

**GLIKSON** (GLICKSON, GLÜCKSOHN) Jan (1862-1934), sworn advocate, communal, education and local government activist. He was born on 2nd March 1862 in Warsaw, the son of Józef Glücksohn, hard coal warehouse owner, and Bronisława née Kłocman.

He graduated from a gimnazjum in Warsaw and, later, from the Faculty of Russian Law at the University of Warsaw. Circa 1886, he settled in Częstochowa and worked as an assistant to a sworn attorney. He later became a sworn attorney in the District Court in Piotrków. In February 1917, he became a sworn attorney in the Imperial-German Regional Court in Częstochowa. He ran a legal office in Częstochowa (until 1934, at II Aleja 35, where he lived).

In the second half of the 1890s, he was a board member of the Częstochowa Jewish Community Council. As an elder, he also sat on the synagogue supervisory inspectorate. In 1896, he was one of the initiators for the creation of the *Talmud Torah*. He belonged to the Society for the Spreading of Knowledge (Tow. Szerzenia Wiedzy). In 1906-07, he served it as vice-president of the board.

From June 1906, he took part in the work of the Polish Schools Committee. In August of that same year, he signed a contract with the principal of the gimnazjum. From September 1906, he was a member of the Pedagogical Council of the I Polish Gimnazjum.

In 1907, as a supporter of the Polish Socialist Party, he joined the electoral committee of the Progressive Union in the elections to the State Duma. In 1901, he was co-founder, board member and, from 1903, a director and board member of the Częstochowa Mutual Loan Society for Industry and Trade. He was a board member (1895-96) and, later, audit committee member of the Volunteer Fire Brigade. From 1899, he sat on the board (for some time as secretary) of the Charitable Society for Christians.

Following the outbreak of war, in mid-August 1914, he became a member of the conciliation commission (civil commission) established by the City Council, to replace the, then non-functioning, judicial institutions. In February 1915, the City Council passed a resolution to transfer him to the Appeals Section of the Criminal Commission, where he served as chairman. In October 1914, the City Council adopted his plan to tax the wealthier of the city's community in order to support the work of the Emergency Aid Committee. He, himself, systematically donated large sums of money to this committee and to the poorest people in Częstochowa. He also helped the "Dobroczytność" Charitable Society for Jews

Hospital, including, in 1913, donating 100 rubles towards it. From 1913, he made a monthly contribution towards the boy's Jewish elementary school.

In 1915 and 1916, he lived temporarily in Warsaw, however maintained contact with Częstochowa. In 1915-17, he lectured at self-education courses in Częstochowa. He conducted classes on social science, the state and the law. In February 1916, he was appointed as a taxation deputy of the City Council and, in July 1917, was a member of the City Council's financial delegation.

Glikson was particularly involved in the education of Jews. In 1922, at his initiative, the Częstochowa branch of the "Auxilium Academicum Judaicum" Committee to Aid Jewish Students was established. He was its president and co-organiser of various events (including games and festivals), the income from which was allocated to the Committee. He was also a leader of the Society for Spreading Knowledge Amongst Jews. He belonged to the Care Council of the Poor Student Youth Section of that organisation. In 1926, he was one of the organisers of the Częstochowa Anti-Tuberculosis Society. He was a member of its board, as well as a member of its finance committee.

In the opinion of Dr. Stanisław Nowak, Glikson was "the brains of the Jewish community. He was undoubtedly the best civil lawyer in Częstochowa, a permanent legal advisor to many Częstochowa industrialists. He created the constitutions of many joint-venture companies operating in Częstochowa. He was a very educated, serious, calm man, of good character and, therefore, due to his efforts and knowledge of the law, he was highly respected by both the Jewish and Christian populations".

He died on 26th May 1934 in Częstochowa and was buried in the local Jewish cemetery. (The location of his grave is unknown.)

In his marriage to Helena née Szancer (whom he later divorced), he had two daughters,

- Stefania (1890-) and
- Maria Bronisława (23rd June 1888 Częstochowa - 1952), married surname Mankiewicz, who graduated from a gimnazjum in Częstochowa. From 1905, she was a member of the PPS (pseudonym "Aleksandra") and, from December 1906, she was active in combat technique in the PPS-Revolutionary Faction Combat Organisation (OB PPS-FR). Her apartment was the local OB PPS-FR underground premises and she, herself, took money to Warsaw, expropriated by militants in activities in the

Częstochowa District and in Zagłębie Dąbrowski. She was arrested on 9th October 1908, the result of being betrayed by Edmund Tarantowicz. She was imprisoned in the Warsaw Citadel Pavilion and, later, in a women's prison in Serbia. On 2th December 1912, she was sentenced to two years and eight months of hard labour. In June 1914, she was transferred to the prison in Orle. From 1916, she was in the forced settlement, in the Irkutsk governate, where she worked as a home teacher. In 1921, she returned to Poland. She died in Warsaw on 3rd April 1952. She was awarded the Cross of Independence with Swords.

*Adwokaci regionu częstochowskiego* (J. Sętowski), pp. 81–84; *Słownik działaczy polskiego ruchu robotniczego*, vol. II (S. Kalabiński i A.K. Kunert), p. 252 (re: daughterdot. córki, Maria). - Adamczyk, *Działalność Sekcji Wsparć Niezamożnej Młodzieży Szkolnej*, p. 122; Kon, *Monografia Straży Ogniowej*, pp. 14–15; Paszkowski, *Na częstochowskim cmentarzu żydowskim*, p. 287; Rędziński, *Szkolnictwo żydowskie*, p. 27; Sobalski, *Związki zawodowe, stowarzyszenia*, p. 137. - Nowak, *Z moich wspomnień II*, pp. 43, 102, 121-122, 124, 133-134. - Dzierżanowski, *Przewodnik Warszawski 1870*, p. 103 (re: Józef's father). - "Dziennik Częstochowski" 1906 No. 49 p. 2, No. 99 p. 3, No. 161 p. 2, No. 224 p. 2, 1907 No. 133, p. 2; "Gazeta Częstochowska" 1910 No. 1, p. 1; "Goniec Częstochowski" 1909, No. 91 p. 2, 1913, No. 176 p. 2, 1914, No. 221, p. 2, No. 293, p. 2, No. 339, p. 2, 1915, No. 5, p. 2, No. 30, p. 2, 1917, No. 27, p. 5, 1920, No. 185, p. 2, No. 204, p. 3, 1934, No. 120, p. 2; "Kurier Codzienny" 1926, No. 57, p. 2, No. 62, p. 3; "Kurier Warszawski" 1901, No. 232, p. 2; "Nad Wartą" 1967, No. 4, p. 6, 1968, No. 1, p. 4; "Robotnik" 1934, No. 196, p. 4 (obituary). - *Handlowiec. Kalendarz 1914*, p. 194; *Kursy samokształceniowe w Częstochowie. Sprawozdanie z cyklu trzeciego za rok szkolny 1916–1917*, Częstochowa 1917 pp. 6, 8; *Pamiętna książka petrowskiej gubernii na god 1900*, Piotrków 1900, p. 130; *Rocznik częstochowski. Kalendarz 1903*, pp. 7, 91, 94, 102; *Sprawozdanie Częstochowskiego Towarzystwa Przeciwgruźliczego 1926–1929*, pp. 3, 28; *Sprawozdanie Towarzystwa Dobroczynności dla Żydów 1913*, pp. 3, 21. – APCz, Akta m. Częstochowy 8894, k. 2467, MagCz 4805, 5718, p. 13, 8895. – USC Częstochowa, death record No. 129/1934.

**Juliusz Sętowski**