

**MAMLOK** (MAMELOK) Jakub (1885–1924), pseudonym “Węglowski”. Political activist, electrical engineer, designer and builder of a radio station. He was born on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1885 in Płock, the son of → Ludwik Lajzer and Estera Maria née Morensztajn.

From 1894, Mamlok lived in Częstochowa, where he graduated from the state Boys Gimnazjum. He managed his father’s business. During the 1905-1907 revolution, he was active in the leadership of the Częstochowa organisation of Social Democracy in the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania (SDKPiL). He ran the organisational and the technical departments, dealt with the distribution of SDKPiL publications and obtaining the “revolutionary tax”. According to Stanisław Pestkowski, he was “the most active, literally working twenty-four hours a day and barely eating anything. Despite that, he was never sick. He ran around all day, visiting groups and neighbourhoods. At night, he worked in the illegal printing house”. In December 1905, the Częstochowa military police began investigating him for revolutionary agitation amongst the troops in the local garrison. He was held under arrest for a short time.

In August 1906, he left Częstochowa and went abroad, where he completed his technical studies and gained a degree in electrical engineering. He worked in the radio engineering industry, specialising in the design and construction of radio-telegraphic stations. The building and commissioning which he managed included, in 1917, the largest French trans-Atlantic radio-telegraph station (YN) in Lyon. He was director of the radio-telegraph station (GBL) in Leafield. near Oxford. At that time, he worked closely with Nobel Prize winner Guglielmo Marconi.

In 1922, he went to the Soviet Union, where he took part in the assembly and commissioning of the Comintern Central Radio Station in Moscow. He became the director of Moscow central radio, including the new Comintern radio station (RDW). In April 1923, he headed a special committee to evaluate the results of the work of the Radio Laboratory in Nizhny Nowogorod (Gorky) and caused the complete reorganisation of this laboratory. Only work, relating to the design and production of vacuum tubes and radio transmitter tubes, was carried out there. He participated in the design of several modern radio transmitters, including a radio transmitter tube, with 1.2 kW power, intended for radiophonic and radio-telegraphic work.

He belonged to the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).

He died in Moscow in 1924, never having established a family.

PSB, vol XIX (J. Zimny), pp. 463–464; *Sienkiewiczacy*, p. 23. – P. Pestkowski, *Wspomnienia rewolucjonisty*, Łódź 1961, p. 44. – “Goniec Częstochowski” 1909, No. 45, p. 1. – AP Łódź, Piotrkowski Gubernialny Zarząd Żandarmerii 29/1907, k. 74, 75; Zarząd Żandarmerii Powiatu Częstochowskiego i Noworadomskiego 2, pp. 63, 120–123, 128–129.

**Juliusz Sętowski**