

MOKRAUER Mojżesz Mosze (1869 – after 1946), accountant, Zionist, local government and social activist. He was born on 13th November 1869 in Częstochowa, the son of Salomon and Małka née Kohn. He came from a family which had been associated with Częstochowa for several generations.

He graduated from elementary school and, from 1882, he studied at the government Boys' Gimnazjum in Częstochowa. By profession, he was an accountant. He managed the office at the Grosman Button Factory. He sat on the board of the Hebrew Courses Association and, to at least 1914, on the board of the Commercial and Industrials Workers Mutual Aid Society.

In the 1917 City Council elections (RM), which were held in an electorate system, Mokrauer stood in Electorate III and became a councillor. In the RM, he worked in the taxes committee. He was a Zionist activist, "one of the first Zionist leaders [in Częstochowa]. In large measure, he contributed to the spreading of the Zionist ideal in Częstochowa. For many years, he chaired the Zionist Committee and was a delegate to the 4th Zionist congress in London". In January 1918, he left the Zionist organisation, having been accused of not defending "jargon" (the Yiddish language) in the City Council (during the resignation of → Maurycy Neufeld, who referred to the jargon as a "Jewish misfortune"). The Jewish paper, the "Czenstochower Tagblat", demanded that he resign.

Mokrauer was involved in communal activities. He belonged to the "Dobroczynność" Charitable Society for Jews and to the Society for the Spreading of Knowledge. In 1916, he was one of the initiators and, in 1917, a co-founder of the Jewish Gimnazjum in Częstochowa. He was chairman of that Gimnazjum's committee of management. In 1921, he was one of the founders of the Jewish Secondary Schools Association in Częstochowa. He was a board member of the *Talmud Torah* and of the Craft School for Jews. As an advisor, he worked with the local Jewish Community Council.

He lived in a tenement, which he owned, at ul. Cerkiewna (from 1919, ul. Kilińskiego) 21. He owned several properties in Częstochowa.

In 1924, together with his family, he left for *Eretz Israel*, and settled in Tel Aviv. There, he was honorary president of the Częstochowa Association. He prepared historical material on the history of the Zionist movement in Poland, as well as the activities of Zionists in Częstochowa.

His wife was Hanna Chana née Altman (25th July 1875 Warsaw-). They had daughters Estera (1899 Częstochowa-) and Rachel (1905 Częstochowa-), as well as a son → Salomon.

Czenstochower Yidn, p. LIX (biography and photo); *Spis nauczycieli 1926*, p. 293, 294. – Mizgalski, *Tożsamość polityczna*, p. 268; Rędziński, *Szkolnictwo żydowskie*, p. 30; – “Goniec Częstochowski” 1918, No. 9, p. 3. – “Biuletyn Instytutu Historyczno-Filozoficznego WSP w Częstochowie” 1998, No. 10/1, p. 37; “Ziemia Częstochowska”, vol. XVII, 1990, part No. 2, p. 197. – *Handlowiec. Kalendarz 1914*, p. 303; *Towarzystwo Dobroczynności dla Żydów. Sprawozdanie 1913*, p. 3. – APCz, Akta m. Częstochowy 27/23, vol. VI, register No. 1139, MagCz 4998, register No. 2, 5010, p. 7, 5011, register No. 6.

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