Goldstein was a director of the *Metalurgia* factory in Częstochowa. He was president of the Dziubas & Fiszel Soap Factory in Częstochowa. He sat on the boards of several financial institutions. Prior to 1914, he was a member of the supervisory board of the Second Częstochowa Loan & Savings Society. He was also a member of the audit committee of the Częstochowa “Gmiles Chsodim”, society, a Jewish loan and savings financial institution. Following the death of → Henryk Markusfeld in 1922, Goldstein played one of the most important roles in the Jewish community. In 1928-37, he belonged to the board of the Częstochowa Cooperative Bank. As a bank board member, on 26th October 1934, he took part in the 10th General Congress of the Union of Jewish Cooperative Societies in Poland. He then joined the council of that Union. He was a co-founder and board member of the “Mizrachi” Cooperative.

Goldstein was active in local government. In 1917, he was a candidate (on the list of deputies) in the curia elections (from curia III) to the Częstochowa City Council. Between 1919 and 1934, he was elected four times to the City Council:
- in 1919, from the list of the Jewish Electoral Committee;
- in 1925 and 1927, from the list of the United Jewish Electoral Committee;
- in 1934, from the list of the United Jewish Economic Bloc.

Goldstein was also active in educational matters. In 1921, he was a co-founder of the Association of Jewish Secondary Schools in Częstochowa. In 1922, he was one of the organisers of the Częstochowa branch of the “Auxilium Academicum Judaicum” Committee to Aid Jewish Students.

From 1918 to the 1930s, he was curator of the “Dobroczynność” Charitable Society for Jews Hospital in Zawodzie in Częstochowa. He was also active in the local branch of the Polish Red Cross.

From the end of the 1920s, he was a board member of the Częstochowa Jewish Community Council. In 1928, he served as its chairman. For many years, he was president of the Chewra Kadisza [burial society]. In 1931, nominated by Mizrachi (he was a member of its board), after winning election to the Jewish Community council [gmina], he became its chairman. However, the Zionist opposition, led by → Mojżesz Mehring, paralysed the work of the Council at that time. In such
a situation, the Częstochowa Starosta was forced to dismiss Goldstein as chairman.

During the war and the occupation, he was active in “Joint” in Warsaw but, after some time, he left his post and returned to Częstochowa. He foresaw the impending tragedy and, as such, believed that the Jews should not cooperate with the Germans. Therefore, he did not wish to accept any function within the Council of Elders (Judenrat). During the deportation period, he attempted to commit suicide, but the Germans prevented him from doing so. He was sent to Treblinka, where he perished.

In 1902, in Warsaw, he married Brandla née Berlinerblau, the daughter of Mordka and Chaja née Pankowska (14th March 1882 Częstochowa - 1942 Częstochowa), vel Mendelsohn. They had three children. Son Jakub Józef (25th April 1903 Częstochowa) perished in 1942. Dawid (14th September 1904 Częstochowa) was an industrialist who, before the war, lived in Łódź. During the war in Częstochowa, he perished in 1942. Their daughter Gustawa Guta (1912 Częstochowa) survived the war and died from natural causes in Haifa. Her husband was Szymon Markowicz, the son of Eliasz and Sura Frymeta Stefania née Weksler. Their child was Victor Markowicz (born 6th July 1944 in Transbaikal [Russia]).


Juliusz Sętowski, Wiesław Paszkowski