretly and graduated as казённый раввин [Rus. Crown rabbi²]. His younger son, Abram Gancwajch, was a Yiddish journalist in Łódź. When the Second World War broke out, he remained in Częstochowa. He shared the fate of the martyrs.

Gancwajch, Izrail-Lajb (Melbourne, Australia)



Eldest son of Hersz Gancwajch, also known as Ivon Gans. In his parents' home, he received a religious upbringing. At the age of thirteen, he entered *gimnazjum*. Under the influence of Haskala literature, he became an ardent Zionist. His comrades were Lajzer Plocker (the secretary of the Zionist Organisation in Częstochowa) and Wowcze Wiewiorka, the well-known writer, who lived lately in Paris and who, during the Nazi occupation, perished in the Oświęcim gas chambers.

In 1919, he arrived in Berlin, where he continued his studies and then moved to Antwerp, Belgium, where he lived until 1924. That year, he gave up his studies and began trading in diamonds.

In addition, he continued with his Zionist activities, such as working along with Dr [Aryje-Leon] Kubowicki and Dr Pruzanski. He was active as commissioner of the Jewish National Fund [KKL] and published articles in the Belgian Zionist publication Ha'Tikva.

In 1924 he moved to Australia, where he engaged in the fur business, and has remained there to this day.

Gotajner, Mojsze-Dawid



Father of Herszl, Chaim, Izrael, Salcia and Abram. Died 16th November 1941 in Częstochowa.

Gotajner, Rojza



Daughter of Szymson Horowicz. Died in 1942 in the deportation, together with her son Herszl and his wife, as well as her daughter Sura Grundsztajn with her child.

Gotlib, Mojsze



In Częstochowa, he was called Mojsze'l Gotlib. His father, the *shoichet* [ritual slaughterer] Nechemie Gotlib, was killed in the synagogue courtyard in the pogrom of 1919. Mojsze'l belonged to the right-wing *Poalei Zion* and, even though he was the youngest of his comrades, he was the group's chairman. In his communal work, the fight for Yiddish and Yiddish culture took the foremost position.

He frequently published articles in the Częstochowa *Dos Naje Wort* and the *Częstochower Zeitung*. But he suffered from a lung disease and died at the age of thirty-six. In the last years of his life, he already knew that his end was near, yet he did not stop his communal activity, and his permanent smile did not leave his face. He died in 1930.

Goldsztajn, Izrael (Srukle Zuckerbäcker³)



Born in Piotrków in 1873, he arrived in Częstochowa in 1900. He married Hena Jakubowicz from Częstochowa and had a bakery there. In 1920, he came to America. At first, he lived in Detroit,

¹ [TN: *Rebbe Majer-Chil Halsztuk of Ostrowiec, 1851-1928.*]

² [TN: *Position given in Imperial Russia to a member of the Jewish community to register births, marriages and deaths and similar duties, for which the primary requirement was good knowledge of the Russian language and not Halacha. This being the case, Hersz's secret studies would have been of Russian and other secular subjects required to secure this post, which would have been frowned upon in his community.*]

³ [TN: *Lit. sugar-baker, or confectioner.*]

later, in 1932, he came to New York. But unable to adapt to the New York environment, he returned to Detroit and opened a bakery.



Hena Goldstein

Izrael came to America with eight children - seven sons and one daughter. Joe and Arthur Goldstein now run the "Goldstein Brothers" bakery. Seymour Morton (he changed his surname) is a chemist. David G. Morton is a doctor (served in the American army). Herman Goldstein is a mechanic. Carl and Morris Goldstein are [also] chemists. Daughter Rose married Harry Jacobs (formerly Jakubowicz), born in Częstochowa, the son of Mojsze-Aron Jakubowicz.



Arthur Goldstein with his wife and son

Hena Goldstein died in Detroit on 19th May 1940, and Izrael on 14th September 1934. They belonged to Arbeiter-Ring Branch 111 and to the Chenstochover Society.



Goldsztajn, Jojne⁴
(Detroit)

Son of Izrael and Hena; born on 27th February 1903 in Częstochowa. He married Ester Litwinowicz. Arrived in America in 1921. In Częstochowa, he was active in the Vereinigte Party. He is a member of the Bakers Union, locale 78, as well as of the Chenstochover Rajoner Verein in Detroit.



Goldberg, Szlojme & Ester



Son of Majer and Sura, born in Nowo Radomsko (Poland) in 1870. He married Ester Glikzman. Arrived in America in 1922. He was a member of the Jewish National [Workers] Alliance, Branch 10, in New York. Nowadays, he belongs to a family society and also belongs to the Meltzer Shul [?].



Goldman, Jack

Son of Towja and Laja; born in Częstochowa on 16th February 1899. Came to America in 1920.



Guterman, Dawid



Son of Zundel and Ruta, born in July 1908 in Częstochowa. Arrived in America on 5th September 1939. He is a member of the United Czenstochover Relief in New York.



Gurski, Władysław

Born in 1879 in Częstochowa



Gurska (née Lipska), Olga

Daughter of Maurycy and Felicia Lipski; born 20th March 1884. Władysław Gurski's wife.



Gurski, Icek



The house and environment in which he grew up could be described as orthodox-enlightened-assimilationist.

His grandfather Herszl Gurski, founder of the first weaving workshops in Działoszyn - a religious Jew, himself a *misnaged* - had a French governess for his daughters. They spoke French amongst themselves. But the son - Icek's father - Abram, or Awreme'le, as he was called in town, was given a national [viz. Zionist] Jewish education. *Ha'Tzifira*⁵ and the *Izraelita*⁶ were read in the house - which was actually only Polish on the outside, but Jewish on the inside.

Icek Gurski, the youngest of four brothers (eight children), studied at *cheder* and in Edelist's primary school, after which he sat an exam to enter a *gimnazjum*. Due to the restrictions on Jews, he travelled to Pabianice, where the first business school with a forty-percent quota for Jews was opened. He came to Częstochowa on vacations and to maintain contact with his friends Josef Kruk, Lajzer Broniatowski, Simek Pruszycki, Alek Tempel, Ajzyk Szwarc, Hela Birman, Matwej Dawidowicz and all the others who were later to belong to the leading intelligentsia of the SS party.

In 1902, he was influenced - like all his friends - by the Zionist organisation, but he was concurrently also swayed by the revolutionary and socio-political ideas that were passing across Russia like the winds of a tempest.

He became one of the leaders of the SS Party and distinguished himself with his idealism, extraordinary energy and sense of practicality. He was also Josef Number One's (Dr Josef Kruk) closest co-worker.

Icek Gurski was one of those who, from the very beginning, planned and pushed the Częstochowa SS organisation to organise the Jewish workers in Wajnberg's factory and all

⁴ [TN: Presumably the Joe Goldstein mentioned above, who ran the bakery with his brother Arthur.]

⁵ [TN: Early Hebrew newspaper.]

⁶ [TN: Polish-language Jewish newspaper.]

the smaller factories, in order to fight and win better working conditions and higher wages for them. He made appearances at the party's mass meetings, taught political economics and other sciences in the circles, and campaigned among individual workers on ul. [Prawe] Wały⁷. He delivered speeches in the synagogues when they came out there against the Zionists and when they [viz. the party] called the Jewish populace to assist in the self-defence.

In February 1906, he was arrested and sentenced to deportation to Siberia. However, then he fell ill and, for a time, lay in the municipal hospital, Święta Maria [St Mary's⁸]. The meetings of the leading members were held in the room where he lay, and it also served as a hiding-place for illegal literature.

In May 1906, due to the birth of the Tsarevich (Crown Prince of Russia), an amnesty was issued. Icek Gurski was then freed from prison. On the same evening of his release, an important party conference was held. Soldiers and police surrounded the building and detained many participants. Gurski managed to jump out through a window and escape.

During his three months in prison, he made the acquaintance of a few PPS members who were employees of the Herby railway. Thanks to their good standing and acquaintance with the chief accountant Grigori Tzvetayev, a socialist, he was engaged as an employee - practically the first Polish Jew to become a railway official. The Polish antisemitic weekly, the *Bocian* [Stork], could not bear this and they printed a caricature of him with a long Jewish nose and a bent back on the front page. The PPS members put him in charge of organising a professional union of railway workers. He carried out this task with the greatest success. Immediately afterwards, he was sacked from his position. To show their

gratitude, the railway workers and employees presented him with a badge inscribed with the words "Z Jedności Siłni" (In Unity is Strength).

Party work in Częstochowa became impossible for him. The SS Central Committee appointed him and SS member Dawid Pinski (shot in the street in Piotrków during a demonstration) to work in the organisation in Łódź. At the time, Icek Gurski was already a law student at the University of Dorpat [Tartu, Estonia⁹]. In Łódź, he engaged in giving private lessons. He devoted all his free time to the SS movement.

In 1909, as a result of police persecution, he moved to Vienna, where he continued studying law. Along with [Ze'ev] Latsky "Bertoldi", Davidovich¹⁰, [Max Schatz-]Anin, [Josef] Czernichow and other SS leaders who later came to Vienna, Icek Gurski organised an SS group there, took part in the publication of the journal *Freiland*, and helped organise the territorialist congress in 1912, headed by Israel Zangwill. He was also elected president of the "Jewish Students of Russia" [in Vienna], which numbered around a thousand members; the second candidate for this position was the SS member Moishe Raskin. As president of the Russian students in Vienna, he was chairman of the international rally protesting the mass-murder of the workers at the [River] Lena goldmines in Siberia. Victor Adler¹¹, Bertoldi, [Ignacy] Daszyński, [Ber] Borochof, [Leon] Trotsky, Levitzky¹², [Schatz-]Anin, [Marc Borisovich] Ratner and many others made appearances at this meeting. The protest rally made a great impression at the time both abroad and in Russia.

During the First World War, Icek Gurski, due to his knowledge of languages, was mobilised as a censor of the correspondence for the POWs. He became the chief of the department and received a silver medal from the Austrian government - despite the fact

that he was officially considered a "feindlicher Ausländer" [enemy foreigner]. His post as censor gave him the opportunity to come into contact with the Jewish POWs in the camps. He maintained close contact with the group of POWs from Częstochowa in the camp near Linz, supporting them and putting them in touch with Częstochowa. He also helped organise libraries and supported the other cultural activities of the Jewish and non-Jewish POWs in other camps.

At the same time, he collaborated with the Austrian group of "Zimmerwalders"¹³ (socialists who were against supporting their governments in the War) led by Friedrich Adler, who [on 21st October 1916] shot the contemporary Chancellor of Austria, Count [Karl von] Stürgkh. From then onwards, he devoted [all] his energy and capability to the Austrian labour movement. He was a member of the *Freie Schule* [Free School] and *Kinderfreunde* [Friends of Children] associations, and later helped the two merge. He took an active part in the cooperative movement, was an instructor on the rational management of cooperatives, and a member of the board of management of the *Großeinkaufsgesellschaft für Österreicher Consumvereine*¹⁴. Over the course of this period, three or four times, he was a delegate to the Socialist International congresses.

As a close co-worker of Dr Karl Renner, he managed the company for the Russian-Austrian exchange of goods with great success, and helped in all the economic institutions of the *Arbeiterbank* [(Austrian) Workers' Bank]. Following the 1934 [Nazi] putsch in Vienna [against Engelbert] Dollfuß [and Kurt] Schuschnigg¹⁵, he was arrested along with an array of socialist leaders, such as Dr Karl Renner, [Karl] Seitz - the *Bürgermeister* [mayor] of Vienna - and many others.

Once the *Freiland*¹⁶ movement had re-

⁷ [TN: According to the article "The Jewish Labour Movement" (above, p. 115), this was the SS Party's main "agitation point" in Częstochowa.]

⁸ [TN: As Professors Spyra and Mizgalski have explained to us, St Mary's was once the only hospital in Częstochowa. Founded in 1838 with just ten beds, by the beginning of the 20th century it held sixty-five beds. It was located just in front of the railway viaduct going from Jasna Góra on the right side of the Second Aleja 17. The hospital building was demolished in the 1960s, and a modern department store was built in its place.]

⁹ [TN: Although many Jews from the Pale of Settlement studied at this famous university, it is more than 1,000 km from Łódź, and it is therefore impossible that Gurski was a student there literally "at the time", unless he only travelled there for exams.]

¹⁰ [TN: Pseudonym of David Lvovich.]

¹¹ [TN: Austrian politician and labour leader.]

¹² [TN: Apparently pseudonym of Russian politician Vladimir Osipovich Zederbaum.]

¹³ [TN: Adherents of the movement named after the socialist anti-war conference held in September 1915 in Zimmerwald, Switzerland.]

¹⁴ [TN: Major Purchasing Company for the Austrian Consumer Cooperatives.]

¹⁵ [TN: Engelbert Dollfuß, the Chancellor of Austria, was assassinated as part of a failed coup attempt by Nazi agents in 1934. His successor Kurt Schuschnigg maintained the regime until Adolf Hitler's annexation of Austria in 1938.]

¹⁶ [TN: Freiland League for Jewish Territorial Colonisation; according to the YIVO Encyclopaedia, the organisation was founded in London in 1935, uniting the three main organisations of the territorialist movement (based in Poland, Paris, and London) and other related local groups.]

organised in the years 1936-1938, he was one of its active figures and a member of the World Executive, along with Dr A. Singalowsky, Davidovich, Feinleib [?], Dr Kruk and others. At the time, he organised a large territorialist organisation in Vienna, which numbered a thousand members and published its own newspaper, *Freiland*, in German.

In addition, he also supported the Yiddish kindergartens in Częstochowa, whose pharmacy was set up with the funds that Icek Gurski sent from Vienna.

In March 1938, Hitler annexed Austria. That same year, along with his wife Hela (née Birman) and two children, he managed to come to America. His son Julian, born in Vienna, graduated from the technical university as an electrical engineer and also studied English at the University of London. His daughter Irene, also born in Vienna, studied medicine at the universities of Vienna, Rome and, in America, at the Philadelphia Women's Medical College. She now practises as a physician in a post-graduate hospital and specialises in heart conditions.

In New York, where he settled, Icek Gurski is active in the Freiland movement, in the Austrian socialist group and in the aid work for Częstochowa.

During the Second World War, his optical corporation produced important articles for the war industry. His son Julian, an engineer and manager of the factory, has made several important discoveries in this field.



Władysław Gurski

Icek Gurski left the following relatives behind in Częstochowa: sisters - Rywka'le and her husband Jakow Dawidowicz, Cesza and her husband Dawid Lajzerowicz, Ester and her husband Henech Krawiecki [from] Wola Krzysztoporska, and Taube with

her husband Jankel Kroskalowski [sic Kromołowski]; brothers - Władek Gurski and his wife Olga Lipska, and Bernard Gurski.

The only ones who survived were Adek and Henia Kromołowski, children of Jakow Kromołowski - now in Częstochowa; Henia and Bronisław Lajzerowicz (siblings of Dr Leon Lajzerowicz, nowadays a medical practitioner in New York) - both in Soviet Russia, and are awaited in Poland; Nadzieja Gurska, a daughter of

Bernard Gurski, a dentist in the Land of Israel, and Manka Gurska, a daughter of Władek Gurski, who is apparently in Soviet Russia.

Gurski (née Birman), Hela¹⁷

Her mother, [Regina née] Szlezinger, was a native of Częstochowa. Her father [Chaskiel] was from Nowo Radomsko.



Hela Gurski and Madzia Zalcman

The Birman family lived in Częstochowa, until 1901, after which they moved to Sosnowiec, where they ran a money-changing business. They were affluent and progressive bourgeois. Her brothers, besides worldly studies, also learnt Hebrew. Hela only studied Polish and other languages. Her brother, Ludwik Birman, was one of the pioneers of the SS Party and participated in the convention in Świder [near Warsaw], at which the middle school youth association of the Labour Zionists was founded. He had a great influence on his sister Hela. At the same time, Hela was also influenced by Adolf Bryll and Senior, who worked with her in Markusfeld's accounting office in Malarnia, and who were both leaders of the SDKPIL.

Senior ([Karl] Radek's brother-in-law) was one of the pillars of the SDKPIL

Party. Inside his house was the centre of the Social-Democratic literature - the *Iskra*¹⁸, which was printed abroad and sent from his house to all the cities of Russia.

Nevertheless, her consciousness was won over by the programme of the SS¹⁹, because it fitted the facts of life that she witnessed around her, such as, for instance, how in a factory like *Malarnia* the Jewish workers were being pushed out. It was the same in all the other large factories - the Jews were directors and accountants and [the ones] manning the machines in the factories were Gentiles. In contrast, she saw the great Jewish masses as poor traders and stallholders and the Jewish women carrying the baskets around from house to house.

Hela Birman - quiet, modest, withdrawn from the noisy life - silently carried out responsibility-laden conspiratorial party work, such as sending out illegal literature, transporting weapons and similar missions.

One of her most perilous tasks was when, once, she quickly cleaned out the room of Aron Singalowsky, who had been "buried"²⁰. She was forced to take with her a mass of weaponry and literature, which was above her physical strength and to cross several streets with it.

When her brother Ludwik was sitting in the Piotrków prison and was later sentenced to penal servitude, she smuggled in literature for him and kept him in touch with the party.

She and Bronia Koniarski were in charge of the information work amongst the women. Hela also ran a clandestine school, where girls were taught reading and writing. Frajdel the Black²¹ was one of her pupils.

She met Icek Gurski in 1903 through her brother Ludwik. He - Icek Gurski - and Josef Kruk also swayed her towards the SS Party, for which she was a great prize. Yet the prize was far greater for Icek Gurski himself, for on 31st December 1911, they were married in Sosnowiec and, by January 1912, they were already in Vienna.

In Vienna, she assisted Icek Gurski in his communal activity, and particularly in the educational and information work

¹⁷ [TN: *Wife of Icek Gurski.*]

¹⁸ [TN: *The Spark; newspaper published by Vladimir Lenin in 1900-1905.*]

¹⁹ [TN: *Viz. the establishment of an independent Jewish state.*]

²⁰ [TN: *Yiddish expression meaning "to bury someone alive with words" by denouncing them to the authorities.*]

²¹ [TN: *Fradel née Bratt, the wife of Chune Gliksman - herself later the manager and main teacher at the I.L. Peretz kindergarten.*]

amongst the masses. "What I hate the most is the ignorance of the masses", she would say and she endeavoured to combat this ignorance.

In New York, Hela Birman is active in the women's group of the Freiland League.

Gimpel, Hersz-Ber
(Chicago)

Son of Icek-Jojne and Chana; born in Koniecpol (Poland) on 26th August 1878. He married Ruchel Berkensztadt. Came from Częstochowa to America on 6th August 1906. He is a member of the Hebrew Progressive [?] and the Chenstochover Educational Society in Chicago.

Glater, Abram-Majer
(and [wife] Frajdla Glater née Win)

Son of Mordche [Marek] and Rywka [née Koplówicz]. Died in Częstochowa at the age of fifty-six.



Glater, Max



Son of Abram-Majer and Frania; born in Częstochowa on 24th December 1886. Lived for a time in Germany and came from there to America on 4th June 1906. He married Tillie [Taube] Silberberg. He was president of the Eva Magnes Memorial Family Society for five years, president of the Building Industry League in New York, and a member of

B'nai Brith. His son Sidney has served in the American army.



Glater, Tillie

Daughter of Herszl and Liba; born in Łódź. Came from Germany to America on 4th June 1906. She was wed to Max Glater

Gliksman, Ruchel

Daughter of Abram and Mirjam Gliksman; born in Częstochowa in 1911. She completed the Jewish *gimnazjum* in Częstochowa and is now in New York, [where] she is a member of the United Czenstochover Relief. She married Aryje Fogel, the son of Reb Akiwa Fogel^{22 z''l}

Gliksman, Reb Abram z''l



Born in Częstochowa in 1885; son of Dow-Berl (known by the nickname "Big Berl") and Hinda [née Herc] Gliksman. From his early years onwards, he studied in *cheder*, [then] with the Rabbi of Mstów, with the Prodigy of Sochaczew (Reb Awreme'le^{23 ztz''l}), and later went on to study on his own in the city's study-hall.

Alongside his Jewish studies, at the same time, he also took up secular studies, which enabled him to become an independent merchant. In the [local] world of commerce - and [also] outside Częstochowa - he was known as an honest and solid merchant. He was also distinguished for good virtues in his private and family life.

For some time, he took part in Częstochowa's communal life as a committee of management member of the *Beis Lechem*²⁴ and of the Jewish *gimnazjum*. He was also one of the co-founders of the new Ohel Nuchem Study-Hall and published a special brochure about it. Besides the permanent positions that he held in above organisations, he also always participated in every campaign for our city's poor. He shared the fate of the martyrs in 1939-1945. May his soul be bound in the Bond of Life.

Gliksman, Szewa

Daughter of Abram and Mirjam Gliksman; born in 1908 in Częstochowa. She finished the Jewish *gimnazjum* in Częstochowa and married Icek Horowicz, a son of the renowned industrialist, Dow-Ber Horowicz. She shared the fate of the martyrs in 1939-1945. May her soul be bound in the Bond of Life.

Gliksman, Mirjam z''l



Wife of Abram Gliksman z''l. She was born in Częstochowa in 1885 to Reb Nussen-Jakow and Fajgla Klajner (née Grylak). She took part in our city's communal life as vice-president and committee of management member of the Ezra women's aid society and also as a member of Dobroczytność. Besides this, she also participated in every aid operation for the poor and needy and devoted much effort and strength to them. Her house in Częstochowa was the place where every poor person found aid and support. Year in and year out, she would organise a winter clothing campaign for the naked and barefoot on her own initiative.

In her private life, she was pious and traditional. She shared the fate of the martyrs in 1939-1945. May her soul be bound in the Bond of Life.

²² [TN: His biography appears on p. LXXIV of this section.]

²³ [TN: Ref. to Rebbe Abram Bornsztajn, first Grand Rabbi of the Sochaczew dynasty (aka "Avnei Nezer" after the title of his book) and son-in-law of Rebbe Menachem-Mendel of Kock.]

²⁴ [TN: Heb. "House of Bread"; society which provided the poor with food.]

Abram and Mirjam Gliksman had five children: Wolf Gliksman – secretary and executive member of the United Czenstochover Relief, currently in New York; Szewa Horowicz (née Gliksman) – shared the fate of the martyrs in 1939-1945; Ruchel Fogel (née Gliksman) - currently in New York; the engineer Dr Josef Gliksman - now in Tel-Aviv, and Dow-Berl Gliksman - died in 1930.

Gliksman (née Barenbaum), Claire
(Philadelphia)

Daughter of Abram and Sonia Barenbaum; born 4th February 1914 in Odessa. Wolf Gliksman's second wife.

Gliksman, Eng. Dr Josef
(Tel-Aviv)

Son of Abram and Mirjam Gliksman; born in Częstochowa in 1913. Like every child of the Jewish middle class, he learnt for some time at *cheder* and private schools, up to the *gimnazjum*. While he was still a student at the Jewish gimnazjum, he already then developed a wide activity amidst the Jewish youth, spreading the Zionist ideal, and was one of the organisers of Betar²⁵ in Częstochowa, where he later became a *rosh ken* [Heb., head of cell]. In 1933, he received his *matura* [secondary school diploma] in the Jewish *gimnazjum* in Częstochowa and travelled that same year to study in Italy. After attending the universities of Genoa and Milan (Italy), he completed his studies in 1939 with a doctorate in civil engineering.

Following a brief visit with his parents, in 1939, he travelled to the Land of Israel as an "illegal" immigrant. On the ship named *Parita*, which blundered about in the Mediterranean for seven weeks, he had occasion to play a significant role. On a certain day, the immigrants decided to detain the captain and crew, because they had refused to bring the ship in to Tel-Aviv. A committee was organised, which took the ship into its own hands. Eng. Dr Josef Gliksman was in charge of the engine room, and he brought the ship *Parita*, under the white-and-blue flag, on 22nd August 1922, to harbour in Tel-Aviv, in front of the Ritz Hotel. During the years 1939-1942, he worked in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. To this day, he lives in Tel-Aviv, as an independent building engineer, with his wife Frieda

(born in Vienna, Austria) - also an "illegal" immigrant - and their son Gabriel.

Gliksman, Isumor

Son of Wolf and Zofia; born 10th January 1939. He shared the fate of the martyrs in 1939-1945.

**Gliksman (née Mitz), Mgr. fil.²⁶
Zofia**

W. Gliksman's first wife; daughter of Icek-Majer and Sura Mitz, born in Częstochowa in 1907. After completing the Jewish *gimnazjum* in Częstochowa, she studied at the University of Warsaw and graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities (History) with a Master's degree in philosophy for a piece [viz. thesis] on the city Sieradz (Poland). Upon returning to Częstochowa, she taught general and Polish history, for two years, at the first state *gimnazjum* (Płodowski) in Częstochowa. Zofia Mitz was later promoted to vice-principal and teacher of the №13 state primary school on ul. Krakowska, where she occupied the position along with the headmistress, Miss Natalia Szachner, until the outbreak of the Second World War. She shared the fate of the martyrs in 1939-1945.

**Gliksman (née Schimmerling),
Elfriede**
(Tel-Aviv)

Daughter of Otto and Ernestina Schimmerling; born 8th January 1918 in Vienna (Austria). She is the wife of Eng. Dr Josef Gliksman.

Gliksman, Reb Josef z''l

Son of Dow-Berl and Hinda Gliksman; born in Częstochowa. He studied with the Prodigy of Sochaczew, Reb Awreme'le *ztz''l*, where he received a rabbinical diploma. He was known in Częstochowa as an *illui* [young prodigy] and as one of the elite scholars. He shared the fate of the martyrs in 1939-1945.

Gliksman, Isidor
(Detroit)



Son of Majer and Sura-Genendla; born in Częstochowa on 5th March 1892. In Częstochowa, he worked in the celluloid branch and was active in that department of the professional unions there. He was also active in the SS Party. He left Częstochowa in 1912 and travelled as an immigrant to Galveston with the 67th group. He arrived in America (New York) in 1913. He was a member of Arbeiter-Ring Branch 261. He also took part in the work of the Czenstochover Relief Committee. During the First World War, he served in the American army. In 1919, he married Rosie Wenger and settled in Detroit. There, he was one of the founders of the Chenstochover [Rajoner] Verein and he is active in the organisation to this day. He was also one of the founders of the *Częstochower* Arbeiter-Ring Branch 620 in Detroit. His son Majer served in the American army.

Gliksman, Fiszl
(Los Angeles)



Son of Icek and Hudes; born in Nowo Radomsko on 3rd February 1893. He married Gitla Birenbaum. Arrived in America on 10th December 1921. He was a member of Arbeiter-Ring, executive member of the Jewish Labour Committee in Los Angeles and was also active for the Welfare Fund. His son Seymour served in the American army. He died in 1946.

²⁵ [TN: Heb. acronym of the Joseph Trumpeldor Alliance, a Revisionist Zionist group.]

²⁶ [TN: Pol. Abbreviation of "Magister filozofia", or Master of Arts in Philosophy.]

Gliksman, Gitla
(Los Angeles)

Daughter of Szmul-Jakow and Bajla; born in Nowo Radomsko on 24th November 1897. She married Fiszel Gliksman. In Nowo Radomsko, she was active in the left-wing Poalei Zion Party, and also participated in the drama group under the direction of the actor Lessman. Arrived in America on 20th February 1935 with her son. She is a member of the Arbeiter-Ring and active in the Arbeiter-Ring school association, the Jewish Labour Committee, the Arbeiter-Ring choir and the Ladies Auxiliary.

Gliksman, Eliezer [sic Luzer²⁷]

Son of Berl [Berek] and Frimet [née Pelman]; the father of Ilja-Ber, Rachela, Mosek, Szlama, Bluma, Chune, Josl [Josif] and Nechemie. He died on Lag Ba'Omer 1921 in Kraków.



Luzer and Miriam Gliksman

Gliksman, Miriam
[Maryanna-Laja]

The wife of Luzer Gliksman. Daughter of Chune and Sura Kolchory; born in Częstochowa [in 1855]. She died in Częstochowa in 1935.

Gliksman, Josl



Son of Luzer and Miriam; born in Częstochowa in 1891. He was a

member of the Jewish National Workers Alliance in New York. He died on 15th October 1918 in New York.

Gliksman, Nechemie



Son of Luzor and Miriam Gliksman; born in Częstochowa. He was married to Sarah Borzykowski. He died at the age of forty-seven on 2nd August 1941 in New York.

Gliksman, Lipusz [Lipman]



Son of Szlama and Dwora; born in Częstochowa in 1910.

Gliksman, Chune



Son of Luzer (known as Luzer Chune's) and Miriam; born in 1889. Being very pious, they brought up their six sons and two daughters in the religious spirit. Chune Gliksman attended *cheders* until 1905. That year, he began working at Wajnberg's factory, where he was drawn into the SS Party.

On 23rd January 1906, he was arrested at the factory. This was a day after the strike in connection with the death anniversary of [Georgy Apollonovich] Gapon who had, at the time, led the [St] Petersburg workers to the slaughter. Wajnberg, the owners of the factory, had incited the Christian workers against the Jewish ones. A brawl broke out between them. Chune Gliksman told the burghers that if they were interested in a pogrom, he would be the first to perpetrate one upon them. This brought about his arrest. He sat in the Częstochowa and Piotrków prisons for fifteen weeks and, on 6th May, he returned home to Częstochowa and became active in the revolutionary movement.

Chune's parents, seeing that they could not persuade him to abandon the fight, decided to send him to America. In July 1906, they sent him with a family of their acquaintance (their neighbours), the Bocheneks, to Toronto, Canada. He was there until December 1906. After that, he came to New York to the Kremsdorf family (brass casters), who took him out [sic in?]. To this day, they are his best friends.

He was in New York until 18th December 1907 but, due to financial and physical reasons, he was forced to travel back home to Częstochowa. Even though he stayed home for five years, he was extremely dissatisfied. He left Częstochowa for a second time in January 1913 and, in February of that same year, he arrived in New York. He learned the presser trade, in which he works to this day.

In 1914, he took part in the founding of the Czenstochover Aid Society, and later in that of the Czenstochover Relief Committee. He was very active in these organisations. For some time, he was a member of the *Częstochower* Branch 111 of the Jewish National Workers Alliance. When this branch was dissolved, a group of members merged with Branch 261 of the Arbeiter-Ring. Sometime later, he was a co-founder of Branch 11 of the International Workers Order, where he is a member to this day.

In 1920, he brought his current wife, Frajdel Bratt, whom the *landsleit* would call "Frajdel the Black" – over from the old home, and they were wed in April of that same year. In August 1921, they had a daughter – Chana. In March 1941, that daughter married Harry

²⁷ [TN: Luzer Gliksman (also spelt Glixman), b. 1859 in Nowo Radomsko, married Miriam-Laja Kolchory from Częstochowa in 1877 and settled there. We have rendered the names of those of their children found in the official Polish records exactly as they appear there. In the forthcoming passages, we have substituted the erroneous original "Eliezer" for the name "Luzer" (short for Eluzor) that appears in said records.]

Singer, who in 1942 joined up voluntarily with the American army.

Frajdel Gliksman also worked in Wajnberg's factory. She was very active in the revolutionary movement and belonged to the SS Party. She was one of the founders of the [I.L. Peretz] kindergarten, where she worked at first for several months voluntarily, without payment, and was later officially employed to take care of the children and manage the home economy. She worked together with the teachers Juza Sztam and Chaja'le Waga, who is now in New York.

Gliksman, Frajdel

Her maiden name was Frajdel Bratt. She was popularly known as "Frajdel the Black".

Growing up in a poor household (her father was Mojsze-Dawid and her mother Zelda) with seven children, at the age of nine she was already forced to start working in a small toy factory, and later, in 1904-05, she worked at Wajnberg's comb factory.

In the years of the freedom movement, she joined the SS Party, where she went on to become a model of selflessness and devotion to the party's ideals. She took part in the most perilous conspiratorial undertakings, such as setting up secret printing presses, and she never missed the "bourse", the mass-meetings and the street demonstrations.

In 1906, she and Chune Gliksman were fired from Wajnberg's factory for being the leaders of a strike. For a long time, it was impossible for her to find employment. But, in order to be in continuous contact with the party's work and to avoid being arrested, she worked as a "cook" in Golda's teahouse. She later managed to get a job in Werde's needle factory. Once more, she threw herself into the [party's] work – at first, in the years of the First World War, when the Educational Society [for Jewish Workers] was founded, and later, in 1917 – without any remuneration – she began working at the I.L. Peretz kindergarten, which became her ideal. In her free time, she dedicated herself to information work amongst the mothers of the children. She left Czestochowa in 1920. That same year,

she came to America and was married with the friend of her youth, Chune Gliksman.

In New York, she was formerly a member of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, and now a member of the Czestochover Branch 11 of the Jewish People's [Fraternal] Order (International Workers Order).

All this time, she has been an active figure in the aid work for Czestochowa, where her name shall never be forgotten.

Gliksman, Icyk

Son of Rubin[-Jakub] and Ruchla[-Laja née Zajdman]; born in Czestochowa in 1901. In the First World War, when Czestochowa was occupied by the German army, he was working as a railway worker and, as the result of an accident, he was killed in a tragic manner.

Gliksman, Sarah



Daughter of Mendel and Fajgla-Chaja Borzykowski; born in Pilica (Poland). She lived in Czestochowa and married Nechemie Gliksman. She arrived in America on 20th March 1921. She is an executive member of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and a member of the Czestochover Ladies Auxiliary in New York.

Glikerman, Efroim



Son of Jankel and Estera[-Itta née Szacher]; born in June 1883 in Czestochowa. He came to America in 1916.

He was an active member and long-standing treasurer of the Chenstochover Neighbourhood Educational Society in Chicago. He died on 20th January 1938 in Chicago.

Glikerman, Chaja-Ruchel (Rose²⁸) (Chicago)

Daughter of Szmul and Estera-Szajndla; born in Czestochowa on 10th July 1887. Arrived in America on 18th August 1920. She is a member of the Chenstochover Educational Society and the Chenstochover Aid Society in Chicago (1st trustee of the latter). Her son Sam [Jack Glikerman], after eighteen months in the American army, perished heroically on the battlefield in France in the war against fascism.

Gebrowicz, Mojsze



Born in Czestochowa in 1894 to poor parents. In 1904, his father died, which forced him to work and feed himself. With time, he became a member of the "Little Bund"²⁹ and its "bojówka" [militia] and participated in several of the party's operations, until the party sent him, with two other comrades, to Piotrków on a mission. Here, he took part in releasing several arrested party members from the prison. Some thirty people participated in this work. It was carried out at around ten or eleven o'clock at night in the following manner: at a specific moment, the sentries guarding the prison on the side facing the street were attacked each by four men of the "bojówka", who rendered them harmless by putting sacks on their heads and led them away. Their own men took the place of the guards and, when they gave the

²⁸ [TN: This was the wife of the former, as attested in the section "Czestochowers in the Fight Against Fascism", p.CXX; we have not been able to ascertain her maiden name.]

²⁹ [TN: The Bundist children's organisation.]

signal, a thin rope was lowered from one of the windows, to which Mojsze Gebrowicz tied a thick one. Then the bars were pulled away from around the window and some twelve men began to let themselves down. They were immediately taken away with *dorożki* [horse-drawn carriages] that had been

prepared specifically for that purpose. Once this "job" had been completed, Mojsze, too, was provided with a small sum of money and a special letter and they travelled away to Łódź. Here, they stayed in a "teahouse" – maintained by the homeless themselves, but at the same time were active in the party.

On one occasion, Mojsze G. and a few other people, with [a] representative³⁰ of the party, were sent to a wedding in order to raise money. It was winter then, and the streets were full of snow. At about two in the morning, they were assailed by police and soldiers. It became clear that they had been denounced, and the older ones, who had weapons with them, barely managed to give them [in time] to Mojsze, who was the youngest of them. But, since he was unable to justify himself, he was detained along with others. On the way to the arrest, at a given moment, he managed to distract the attention of the police and he [plunged] into a pile of snow. He hid there until the frost forced him out. By then, the other detainees had been led further off. Seeing that the street was empty of people, he rushed back to the wedding hall. There, he met the representative who, as it turned out, had managed to disguise himself as a waiter, thus avoiding arrest. Mojsze G. reported everything to him. Thus, he saved the arrestees, because no weapons were found on them.

For a time, Mojsze Gebrowicz lived in Belgium and, afterwards, in the land of Israel. Shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War, he came to America and now lives in New York.

Gelber, Icze

Son of Dawid and Estera [née Pelc]; father of Morris. Died in 1924 at the age of seventy-seven in Częstochowa.

Gelber (née Dymant), Malka



Daughter of Josef and Ruchel; mother of Morris. Died in 1909 at the age of sixty in Częstochowa.

Gelber, Morris

Son of Icze and Malka; born in Częstochowa on 10th December 1890. He married Gucia Granek. Arrived in America on 17th December 1912. Gelber is an involved member of the Czenstochauer Young Men's, where he [serves] as chairman of the loans fund, and is very active in the United Czenstochover Relief in New York, as well as in the *Czenstochow*³¹ Book Committee. His son David and son-in-law Saul Innerfeld served in the American army.



Gelber, Gucia [Gertrude]

Daughter of Michał and Estera [née Lewkowicz] Granek; born in Częstochowa on 2nd May 1892. Came to America on 17th December 1912. She is one of the founders and most involved members of the Czenstochover Ladies Auxiliary in New York; for several years held the position of vice-chairlady and is now chairlady of the Relief's functions. She is also a member of the *Czenstochow* Book Committee.

Gelber, Leonard

Son of Morris and Gucia Gelber; born 15th October 1914 in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gelber, Mervin³² [Abram-Mojżesz] (Los Angeles)



Son of Szymon and Liba [née Zyser]; born 5th May 1902 in Częstochowa. Came from Germany to America in January 1920. He married Fanny Akerfeld. He is a member of the Czenstochover Aid Society in Los Angeles.

Gelber, Kasriel



Son of Ajzyk-Lajb and Szprynca [née also Gelber]; born in Częstochowa in 1871. Came to America on 4th September 1929. Belonged to the B'nai Jacob Congregation. Died in Montreal, Canada on 20th September 1934.

Gelber [née Czarny], Sura³³



Daughter of Abram [Czarny] and Chana-Rajzla [née Wejnblum]; born in Częstochowa on 20th March 1879. Came to America on 4th September

³⁰ [TN: In Yiddish, the singular and plural form of "representative" (פארשטייער) are the same, thus there may have been more than one representative with them; we have opted for the singular form, as it fits the context better, but the lack of the article "a" could indicate otherwise.]

³¹ [TN: It is unclear whether this is a ref. to this same book, *Czenstochover Yidn*, or to an earlier project.]

³² [TN: Misprinted several times in the original as "Merkin".]

³³ [TN: Wife of Kasriel Gelber.]

1929. Belonged to Hadassah and the B'nai Jacob Congregation. Died in Montreal, Canada, on 27th October 1943.

Gelber, Szymon



Mervin Gelber's father

Gelber (née Zyser), Libcia [Liba]



Mervin Gelber's mother

Died in Częstochowa at the age of 40 in 1906.

Gelber, Abram

Son of Icze and Malka; born in 1883 in Częstochowa. He married Taube, the daughter of Elias and Malka Wenger [née Sztrausman]. Arrived in America in 1905. He is a member of the Zaloshiner Chevra Anshei Bnei Achim in New York.

Gerichter, Abe

Son of Dawid and Rela [née Kenigsberg]; born in Częstochowa on 17th March 1894. Came to America in December 1909. Participated as a soldier in the First World War. He is a member of Jewish War Veterans and of Branch 86 of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order.

Gerichter, Kopl (Karl)

Son of Dawid ("Big Duwid") and Rela Gerichter; born in Częstochowa in 1885.

Until the age of fourteen, he studied in *cheder* and at Leder's school. Afterwards, he worked at the sawmill of the Rajchman & Rozencwajg firm. At sixteen, he joined the SS Party. After some time, he was deported to the Vyatka gubernia [in Russia], from which he managed to escape and return to Częstochowa.

Karl Gerichter arrived in America in 1909, became a house painter, and took a very active part in the Painter Union, locale 1011. In 1910, he became a member of the *Częstochower* Branch 261 of the Arbeiter-Ring, where he was secretary for several years. In 1921, he was wed to Regina Schmidt. Gerichter was always active in the Czenstochover Aid Society. When the *Częstochower* Branch 11 of the Jewish National Workers Alliance was founded, he became the branch's secretary, and he is a member of it to this day.

Due to his health condition, he is unable to take any part in the communal life.

German³⁴, Szlojme-Aron

Father of Abram, Herszl, Helen, Ester and Izrael; died in Częstochowa in 1935.

German, Abram

Son of Szlojme and Szajndla; born in Częstochowa on 12th October 1900. Came to America on 10th November 1943. He is a member of the Czenstochauer Young Men's Society in New York.

Granek, Michał



Son of Icze-Ber and Krajndla; died at the age of sixty-seven in 1930 in Częstochowa.

Granek, Machcia



Daughter of Michał and Estera, sister of Gucza Gelber; born in Częstochowa 10th June 1900. She was a victim of the First World War. Died 15th December 1920 in Częstochowa.

Granek (née Lewkowicz), Estera

Daughter of Michał and Laja [née Koniecpolska]; died at the age of sixty-eight in 1932 in Częstochowa.

Grauman, Juda-Lajb



Born in Janów (Poland) in 1859; died in Częstochowa on 26th January 1935.

Grauman, Perl



Born in Janów (Poland) in 1868; died in Częstochowa on 20th September 1929.

³⁴ [TN: The "g" is pronounced as in "good".]

Grauman, Rywka



Daughter of Juda-Lajb and Perl; born in Częstochowa on 15th August 1908. Came to America in 1928.

Grauman, Harry (Los Angeles)



Born in Częstochowa in 1898 into a poor household; the family, which consisted of seven individuals (the parents and five children), lived in a single room on *Rzeka* [River] Street³⁵, in Majer Boms' building. His father Lajbisz was a cobbler, who earned between five and seven gilden³⁶ a week. His childhood years were one chain of hunger and need. He received his first "education" in an "*ochronka*" [nursery] that was maintained by charitable ladies. He did not spend long in *cheder*. He busied himself there more with sewing buttons onto display cards for Grosman's button factory than in studying.

At the age of ten, he went to work in Koniarski's toy factory. When he was twelve, his father gave him over as an apprentice to his uncle, a tailor. But he was unable to bear this for more than one year and, afterwards, he went to work for the Marczak family, who treated him well.

In 1914, during the First World War, when the Germans occupied Częstochowa and hunger, cold and typhus were rife in the poor streets, he worked for a little warm soup for the

Germans, digging trenches in Brala [sic Biała] Górna, after which he travelled to Germany to work in a coalmine in the Rhineland. After working for six months in the coalmine under the most horrific conditions, he fled with a group of friends to Berlin, found work in a factory and was later employed in the German theatre.

In 1918, he took part in the revolutionary walkouts of the German workers. In 1923, he arrived in America and became active in the aid work for Częstochowa. In 1928, he moved to Los Angeles, Ca., where he was active among the progressive German workers. He was one of the organisers of the Częstochower Patronage in Los Angeles, which supported the political arrestees in Poland and their families. In 1940, he organised the Naftali Botwin Committee, which raises aid for the former Jewish volunteer fighters in Spain. In 1942, he was elected financial secretary of the ICOR³⁷ city committee in Los Angeles. He has always supported and actively assisted the work of the Czenstochover Relief.

Grauman, Mojsze



Son of Lajbisz and Perl Grauman; born in Częstochowa on 4th February 1909. In 1918, he travelled to Germany and settled in Berlin. When the Nazis came to power, he moved to Belgium and from there to France. After France was occupied, he joined the underground movement and thus avoided being deported to Poland. Mojsze Grauman is still in France to this day.

Grabowski, Ruchel (Chicago)

Daughter of Moszek and Fajgla [née Glogowska] Rubel; born in Piotrków. Came from Częstochowa to America on 9th May 1914. In Poland, she belonged to the Bund.

Grosberg, Hersz-Kalman³⁸



Son of [Jankiel-]Fizsl and Dwojra; born in 1859 in Nowo Radomsko. Came to America in 1923. He was a strictly religious Jew to the end of his life. Died in 1944 in Los Angeles.

Grosberg, Aron



Son of Kalman³⁹ and Chana [née Dymant]; born in Częstochowa in 1893. Arrived in America on 11th September 1913. He belongs to the following organisations: the Hotel and Restaurant Union, the American Federation of Labour, the Jewish [People's] Fraternal Order, the American Red Cross and the Czenstochover Aid Society in Los Angeles, where he is an executive member. He lives at 2516 Kent St., Los Angeles, Ca.

Aron Grosberg was one of six children in the home of Kalman *Beker* [the Baker]. His pious father placed great hopes on him, and expected him to become a Torah scholar. At the time, his two elder brothers already belonged to the Częstochowa labour movement. But the stormy days of that period also did not pass him over. Following the premature death of his mother, he joined the Poalei Zion, under the influence of his friend Mojsze Cieszynski.

³⁵ [TN: *Ul. Nadrzeczna*, which means literally "Riverside", and is by the *Warta*.]

³⁶ [TN: In this case, ref. to the Russian 15-kopek coins in use in Poland between 1850-1917.]

³⁷ [TN: *The Organisation for Jewish Colonisation in Russia*.]

³⁸ [TN: *Kalma-Hersz* in the records.]

³⁹ [TN: *The former*.]

He became very strongly devoted to the labour movement [on the day] when a fire broke out in Landau's celluloid factory, in which seven young girls were burnt [to death]. That day, instead of going to *cheder* as usual, he ran along with the funeral procession of the seven girls who had been killed. There was a huge demonstration in Częstochowa then. All the factories halted the work in protest.

Here in America, he continues his activity in the labour movement as a fighter for a better world.

Grosberg, Mendel

(He was known by the name "Mendel Kalman Beker's".)



Son of Kalman and Chana; born in Częstochowa in 1893. Came to America in 1912. He belongs to the Czenstochover Aid society, the Jewish [People's] Fraternal Order and the American Red Cross. He is an executive member of the Czenstochover Society.

At the age of twelve, Mendel left his studies in the Częstochowa *yeshiva* and went to work as a gaiter-stitcher. He belonged to the SS Party until his departure to America. Here he settled in Detroit. He worked in shoes and fancy leather goods. Lately, he has settled in Los Angeles, Ca., Kent St. 2516. Mendel Grosberg is active in the progressive movement.

Grosberg, Fiszl-Jakow



Son of Kalman Beker and Chana; born in Częstochowa in 1890. At the age of eleven, he was orphaned. He began working in Wajnberg's comb factory, where he joined a small *skhodka*⁴⁰ that was founded there at the time, and from which the SS (Zionists-Socialist) movement, to which he belonged, later grew out.

He later travelled abroad, where he wandered about for a few years. After returning home, he married Estera Pejsak, known in Częstochowa as "Ester die Janówerin"⁴¹ or Esterka – an employee in Erlich's sausage business.

Fiszl-Jakow Grosberg arrived in America in 1920 and settled in Detroit. In 1936, he moved to Los Angeles.

He has two sons. The elder, Morris, is a doctor and has a wife and two small children; the second son, Eli, was a lieutenant in the American army and served in the Hawaiian Islands.

He belongs to the Czenstochover Aid Society and also participates in the progressive movement.

Gross (Gryc), Louis Jay (Chicago)



Son of Josef-Hersz and Brandla; born in Częstochowa on 5th May 1893. He married Noemi Feldman. Arrived in America on 12th December 1911.

He is a member of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress, the Zionist organisation and he is one of the most active members in the Czenstochover Educational Society in Chicago, where he is a long-standing executive member and was the president for two terms. He is also active in the Relief Committee in Chicago.

His son William served in the American army.

Grossman, Brancia

She died in Philadelphia in 1941. For many years, she was an active figure of the Czenstochover Relief.

Grossman, J. [†]



He died in Philadelphia in 1941. For many years, he was an active figure of the Czenstochover Relief.

Grylak, Jakow & Bajla



Jakow Grylak

Son of Josef Grylak; born in Krzepice (near Częstochowa). He was a member of the Chevra Kadisha and the charitable loans fund. He was one of the best Jews in Częstochowa. He died in Częstochowa at the age of seventy-five in 1935.



Bajla Grylak

Bajla Grylak shared the fate of the martyrs in the years 1939-1945. They were the parents of Symcha Grey in Los Angeles, Ca.

⁴⁰ [TN: Ru. *Сходка*, lit. "congregation/assembly"; in this context, a clandestine group.]

⁴¹ [TN: Viz. native of nearby Janów. She appears in the Janów records as born in 1889 to Szlama Pejsak and Chana Gutman.]

Grey (Grylak), Symcha & Jetta



Symcha Grey



Jetta Grey's mother



Jetta Grey

The Częstochowa Grylaks were considered one of the blue-blood families. Jakow Grylak, Symcha's father, was a respected burgher, a pious Jew and a member of the Chevra Kadisha, the charitable loans fund and a few other societies.

Symcha Grylak attended the Częstochowa Crafts School, after which he was a student at the Warsaw University⁴² of Technology.

In his earliest youth, he joined the *Poalei Zion* movement and he has remained loyal to the party and its ideals to this day.

As a pupil in the Crafts School, where Mendel Pakuła was a master. He became acquainted with his daughter Jetta Pakuła and married her, before he left for America in 1912.

Jetta Grey née Pakuła is the youngest daughter of Mendel and Rajzla. The family was made up of two sisters and two brothers: Isser, Wolf, Szajndla (Szuchter) and Jetta. During the revolutionary years, their house was frequented by the party's activists and, later, by the "*Literaten*" [Literati] (activists of the Jewish Literary Society) and "*Liristen*"⁴³. Jetta took an active part in both these societies - the cultural and the musical, and she [also] distinguished herself as an amateur in the drama section.

In 1913, she came to America and settled in Chicago. For a long time, conditions in America for Symcha and Jetta were not easy, but Jetta, the child of a hard-working family, herself a seamstress from back home, with her work - and even more so with her innate vivacious cheerfulness - greatly contributed to making life easier. Symcha and Jetta raised two children in America - Dan and Ruth. Both were given a national-Jewish education in the spirit of their parents.

Their house in Chicago was like that of the Pakułas in Częstochowa - one of the centres of Poalei Zionism and Yiddish cultural activity. They were the first among a group who supported the kindergartens in Częstochowa.

After they left Chicago for Los Angeles, Ca., under the pressure of the hard conditions, and even though at the beginning they were almost alone, with her usual energy, she nevertheless formed, around her, a group of Poalei Zion sympathisers and developed vigorous communal activity.

Nowadays, Jetta Grey is also active in the aid work for Częstochowa. Her mother Rajzla Pakuła (née Kwart) lives together with her in Los Angeles. She is now eighty-five years old.

Grajcer⁴⁴, Efroim (Los Angeles)



Son of Szmul and Taube; born in Rudnik⁴⁵ (Poland) on 25th August 1889. Married Fajgla Birenbaum. Came to America in 1912. Died on Wednesday, 16th January 1946. His sons Melvin and Sam served as officers in the American army.



Fajgla Grajcer

Grajcer, Majer (Los Angeles)



Son of Szmul and Taube; born in Nowo Radomsko on 12th November 1887. Married Frymet Tenenberg. Came to America from Częstochowa in June 1912. Member of B'nai B'rith, Guardians and the Old Home for the Aged in Los Angeles. His son Nathan served in the American army.



Frymet Grajcer

Grad, Mildred



⁴² [TN: The term used here is the German "*hochschule*", which means literally "high school", but translates as "university".]

⁴³ [TN: Obviously the activists of the Lira Society.]

⁴⁴ [TN: Aka Greitzer.]

⁴⁵ [TN: There are a great number of localities in Poland with this name, including three very near Częstochowa: Rudniki, Rudnik Wielki and Rudnik Mały.]

Daughter of Isidor and Mary Rosen; born in New York in August 1919. She married Stanley Grad on 31st January 1942. Their daughter, Joyce Ellen, was born on 23rd December 1944.

Grinberg, Majer
(Detroit)



Son of Tobjasz and Fajgla; born on 30th October 1898 in Częstochowa. He married Itta Balańska. Came to America on 12th May 1913. Active member of the Chenstochover Rajoner Verein in Detroit.
