

Mary Baroff: [00:00](#) Mary Baroff continuing on tape number three.

Golda Krolik: [00:08](#) Is it on?

Mary Baroff: [00:09](#) Yes.

Golda Krolik: [00:09](#) And I served as an interviewer and sat on the admissions committee until there were plenty of faculty people to take over. The theory among nursing education people was that only a nurse could qualify a nurse. And I obviously was not a nurse, and they felt that that was better.

Mary Baroff: [00:37](#) Did you serve with the Shapiro School as a volunteer?

Golda Krolik: [00:42](#) Oh, yes. George Stutz was the first president, and a very, very good president. I succeeded him. And I've forgotten what the term was. Maybe three years. I also helped write the constitution, I think, for the school.

Golda Krolik: [01:04](#) The school, really, was a very, very good school. Very good. We had definitely the pick of the students because we were so attractive. We had students from out state because we had dormitory rooms. And we had very, very good staff. Very good staff. Good cooperation in the people in the hospital with whom the students had to work. No Shapiro school student has ever flunked her state boards to become a licensed practical nurse. And the Shapiro School has headed the list of qualified students in the State of Michigan year, after year, after year.

Golda Krolik: [02:08](#) As far as I know, this was true the last time I saw someone. I have not been to a board meeting in many, many years. First, because of my illness, and secondly, because I really think that there is no need ever for a past president to hang around forever. She gets to be not very useful.

Mary Baroff: [02:30](#) But you were there in the beginning.

Golda Krolik: [02:32](#) I was then on the board of the hospital, which was the custom, for the Shapiro School president to be an honorary member of the board. And then, when I resigned as president, when my term was finished, I was kept on the board of the hospital for a year. Again, that was customary. And I found that a very enlightening experience.

Golda Krolik: [02:58](#) I was enormously impressed with the amount of work the men volunteers did. Nate Shapiro was head of the building committee. Worked terribly hard. Terribly, terribly hard. There

were two or three other men who were president while I was there who put in endless time. They were a dedicated crew. My own husband had been on the board up until his illness, and died in Sinai Hospital.

- Mary Baroff: [03:35](#) So, your association with Sinai has been a long and really ...
- Golda Krolik: [03:41](#) Well, if you count North End Clinic, it's been a very long.
- Mary Baroff: [03:44](#) Yes. That's right.
- Golda Krolik: [03:46](#) Oh, I know. One of the North End Clinic volunteers that I wanted to tell you about was Mrs. Albert Weisman. And I will have to check that. She eventually got a paid job. But she was on, that's how she started, as a North End volunteer. You asked me, I think, at one time, when we talked the other day about some of the volunteers. And I think she was one that I [inaudible 00:04:15].
- Mary Baroff: [04:15](#) I would like, if you don't mind, now, to talk with you a little bit about your association with the Jewish Community Council. For what purpose was the council formed? Do you know?
- Golda Krolik: [04:27](#) I remember when it was formed. Si Shetzer was one of the most brilliant, lovable, beautiful people that any of us have ever known. He, I think, was the founder. It was felt that-
- Mary Baroff: [04:41](#) When was it, by the way?
- Golda Krolik: [04:42](#) Oh, years ago. I have no idea.
- Golda Krolik: [04:47](#) It was felt that the Yiddish speaking part of the community was not represented in many of our activities. And we didn't all get together. And the Jewish Community Council was formed to represent the entire community in a non-fundraising way so we could discuss issues and problems affecting the Jewish community. And they came on the basis of membership, each with a certain number of delegates, I think.
- Golda Krolik: [05:27](#) And, for years, many, many of the speeches were made in Yiddish. My husband used to go faithfully as a member and was not really knowing what was going on. I had nothing to do with the council at all for a long, long time, until I went onto the mayor's integration committee. I think I told you I had been on that.

Golda Krolik: [05:59](#) The council, at that time, felt that they should, I think, have been asked to suggest the Jew, they suggested that there was no Jew on the mayor's interracial committee. Nor was there a woman. And I think the council felt that, since they had suggested there should be a Jew, they should have been asked who they would suggest. Well, they did not suggest me. The women suggested me. And I was both.

Golda Krolik: [06:32](#) And we did some few things, the commission and the council together. The work with what we called then the negro community was entirely the work of the commission. The Jewish Community Council had some programs, I think, occasionally, that took in antisemitic feelings and so forth. I think the main reason for the council, at one time, was to combat antisemitism and to bring under one umbrella all the different defense agencies. They were all carrying on their own program. The Jewish War Veterans. The Jewish Labor Committee. The Jewish...B'nai B'rith committees. The Anti-Defamation League. The American Jewish Congress. The American Jewish Committee.

Golda Krolik: [07:36](#) And the council, more or less, brought them under one umbrella. Their purpose at one time, and I don't know, this was actually said, was to see to it that 100 people didn't write a letter protesting something when the council could speak for the whole community and speak officially.

Mary Baroff: [08:03](#) So, in other words, it really had two major purposes. One, to bring together elements in the community that didn't have a voice.

Golda Krolik: [08:13](#) Yes.

Mary Baroff: [08:13](#) And also, a defense, to bring together those groups that were-

Golda Krolik: [08:21](#) It was definitely a defense agency. And I had no activity with them at all until after I resigned from the commission, at which time they asked me if I would be chairman of what they call their Urban Affairs Committee. They then were feeling very strongly, this was after the riots, that there should be some participation on the part of the council in the black problem in Detroit.

Mary Baroff: [08:49](#) I see. And did you chair that committee?

Golda Krolik: [08:52](#) I chaired that committee, and Walter Klein made the best, and I think the most instructive suggestion, and we carried it out, that

that particular committee ever did. He suggested that we give scholarship fund, a very substantial amount, and I can't tell you what it was now, for a given number of black students to be assisted for preparing themselves for college.

- Golda Krolik: [09:29](#) The black community had organized what they called a Higher Education Opportunity Community. HEOC. They selected hopeful students in the 11th and the 12th grade who had no money and no idea in the world that they would ever get to college. And this committee raised funds, largely among the blacks to begin with, not in the end, but to begin with. It was chaired by Wayne McCree, a circuit court judge, a now a judge of the appeals court.
- Golda Krolik: [10:18](#) Walter suggested that we give a very substantial contribution to them and we offer the services of our agencies for these students if they needed assistance. They could go for vocational counseling, to our vocational counselors. They could go to the clinic for certain kinds of help. They could go to the Jewish Family Agency if they had problems with their families.
- Golda Krolik: [10:56](#) How useful any of that was, I really don't know. The actual money put students through. There's no question about that. And we were quite explicit that our students would not be known as the Jewish students. Nobody knew who they were. They were like anybody else. The money to finance them was gotten by the Urban Affairs Committee from a fund, United Jewish Charities Fund, I think they call it, which was for experimental and special projects not included in the budget. And it was not renewed when we asked for it the next year. It caused some criticism. Why should we be helping black kids when Jewish kids needed help? I think it was a very worthwhile gesture.
- Mary Baroff: [11:57](#) Does that committee still exist in the council structure?
- Golda Krolik: [12:00](#) Yes, I think it does. I went from that committee onto the executive committee. Tell you who's now president. Cut it off.
- Golda Krolik: [12:26](#) ... was the chairman of the committee after I was, I think. And it was a really thoroughly representative committee. There were loads of people on it whom I had never seen before, who came from various walks of life. There were a couple of rabbis. They were part of another interracial thing that I can't tell you the name of anymore, and I think maybe still be in existence.

Golda Krolik: [12:56](#) We were part of what they called Project Equality, that the Catholic Church had started, in which you pledged yourself not to deal with organizations that were not equal opportunity organizations. We were part of that.

Mary Baroff: [13:18](#) Could I ask a question?

Golda Krolik: [13:20](#) Yes.

Mary Baroff: [13:20](#) One of the reasons that the council was formed was to give representation to various segments of the community. How is its voice heard, or how does it-

Golda Krolik: [13:37](#) Well, it's voice is heard. They have a delegate assembly I think four times a year. They write letters to congressmen, or to the mayor, or they speak to the police department. They take some part in civic activities. They take a much larger part, I think, in Jewish activities. The whole matter of arbitration between problems within the Jewish community comes, normally, to one of their committees.

Mary Baroff: [14:19](#) The Arbitration Committee.

Golda Krolik: [14:20](#) Yes. Which is an old institution, and which is very sensible. You don't wash your dirty linen in public.

Mary Baroff: [14:32](#) Is it used as much today as it was in the past? Do you know?

Golda Krolik: [14:37](#) I don't know. I never was on that committee. Matilda Ruben was in charge of another committee that was very active. Internal affairs, I think they called it. Then, they were active with the youth groups. They were very eager to get young people in. It's four years since I have been there. I resigned when I was having trouble with my hip.

Mary Baroff: [15:02](#) But you were honored by the council, I know.

Golda Krolik: [15:07](#) No. The Jewish Community Council didn't honor me. I was honored by the Coordinating Council for Human Affairs, which was a branch of the commission. That was an organization made up of a great many agencies, black, white, every religion, who were working with problems of prejudice of any kind. And they gave a Human Rights Day dinner, at which, for years, they honored somebody. I, one year, presented the award to the honoree, and the next year, was given the same award.

Mary Baroff: [16:01](#) I see.

Mary Baroff: [16:04](#) That was my era, Mrs. Krolik. I was referring to the honor that was paid you by the American Jewish Committee. That was approximately three years ago.

Golda Krolik: [16:17](#) Yes. And I was very proud and very touched.

Mary Baroff: [16:22](#) Was it for a specific ...

Golda Krolik: [16:26](#) No. I think it was for my work generally. I remember saying, at the time, that the only reason I was getting it rather than a dozen or two dozen other people in the room with whom I had worked, and who deserved it just as much, was because I was that much older. And I had had a chance ...

Mary Baroff: [16:46](#) You're too modest.

Golda Krolik: [16:46](#) ... to work a much longer time than the rest of them.

Mary Baroff: [16:51](#) Now, I think that I would like, now, if we could, to talk a little bit about your experience and knowledge of Julian Krolik and Fred Butzel, because you can give us some insights that perhaps the community doesn't have.

Golda Krolik: [17:20](#) I don't think I know anything that they don't know that I'd know it better.

Mary Baroff: [17:25](#) Okay. And some of the details, also.

Golda Krolik: [17:29](#) I was thinking, before you came, why those two men could do all the things they did. The Federation has constantly been accused of being nondemocratic. That only a handful of people run everything. And Julian explained it this way. He said, "Really, the only people who have time to be volunteers are the people that are fairly independent. I never take a lunch hour. So, when I go off for an hour and a half to a lunch meeting, my partners have no [inaudible 00:18:22] coming, because I'm taking what they take every day. And they're quite willing to have me do it. But I am independent. But the clerk that has to punch a clock can't do that. So, that person is not on such and such a committee."

Golda Krolik: [18:40](#) Most volunteer jobs have to be done by somebody who either has someone at home to do what she would have been doing, or he would have been doing, or a willing family to carry over for them. So, it can't be democratic. It has to be the people whose time is somewhat flexible." This is hard to make a

democratic organization that way. Do you understand what I mean?

- Mary Baroff: [19:24](#) Yes. I do understand what you mean.
- Golda Krolik: [19:25](#) Does that sound reasonable?
- Mary Baroff: [19:27](#) Yes.
- Golda Krolik: [19:28](#) The reason I can run around-
- Mary Baroff: [19:32](#) Another factor that probably enters in is that as people become very experienced, their experience becomes invaluable.
- Golda Krolik: [19:39](#) Well, that isn't always true. I think you can be used over and over again. You have to be free ...
- Mary Baroff: [19:51](#) To give your time.
- Golda Krolik: [19:55](#) ... to run around.
- Mary Baroff: [19:55](#) Right. Tell me this-
- Golda Krolik: [19:59](#) Also, you have to be able to afford it. You have to be able to afford the parking. You have to be able to afford decent clothes to go and preside in a meeting. And it isn't that there aren't a lot of organizations that are run by a group of people who can't afford it. They run it their own way and they run it at their convenient hours. But the big overall organizations, I don't know if this making sense, but I've been trying to think it out. The big overall organizations have to be run by people who are a little bit free and have a little bit more ...
- Mary Baroff: [20:39](#) Time.
- Golda Krolik: [20:39](#) ... time. And maybe have enough money to get around. And Fred had all of that. Fred had no responsibility in the whole wide world to anybody. His law partners accepted immediately the fact that he was going to spend all his life in public affairs. He had no children. He had no wife, he had no children. He was a devoted son, but that didn't last forever. And Fred gave his whole life, without any question, to service to the public.
- Mary Baroff: [21:27](#) How long did you know him?
- Golda Krolik: [21:29](#) He was one of my father's good friends, and then, he was one of Julian's good friends. He and Julian, I think, started the first

English class over at the Hannah Schloss building, somewhere in the 1900s. I suppose they were both just out of college. Something like that.

Mary Baroff: [21:50](#)

You mean for immigrants?

Golda Krolik: [21:51](#)

Yes. Fred also had a real gift, way ahead of his time, of using women. He treated women exactly the way he treated men. He expected just as much of them. He put them in just as important jobs. He was just as cross with them, as critical, if he had to be. But he treated them absolutely as equals, which was way, way ahead of his time.

Mary Baroff: [22:25](#)

That's great. He would be honored by the groups who are interested today.

Golda Krolik: [22:32](#)

Julian, the word that people would use to describe Julian always, and everybody described him this way, was fair. And he was fair. He would grant your point and attempt to meet it fairly, realizing frequently that it couldn't be met. But he would do the best he could about it and he would give you every chance to make your point. Over and over again, people have used that word to me, talking about Julian, that he was fair.

Golda Krolik: [23:15](#)

Both Fred and Julian were deeply concerned about injustices and would like to have remedied them. They were both very good Jews. They believed in Jewish principles. They were observing Jews. Reformed Jews, both of them, but observing reformed Jews. They were also third or fourth generation Americans.

Mary Baroff: [23:55](#)

Both of them.

Golda Krolik: [23:55](#)

I don't know how far back Fred's family goes, and Julian's goes way back. Julian's mother, well, I suppose almost the Civil War, or something like that. That's a long time.

Mary Baroff: [24:15](#)

Were there backgrounds both German?

Golda Krolik: [24:17](#)

Yes. That's why, during the war, they were both so deeply involved. Julian brought over, I think, 21 people. And Fred was up to his ears. Well, they were deeply involved with anything Jewish, but it was Germany that they hated most.

Golda Krolik: [24:40](#)

And both were men with a very good sense of humor. Fred was completely unorthodox. If Fred wanted to get a job for a refugee or wanted to get some money for somebody



somewhere, he had a way of wangling the situation. He was very, I don't know if I mean ingenuous or ingenious. Ingenious, I think. Ingenious. He would invent ways. We always were fascinated, the way our refugees were protected by Fred's schemes. They could stay another six months or something of that sort.

- Mary Baroff: [25:29](#) He helped a great many people. I'm talking about, first, about Fred Butzel. He helped a great many people personally. Did he not-
- Golda Krolik: [25:37](#) He gave scholarships to loads of people. Heaven only knows how many. And how many never paid back.
- Mary Baroff: [25:42](#) Yes. Many students.
- Golda Krolik: [25:43](#) To students all the time. He was consulted by all kinds of people all over the community. Not by Jews, necessarily. He and Tracy McGregor were very good friends. Tracy McGregor had married a very rich woman who left him a very large fortune, which he in turn left to the McGregor Fund, which is still in existence, I think, a little bit.
- Golda Krolik: [26:18](#) People like Mrs. Edsel Ford and Mrs. Kansler would come to Fred for advice on work that they were doing or donations they were making.
- Mary Baroff: [26:29](#) In their communities.
- Golda Krolik: [26:30](#) Yes. In the community. Both Fred and Julian were very active in the community chest. Both were vice presidents at some time. Very active workers, not only in the Allied Jewish Campaign, but in the community fund campaigns. And both were very good solicitor. Julian was an excellent solicitor.
- Mary Baroff: [26:58](#) So, they had many similarities, but also-
- Golda Krolik: [27:02](#) Yes. But Fred had no awareness of family ties as Julian ties. He could move freely.
- Mary Baroff: [27:13](#) What were his strongest interests?
- Golda Krolik: [27:16](#) Music. He loved music. He was a very poor pianist. That had nothing to do with it. But he knew a great deal about music. He used to have Sunday morning double quartets. No. Two pianos playing double duets. He would play one hand, and then, all

kinds of people were invited, and it was quite an honor to play the other three.

- Golda Krolik: [27:46](#) He also would come to a group of us young people before any opera came to Detroit, that's when there were traveling opera companies, and he would discuss with us at great length the various motifs, and he'd play them on the piano, and he'd tell us the themes. I think it was really good for us. It made me aware. I don't happen to like opera at all. My father adored it, which was why he wanted us to have it. But it taught us a lot of things.
- Golda Krolik: [28:21](#) As a matter of fact, when Julian and I were married, Fred gave us a piano. This is what I wanted more than anything else, and I hadn't been able to afford it before. I was delighted to have one.
- Mary Baroff: [28:35](#) Do you know how he became involved in community affairs over time?
- Golda Krolik: [28:42](#) I think it was just part of the German Jewish philosophy. That the rich Jews, he was a Butzel, and his brother Martin Butzel, Magnus Butzel, his father, Magnus Butzel was one ... who was Fred's father? I'll think of it. There were the two Butzel families and they were both rich families. I don't know what they made their money in. I haven't any idea. And it was their duty to take care, that's the Jewish way of life, of poor Jews. They were leaders. And I don't think it would ever have occurred to Fred that it wasn't his duty.
- Golda Krolik: [29:32](#) Leo Butzel, who was Magnus Butzel's son, was the first chairman, here in Detroit, of the American Jewish Committee. He was not nearly as Jewishly-minded as Fred was, but it was, again, that was an obligation. And his son, Martin Butzel, was about to be president of Temple Beth El when he became ill. They've been active in various activities ever since.
- Mary Baroff: [30:08](#) What do you think were Fred Butzel's major contributions to the community?
- Golda Krolik: [30:15](#) It's hard to estimate them because they were so far-flung. He, I think, was the founder of the Boys' Republic. Every Saturday afternoon, he went out to court, where they held court. The boys held their own court and made their own decisions. That was much better than any kind of a reform school. That was unorthodox. The boys went to public school. But they came back to live at the Republic at night.

- Golda Krolik: [30:51](#) I think the man that taught the manual training at the Hannah Schloss building, originally, Homer T. Lane, was the first director out there. There was known as a Homer T. Lane Club that some of those young men belonged to. There was another club that Abe Srere, maybe the Hannah Schloss building, Hannah Schloss Old Timers' Club, that Abe Srere, and Gus Newman, and George Stutz, a lot of those men belonged to. Someone else can you tell you more about that. George can tell you more about that. George Stutz.
- Golda Krolik: [31:38](#) But Fred was a leader. He was a born leader and he was utterly fearless. He didn't give a hoot what anybody thought about him, nor did he care if he hurt your feelings. He went ahead and did what he knew had to be done, and did it.
- Mary Baroff: [31:56](#) And he involved himself in many communities all over the city.
- Golda Krolik: [31:59](#) All over the South and everything. He could be very generous, too, when he wanted to. Oh, he was very generous. Twice I saw him in two peculiar situations, and I've been trying to identify in my mind what the first one was, or what the names of them were.
- Golda Krolik: [32:22](#) We were at some kind, I suppose an annual meeting. Maybe at Federation. Two or three people chose not to accept the report of the nominating committee and asked if they might make nominations from the floor, which was permitted. One, somebody was nominated and said he really didn't want it. And finally, it was left with only one person nominated. Fred said, "I think it would be simplest if I withdraw from the board and we accept this nomination." What happened, I have never known. I don't remember whether the man was shamed into withdrawing, and maybe there was no reason why he should be ashamed. Or whether Fred was made an ex-officio member, I don't know. But that was a very gracious gesture on Fred's part.
- Golda Krolik: [33:33](#) Then, there was some kind of a deal on. We met at the Temple Beth El, I remember, to have an international Jewish Congress. And all the organizations met to nominate delegates. And again, Fred was defeated. And again, Fred accepted the defeat, because actually, there were so many more people who didn't know Fred, by this time, from all over the city, than did. And he was sent, finally, as a special delegate from Federation, and then, the congress was held.

Golda Krolik: [34:14](#) But he was never greedy about honors, and I don't know that he ever got any. Oh, the Fred M. Butzel Award, which was invented after his death as a tribute, was never given to him, of course.

Mary Baroff: [34:29](#) But in other words, his leadership abilities and his strength were, really had a great impact on the direction that many agencies took.

Golda Krolik: [34:43](#) Oh, there's no question about it. Anybody who didn't know what to do went and asked Fred. Incidentally, Julian was the first person to receive the Fred M. Butzel Award, which I thought was particularly appropriate.

Mary Baroff: [34:58](#) Yes. Especially since they were such dear friends.

Golda Krolik: [35:00](#) Yes. It was a very good thing to have done.

Mary Baroff: [35:10](#) Is there anything else that we should talk about?

Golda Krolik: [35:15](#) Fred was what a leader is. There is no question about it. We've never had anybody in the community that spoke for the community and to the community the way he did. There's never been anything like him. There really hasn't. Dora Ehrlich was as near that as anyone else that I know. And Dora was a woman, and her interests were somewhat more limited. But Fred really was adored. Not adored, but was admired and listened to by everybody.

Golda Krolik: [35:52](#) Until, I think I told you this story, as the world got bigger and bigger, when I became interested in Democratic politics, someone suggested various people for something and I said, "I'm sorry. I don't know them." And my friend said to me, "You don't realize that there are other people in this town beside the Butzels and the Kroliks."

Mary Baroff: [36:21](#) Can we talk about Mr. Krolik a little bit?

Golda Krolik: [36:24](#) Well, Julian was good. The two words people always used about Julian was fair. He was always taking care of everybody. When any family was in any kind of, his friends, any kind of problem, any kind of trouble, Julian went over and took care ... a woman would lose her husband, a good friend of his. He would go over and take care of the funeral arrangements. He babysat with us when my mother died, at the time of her funeral. Of course, this I have no memory of. But he was a big boy, and I was a little girl.

- Golda Krolik: [37:08](#) He did all kinds of things for everybody. He picked up every board member that had to go to every evening meeting. I never have been on any board where anybody else did that, or even offered to give me a ride. Julian ran the North End Clinic. Was president for seven years. And he took the whole board, wandered all over the town picking up the ladies. And was devoted. Always had time for their problems.
- Golda Krolik: [37:37](#) I think I told you, the only time I was on the board of the North End Clinic, I heard nothing about anything but the boiler. And I think you'll read in that book that Mr. Nieman cherished the boiler as though it was his own.
- Golda Krolik: [37:55](#) There are no words to tell you about Julian except that he was good, and my friends who knew him from my job felt he was very courtly. He had beautiful manners, which I suppose not too many people have anymore. But he had the good manners because he felt them inside. And he was a very good and devoted father.
- Golda Krolik: [38:30](#) For years, he came home to dinner every night to be with his son, and would not go out to a meeting until after Henry was maybe in bed, or something of that sort. He was a devoted father. He was a devoted father to my children. And he was perfectly wonderful and very resourceful with all our refugee families. Got jobs for them. And the amount of work he did for them, when we read his files afterwards, pages and p- ... all the letters to the State Department. All the letters to the banks. All the letters for jobs. All over the place.
- Golda Krolik: [39:26](#) He wanted to help people.
- Mary Baroff: [39:28](#) He was a true humanitarian.
- Golda Krolik: [39:29](#) Oh, he was. There's no question. I can't say any wrong things about Julian. Most people have some faults, and I suppose Julian did. Well, the children said, "No stories before the turn of the century." That he always repeated his stories. And that was their ...
- Mary Baroff: [39:46](#) Their limit.
- Golda Krolik: [39:47](#) Their limit. But I have nothing to say about Julian except that he was good and he made us very happy.
- Mary Baroff: [39:58](#) Let me ask you this in relationship to his role in the community. He became involved at a very young age, did he not, in-

Golda Krolik: [40:07](#) Well, as I say, in the beginning ... well, maybe I didn't tell you this. He ran around and collected the news for the Frauen Verein. The Frauen Verein was the Ladies and Widows Orphan Society, only they called it the Frauen Verein because they were all German ladies. Didn't I tell you this story?

Mary Baroff: [40:29](#) No, I believe ...

Golda Krolik: [40:30](#) This is one of our family legends. And Julian went around for his mother, who was a member, and collected the news. His mother was elected secretary, and when my mother came to town, his mother and my mother became bosom friends. And my mother was elected to the board.

Golda Krolik: [40:51](#) His mother could not write German. She had been born in Richmond, Virginia. So, she made a motion that the minutes be written hereafter in English, and my mother seconded the motion. And the chairman, Mrs. Heineman, who was very indignant, said the meeting was adjourned. No. Went on to another matter. And my mother, who was a new little upstart, said, "Madame Chairman, a motion is on the floor and has been seconded." And Mrs. Heineman said, "The meeting is adjourned." And no Heineman ever spoke to a Ginsburg again.

Mary Baroff: [41:33](#) Is that right?

Golda Krolik: [41:35](#) We used to go over and play with the grandchildren when they came over. Never again. And then, I think, the Frauen Verein became dissolved and became part of the United Jewish Charities. This I am not sure of.

Mary Baroff: [41:48](#) In other words, this was Julian Krolik's first volunteering job.

Golda Krolik: [41:53](#) Yes. To pick up the ... and then, in college, I'm sure he did things, but I don't know what. He was a member of the [inaudible 00:42:02], I remember, in college. That had nothing to do with this. And then, he and Fred had these English classes.

Golda Krolik: [42:12](#) And as I say, he was a big boy and I was a little girl. There were seven years difference in our ages, and that made a difference when you're in high school and so forth. And so, I can't tell you what else he was doing all that time. He was always on boards. The minute I knew him, really knew him as a grownup person, he was on every board in time.

Mary Baroff: [42:35](#) He was on the North End Clinic board [crosstalk 00:42:41].

Golda Krolik: [42:40](#) He was president of that for seven years. And he was on the board of the Jewish, whatever they called it, Jewish Social Service Bureau. Was on that for a long time. And he must have been on a couple of other boards. And on the United Jewish Charities Board. Was president of the United Jewish Charities at one time.

Mary Baroff: [43:02](#) What do you think were his major contributions to the community?

Golda Krolik: [43:10](#) Well, I can't tell you. I really have no idea. He was a leader and he spoke for all of us, and we trusted him as a community. I don't know anybody who didn't like Julian and who didn't trust him. They may not have agreed with him and they may have thought he was a bore or things like that, and he was known for falling asleep in the best living rooms in Detroit. But he was trusted by everybody.

Mary Baroff: [43:42](#) He had tremendous integrity, did he not?

Golda Krolik: [43:46](#) Oh, absolute integrity. There is no such thing as absolute integrity. You have integrity or you don't have it. He was not expedient. No. He was thoroughly honest. He lived through all kinds of business hardships. The business, incidentally, the Krolik Business is over 100 years old, here in Detroit, surviving today. Jean Krolik's, who we've just met, husband is president.

Mary Baroff: [44:12](#) Is her husband Dave Krolik?

Golda Krolik: [44:13](#) Yes.

Mary Baroff: [44:14](#) Oh, I see.

Golda Krolik: [44:14](#) Dave Jr.

Mary Baroff: [44:16](#) Yes.

Golda Krolik: [44:17](#) And their son is Dave III.

Mary Baroff: [44:21](#) So, the Krolik family has made its impact in the city of Detroit in many, many ways.

Golda Krolik: [44:26](#) Oh, yeah. Well, Grandma Krolik, Mrs. Sarah Krolik, Henry Krolik's mother, wife, started the Self Help Circle, because she believed that, she was not a Jewess, she believed that these Jewish women had to be able to adapt to American ways, and they should learn to cook and to sew. She had classes, and she

invited young women to come and be trained as teachers for these women. Didn't I tell you this, how I flunked my sewing?

Mary Baroff: [45:09](#)

Yes.

Golda Krolik: [45:09](#)

And incidentally, Ricky, another one of the Kroliks, has several of the sewing books for you, for Barbara. She will give them to Barbara.

Mary Baroff: [45:22](#)

Oh, that's great. That's wonderful. Mrs. Krolik, I want to thank you very much for all the information that you've furnished that will help us gain some real historical insights and perspectives about our organized Jewish community. I could not really end these talks with you without pointing out that in discussing with you your activities and involvements with the Jewish community, we are covering only one facet of your involvements and contributions, because you've been so active and committed to the larger Metropolitan Detroit community. You have served in many capacities.

Mary Baroff: [45:57](#)

For example, your activities with UCS, with the Detroit Commission on Community Relations, with the NAACP, with nursing and helping inner city young people make the grade in that field. And I'm sure that I've only just begun to touch the surface. Your activities in the general community are no accident. They are indeed a part of your philosophy of community service, are they not?

Golda Krolik: [46:24](#)

Yes. I believe very strongly that, as I think I told you in the very beginning, the very first thing I told you about was how I was brought up in the middle of Catholics. And it never entered my head that we didn't all work for each other. And in view of the fact that I had no way of escaping being a volunteer, being my father's daughter, that I was a volunteer somewhere else. When I was-

Golda Krolik: [46:55](#)

It was a great surprise to me, and one I couldn't possibly refuse. It was a wonderful opportunity. And I think I may have told you why I was on the commission so long. That each mayor couldn't find a good enough excuse to fire me. And there were times when I remained on purposely so there would be some continuity when there was no other continuity.

Golda Krolik: [47:34](#)

For example, when George Sherman left suddenly to go to Philadelphia. I felt I, as a senior person, ought to stick around until we got a new man to run it. And I was on the committee that chose the new man, incidentally. They did not choose the



new man that I wanted. The mayor finally appointed whom he wanted.

- Golda Krolik: [48:00](#) But I had the feeling then, which I still have right this minute, that I had an obligation to my community, that I was an American, which was to me the greatest privilege anyone can have. I'm sure every Englishman thinks the same thing, and every Spaniard, and so forth. But I happen to think being an American is a tremendous privilege.
- Golda Krolik: [48:26](#) I am a perfectly loyal Jew, and the two things together put you in two different fields frequently.
- Mary Baroff: [48:38](#) Well, I think the community is very fortunate, both the Jewish community and the general community to have had your loyalties.
- Golda Krolik: [48:45](#) Well, I think any community needs a certain amount of volunteer help. There just aren't enough people to go around. There isn't enough money to pay enough people to go around. And volunteer help is very rewarding. It is much more rewarding to you, frequently, than it is to the people that have to accept it, that would much rather you weren't there, often, and frequently are very grateful to you.
- Golda Krolik: [49:18](#) But you do what you can. You fight injustice wherever you find it. And because it's black, or white, or Chinese, or something else, you do within your own limits what you can do.
- Mary Baroff: [49:33](#) Thank you very much, Mrs. Krolik.
- Golda Krolik: [49:35](#) I thank you.