



Welcome—New Members—Witamy

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BARTOSZEK, BONDEL, BUDZILO, CZAJKA,
GRUCZA, JARZEBKOWSKI, JAZOWNIK, KAWECKI,
KUCA, LABUDA, MAGDZIARZ, PAWLOWSKI,
POLANIEC, STELMACH, WALEKA, WICINSKI, ZEZULA

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BARANSKI, HADAM, KUSEK

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BLECHARCZYK, BOGACKI, MENDYKA

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GABRIELSKI, MIKOLAJESKI, MIKOLAJEWSKI,
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BANIEWSKI, BIEGAJ, OBORA, SAGAN, STUDZINSKI,
WESOLOWSKI, WOTOWIEC

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FRANCZESKA, STELMARSKI

Welcome—New Members—Witamy

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BOIKE, FLOTT, NOWAK, ONICALOJ,
PIECUCH, PONKE, PRZYBYLSKI, TUROWSKI,
TUSNINSKI, WASILEWSKI, WASILOWSKI

CWIAKALA, GOSZTYLA, KOZIMOR, WROBEL,
ZAK

GAZDECK

HERLEVI, KARAS

In This Issue—

We have some new members so it's only appropriate that we let them know who their fellow members are. Therefore, in this issue we'll publish the names and addresses of our current, active members, Phone numbers are not included since some members have unlisted numbers. Email addresses are included. In a future issue of our newsletter, we'll publish a list of the surnames that our members are researching.

Speaker for Upcoming Meetings—

June 4, 2002—Ms. Rebecca McFarland, Community Relations Coordinator of the Euclid Public Library, will enlighten us about, "*The Cultural Gardens of Liberty Boulevard.*"

Congratulations to Ralph & Jean Lysyk—

On May 24th Ralph & Jean will celebrate their 50th Wedding Anniversary. Jean, how did you ever do it? Such strength--such perseverance--surely you shall have a special place in heaven for all that you had to endure here on earth. Just kidding--Enjoy your anniversary. God Bless and *Sto Lat* !!!

The 1930 Census—

The 1930 Census is out and available at *The Western Reserve Historical Society*. They are one of the first libraries in the country, outside of the National Archives, to make it available to the public. They are still looking for volunteers to enter data. Anyone interested in volunteering, please contact Joe or Gloria Hadbavny.

Why is this data important? It'll give the genealogist an idea of what family life was like in 1930. And remember, this was during the greatest depression the country has ever seen. The 1930 census lists entire households---names of family members, ages, places of birth, native language, citizenship, employment, date of immigration and occupations. It also asks questions never before asked, such as: their veteran status, if they had fought in a war and which one, the value of their home or their monthly rent, when they had first been married and whether or not they owned a radio. The census gives a vivid picture of family life, neighborhoods and communities.

Some 117 million people were enumerated in the 1930 census. How to find a particular individual in those millions will be more of a challenge than in previous censuses because only limited indexing is available. The key to finding ancestors in the 1930 Census will be knowing the enumeration district (ED for short) they lived in. The boundaries of an ED were established so that an enumerator could cover it in as little as two weeks or as long as four weeks after

the official start date of April 1, 1930. An ED might be several city blocks in densely populated urban areas or two or more townships in sparsely populated areas.

If you know where your ancestor lived, the next step is finding out the ED. Knowing the ED, you can determine what roll of microfilm to look through---and that is what you will have to do---scroll through the microfilm line by line to find the person or persons you're looking for.

For more info, contact the library at: 216-721-5722 ext. 224 or email them at: reference@wrhs.org.

Thank You—

New member, Charles Cwiakala was kind enough to send us a picture of his father in uniform while in Haller's Army. It's a fine addition to our library.

Also, we'd like to thank Ralph Lysyk and Len Pryer for donating books to our library. And, while we're at it, thanks to everyone who in any way contributes to making our group more knowledgeable, more sociable and more of a place where we all look forward to being on the first Tuesday of the month.

Rest in Peace—

Earlier this year Helen Boczek passed away. Also, Francis Bostosky recently died after a lengthy illness. We shall miss them. Helen attended many of our meetings and our annual Christmas parties. Francis was a good friend and always able to volunteer no matter what the task. Our condolences go out to the families and friends of these two good people. May they rest in peace.

Golcowa

Continued from last newsletter

The Second World War—The Occupation—And Resistance

The Second World War started on September 1, 1939. The Wehrmacht (The German Army) entered Golcowa on September 10th. The village would remain under martial law until October 26th when the martial law edict was lifted and the village would return to civilian control. During this period the German Army was to maintain order in the occupied territory. The headquarters for the *powiat* was in Brzozów. Early in October, the Germans selected various villagers to administrative posts and charged them with duties such as; improvement of the roads, collecting outstanding, overdue tax bills and establishing work quotas for the villagers. On November 20, 1939, the officers of prewar operating groups in the village were deposed and were replaced by others more friendly to the Germans. These "others" included military personnel quartered in the village as well as policeman and constables.

On December 1, 1940, a Kreishauptmann (district prefecture) authority was established for the *powiat* in Brzozów. In this office were joined all the governmental, authoritative offices such as; the department of taxation and the department of labor. Under this umbrella organization were grouped all manner of previously independent, self-governing Polish groups and organizations. All major offices in this organization were occupied by Germans, some minor offices were given to selected Poles. The German organization could repeal or ignore any ruling, proceeding or decisions made by the *wójt*, the *sołtys*, the collectives or any other local institution or establishment. Consequently, the Poles were deprived of any voice they may have had in the conduct of their own affairs. To improve the administrative efficiency and enforce their authority, all manner of orders, commands, and prohibitions were issued. Failure to comply with these edicts were punishable by various fines and penalties. The nearest office charged with overseeing these affairs for the village of Golcowa was located in Domaradz.

In the beginning of the occupation, the Germans were concerned with setting up their administration. With that in place and all the reins of authority in their hands, and with the power and ability to punish, the Germans turned their undivided attention in the 1940-41 period toward the farmer and his work-product, the produce of his fields.

Conditions on the Farm—

The Brzozów *powiat*, a characteristic agricultural area, became a vital region for supplying foodstuffs for the Ger-

mans. All of the administrative energies of the conquerors were directed toward securing, by whatever means, the entire agricultural output of the region. Livestock proved to be one of the main targets of the German preoccupation. Orders were issued to create a listing of all the farmer's possessions and simultaneously, orders were issued forbidding the slaughter of any animals for private use. Every cow and pig was registered and identified with an earring. The Germans proceeded to "help themselves" to the livestock. Indeed, the situation became so bad that in the winter of 1943-44, in the village of Domaradz, there were 151 farmers without a cow. Without a cow, there was no milk, no cream, no butter and no cheese.

Levies and quotas on agricultural produce were set up and farmers were obligated to meet these. Over time, the quotas were constantly being raised. Sale of any grain products to private individuals was strictly prohibited. Produce was to be sold to the occupying forces at official set prices which were lower than the prevailing market prices. All means were employed to motivate the farmer to increase his production. Bonuses, in the form of vodka, were even tried. When these proved to be of no avail, the gendarmes or the military police were called in. Recalcitrant farmers were sent to jail.

A consequence of all these repressive measures was the beginning of various stratagems to counter them. The villagers now tried somehow to outwit, to outsmart the occupying forces. Farm animals, before being registered, were hid in cellars or in dugouts which were burrowed into the earth away from the farm buildings. Local smithies counterfeited the earrings for the farm animals, identical to those required by the authorities. In the event of an unannounced and unexpected search, the farmer wished to give the impression that everything was in order, that everything was normal and done "according to Hoyle". The individual farmer exposed himself to many hardships and dangerous risks in order to hide foodstuffs for his family and himself from the occupying authorities.

Searches, usually unannounced and unexpected, were carried out often. The military police or the local gendarmes from Domaradz or Brzozów would arrive and turn the homestead upside-down looking for forbidden items, such as butter churns, grinding mills and weaving looms. Butter was not to be made for individual use, grain was not to be ground for individual use and weaving was forbidden. Should any of these items be found, they were confiscated or fixed, that is, rendered inoperable.

During the war, the villager's diet in Golcowa, as in the other regional villages, consisted mainly of potatoes, cabbage, barszcz (a beetroot soup), black bread and a cereal gruel. In 1942, famine-like conditions prevailed in the area. To make matters worse, people from the cities were coming to the village and hiring themselves out for the hardest kind of work, whatever was available, for the meagerest portion of food. Not having enough himself, having to put up with the occupying forces, the farmer now had to share what little he had with his fellow countrymen. And indeed, share it he must or he might find that some of his as yet unripened corn or grain somehow vanished from his fields overnight. Always, he had to be vigilant.

Life During the Occupation—

Late in 1939, a decree had been issued that all citizens of the General Government (Golcowa was included in this designated area) between the ages of 14 and 60 were obliged to work at the will and direction of the Germans. These obligations included forced labor in Germany as well as local tasks deemed necessary by the Wehrmacht, such as, strengthening the fortifications for the military along the river San, building an airport in Przeworsk and clearing roads of snow in winter.

During the entire period of the occupation, so called roundups were conducted. A citizen could be stopped anytime and anyplace, day or night, and be asked for his papers. Should his papers not be in order, or not be to the satisfaction of the inspector, he was taken into custody and eventually wound up doing forced labor in Germany. Farmers were deemed necessary for the German war effort, so they were exempt from the roundup. Others had better have a certificate from their employers stating that the work they were doing was necessary or they found themselves on a one way trip to the Reich. These raids or roundups were frequent and unpredictable. Everyone continually lived in fear of them. In March of 1941, in the district of Brzozów, 1800 citizens including 34 villagers from Golcowa, were taken from their homes and transported to forced labor camps in Germany. Such was the atmosphere of the Polish and Golcowian landscape during the occupation years. More terror was to come.

Fate of the Jewish Villagers—

During the summer of 1942, the first roundup of the Jews began. There were nine Jewish families living in Golcowa. They, along with others Jews from the surrounding villages, were taken to an assembly area, a ghetto in Jasienica Rosielna, a village in the region. On a sunny, summer Tuesday morning, August 11th at 8 o'clock, the ghetto was surrounded and the Jews were rousted from their quarters. They were told to take nothing with them but their money and their jewelry. A similar action had taken place the previous day in Brzozów and news of the action had filtered back to Jasienica Rosielna. So the Jews had an inkling of what fate awaited them. Needless to say, they were apprehensive, fearful and filled with despair.

Having been rousted from their quarters, they were then segregated. The younger ones, those deemed capable of physical labor, were separated from the rest and eventually wound up in a labor camp at Płaszowo in Kraków. The rest were loaded onto trucks and taken to the Jewish cemetery which was located about a half-kilometer from the center of the village. In the meantime, in the southeast corner of the cemetery, a huge pit had been dug.

Arriving at the cemetery, the trucks unloaded their human cargo at the northern side of the cemetery. The ragged, emaciated Jews, surrounded by guards who were screaming and prodding them along with their rifle butts, got off the trucks. Some tried to escape but to no avail. Gathered together, they were told to take off all their clothes--- to strip naked. The clothes were examined to see if perhaps some valuables had not been hidden in them. From there, they were taken to the pit where they were executed, murdered---for no reason other than the fact that they had been born Jewish. The killings continued from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. The executioners then took a break. They undoubtedly had some lunch and much to drink. Witnesses claim that during the break, they heard drinking songs being sung. After the break, the gruesome operation continued until 7 o'clock in the evening. Over a thousand Jews were slaughtered this day. They came from the villages of: Orzechówka, Domaradz, Wola Jasienicka, Jasienica Rosielna, Gwoźnica, Wesoła, Bliżne and Golcowa. In 1939, prior to the war, there were 49 Jewish citizens living in Golcowa. Seventeen of these individuals either left the village before the war started or died prior to this action. Thirty two Jewish individuals were victims of this horrendous operation.

The Church and Its Flock, 1939-1944—

The church did not escape the attention of Hitler's minions. Bishops were prohibited from visiting the parishes under their care in their diocese. All manner of coercion was used to win over the clergy to their side. Indeed, the clergy was asked to cooperate and collaborate in enlisting and recruiting volunteers for forced labor in the Reich, in encouraging the villagers to meet their assigned quotas of farm produce and livestock and in asking that their flock be loyal and submissive to the occupying forces. At the same time they were asking for the cooperation of the clergy, they were interfering in the performance of the clergy's priestly duties.

From December 1, 1941 to the end of April 1942, typhus fever was prevalent in the village. People were not allowed to gather in the church. In spite of this prohibition, services for the faithful were held in secret. Finally, permission was granted to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, not in the church in Golcowa, but in the school in the neighboring village of Rożanka. Later, here at the school, May and November devotions were held under the tender and watchful care of the head mistress of the school.

Any liturgical observances of Polish national holidays, such as the 3rd of May celebration or the 11th of November, rebirth of Poland commemoration, were forbidden. All prayers to Polish saints were excised from the liturgy. Singing of Polish patriotic hymns, such as *Boże Coś Polskie* and *Serdeczna Matko* were forbidden. Due to the curfew, the Shepherd's Mass (Pasterka) was held in the evening of Christmas Eve instead of at midnight. May devotions at roadside chapels were not allowed. Processions beyond the church grounds were not allowed. Permission was not granted to conduct 40-hour devotions or to conduct pilgrimages of any kind.

The use of church bells was also forbidden. In 1941 in Golcowa, three church bells, lovingly referred to by the bell-ringers as Jan (230 kg.), Stanisław (140 kg.) and Piotr (94 kg.), were confiscated by the Germans. These were bells which possessed artistic merit, which had been cast prior to the year 1700. They were confiscated, frames and all.

Priests had to be careful when hearing confessions. One never knew who was making their confession. The Germans

had been known to send an informant into the confessional to try to determine the views of the priest. An offhand remark, a criticism of the authorities, a slip of the tongue and off the informant would go to report the offending priest.

During the years of the occupation, the bishop allowed his priests to dispense with the reading of one of the marriage banns before the wedding. And in desperate situations, the priest could dispense with the reading of all three of the premarital nuptial banns. Valid marriages could even be performed without the presence of witnesses. Again, one must stress that the situation had to be desperate and the circumstances unusual. One of the assistants at the church was the chaplain for the local partisans and he conducted several of these valid marriages in the forested area of a neighboring village. Since the bishop could not visit the parishes under his care, the Sacrament of Confirmation was not bestowed on any of the faithful during this time. And it was unlawful to baptize a Jew.

Baptisms of the newborn continued as always. In 1939, there were 77 baptisms performed; in 1940-90, in 1941-84, in 1942-62, in 1943-62, in 1944-88. The low birth rate in 1942-43 was probably due to the famine conditions prevailing in the village during these years.

School children were also affected by the occupation. Catechism lessons were cut back. All references to the lives of Polish saints were excised from the lesson plans. Sometimes the school was taken over by the military and used to quarter troops. Many days during the winter the school was closed due to severe cold weather and the lack of fuel to heat the rooms. The school was closed also during periods of epidemics. From December 15, 1941 to the end of April 1942, typhus reared its ugly head in the village. It was thought to have been brought to the village by Soviet soldiers who had escaped from a prisoner-of-war camp in the area and who were heading eastward trying to rejoin their forces. Other period of epidemics were; October 24, 1942-November 30, 1942 when dysentery broke out and November 28, 1945-January 8, 1946 (after the war) when typhus was again prevalent.

In the winter of 1939-40 local school teachers sensed what was happening to their school curriculum. And spontaneously or so it seemed, an underground school system emerged. In a short time, the teachers in the *powiat* became better organized and a secret Commission for Learning, Education and Culture was formed. Elementary and secondary school lessons were taught. There was even a visiting professor from John Casimir University in Lwów who conducted classes in the woods of Nowina for the more gifted, advanced students. The Jesuit monastery in Stara Wieś became an educational center where the students took their exams and where certificates were issued stating the student completed the required courses. In this way, the teachers felt they were doing their part in counteracting the influences of the occupying authorities and preserving Polish culture.

The Resistance Movement—

After the campaign of September 1939, those Poles who were interred in Hungary and Romania began returning to Poland. Soon after coming home, they began organizing secret cells whose objective was to oppose the German forces. Many of the Polish reservists who had survived the September action, joined in this organizational effort. Golcowa, along with five other villages: Bliżne, Domaradz, Jasienica Rosielna, Orzechówka, and Wola Jasienicka formed one organizational unit. In a short time, this unit became the largest and most active in the Brzozów powiat. In the beginning, their prime objectives were: to protect the villagers, as best they could, to insure their survival, to train their recruits in the arts of warfare, to garner weapons of all kinds and to liquidate informers. They neither intended nor attempted to engage the Wehrmacht in open combat. This would have been foolhardy and suicidal. *(Ed. Com.—It is well to keep in mind the fate of Lidice after the local underground movement had assassinated Reinhard Heydrich in Czechoslovakia in 1942. On June 10th, after the assassination, German troops entered the village and machine-gunned 173 men, the entire male population, and sent the women and children to concentration camps. One male survived and that was because he hid outside the village during the executions. The village was then leveled in an attempt to erase any vestige of its existence. Is it any wonder then, that the Golcowians did not wish to engage the enemy troops head-on.)* It was enough for themselves and the villagers to know that there was an organization in existence which stood in opposition to the forces of occupation. It was an enormous morale booster.

Everything proceeded smoothly in the beginning. In time, differences of opinion began to surface among the leadership. These differences had a political overtone to them. During the Second Polish Republic, 1919-1939, the

villagers had become more politically aware and active. Some joined *The People's Party*, while others joined the more leftist *Peasant's Party*. Now, these different political views began to effect the underground opposition forces. By 1942, the leadership and the forces under them split; the forces of the *People's Party* were more attuned to the *Polish Home Army* whereas *The Peasant's Party* formed their own resistance movement named *The Peasant Battalions*. (Ed. Com.—*The Peasant Party would later openly join The Communist Party in Poland. At this time, it is uncertain whether or not they were taking their orders from Moscow. The author does not comment on this.*)

The village of Golcowa lent itself very well to all the conspiratorial activity taking place at this time. It is situated in a valley, off the main roads of the region and wooded in areas where training exercises could be held. From time immemorial, Golcowa is considered to be of two parts. Golcowa proper is the lowland part of the village and Rożanka is the more upland part. The division carries over into the political sphere. Golcowians were more inclined to join *The People's Party* and back *The Home Army* whereas the more upland region, those from Rożanka, joined *The Peasant Party* and fought with *The Peasant Battalions*. In time, Rożanka would become the nerve center for this force for the entire powiat. It was from here that orders were issued, training was held and exercises were conducted. The largest unit in the powiat was located here in Rożanka.

The unit of *The Home Army* in the Golcowa region was of platoon size. They received their orders from Kraków. Their supply of weapons was somewhat greater than their counterparts. They had been the recipients of the arms left behind by the retreating Polish forces during the September campaign. An airdrop had also been arranged for them by their Kraków handlers. A second airdrop was planned but was interrupted by patrolling German aircraft.

At first, to coordinate the activities of these groups, a three member liaison group was formed. Their task was to inform each group of what was happening in the other group and to share information in order to avoid duplication of effort. As the war went on however, a mutual distrust was created between the two groups and for the most part, each went their own separate way. (Ed. Com.—*One must keep in mind that these groups were not large and had limited supplies. There was the constant threat of being handed over to the German authorities by a disgruntled informer. Consequently, they confined their activities to acts of sabotage. Even when members of their own families were forcibly taken from their homes for forced labor in Germany, there was little they could do.*)

Women were not overlooked in the scheme of things. Their first order of business was to look after and protect their families and loved ones. Then came the extended families of the underground. Fearlessly, they provided food and shelter to those "on the run", hiding those who were being sought by the authorities. They fed the hungry and opened their homes for conspiratorial meetings and gatherings.

The ladies were also charged with the task of providing health-care services for the underground as well as the civilian populace, with whatever supplies were on hand. Courses were instituted to educate the group in; human anatomy and physiology, drugs and their usages, emergency care of patients in the event of a sudden catastrophe, infectious diseases, bandaging and caring for the wounded, transporting the wounded—all these duties in addition to their homemaking chores. A medical student was in charge of the instruction. An umbrella organization called *The Green Cross* coordinated all these activities.

As the war dragged on and the underground heard more of the German reverses, their activities became more bold. On July 27, 1944, the first Soviet patrol appeared in the vicinity of Golcowa. The partisans acted as their guides in this hilly terrain, pointing out German strongholds and the like. The end of the German occupation was at hand.

(Ed. Com.—*It is well to end this installment at this point, at the end of the German occupation. There is much more in the book but translation and transposing is difficult and time consuming. Whether there will be another installment remains to be seen.*)

During this article, I have refrained from using names. I would like now however, to list some of the villagers whose lives were forever changed by the war and the occupation.)

VILLAGERS TAKEN FROM THEIR HOMES TO FORCED LABOR CAMPS IN GERMANY—

Antoni Adam, Maria Adam, Emilia Anioł, Genewefa Anioł, Franciszek Baciór, Katarzyna Baciór—died in Germany, Krystyna Baciór, Władysław Barański, Stanisława Bargieł, Stanisław Bargieł, Władysław Bargieł, Jan

Bąk, Stanisław Bąk, Józef Bober, Michał Bober, Franciszek Bryś, Jan Byczyński, Maria Byczyńska, Stefania Byczyńska, Tadeusz Cwiakała, Aniela Dobosz, Ignacy Dobosz, Maria Dobosz, Marian Dobosz, Stanisław Dobosz—died in Germany, Władisław Dobosz, Władisław Dudek, Antoni Duplaga, Józef Duplaga, Marian Duplaga, Mieczysław Duplaga, Stanisław Duplaga, Emilia Dytko, Franciszek Dytko, Józef Dytko, Stanisław Dytko, Władisław Dytko, Anna Filip, Jan Filip, Wincenty Filip, Stanisława Hadam, Piotr Herbut, Aniela Jurek, Bernard Kobiałka, Genowefa Kobiałka, Barbara Kopczyk, Emilia Kopczyk, Eugeniusz Kopczyk, Maria Kopczyk, Leon Kopczyk, Tadeusz Kopczyk, Władisław Kopczyk, Helena Kondoł, Jan Kozimor, Stanisława Krzysik, Stanisław Krzysik, Maria Kucharska, Feliks Kucharski, Jan Kudła, Aniela Mendyka, Barbara Mendyka, Władysława Mikoś, Helena Myrta, Aniela Obłój, Barbara Obłój, Edward Obłój, Jan Obłój, Józef Obłój, Ludwik Obłój, Maria Obłój, Salomea Obłój, Wincenty Obłój, Władisław Obłój, Ignacy Pietrasz, Jan Pietrasz, Stanisław Pietrasz, Maria Piwowar, Augustyn Pleśniar, Emilia Pleśniar, Stanisława Pleśniar, Anna Płoucha, Jan Płoucha, Józef Rzeszotko, Katarzyna Rzeszotko, Władysława Skotnicka, Józef Stańko, Wincenty Stańko, Waclaw Suchorabski, Zofia Szmela, Maria Śmiały, Michał Śmiały, Waclaw Śmigiel, Emilia Świder, Jacenty Świder, Michał Świder, Stanisława Świder, Stanisław Świder, Władysław Świder, Elżbieta Tomoń, Józef Tomoń, Maria Tomoń, Marian Tomoń, Paweł Tomoń, Paulina Tomoń—died in Germany, Stanisław Tomoń, Stanisława Tomoń, Władysław Tomoń, Emilia Wacek, Józef Waligóra, Tadeusz Waligóra, Helena Więcek, Maria Więcek, Jan Wilk, Eugeniusz Wojnar—died in Germany, Adam Wolanin, Adolf Wolanin, Jan Wolanin, Stanisław Wolanin, Waclaw Wolanin, Ignacy Wrona, Józef Wrona, Katarzyna Wrona, Agnieszka Zajac, Feliks Zajac, Józef Zajac, Wojciech Zajac. How many of these returned home after the war is not known.

CONCENTRATION CAMP VICTIMS—

Rev. Władysław Dobosz, born in Golcowa, was arrested in October of 1939 and sent to Dachau Concentration Camp where he spent 5 years. He was finally liberated by the Americans April 29, 1945.

Rev. Wójcik, born in Golcowa, was arrested by the Germans and sent to Auchswitz Concentration Camp where he wasted away from malnutrition and other causes.

Others who died in Concentration Camps: Ignacy Kudła, Sebastian Obłój, Ignacy Pietrasz and Piotr Tomoń.

THOSE WHO DIED ON OTHER FRONTS DURING WW II—

Maciej Baciór, Jan Barański, Waclaw Janusz, Józef Klimek, Piotr Klimek, Antoni Pietrasz, Józef Piwowar, Waclaw Piwowar, Marcin Tomoń and Michał Więcek.

FATE OF GOLCOWA'S JEWS—

Abraham Lufta and his wife, Ryfka, were executed by the Nazis. Izaak Jammel died of natural causes. Two of his daughters, Dworka and Rajza, and two of his sons, Josek and Berek, left Poland before the war. The remainder of the family; his wife Sara, sons Romek and Joel were executed by the Nazis. Leib Jammel, his wife and two daughters, Minia and Mania were all executed by the Nazis. Haskiel Strauss, his wife Topka, daughters Anna, Estera, Rajna and Ryfa were executed by the Nazis. Two sons, Romek and Mendel left Poland before the war. Majorek Weiss died of natural causes. His wife, a daughter Estera and a son, Mendel were all executed by the Nazis. A son, Romek left Poland before the war. Mr. Zelman and his wife were executed by the Nazis. Two sons, Romek and Izaak and two daughters, Minka and Hynka left Poland before the war. Mojżesz Resler, his wife Ryfa, daughters Emilia, Estera and Anna were executed by the Nazis. Two sons, Szymon and Mendel left Poland before the war. Aloizy Chaim died of natural causes. His wife was executed by the Nazis. His son Aron left Poland before the war. Jankiel Resler, his wife Balcia, two sons Aron and Szymon, and a daughter Iza were all executed by the Nazis. Aloizy Resler was also executed by the Nazis. All of the executions took place at Jasienica Rosielna on that fateful day, August 11, 1942.

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