

**Oral History of:** Golda Krolik (parts I and II)  
**Interviewed by:** Mary Baroff  
**Date of Interview:** January 10, 1975 (part I) and January 21, 1975 (part II)  
**Location of Interview:** Home of Golda Krolik

Mary Baroff: [00:00:00](#) This is an interview with Golda Krolik, a prominent leader in the metropolitan Detroit community, in connection with the 75th anniversary of the United Jewish Charities and the 50th anniversary of the Jewish Welfare Federation. These organizations have undertaken to record the memories and experiences of a number of community leaders which highlight developments in the organized Jewish community. This interview with Mrs. Krolik is being taped in her home on January 10th, 1975. The interviewer is Mary Baroff.

Mary Baroff: [00:00:46](#) Before we get into the area of your own and your family's experiences and involvements with the Jewish community activities, could you tell me something about yourself and your background?

Golda Krolik: [00:00:59](#) Well, I suppose we should begin with where I was born, which was on Adelaide Street near John R, a thoroughly integrated neighborhood, religiously. A Catholic church was at the corner, two or three really important Catholic families were our close neighbors. Half a dozen well known Jewish families were across the street from us. At the far end of the block there was even a Jewish actress.

Golda Krolik: [00:01:46](#) We were brought up as children, little children on the block by a lovely Catholic woman, Mary O'Grady, who lived in a two family house, an unusual arrangement in those days. Later occupied by a Jewish family by the name of Stocker. The Stockers were Orthodox Jews, and they and Miss. O'Grady became fast friends. I think this was typical of the whole neighborhood. Across the street from us lived the Hirshman family, who had come from Northern Michigan. Dr. Hirshman had died and left a family of three or four sons, I'd have to count, and two daughters, one of whom died just last year at the age of 93, I think, and some of whose family are still living.

Golda Krolik: [00:03:05](#) I think it never occurred to any of us that we were any different from anyone else. We knew perfectly well we were Jewish

children. We knew there were Catholic children because the cook, and everybody had a cook, always went to mass the first thing in the morning, and once or twice took one of us. What they believed or what we believed never was a matter of any importance.

- Golda Krolik: [00:03:39](#) About five or six blocks over, across Rush Street toward Beaubien and Antoine, a few Negro families lived, and the first little girl that I ever brought home from school was a black girl by the name of Prudence Beasley. I have never seen her since that second or third grade. We both went to the Robert School, but I have a feeling that Prudence probably played a part in my life that indicated some of the things I do later. I took it for granted, Prudence as my friend.
- Golda Krolik: [00:04:23](#) I also had a third grade teacher who was a black teacher, one of the very few in this whole Detroit school system, whom we adored. We had hated our second grade teacher and we adored Miss. Grafton, and I think again Miss. Grafton had an effect on me of which I was not aware, and I was lucky enough once to get an award and pay a tribute to Miss. Grafton, much to the amazement of my family who never heard me speak of her before.
- Golda Krolik: [00:04:58](#) Father was obviously interested in poor people. There were two chairs in the front hall of our house, most uncomfortable, handsomely carved chairs, and we children call them fathers, the chairs from fathers men. Father came home for lunch, not lunch ... It didn't become lunch right away. At first ... as a matter of fact. In my day, always at nighttime, in my daytime, my lifetime, we spoke of lunch and we had dinner at night. I think this was not common. Most people had dinner at noon and supper at night.
- Golda Krolik: [00:05:46](#) The there would always be two men waiting for father to come home, and they had been said by the charities, who apparently were in the neighborhood, and where are they were at that time I really don't know.
- Mary Baroff: [00:06:04](#) What did your father do?
- Golda Krolik: [00:06:06](#) Father was a scrap metal dealer, to begin with, down on the corner of Dubois and Franklin, and very close to the Franklin Street Settlement, which again, the fact that the Franklin Street Settlements being there and of our knowing about it, I think had some influence on my life.

Golda Krolik: [00:06:31](#) Father drove a horse and buggy every day and came home for lunch until the great moment came when automobile was hit to drive. The first car I ever saw was driven by Louis Hirschman, who later was the leading rectal surgeon in Detroit, who had a small Ford Runabout, which he drove, I suppose in 1906-something. We had an early car, very early, which father refused to drive, and I suppose someone drove it until I was maybe 14 or 15, when I did all the driving. Nobody had a license. There were no rules or regulations. I haven't the faintest idea when any of those things happened.

Mary Baroff: [00:07:43](#) I don't think we discussed ... What year were you born?

Golda Krolik: [00:07:46](#) I was born in 1892. My mother died in March, when I was eight years old. I had an older brother who had been born almost nine, and a younger sister, 20 months younger than I. My brother, as is the way in Jewish families, was a terribly important person in the family. He was the eldest son, and the fact of his blindness made it important that he have special treatment. He had a governess for a while who taught him and braille, taught to work with the stylus. Taught him to use a braille machine, and taught him also to be completely independent. He could see enough to go anywhere he wanted to alone. He played with all of us, and he walked to school, but because of his handicap, father felt he ought to go to a private school. Father believes strongly in public schools. So he went way over to Elmwood and Jefferson for the DUS, the Detroit University School. He and a close friend walked that distance every single day and nobody thought anything of it.

Mary Baroff: [00:09:30](#) What schools were you educated in?

Golda Krolik: [00:09:32](#) I went first to the Alfred school, which went only to the third grade. Then we were moved down to the Washington normal school, which is where Hudson's warehouse is now, and while I was there they tried to experiment, which they've never repeated. They decided that there was no need for us, for good students, to go through eight grades, and in the middle of the seventh grade, or in the middle of the eighth ... at the beginning of the eighth grade we were moved out, our whole class with our teacher, to the central high school.

Mary Baroff: [00:10:16](#) Which is the now a university.

Golda Krolik: [00:10:20](#) Yes, it's Wayne University's main building. I don't know how that experience worked. I never knew anybody else having it. After my mother's death, father brought to live with us, her two

younger sisters, one was 13 years older than I, one I suppose was 15 or 16. One of, the younger one went to the University of Michigan. The older one graduated from what was then known as teacher's college, and started to teach in the Bishop School, which was in a black neighborhood, and had no Jewish children at all. She prepared, and I remember helping her, made for those children every single Christmas, Christmas stockings, and taught them, as she was expected to do, Christmas carols.

Golda Krolik: [00:11:27](#) At my mother's death she gave up her job and came home to keep house, and my younger aunt continued at the University of Michigan under graduation.

Mary Baroff: [00:11:42](#) And you also went to the University of Michigan?

Golda Krolik: [00:11:46](#) Father believed in co-education and in public schools. We very much wanted to go to Vassar, my sister and I, and father said no. All our friends were going to Vassar. Father said no, and I'm sure he was right. I graduated with a pigtail down my back from Central High School, having adored every single minute of being in school. My three best friends were not Jewish girls. One was from Grosse Pointe and why she came to Central, I'll never know, Marjorie Metcalf, an old, old Detroit family. One was a very poor girl by the name of Mary Rogers, and another was a Polish girl by the name of Della Bricca, whom I met many, many years later. We were three excellent students, and we did all our work together and had no social life so far as the boys are concerned, at all.

Golda Krolik: [00:13:00](#) The year I adored every bit of school, except my German. I hated German from the very first semester. I didn't like the teacher, didn't like Germans, didn't like anything about them, and this is based on a perfectly silly reason that we won't go into now. While we were at school in those days there was a, it was just after some of the big waves of education. We were asked as a standard question when you entered high school, what nationality your grandparents were, and we were told we were Russian. I thought being Russian was very romantic. I had Thaddeus at Warsaw or something else. I read all the time. Russian it was, on papers. When I have said to friends since we were Russian, they've said, but Golda nobody is Russian. You're Ukrainian or Hungarian or you are or something else or Polish, but you're not.

Golda Krolik: [00:14:21](#) I said, well, that's all, literally all I know, and I have never known where my grandparents were born.

Mary Baroff: [00:14:32](#) Did they immigrate here?

Golda Krolik: [00:14:33](#) My Helfman grandparents, my father's parents immigrated here in the 18... during the civil war, or before the civil war. There's a legend in the family that they lived in ... Father was born in Columbus, Indiana. How they ever got the Columbus Indiana, I'll never know. Haven't the faintest idea, but there's a legend in the family that at the age of 16 my grandfather stood on a bridge with a musket on his shoulder, to hold off the Johnny REBs who never got that far north.

Golda Krolik: [00:15:16](#) My mother's family came over, and my mother was born in Syracuse, New York where there was a reform congregation, long before being reformed was at all popular, and she was brought up as a reformed Jew. She entered the third ... She was in the third class to graduate from the University of Syracuse, and was a charter member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. She walked three miles to school and back, and much of this is in a book that the Syracuse community has gotten out from something to, from a minion to a community. I think Dr. Edgar knows the book.

Mary Baroff: [00:16:15](#) What did your mother major in?

Golda Krolik: [00:16:18](#) Major?

Mary Baroff: [00:16:19](#) There was no such thing as a major.

Golda Krolik: [00:16:20](#) At the University of Michigan and we had no majors.

Mary Baroff: [00:16:22](#) Is that right?

Golda Krolik: [00:16:23](#) We had absolutely free choice. You can take anything you want. And my mother did teach school. Couldn't have taught for very long. She and my father met at the home of people who were related to each of them, but not, they were not related to each other. Mrs Zenner, whose daughter later married a Krolik, was the person who at whose home they met.

Mary Baroff: [00:17:02](#) Was this in Syracuse or in Detroit?

Golda Krolik: [00:17:03](#) In Syracuse.

Mary Baroff: [00:17:04](#) In Syracuse.

Golda Krolik: [00:17:06](#) And Mrs. Zenner then came to Detroit to live with her family, and was the first person to take me when I was born, to hold

me. My mother had a woman doctor, Dr. Warner. Dr. Warner and Mrs. Bishop, her sister, had graduated in the first class from Vassar. I think that was pretty advanced for my mother.

- Golda Krolik: [00:17:38](#) My mother was a little woman, tiny, quite tiny and very pretty, apparently. I have her wedding dress and none of my little grandchildren can get into it. I'll show you a picture. Taught for maybe a year or two, not very long, and came to Detroit. My father was a reformed Jew. He was a member of whatever temple there was, that was Temple Beth El, but his parents were founders of Congregation Shaarey Zedek, and we lived next door to them and each went his own way, religiously. Father was a member of the two congregations.
- Mary Baroff: [00:18:30](#) When did your father come to the Detroit community?
- Golda Krolik: [00:18:32](#) I don't know, but he couldn't ... My ... his elder brother graduated from the University of Michigan Law School, so they must have come up when father was in his teens. Oh yes, of course. He was in high school. He went to the old Biddle house, which is where the train, which is now the national bank building, went to high school in the Biddle house.
- Mary Baroff: [00:18:58](#) Oh, there was a saloon there?
- Golda Krolik: [00:18:59](#) Yes. I wonder if Frank Angelo has that in his book. I'd have to look that up. And then did not go to college for some reason, and never, really never forgave himself, and did everything he could later to make up for it. Studied vigorously.
- Mary Baroff: [00:19:24](#) Did he come separate from his family, or did his family ...
- Golda Krolik: [00:19:29](#) No, the whole family ...
- Mary Baroff: [00:19:30](#) The whole family moved here?
- Golda Krolik: [00:19:31](#) His parents lived Colombian brush, and father's first year of his married life was in that home, and I think it was the reason that he brought us up firmly never to live with your parents, and he made it very clear that we never would live with him, that he would never live with any of us. None of this has anything to do with what you have to, what you really want.
- Mary Baroff: [00:20:04](#) Yes, it does.
- Golda Krolik: [00:20:06](#) It really doesn't.

Mary Baroff: [00:20:07](#) Mrs. Krolik, you went to the University of Michigan. I know that you were the first woman that ...

Golda Krolik: [00:20:17](#) That was much later.

Mary Baroff: [00:20:18](#) Yes, that was much later.

Golda Krolik: [00:20:19](#) Yes. When I went there were, I think, eight Jewish girls to begin with on the campus and my brother was a senior there, and it was when one of my aunts died that I came home to run the household and my sister continued. Oh, and in the middle of all this, we had what was known in the family as the flood. Now, let's backtrack because the one thing you want to know about is the day nursery.

Golda Krolik: [00:20:57](#) After my mother's death, the Hannah Schloss building must have been standing, and father furnished and maintained a day nursery for babies and little children of those immigrant women who were trying to earn a living. Well it was found that they couldn't, there were no needle trades here in Detroit, which is what the Jewish women did in New York, and I think it didn't last too long. We, as little girls, went over and played with the children when we were 10, 11 years old. We were not allowed to feed them. We were not allowed to pick up the babies, but we played with them.

Mary Baroff: [00:21:53](#) So you were actually a volunteer at the age of 10?

Golda Krolik: [00:21:56](#) I was, there was no question about that. And then when I was about 14 they asked me to register children for camp, and I can remember one little boy said to me, he told me his name and I said, "What?" And he repeated it and I said, "Calvin?" And he said, "Yes." And I wrote that this nice Orthodox Jewish boys first name was Calvin. What it really was, I'll never know. I also remember that there was some talk about where they were to go to camp. And I said to somebody, upstart that I was, "Did you ever ask the people who go to camp, what kind of a camp they'd like?" And they said, "Well we know what's best." And I remember that.

Mary Baroff: [00:22:58](#) So you had some very early social work concepts.

Golda Krolik: [00:23:03](#) Well, I was brought up in the middle of social work. There was no getting away from it. Father was president of the charities at one time.

Mary Baroff: [00:23:16](#) How did he first become involved? Were his family also community involved?

Golda Krolik: [00:23:23](#) His mother, I think, was a founder of the House of Shelter. If she wasn't a founder, she was on the early board. It was one of her pets, and his parents, both parents, his father probably, I think was one of the founders of Congregation shared savings. But what other, and I think they had something ... no father was involved was the Hebrew free loan.

Mary Baroff: [00:23:57](#) So, Mrs. Krolik actually you could combine your activities with the community quite naturally because of your family's deep involvement, and you really started at a very early age with your going in to take care of the little children.

Golda Krolik: [00:24:18](#) Not take care, play with it.

Mary Baroff: [00:24:20](#) Play with.

Golda Krolik: [00:24:21](#) It was very carefully outlined to us that we were not taking care, that we were children and as a volunteer you were, you did as you were told and not as you wanted to. I think that's important.

Mary Baroff: [00:24:37](#) Right. Who were these children that you served?

Golda Krolik: [00:24:39](#) They were the children of immigrant families whose mothers presumably were learning trades, who had just come to America, and whose mothers had gone to work. Well, they're going to work didn't work, mostly. It was about this same time, also, that Mrs. Sarah Krolik started what was known as a self help circle to teach these women sewing, and to teach them cooking and the kind of thing that an American housewife had to know, and I was in a class that she taught because she had to teach teachers. All the girls in high school we're supposed to help out, and I never passed the sewing class, which was very sad. I think Miss. Edith Heavennrich, who is still living, has her workbook, and it's possible that if Barbara asks her for it, that she might photograph it or something, and because Barbara knows Edith very well, and Edith is 93 and very deaf.

Golda Krolik: [00:26:00](#) Then I had the job, the volunteer job of getting the penny lunch people, and that's part of the history really of the Jewish Woman's Club, which later became the Council of Jewish Women. And then ...

Mary Baroff: [00:26:19](#) What did they do, the penny ...



Golda Krolik: [00:26:23](#) The penny lunch was the kids paid a penny if they could, and then they had a hot lunch. It was their only ... They were poor children who couldn't afford a decent meal. It's exactly the same as they're doing today. I had lunch in the schools for children that can't afford it.

Mary Baroff: [00:26:40](#) Was this at the Hannah Schloss building?

Golda Krolik: [00:26:42](#) No, this in the school.

Mary Baroff: [00:26:44](#) I see.

Golda Krolik: [00:26:46](#) But it was given by the Jewish Woman's Club, and financed and staffed by volunteers, and how long that lasted ... I think of that time my aunt, my aunt Bella was president of the club and maybe that's why I got roped in.

Mary Baroff: [00:27:06](#) And that's, you were in high school at that time?

Golda Krolik: [00:27:07](#) I had just graduated and I had nothing, presumably to do because I was too young to go to college.

Mary Baroff: [00:27:14](#) And then when you went onto college, were you involved in any activities at that time?

Golda Krolik: [00:27:21](#) At college, yes. Right away you got involved in things. I was on ... We had what was known as the woman's league board, and I was amazingly enough, I was treasurer of the basketball team, which was a very strange place to find myself. I was in things, and I can't tell you off hand what they were. I know I made one Honor Society after another, then was told I wasn't really eligible because I had come and gone so that I didn't have the right number of credits for various things.

Golda Krolik: [00:28:09](#) I was in the first class that went into Martha Cook, the dormitory at Michigan, and there because I was a little older than many of the girls, I was asked to use my influence to keep the freshmen from smoking. And I remember telling the house mother that if I tried to use my influence I would have none, and what was more, I couldn't see anything wrong with the freshmen smoking, which has nothing to do with what we're talking about.

Mary Baroff: [00:28:52](#) But it has a lot to do with Mrs. Krolik.

Golda Krolik: [00:29:00](#) I don't remember having anything except a very good time at college, though everybody did extracurricular somethings.

Mary Baroff: [00:29:11](#) Then you came back to Detroit?

Golda Krolik: [00:29:13](#) Then I was in and out of Detroit two different times. Then I was in this elevator accident when I broke my leg and injured my spin, and then I went back to college after my sister graduated and she stayed home, kept the house and went to work for the associated charities, which was Harry Lurie, who is a well known name in social work circles, was running the associated charities then and she didn't, I suppose what we call casework. Whom the associated charities catered to, I don't know. There was nothing else in those days but the poor commission.

Mary Baroff: [00:30:04](#) What did you do?

Golda Krolik: [00:30:05](#) I had gone back to college in the meantime. College is where I became, they put an ad in the paper that they wanted, they were going to put a woman on the staff of the Daily. They've never been a woman inside the Daily building. They always had a girl, Martha Jones I think was her name, who wrote the notices. The girls Glee club will meet, the girls basketball team will meet, and so forth. And the boy picked the messenger, picked it up, at the PI Phi house and took it to the Daily office and brought it back. She never put foot inside the office.

Golda Krolik: [00:30:44](#) Well, the editor decided he was going to put a girl on the staff. There was a notice in the Daily. I went over and applied. Nobody else showed up and I got the job.

Mary Baroff: [00:30:55](#) What did you do for the Daily?

Golda Krolik: [00:30:56](#) And the next day the Dean called me and she said, "Golda,, I understand that Mr. McKinney plans to have you working in the Daily office." And I said, "Yes." And she said, "Well, I'm going to allow you to do this because I know that I can always trust you to be a lady." And those are my credentials as a German. And it never occurred to her that part of being a reporter was interviewing someone, as I interviewed Fritz Chrysler for example, after a concert and I crossed the Daily, the canvas in Ann Arbor at midnight alone. That never entered her head. And I had an extremely good time on the Daily, very good. And I recruited quite a few cubs who later became really good newspaper women here in Detroit. Vera Brown was one of the big ones, and Margaret Mile and the girl on the news, the society editor of the Times.

Golda Krolik: [00:32:12](#) Anyhow, the next year the war broke out and the whole staff turned female. The man all went, and from then on there was no big thing, but that was the best job I ever had.

Mary Baroff: [00:32:30](#) And then you worked for Mrs. Lurie?

Golda Krolik: [00:32:34](#) No, my sister worked, Mr. Lurie.

Mary Baroff: [00:32:37](#) Oh, I see.

Golda Krolik: [00:32:38](#) Here in Detroit.

Mary Baroff: [00:32:39](#) I see.

Golda Krolik: [00:32:40](#) And then she got married. Then I wanted to be a nurse because somebody in our family, I felt, ought to go to the war. My sister was married to a man who was not well, and she couldn't go. My brother was almost blind and he couldn't go, so I thought it was up to me to go. And I applied to Harper, and Mount Sinai in New York, and some other, Massachusetts General.

Mary Baroff: [00:33:17](#) For training?

Golda Krolik: [00:33:17](#) For training. And they all wrote back that they would take me in three years. They were crowded, overcrowded, and so then I went to work. I got a job immediately with the American Red Cross home service, and that was a professional social work job without any training of any kind.

Mary Baroff: [00:33:39](#) And what did you do?

Golda Krolik: [00:33:41](#) I was a case worker and then I was a supervisor, and we worked with the families of men who had gone and weren't getting any money. Most of their allotments were held up, and you took street cars all over town. The height of my ambition was to go to the end of the Myrtle Line, and I've never been to the end of the Myrtle Line yet. I worked from the river to the Boulevard and both sides of Woodward. I remember I worked on on Gaja Street, down in there, and there I worked with families of all classes and times and everything.

Golda Krolik: [00:34:28](#) We had to report to the case committee that met every week, as to whether a family was to get a given amount of money and so forth and so forth. And at that time I resolved that if ever I were on a case committee, I would take the social worker's word, because she knew what it was about. And of course when

I got to be on the case committees, I began wondering if the case, if the workers were really quite that smart after all.

- Golda Krolik: [00:35:02](#) I worked there until the war was over, and then I went to Harry Lurie who was head of the amount of the associated charities and I said to him, "Now I need some more training if I'm going to be a social worker. Where can I get the best training?" And he said, "Well, the smartest social worker in Detroit is Eleanor Hutzel at Woman's Hospital. See if she'll take you on." I went to see her and she said, "I can put you in working with unmarried mothers, and I'll be glad to have you because we were short, and you'll work out of woman's hospital and have your meal here as part of your pay."
- Mary Baroff: [00:35:52](#) What year was this?
- Golda Krolik: [00:35:53](#) This was right after the war. Must have been 19 ... 1918.
- Mary Baroff: [00:36:01](#) 1918.
- Golda Krolik: [00:36:08](#) And there again we had a case committee who recommended various things about the girls, and I discovered then that almost anybody could have an illegitimate baby, and there was no such thing in those days as legal abortion, literally no such thing. And if a girl attempted something herself, she was usually desperately ill. And I stayed on that job a year, I think. We skipped a big job, a big point in there, in between that.
- Mary Baroff: [00:36:49](#) We can go back.
- Golda Krolik: [00:36:50](#) Yeah, somewhere in there I was working at the North End Clinic when it moved, the one Hannah Schloss building opened, I guess, after the war, right after the war. They opened a clinic, a neighborhood clinic unaffiliated with any hospital, which was an unheard of thing in those days. And volunteers were needed to take the doctor's note, since he interviewed the patients, and the first doctor I was assigned to was Harry Saltzstein. Tall, handsome, Yale graduate, Johns Hopkins graduate, new man in town if ever anybody was. And every girl in my city was a flutter, and he handed me words like metatarsal, and I hadn't any more idea on the man and the moon how to spell, and metabolism.
- Golda Krolik: [00:37:53](#) That was a very strenuous job. And then they decided that they were, had outgrown the space down there, and they were going to move the clinic up to a building which had been given by the Wineman's on Holbrook, the North End Clinic building.

Mary Baroff: [00:38:12](#) The old clinic.

Golda Krolik: [00:38:13](#) And they moved it up there and presumably the managing person up there was a woman by the name of something Goldstein, Louisa Goldstein. Fred Butzel came in one day and said to me, "Golda, I want you to run this clinic." And I said ... I was a volunteer. I said, "Does Miss. Goldstein know it?" And he said, "Yes, and it's going to be unpleasant", but she has not proved entirely satisfactory and I want you to be at the admitting desk, and it's understood. So I did, and Harry Saltzstein was Chief of Staff and Dr. Hamburg, who you may have heard of, was one of the leading people there. Dr. Rosenzweig, who is still here around. Dr. Seeger. Dr. Sandwife. Dr. Myers, all those men were the founders of North End Clinic.

Mary Baroff: [00:39:43](#) In the early period.

Golda Krolik: [00:39:46](#) And I came down in the middle of all that with some kind of colitis, and I had to stop, and when I stopped I said this should not be a volunteer job. A professional medical social worker ought to take over, and they hired an excellent person whose name I can't remember, who was a humpback girl, and anybody in the charities knows who that was. And she ran it for a long time and then Stella something ran it.

Mary Baroff: [00:40:21](#) So that your interest in the nursing and medical profession goes way back.

Golda Krolik: [00:40:26](#) Not medical, nursing. It's interesting because I've stuck to nursing until this minute. I'm right in the middle, having the most satisfactory thing I ever did is a nursing committee I'm on now. Where it really worked. I'll tell you about that some other time.

Mary Baroff: [00:40:47](#) So we backtracked ...

Golda Krolik: [00:40:49](#) Wait a moment. I want to tell you about the North End Clinic. The doctors were all trying to get a Jewish hospital, a lot because Jewish doctors were not wealthy on the staffs of the big hospitals. Harper very condescendingly took one or two, and many of them wouldn't take any, and there were all kinds of efforts established a Jewish hospital about which a good many have other people can tell you more than I. I only know that Julian, who was not then my husband, was president of the North End Clinic for seven years, and Jess Hirshman, who was the architect for it, was one of the strong board members. Blanche Mendelson, who died very recently, was on that board.

Golda Krolik: [00:41:44](#) When they finally did build a Jewish hospital they completely, this is ... they completely ...

Mary Baroff: [00:41:55](#) This is a second interview with Golda Krolik. It is being taped at her home on January 21st, 1975. I'd like now to get into the area of your own involvements with the community, particularly your relationships with the Jewish community. We talked about a number of your involvements already and if you don't mind, I like to start with what your involvements have been with the Jewish Welfare Federation.

Golda Krolik: [00:42:26](#) I suppose they began, as I told you last time, when I worked in the clinic at the Hannah Schloss building, and took notes for Harry Saltzstein. From there we were all promoted to the North End Clinic, where theoretically I was the admitting officer. It was not a simple arrangement because the young woman who had done it before, somewhat to the discomfort of one or two of the doctors, a number of the doctors, was not welcoming any extra assistance.

Golda Krolik: [00:43:04](#) However, they asked me to do it and it obviously needed to be done and I did do it. At that point as I think I did tell you, any girl in Detroit would have done anything for Harry Saltzstein. He was tall and handsome and he went to Yale. Detroit boys went to Harvard. He graduated from Johns Hopkins and he was a brilliant new young man in town.

Mary Baroff: [00:43:24](#) How did you get into the Federation?

Golda Krolik: [00:43:31](#) As a volunteer in the beginning, I suppose I had time on my hands at that moment. I was in and out of college all the time. It must've been one of the years that I was home from college and running my house, the household. I put in mornings down there. I kept house with my father for a long time, and it didn't take all my time by any means.

Mary Baroff: [00:44:01](#) And then you went to work at the Jewish Welfare Federation?

Golda Krolik: [00:44:10](#) Then when I went to work for the Jewish Welfare Federation, it was after my husband's death. I went first to the communities chest. Backtrack a minute. I called up the director, the chairman of the Social Workers Association, or whatever it was, and said my husband died last week and I have to go to work, was the depths of the depression, and I had three small children and the only thing I know, the only experience I've had was with American Red Cross home service and the woman's hospital. And I had done some freelance writing. Where would you

suggest I apply? And he said, "Well, how many degrees have you?" And I said, "I have nothing." And he said, "You haven't an AB?" I said, "No, I never graduated. I came home and kept house." He said, "Well in that case you'll have to take a non professional job. They are cutting staff at the Community Chest, because they have no money and they have let go all their best people. They may take you on. You're not too experienced, and you'll probably work for less. Go and see Mr. Dodge."

Golda Krolik: [00:45:45](#) I went to see the Community Chest people. They were delighted to take me on for three months on one job, and then they were pleased about what I was doing, that they asked me to stay on and be publicity director for the campaign. Kurt Peiser, who was the director of the Jewish Welfare Federation and felt the Jewish Welfare Federation handled almost anything better than the Community Chest did, suggested to Mr. Dodge that when we were through with our campaign, I should come and work on the spring campaign with the Jewish Welfare Federation. I was very glad to keep on working, and I did. I think I was getting it this time. It was about \$15 a week.

Mary Baroff: [00:46:40](#) What responsibilities did you have at the Federation?

Golda Krolik: [00:46:43](#) I was publicity director. I had to write and rewrite people's speeches. I had to get all our news into the Jewish News, which made it much simpler than working for the Community Chest. I had to interview the agencies and get up stories about them, and I had to see that corrected lists of giving were announced. We kept our lists of giving out of the daily papers, which made it much easier. The daily papers used to publish a list of the Community Chest workers, gifts either from under a thousand, or under 500, every single day. And that was a terrific job. The Federation was much simpler.

Golda Krolik: [00:47:37](#) Esther Prussian was in charge of the office, a very competent, very, very competent person who had a very strict sense of what was proper, and she was Miss Prussian to her very best friend. And I was Mrs. Krolik. No, I was Mrs. Mayer. And there was no getting around that. Her assistant, Helen Erinson, saved my life. She told me the ins and out about who and what in the committee, on various committees. Joe, George Stutz, and Henry the hatter, you know? That darling ... George's sidekick. There were two of them that worked together all the time in the Federation. George can tell you in a minute, and his name will come to me. Were always overwhelmingly kind to me, as was the one Jew on the Detroit News, Adler was his name.

Mary Baroff: [00:48:59](#) Phillip?

Golda Krolik: [00:49:00](#) Phillip Adler. Later married a good friend mine, and he was very kind. When I went to cover a meeting he would, he realized I was not terribly experienced and he would tell me what I should be doing. Mr. Peiser suggested to Mr. Dodge that he keep me. Mr. Dodge discussed the problem with me and I told him I would work for one organization or the other, but that he needed a full time volunteer. He needed a full time director. I didn't know whether Mr. Peiser really did, but there was no question that all year round there ought to be something in the paper, month after month after month, about what the Community Chest agencies were doing. Mr. Dodge said under those circumstances, we will keep you all year round, and I did not go back to Mr. Peiser.

Mary Baroff: [00:50:00](#) I see. Could I ask you a question about the Jewish Welfare, your contacts and the Jewish Welfare Federation. At the time that you were, although you were just there a short time, what issues do you recall, or what areas of concern did the Federations have at that time?

Golda Krolik: [00:50:20](#) The areas are concern right then where to get our money in. We were not raising new money, as you heard me say yesterday. Neither we were getting people to pay their last year's pledges, and people were very hard up. Very hard up. The areas of concern in which the agencies learned about were the camp, the, whatever we call the children's and family care. It's had several different names.

Mary Baroff: [00:51:02](#) Was is Jewish Social Service Bureau?

Golda Krolik: [00:51:03](#) Yes, the House of Shelter, the Hebrew Free Loan, and a very small subsidy to North End Clinic because for research. I think at that time we also paid some of the hospital bills of North End Clinic patients whose doctors were anxious to follow them to a hospital in which they practiced. Now I'm not sure about that.

Mary Baroff: [00:51:46](#) Who were among the leaders at Federation at that time?

Golda Krolik: [00:51:51](#) Well, Fred, of course, dominated the whole picture, always.

Mary Baroff: [00:51:53](#) Fred Butzel?

Golda Krolik: [00:51:53](#) Yes, all over the city. Si Shetzer was a terrific force. Si Shetzer was the original thinker for the Jewish Community Council. The Rubiners, the Broders ... What was her husbands name? Hy



Broder. Hy Broder was a strong person. The Winemans, of course, we're the largest givers. The Prentises were very much givers. Strange enough, Mr. Prentis worked for General Motors, which is not employee Jews. And who else? Dora, among the women, not only among the, Dora was always an outstanding person in her own right. I suppose if I put my mind right on it, I think of a lot of other people.

Mary Baroff: [00:53:16](#)

But there were many.

Golda Krolik: [00:53:18](#)

Well, I remember the Welts were active. Yes, Mrs. Welt, Bel Welt had been president of the Jewish Social Service Bureau. Nel Welt worked very hard for the Community Chest and also worked for us at Jewish Welfare Federation.

Mary Baroff: [00:53:39](#)

You said that Fred Butzel was the strong force ....

Golda Krolik: [00:53:47](#)

Oh, and the Sreras! You mustn't forget Anna, Abe Srere was a staller, and Anna was a lovely person who worked very hard, and Rose Cooper, the whole Cooper family. Othro was the name. Worked for years. If we leave any of these people out it's going to be deadly. And the Hopps, Bernice Hopp. She hauled in her whole gang. Mrs. Ivor Kahn was much more interested in this, the females on that side always had been much more interested. Bernice Hopp was a very strong person in the woman's division. I don't know if she was strong before that. I really don't remember. Jo Weiner was one of them. I'm sure if I looked at the list I'd pick out a dozen more.

Mary Baroff: [00:54:46](#)

But there certainly are people who have contributed a great deal to this community.

Golda Krolik: [00:54:50](#)

Oh, yes. And they're around now.

Mary Baroff: [00:54:52](#)

Yes, yes. Mrs. Krolik, I think that actually now perhaps we could go onto a discussion of your relationship with the Jewish Welfare Board.

Golda Krolik: [00:55:06](#)

Well, that was remote. I had been asked to be chairman of hostesses for the Jewish Welfare Board, working in the USO. USO stood for United Community Services, and the different religions and the Red Cross were represented by quotas. It was the only time the quotas seemed legitimate. We were entitled to so many, or expected to produce so many hostesses, in accordance with the numbers of Jews that were in the community. The a YWCA contributed the Protestant group, the Catholic Women's League, or service group or something,

contributed their share. You were not identified beyond the fact that you produced your hostesses, after which you became a USO person.

Golda Krolik: [00:56:17](#) I became chairman of hostesses for USO for two nights a week. Then at that first year we did, the Jewish women did a very nice thing, and I think to my knowledge it's the first time anybody ever did this particular trick.

Mary Baroff: [00:56:32](#) What year is this?

Golda Krolik: [00:56:34](#) The first year I worked for USO, which must have been in the beginning of the war. After all, I had three sons in the war, and USO was very, very close to me. Gertrude Wineman was on the executive committee, I remember. Gertrude Glogower, I think, may have been on the executive committee. She was very active in the Jewish Welfare Board, and had been president of the center at one time, but Gertrude Wineman was very active locally, at USO.

Golda Krolik: [00:57:16](#) I suggested to the women with whom I was working, the Jewish women, that Christmas Eve and Christmas night we take the duty, because we, it meant nothing to us and it meant a great deal to our non Jewish friends to be at home, and they welcomed it with great delight. That tradition when as long as USO existed. You brought the food, special, they brought beautiful food, turkeys and homemade cakes and all kinds of things. And they helped distribute Christmas presents and they help distributed Christmas trees, and it was a Christmas, the way the service men wanted it, and the service volunteers were at home where they belong and we did the job.

Golda Krolik: [00:58:15](#) I noticed that other agencies have done a similar thing since. I have a feeling that was the first time that was done.

Mary Baroff: [00:58:24](#) Was anything done particularly for the Jewish soldiers by the ...

Golda Krolik: [00:58:30](#) The Jewish Welfare Board always put on some kind of a deal for any of the Jewish holidays, to which anybody could come who wanted to. I don't know if anybody else ever did come. I remember I was given the task of instructing hostesses, in general, at one time. I told the Jewish girls that one of the things they had to watch out for was that they must not be too well dressed. They meant at a point of being extremely well groomed, and they're a very, very on the mark. The other girls looked a little bit more like the girls next door, and were a little

more comfortable with the boys. Our hostesses were very, very good hostesses, and sometimes a little too good.

- Golda Krolik: [00:59:37](#) Actually, I think if a boy was dancing with a girl or having coffee with her, he didn't much know who she was, but you kept an eye on the whole crowd.
- Mary Baroff: [00:59:46](#) You functioned at the USO headquarters? Was that it?
- Golda Krolik: [00:59:50](#) Yes. I was there two days a week, and as a USO volunteer.
- Mary Baroff: [00:59:58](#) Was Bayport involved?
- Golda Krolik: [01:00:00](#) Yeah, Bayport was director and she was great. And then we had a Jewish woman who was in charge of the canteen, who was not quite so amiable. Oh, Faye Partner, she had five people on her staff. Were you one of them?
- Mary Baroff: [01:00:18](#) No, she was a friend.
- Golda Krolik: [01:00:19](#) Oh, well she had a staff of five people, and everybody else was a volunteer, and she had hundreds of people pouring into that building day in and day out, and we never had a scandal of any kind.
- Golda Krolik: [01:00:39](#) One of the stories I love to tell about that ... this is not appropriate, but if such a good story. We got tickets free at 8:25 every night from the Shubert Theater, when they saw they had anything left over. At 8:25 you phoned them, the girl at the desk, and there was a line up of boys standing in front of you. And they say, send over six, send over eight. And the first date in line got, went. One night, after the first week or two, The Shubert called up and they said, "We'll have to ask you not to be quite so casual about who you send. We really can't take the black boys, the Negro boys you said in those days, in the downstairs seats." The hostess in the line accepted the message, swallowed it and said, "All right, I'll pass the word on." And then she looked at the line in front of her and there were three negro boys in it, and she said, "I'm sorry there aren't any seats tonight." And then she went and told Faye Portner what she had done. Faye Portner said, "You're perfectly right, and I will take it up with the Shubert", and it never happened again.
- Golda Krolik: [01:02:15](#) That hostess, I just love. I don't know who she was.

Mary Baroff: [01:02:20](#) Right. Now we're going to skip a little in time and I would like, if you don't mind, to talk a little about your relationship to the resettlement program in this community.

Golda Krolik: [01:02:34](#) Well the resettlement program was important to me because we were so overwhelmed by the horror of Hitler, and because I was very intimately bound up in it. Julian was bringing over a great many of his own family, and I could see ...

Mary Baroff: [01:02:51](#) What year did this?

Golda Krolik: [01:02:52](#) 30 ... We were married in '36, '37. Irv Shire, the first one came, and I think he ended up having 21 that he brought. Everybody, you were very busy getting, everybody was getting assurances and Visa's from somebody else. You had to have a guarantor before you could come. One of the things you did almost immediately was set up and an English learner program for the newly arrived immigrants. Many Germans had some English as a second language, a great many had none at all. These were all pretty much middle class people, the ones I came in contact with, the ones that got shipped down to Detroit. You took people's families, and you took whom they sent from the central office.

Mary Baroff: [01:03:53](#) It was United Service for ...

Golda Krolik: [01:03:55](#) Trying to get as many out of New York City as possible.

Golda Krolik: [01:04:00](#) I asked my very good friend, Blanche Mendelson, Mrs. Samuel Mendelson, who was also the director of Temple Beth El Sunday School, to take charge of the English speaking program, to match the volunteer to the pupil.

Mary Baroff: [01:04:25](#) Now what group was this through?

Golda Krolik: [01:04:28](#) This was under resettlement services. She was a committee under me.

Mary Baroff: [01:04:32](#) I see.

Golda Krolik: [01:04:33](#) She did a perfectly beautiful job. If you had a certain kind of a man, sometimes you got him a man. Maybe sometimes a lawyer or something of the sort.

Mary Baroff: [01:04:46](#) In other words, there were volunteers who served as teachers?

- Golda Krolik: [01:04:49](#) The teachers who we got were all volunteers. You asked the student to come to your home, and you perhaps worked with him on the things he wanted to know most, the simplest. You made no attempt to teach grammar. You got him to speak the phrases he needed to know. Where do I take a bus, how much is the ramp, how much are these a pound, and these things you worked out as carefully as you could, and if he could spell, fine. If he couldn't spell, equally fine. He had to be able to get around.
- Golda Krolik: [01:05:27](#) Then with the vocational service, who are also working on the program, you hoped to get him a job. Dave Wilcus was the housing commission committee, who was in the real estate business and work very, very hard and housing was tight during the war, very tight. You tried to get some place for them to live. Someone had to go shopping with them to buy what furniture they were allowed by our limited allowances.
- Golda Krolik: [01:06:02](#) The main thing was that we were very conscious of the fact that these people had been driven out, had not come the way our own parents and grandparents had come, to find a better world, but had been driven out, under the cruelest kind of circumstances, and that they deserved a great deal of consideration, and would repay it, which they did. My experience is that the German group that came, that I knew, paid back threefold. They began again in their turn to be helping. The moment they got on their feet, they help the next guy. Mr. Hertz, who was on the interior decorating, is on the board of the resettlement service and has been ever since. There were others just like him, and that was great.
- Mary Baroff: [01:07:07](#) So that actually resettlement service played an important part between the staff of the agencies and the volunteer Corps that worked so hard?
- Golda Krolik: [01:07:18](#) Oh, they couldn't ... the staff at the agencies couldn't have faced it at all without the volunteers. Now I'm sure volunteers are always a pain in the neck, but they, I think anyone on the staff of the Jewish Social Service Bureau would tell you that at that time the volunteers were really very valuable, very valuable.
- Mary Baroff: [01:07:42](#) What was your position with resettlement service?
- Golda Krolik: [01:07:45](#) I was chairman of the family service for a while, and then I was eventually chairman of the whole resettlement service thing. Then when it became evident that whatever staff there was

could manage without the volunteers, and everything had quieted down, resettlement service discussed with itself whether it should go out of business, and we made what proved to be a very wise decision, that we should keep a sort of a skeleton agency going, so that if as was the case with Hungary, we suddenly got an influx. There's a case now with the Russians, we'd be set and wouldn't have to begin all over again.

Mary Baroff: [01:08:37](#)

Also, resettlement services played a part with the indemnification ...

Golda Krolik: [01:08:42](#)

They did all that. That they did entirely, professionally. No volunteers touched that, and they, that's one of the things Ursula worked on.

Mary Baroff: [01:08:54](#)

Ursula Friedeberg?

Golda Krolik: [01:08:55](#)

Yes, but Ursula was invaluable. Ursula had been a nursery school teacher in Germany, and she came with her two brothers, with her their brother and father. Her father went to work immediately doing an amazing job that I think my husband thought up. He sold specialized technical books that were not, he would get, he would not buy them, he would get the orders for them. Law books, art books, medical books. He built up a very good clientele. He could get all over the city himself, and he managed to maintain the household. Ursula was earning, after a bit. Ursula always earned and got a much better salary when she really got a job. Peter went to work at something quite uninteresting and developed. Volunteers were really very good on those jobs, and the staff I think would say so.

Mary Baroff: [01:10:20](#)

Right. Were you involved with the children also?

Golda Krolik: [01:10:25](#)

We had nothing to do. I had nothing to do with bringing individual children, except the fact that we ourselves in our family had a child who was coming to us, and who was lost, Margda. One of the small children of our, one of our families, and part of them are here now.

Mary Baroff: [01:10:50](#)

But we settlement service also had to do with the unaccompanied children?

Golda Krolik: [01:10:55](#)

They had a special program for the children, and I can tell you nothing about that, and they were bringing individual children. I think a lot of people who weren't interested at all in lots of things, Jewish and otherwise, were touched by the plight of the children.

Mary Baroff: [01:11:14](#) Who were some of the people who were very instrumental in the, some of lay people who were very instrumental in the resettlement program, Mrs. Krolik?

Golda Krolik: [01:11:24](#) I should be able to tell you, and I'm not. There was one man who brought over, I haven't any idea how many people.

Mary Baroff: [01:11:38](#) But I mean in relationship to the agency?

Golda Krolik: [01:11:40](#) I don't, I cannot tell you.

Mary Baroff: [01:11:42](#) Okay. That's all right.

Golda Krolik: [01:11:44](#) Off hand. I just, I don't know.

Mary Baroff: [01:11:46](#) You had mentioned Nathan Milstein as one of the people.

Golda Krolik: [01:11:48](#) Well, Nathan Milstein was our attorney, and he later became president of the resettlement service after one or two. He was president for a long time. That's gone, probably.

Mary Baroff: [01:12:05](#) Okay. Now let's go on a little to your involvement with the women's division, actually you started out in Federation as a volunteer with campaigns, but I would be very much interested in your telling us something about the development of the woman's division.

Golda Krolik: [01:12:28](#) I'm quite sure, from what the young, what my younger friends tell me, that we just decided, because I had a fairly big house on Chicago Boulevard, that the first fundraising meeting would be in my house, and we thought ...

Mary Baroff: [01:12:47](#) Was this where the division for the organization?

Golda Krolik: [01:12:49](#) For the Women's Division.

Mary Baroff: [01:12:50](#) Yes.

Golda Krolik: [01:12:53](#) We thought that I, we might have made me 40 or 50 people. I think maybe we were shooting at this time for big money, perhaps \$100 a person. I'm not sure. You'd have to check with somebody who knows better than I. And Ann Daniels was one of my committee people, because I had worked with Ann a great deal in USO, and was very fond of her. She'd been president of council, I think. And the party ... as people began, Mrs. Hias (ph), I think, was the speaker. The Hias' (ph) were refugees. He had been, I think, a native Israeli, and have you

been somewhere and had been driven out, and she was Hungarian or Vietnamese. I've forgotten which, and very emotional. Rose Cooper was very active in this thing. Very active.

- Golda Krolik:            [01:14:03](#)            Anyhow, about 10 or 12 minutes, maybe 15 minutes before the meeting began, there weren't enough chairs in the house. I had them all go down in the basement and find all the funny old laundry chairs. They were sitting on the radiator. They were sitting all up and down the stairs, and I grabbed ... I grabbed Ann Daniels and told her to go out the back door and run up to Rainards (ph) and get as many more cookies as she could find, which she did.
- Golda Krolik:            [01:14:40](#)            It was a very successful meeting, apparently, because people like Ruthie Broder and some of the young Coopers, mostly Ruthie, and Lois, Lois Hopp. Tell me, that was when they really got their first push, that they, Mrs. Hias was very emotional, and the whole meeting went off very well.
- Mary Baroff:            [01:15:07](#)            So this was the launching of the women's division?
- Golda Krolik:            [01:15:10](#)            I think now I may be taking away someone else's glory. I can't swear to it, but I think that was, they have ... the girls have told me this.
- Mary Baroff:            [01:15:22](#)            What was conceived of as the purpose for the women's division?
- Golda Krolik:            [01:15:26](#)            Yes, that women had been spending a lot of money, that they, their husbands seldom questioned them, women in comfortable circumstances. As most of us were in those days, we were getting money for people who weren't. They were not questioned about what they needed, and they had the spending of money, and they were individuals in their own right, and this was a good source of extra money for the campaign, and it gave a woman a somewhat added dignity to give them their own right.
- Golda Krolik:            [01:16:12](#)            There was a good deal of pro and conning. I like to get with my husband and we share the same income and that kind of thing. But a good many of us felt that was valid, that if you ... a lot of us had a little extra spending money of our own, that was our own, or that you'd acquired or somehow, and I remember someone said, you walk your groceries home instead of taking the bus, and you saved the car fare. And the answer was, I always save the car fare. There's nothing left over.



Mary Baroff: [01:16:56](#) Was this a pattern that was taking place throughout the country.

Golda Krolik: [01:17:00](#) No. I think we were one of the first.

Mary Baroff: [01:17:01](#) Is that right?

Golda Krolik: [01:17:02](#) And in many of the cities it took place very much more a mile. I don't know any city, except maybe Planewood, that has ever done anything nearly as dramatic and has raised such enormous sums. At the same time, I must say that the, I think perhaps the pattern for this had been set by the woman's committee of the United Community Services, which had started before that, and which was to get the woman power, or they needed every, every volunteer they could get to dig up what money they could.

Mary Baroff: [01:17:37](#) But the Jewish Welfare ...

Golda Krolik: [01:17:38](#) But those women never gave separately. There was no attempt on the part to get separate women's gifts. It was a group of women solicitors.

Mary Baroff: [01:17:50](#) I see. I see.

Golda Krolik: [01:17:53](#) They were volunteers. That group was a very active volunteer group in many, many ways. Then the woman's committee decided, with a great deal of good sense, that you couldn't ask people to give money for something they didn't know what it was all about, and they began a very excellent, which has gone on ever since, educational program, about half a dozen different kinds.

Mary Baroff: [01:18:13](#) Who would you say were some of the founders and leaders who were instrumental in the development of a women's division?

Golda Krolik: [01:18:23](#) Well you got ... Bernice Hopp was terrific, was really terrific. Dora was always the leading person. Jo Weiner was good. Clara Frank was very good. I shouldn't say this, you shouldn't let this go. You can just rattle off those names because if there was anybody there who, whom I've left out, you got to put them in.

Mary Baroff: [01:18:49](#) Right.

Golda Krolik: [01:18:50](#) But the fact is that I think the best one was, what's her name? Lois' mother, Bernice Hopp. She was great.

Mary Baroff: [01:18:59](#) Yeah.

Golda Krolik: [01:19:00](#) She never would take a job on the national board because she would not be away from her husband the amount of time that meant. She's never had a real honor like all the rest of us have had.

Mary Baroff: [01:19:13](#) Was the function of the women's division pretty much the same as it is today from its onset?

Golda Krolik: [01:19:19](#) Yes. A strong educational program and individual women's giving. I think, I sort of suspect, and I haven't been close enough to her for a long, long time, that much of the woman's giving now is blended, that a family trust gives a lot of money. I don't know how many individual women give anymore, but I think they have expanded and Nora enormously, and the photo gift, the small gifts brings in many, many more than they used to. That was a very smart institution. Really very smart.

Mary Baroff: [01:20:01](#) Yeah. That's a new development in recent years.

Golda Krolik: [01:20:03](#) I'll never forget the first day we were all to meet at the fairgrounds. I think this must've been the first of the photo gifts, and disbursed to telephone somewhere, I guess. I may be mixing up two events, but as I drove up Woodward Avenue and saw this line of cars, it was really very exciting to think we here, we all, we all there and pulled it off.

Mary Baroff: [01:20:29](#) I guess I think that people, there was a period at that, at the state fairgrounds where people came in to report there ... Yes. There was one day, a Saturday. Yes, I believe so.

Golda Krolik: [01:20:41](#) That was really quite exciting.

Mary Baroff: [01:20:44](#) Yes. Are some of the children of the group who were active in the beginning active today?

Golda Krolik: [01:20:47](#) Oh my gosh. The whole troop. I think almost every one of all the Jones' and the and the ... Well, Lois, look at Lois, and Ruthie Broder. Ruthie Broder got it on both sides and, I don't know.

Mary Baroff: [01:21:08](#) So, there is a real heritage of commitment to the Jewish community and many of the leaders children's.

Golda Krolik: [01:21:16](#) That is true. There are very few Butzel people involved, because Fred was a bachelor and the other Butzel children, Henry Butzel's daughter is a professional social worker, has been,

Simons, Allie Simon's. Simon's president of the Federation ... just got over, he's president of the UJC. I don't know, I guess he just got over that one too. He's president of something now. Maybe of UCS. Maybe that ... anyhow. Those families, the Fred Butzel... the Ehrlic family I really can't tell you about.

- Golda Krolik: [01:22:08](#) Twice we drew out of the community, three times, professionals, people who had been volunteers. Bea Horowitz was was the first one who came in as a volunteer after her husband's death, and then became our director. Pauline Jackson, the same way. And now here's Lois Hopp.
- Mary Baroff: [01:22:33](#) Yes, yes. Okay. Now could we discuss an area that I know that you've been very much involved with for long time, and is the whole area of the health field, and particularly your relationship to Sinai Hospital.
- Golda Krolik: [01:22:51](#) I'm not really interested in the health field. That isn't fair to say. I'm interested in the nursing field.
- Mary Baroff: [01:22:56](#) Okay.
- Mary Baroff: [01:23:00](#) Mrs. Krolik, let's talk for a little bit about your contact with Sinai hospital. I believe your major contact has been with the Shapiro School of nursing.
- Golda Krolik: [01:23:15](#) Celia Rhodes suggested that because I had done a good deal of interviewing, both in various jobs that I've had both professional and as a volunteer, that I might be helpful in interviewing the new students were applying to the Shapiro school.
- Mary Baroff: [01:23:38](#) Could you tell me first why the school was organized? I think it was organized in 1956.
- Golda Krolik: [01:23:44](#) It was organized ... I don't know. I can't give you the date. It was after my husband's death and I was ready to do something, but not, something that I could manage without being with large groups of people, and Celia asked me if I would like to do interviewing of students. I think Nate Shapiro had a study made by a perfectly brilliant and delightful woman by the name of Mary Mullain, a Wayne graduate who had also been in charge of all nursing at receiving hospital, nursing needs Michigan. One of the things that there seemed to be a shortage job was educational facilities for practical nurses. Practical nurses had just come into the world with the war. They had never been really legalized until they found they needed them when all the graduate nurses were away, and there was one small school in

Detroit run by this board of education, I think. And there were a few other schools throughout the state.

Golda Krolik:

[01:25:07](#)

The only one that I happen to know all of this connected with the hospital is the Shapiro School, and Nate Shapiro conceived the idea of having a very superior school with a very superior staff, well paid and equipped to do experimental work of some kind. They naturally, in a highly desirable neighborhood, in a brand new building, were flooded with applicants. We worked out a system of eliminating ... I read, let's go back a minute. I helped read all of the original applications, and we worked out a system by which we graded them so that some were not even interviewed. They obviously didn't have the educational background. Their schooling was not adequate and so forth. I don't know, or they were too old or too young, something of that sort.

Golda Krolik:

[01:26:13](#)

Then they were called in for an interview. They were first given a vocational test, which was the same test that was administered at one of the big professional agencies. I remember we all had to go down and take the test before we were allowed to give the test. I flunked the test completely. I had never in my life seen a short answer question examination. I grew up in the days when you wrote a paragraph, and I knew that I was notoriously inaccurate so I checked every answer twice, and I did not know we were being timed. So I didn't finish the test, and I flunked, just flatly flunked. Later, very much later, I took one of the tests and upset the whole apple cart on that one. However, I learned to give the tests, and did it to a degree, but it then became evident that we were very short of people to do the interviewing of the students. Any students ...