

**RG-50.986.0010**

**Meyer Brzezinski**

**Language: Spanish**

**Summary**

Meyer Brzezinski, born December 13, 1926, in Knyszyn, Poland, 28 km from Bialystok. His mother's name was Perla and his father's Meilekh. He had one older sister, Fani, and an older brother, Simon.

His father had studied at the Novardok Yeshiva for six years and had a hardware store in Knyszyn.

He studied at Tarbut Hebrew school until he was 8 and, after that, in a Polish school. He belonged to the Zionist organization Betar. They had family in Mexico, the Lieberants and the Schklars.

When the war started on September 1, 1939, he was 15 years old. The Germans were in Knyszyn 10 days, until they reached an agreement with the Russians, who took over the town. On June 21, 1941, the Germans returned. On the fourth day of the siege to the city, a bomb fell in their home and killed his mother, his grandmother and a female cousin who was 16 or 17 years old. The Germans were in Knyszyn from June 1941 to November 2, 1942. Meyer was part of the Judenrat.

On November 2nd, 1942, the Germans took all the Jews of Knyszyn to Bialystok. His father, his brother, his sister, one of his father's employees and he managed to escape when they arrived in Bialystok.

They walked to Chraboly, where Dionizy Mazolevsky - a classmate of Meyer's brother - and Dionizy's wife Jadwiga helped them. They were at Mazolevsky's home for two days but, after that, only his father and his sister stayed. The other three (his brother, his father's employee and he) walked to Dudki, 7 km away from Chraboly. An acquaintance of his father, Boleslav Kakareko, helped them. They hid in his stable, in a covered hole, for two years, until August 10, 1944, when the Russians liberated the town. His father and his sister had joined them in Dudki the last year they hid in the hole.

They walked back to Knyszyn, where they were well received. Meyer got typhus. A Russian doctor took him to an underground Russian hospital and he could not leave the hospital until February 1945. His brother Simon joined the police.

They were in Knyszyn until March 1945. After that, they lived in Bialystok until 1946, when the immigration documents to Mexico arrived. One of his friends, Sioma Neiman, also lived with them in Bialystok after he came back from Auschwitz.

The Joint helped them to reach Paris, via Czechoslovakia. They were three months in Paris, in the hotel Belleville, until September 1946, when they finally left. They got transit visas to the US, took a ship to New York from a port in Normandy, and spent three months in Philadelphia

with some family. After that, they traveled to Texas and, from there, took a train to Monterrey, where one of his aunts from his mother's side, Beilke Schklar, lived. After two weeks, they traveled to Mexico City, where another of his aunts lived (the Lieberant family). Meyer started working in a notions store. His brother worked in an underwear factory, "Casa Mil," and his sister in an office of the organization "Damas Pioneras." His father worked as a door-to-door salesman. He lived with the Lieberant family one year. After that, his father, his brother and sister and he rented an apartment in Culiacán Street, in the intersection with Quinrana Roo Street.

His father joined a Zionist organization, still wanting to go to Israel, but got sick with cancer and died before being able to travel. Meyer joined Bnai Zion, in Amburgo Street. The survivors meet the first Thursday of every month in Betel, but he went only a couple of times. They joined the Nidje Israel Synagogue, at the time of the interview located at 70 Acapulco St. (Acapulco 70), Mexico City, but when they joined it was located on Justo Sierra Street.

Meyer married Isolda (Sarah) Stolar and had five children: Perla, Esther, Betty, Reina, and Samuel.

To this day, Meyer helps and visits the Polish people who helped his family. His family did all the necessary procedures to include them in the Righteous Among the Nations.