

ו [Vav]

Waldfogel, Szymon



B. 1887, d. 11th September 1920. His is the story of a typical child of workers. Thanks to his innate capabilities and diligence, he worked his way up to becoming a leader and fighter for the working masses. Szymon Waldfogel was born in 1887 in the village of Krzywanice (Radomsko County) to a Jewish farmer. He spends his childhood in a rural environment. When he turns five, his father hires for him a *melamed* in the neighbouring *shtete'le* Sulmierzyce and, early every morning, the little Szymon must run two kilometres to his *Rebbe* in the *shtetl* to learn *Ivri*¹. He grasps what is taught rapidly and displays a great deal of comprehension.

But the *cheder* cannot satisfy him for long, and the village is too narrow for him. His father, also seeing no point in his remaining in the village, hands him over, for instruction, to a tailor in Sulmierzyce, the neighbouring small *shtete'le*.

Szymon's rare capabilities and his healthy common sense come to his aid, and, even under such difficult circumstances, he is still able to study a little. He already begins to read books and brochures and ponders different questions. He makes progress at work, too, and becomes quite a decent apprentice – and, in 1903, he travels to Częstochowa, where he receives a first-class position of employment.

One of the first Poalei Zion organisations in Poland was in Częstochowa. From the very moment of its foundation in 1904, Szymon becomes one of its most loyal members. With his devotion and love for the ideals of the working class, he wins the trust of all the members and soon becomes one of the liveliest and most involved propagandists and

organisers. When the first waves of strikes break out, the young Szymon stands at the head of a group of comrades to organise teahouses and affordable kitchens. One such large teahouse was organised by the Poalei Zion in the summer restaurant at the Tivoli garden [?].

Following the failure of the revolution, Szymon is vigorously persecuted by the Russian police, until he is forced to wander abroad – at first to Germany, then to Switzerland and later to Paris, where he stays for a couple of years and is active as a management committee member in the German-speaking section of the Paris Tailors Syndicate. Throughout the duration of his immigrant's life, Szymon maintains close contact with the Poalei Zion abroad.

During the first weeks of the First World War, Częstochowa is occupied by the German military forces, and the first victims of the War – the working masses – are thrown out of the workshops and factories into the street. [Communal] self-aid institutions are needed. Szymon is here. He organises a teahouse and affordable kitchens, and creates the Workers Home during that period. He organises the professional unions, a kindergarten, a drama circle and evening courses for adult workers.

In 1918, he organises the first regional conference of the Zagłębie region. The political work increases exponentially; Szymon is elected a councillor on the Częstochowa City Council and, thanks to his devoted activity, he becomes beloved by the entire poorer Jewish population in the city. At the Poalei Zion Party's first convention, in December 1918, Szymon is a delegate from Częstochowa.

He neglects his private life and, in 1919, moves to work in Sosnowiec. Here, too, he takes an active part in the party's work and also travels all across the region. At the start of 1920, he succumbs to spotted typhus and dies in the prime of his life, in the middle of the work for his great ideal – Poalei Zionism.

Wargon, Kopl

Son of [Berek-]Szmul and Chawa [sic Chaja (née Erlich)]; born on 8th August 1904 in Częstochowa. He took his first steps in the Labour movement in the Bundist youth organisation, Zukunft [Future]. In the years 1912-22, there were, in this youth organisation, some ten young members, among whom was Mendel Wilinger, a bakery worker. They did not display any great activity at the time. Only the *Jugend Wecker* [Awakener of Youth] – the weekly paper for the working youth – arrived from Warsaw. The activity first increased only when a schoolmistress from the I.L. Peretz School in Częstochowa came to give her assistance. At the first meeting with her participation, the item on the daily agenda was "reorganisation". Wargon was the secretary of this meeting.

A great number of new members joined from the youth sections of the professional unions that were under the influence of the Bund. One of these new members was Icek Stopnicer from the Tailors Union, who later grew to become the leader of the Zukunft youth of Bund.

Sometimes, joint May [Day] celebrations of all the working youth in Częstochowa were held. At one such May celebration, Wargon appeared publically as the representative of Zukunft.

He and Mendel Wilinger were delegates to a regional convention of the Częstochowa district.

At one May Day demonstration, he saw the railway workers, he saw who the coal-diggers and the thousands of workers in the iron factories were – and who those working as tailors, cobblers, bakers and labourers in little factories were. The former were practically all non-Jews, and the latter – *exclusively* Jews. This thought drove him to the idea of our own country in the Land of Israel. He left the Bund and joined the left-wing Poalei Zion. But he did not remain there long.

¹ [TN: Not to be confused with modern-day Ivrit (Hebrew), the term "Ivri" was used in Yiddish in ref. to the study of reading correctly the Hebrew in the prayer-book, which the Rebbe (teacher) would translate into Yiddish. This basic instruction was given even to the children from the humblest backgrounds, thus enabling even the simplest Jews to say their prayers.]

He joins the leftist movement² - even though it was illegal and every participant in independent Poland was persecuted and tortured in the prisons.

During this period, a youth section was organised in the union. That is where he received his first enlightenment as a worker. He was elected chairman of the youth section.

At the time, a second tailors' professional union existed on New Market [Street] 2, which was under the influence of the Leftists, and this union also had a youth section.

The existence of two professional unions of the same trade had a generally negative effect on the situation of the tailoring workers. Needless to say, this was a result of the political strife between the Bund and the Leftists. It took years until they were eventually united.

It was during this particular period that Wargon left for America. That was in May 1928. To this day, he still has his membership book as keepsake, with the following signatures: Wargon, Meller, Stycki and Goldberg.

Kopl (Karl) Wargon is a member of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order Branch 11 and executive member of the I.L. Peretz School in New York.

He married Hudes Wargon in 1928.

Wargon, Emanuel



Son of Szmul-Dawid and Chaja-Cypra; born in Częstochowa on 18th July 1878. Member and former president of the Zaloshiner Chevra Anshei Bnei Achim, *gabay* [trustee] of its *Chevra Kadisha*, co-founder and involved member of the Czenstochover Hilfs-Verein [Aid Society] and the Relief Committee in New York.

His son-in-law, Sam Win, was a physician in the American army, and died on 10th July 1943. His son Seymour served in the American army.

The Warszawski Family Our House

Our last place of residence was the house which we inherited at ul. Garncarska - or "Potters Street" - №77.

From our house to the Gubernia³ and to the river - in which, in the summertime, we bathed, and on its swampy banks, passed the time of day - it was a two-minute walk. The fate of our house has obviously been the same as that of all the Jewish houses in the ghetto. But this red brick, two-storey house - our dwelling in Częstochowa, to which we said goodbye forever when we departed for America - will remain in our memory evermore.

Our Brother Majer and His Wife Lina (née Szusterman)

He was the first to set out on the road. This was prior to the First World War. After the War, under the greatest difficulties, he brought all of us - Father z''l, Mother and five brothers - to America, thus indirectly rescuing several generations of our family from annihilation. Let this be ascribed to him and his wife Lina, who assisted him in this difficult task, for eternal remembrance and recognition from us, our children and the future generations.

The Memory of Our Father Mendel z''l



[Mordka-Mendel Warszawski]

For the most part of his life, he lived in Częstochowa, from which it was hard for him to part. When he was here in America, he always mentioned his hometown with love.

He was a religious Jew. The synagogue and study-hall were entwined with his spiritual life, although he was a modern man by [Eastern] European [Jewish] standards.

He died in Chicago at an age of more than seventy, and was given a Jewish burial in the *Częstochower* cemetery [plot] there.

His memory will live evermore in the minds of his wife, children, and all those who knew him.

With these lines, we [now] extend our warm greetings to all the surviving brothers and sisters in our hometown Częstochowa, where several generations of our ancestors lived out their years, and also to all the *Częstochower landsleit* in America and throughout the globe.

It is our bitter destiny that, in our times, the Jewish Częstochowa - which was built and created by generation upon generation - has been almost completely obliterated. But as long as our eyes remain open, we shall remain connected to our hometown and fraternally bound to all our *landsleit* wherever they are, and who will think of us as they read this book, *Czenstochover Yidn*.

Our Mother Cywia Warszawski, née Blajwajs



Cywia Warszawski

Born in Częstochowa in 1870. Her father's name was Herszl and her mother's Cyrla. She was - and is - one of the most active ladies in the self-aid for Częstochowa, and currently belongs to the Czenstochover Educational Society in Chicago and Ladies Aid Society.

² [TN: Most likely ref. to the Communist Party, to which part of the Poalei Zion defected in 1921.]

³ [TN: The article "Częstochowa Becomes a City" (above, p.33) explains that the Gubernia was the circle around the Warszawska, Senatorska, Kozia, Nadrzeczna and Garncarska streets.]



Dawid Warszawski

[Izrael-]Dawid Warszawski (b. 1899) and wife Annie (née Feinartz). Lives nowadays in Oklahoma.



Abram Warszawski

Abram[-Icek] Warszawski (b. 1908) and wife Shirley (née Fann). Came to America in October 1922.



Majer Warszawski

Majer Warszawski (b. 1895) and wife Lina (née Szusterman). Lives in Columbus, Oh.

In total, the Warszawski family in America consists of six families, with twelve grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Besides the two brothers who are living in Oklahoma and Columbus, all the others are in Chicago.



Aron Warszawski

Aron Warszawski (b. 1893) and wife Dwojra (née Grauman). Member of the Chenstochover Educational Society in Chicago and of the Breziner⁴ Society.



Rubin Warszawski

Rubin Warszawski (b. 1896) and wife Itta (née Wajsfelner). Former president and vice-president of the Chenstochover Educational Society in Chicago.



Hercko Warszawski

Hercko Warszawski (b. 1901) and wife Clara (née Greenberg). Arrived in America in 1920. Belongs to the International Workers Order and to ICOR.

Varon, Mary [Maria]

Daughter of Hymie [Henoch] and Fanny [Frajdlá née Landau] Joskowicz; born in Częstochowa in 1909. She is a member of B'nai Brith and the Jewish Congress in Detroit.

Wolf, Mendel

Like all Jewish children, he spent his childhood in *cheder*. His father, a tailor, wished to see him, in his adolescence, as a study-hall lad. Although he was only thirteen years old, Mendel already realised that there was no point in this, and he became a *malarz* [painter/decorator].

He toiled very arduously from morning until late at night, yet remained religious all the same.

In 1905, he is drawn into the Bund. He reads a great deal of revolutionary literature and becomes an active figure in the party. Socialism became his new faith, with the Jewish worker under the flag of the Bund as his new vanguard.

[Even] when the reactionary forces once more raised up their heads, he did not become disenchanted [with the Bund]. [But] there was no work at the time and, in 1908, he was forced to emigrate to America, despite the Bund's appeals to its members not to leave the [political] battleground.

In America, he soothed his spiritual thirst with the lectures of Josef Szlosberg and Dawid Piński. He later moved to Pittsburgh and joined the Jewish branch of the Socialist Party.

During the First World War, he was at first with the pro-German faction of the SP, but [Alexander] Kerensky's revolution in Russia and [Woodrow] Wilson's Fourteen Points completely altered his opinion. Following the SP's pro-German declaration at the convention in St. Louis, he abandoned the party.

The bolshevism in the Soviet Union and the demoralising war between right and left within the workers' ranks in America, ended up utterly disenchanting him with socialism - and caused him to become, once more, religious and a believer.

He bound himself to the Zionist movement and joined the Revisionists.

⁴ [TN: Org. of landsleit from Brzeziny, Poland.]

**Wolkowicz, Szlojme [Salomon] &
Cyrla [née Zilberg]**



Son of Aba and Frajda [née Fridman]; born in Częstochowa on 25th May 1877. Came to America in 1920. His three sons, Abraham, Willie and Jacob, served in the American army. Abraham held the rank of captain.

Wolkowicz, Aba

Born in Radomsko; died in August 1919 in Częstochowa.

Wolkowicz [née Fridman], Frajda

Daughter of Icze-Majer [Fridman] and [Gala-]Hinda [née Oderberg]; born in Częstochowa, and died there in April 1895.

**Wiatrak, Josef
(Detroit)**



Son of Icek-Szlama and Tajba-Gitla [née Miodownik]; born in Dąbrowa on 20th February 1895. Married Dobra Sieniawski. Arrived in America in 1912. He is one of the founders and has been an executive member of the Chenstochover Rajoner Verein in Detroit throughout the entire course of its existence. His son Morton served as a corporal in the American army.

Willinger, Luzer⁵



Born in Częstochowa and died there in October 1922 at the age of sixty-four.

Willinger, Mordche



Son of Luzer and Chaja-Rywka [née Krauz]; born on 28th April 1883 in Częstochowa. He married Minnie Weksztajn. Came to America in December 1904. His son Henry Reuben and his daughter served in the American army. He is a member of the Czenstochauer Young Men's Society in New York and the Masons.

**Willinger, Abram
(Chicago)**



Son of Luzer and Chaja[-Rywka]; born in Częstochowa on 5th June 1895. He married Fanny Klajman. Came to America on 15th July 1913. Member of the Chenstochover Educational Society, the Chenstochover Independent Verein and the Jewish National Workers Alliance. He and his wife Fanny are always among the most

active in all the aforementioned institutions. They always hold positions as executive members and trustees.

Willinger, Morris



Son of Zalman and Golda [née Moszkowicz]; born in Częstochowa on 25th October 1888. Arrived in America on 12th August 1912. Member of the Częstochower Branch 261 Arbeiter-Ring in New York.

Willinger, Abram-Mordche

Son of Zalman and Golda; born on 1st July 1884 in Częstochowa. Came to America on 6th September 1906. He is a member and in charge of the hospitality of the Częstochower Branch 261 Arbeiter-Ring in New York; one of the founders and active figures of the Czenstochover Hilfs-Verein [Aid Society] and also a member of the united Czenstochover Relief in New York, and of the *Czenstochover Yidn* Book Committee.

**Willinger, Benny
(Cleveland)**

Son of Abram and Bajla [née Birnbaum]; born in Częstochowa. Arrived in America on 22nd June 1912.

Win, Chaskiel



Son of Grojnem [Granek] and Ruchla [née Lederman] (died in New York and was given a Jewish burial in the

⁵ [TN: Appears in records as Lajzer.]

cemetery of the *Częstochower shul* in Elmont, Long Island). Chaskiel was born in 1896 in Częstochowa and came to America in 1913. He was drawn into the well-known Branch 6 of the *Poalei Zion* party, and was a member of it until its dissolution in 1920.

In the years 1918-1922, Chaskiel Win was the secretary of the Czenstochover Relief and, along with a number of other *landsleit*, he founded the *Częstochower* Branch 111 of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, where he was secretary for years. He is also a member of the alliance's city committee and of its general executive [board]. Immediately after the First World War, he and Mojsze C. created and sent off a library for the *Poalei Zion* Workers Home in Częstochowa.

In 1924, he married Jetta Glater from Częstochowa. They have two children.

Nowadays, Chaskiel Win is still an active member of the [Jewish] National Workers Alliance, Branch 10, which is not a branch of *Częstochower landsleit* but is made up of Jews from everywhere, yet who are united in the ideal of a free world and of a Jewish people reinstituted as a member with equal rights in the family of nations.

Winter, Szlama

Son of Szmul-Josek and Ruchla [née Frajermauer]; born in Częstochowa on 28th December 1890. Married סעיליי [sic Sadie] Enzel. Arrived in America on 15th January 1913. Member of the Hungarian Society [?]. His son Julius served as a sergeant in the American army.

Win, Lajbisz (with his family)



Son of Szmul and Ester-Szajndla; born in Częstochowa. Arrived in America in March 1914. He was one of the most

active members of the Chenstochover Neighbourhood Educational Society in Chicago, an executive member for many years and the society's former president. To the last minutes of his life, he was active for the Relief. He died at the age of fifty-two, on 14th June 1943.

Winter, Louis

Son of Szmul-Josek and Ruchla [née Frajermauer]; born in Częstochowa on 24th April 1892. Came to America on 14th July 1914.

Weiss, Sidney (Jacksonville [Fl.])



Son of Dawid and Itta; born 8th June 1899 in Częstochowa. Married Chana Lustigman. Came to America in 1920. His son Isidore served in the American army.

Wajsbard, Jakow (Chicago)



Son of Icek and Szyfra; born in Częstochowa on 9th May 1888. He married Gitla Handwerker. Arrived in America in 1920. He is a member of the Chenstochover Educational Society in Chicago. His son Hymie served in the American army.

Wajsberg, Naftuli

Son of Izrael-Szulim⁶ and Chana [née Zylbersztajn]; born in Częstochowa on 30th April 1891. Came from London to America on 2nd October 1913. He is an active member of Branch 581 Arbeiter-Ring in New York, of the [American] Labor Party, and financial secretary of the Arbeiter-Ring School №2 in the Bronx. He is also a member of the United Czenstochover Relief in New York. His son Arnold served in the American army.

Wajsberg, Aba (Norfolk)

Son of Sam and Bertha; born in Częstochowa.

Wajsfelner, Mojsze [Moszek]



Son of Herszl and Rajzla; born in Połamaniec[-Gajówka (near Krzepice)], Poland. He [also] died there in 1915 at the age of sixty-six.

Wajsfelner [née Iwan], Rudla



Daughter of Lajzer [Iwan] and Rywka [née Rozensztajn]. Died at the age of sixty-eight in Chicago on 13th April 1926.

⁶ [TN: Appears in records as Izrael-Salomon instead of Szulim.]

Wajsfelner, Aron⁷



Son of Mojsze and Rudla; born in Połamaniec (Poland) in 1886. He died on 25th May 1918 in Chicago.

Wajsfelner, Mordche (Max Weiss) (Chicago)

Son of Mojsze and Rudla; born in 1889 in Połamaniec (Poland). Came to America in 1906. He is one of the most active members and the president of the Czenstochover Educational Society in Chicago.

Wajcberg, Emanuel



Son of Szojel-Jojne and Chana-Laja; born in Częstochowa on 8th November 1909. He lives in Aruba, Dutch West Indies. He arrived in Aruba in 1933 and belongs to the Jewish Aid Society.

Wnuk, Max (Pittsburgh)



Son of Lejzor and Ester-Malka; born in August 1882 in Koniecpol. He lived in Częstochowa and came from there to America in May 1907 together with his wife Gucza [Gitla] (née Plachczynska), born in Częstochowa in March 1876.

Max Wnuk belongs to the Arbeiter-Ring. He is an honorary member of the Fraternal Order, ICOR, the *Morgen Freiheit* [Morning Freedom (newspaper)] Association, and the president of the Warsaw Support Society [?].

Wnuk, Icek

Son of Mordche and Fajgla; born in Koniecpol (Poland). Came to America in 1912. He died at the age of eighty-two in Chicago in 1937.

Wnuk (née Gimpel), Chana

Born in Lelów (Poland). Came to America in 1912. She died in Chicago in 1938 at the age of eighty-four.

Wajskopf, Michał

Born in Częstochowa on 26th December 1882. Came to America in 1890. He married Rose Wajskopf. He is a member of the Czenstochauer Young Mens in New York. He currently lives in Saratoga Springs, NY. His son Melvin served as staff sergeant in the American army.

Wajskopf, Mike



Came to America in 1906. Here, he married a girl from Częstochowa. He is involved with communal work. Active in the Czenstochover Relief. He is currently vice-president of the Czenstochauer Young Men's.

Wenglinski, Moses (Stamford)

Son of Abram and Estera [née Fogelman]; born in May 1890 in Częstochowa. Arrived in America on 3rd November 1920.

Wenger, Abram (Abe)



Son of Elias and Malka [née Sztrausman]; born in Częstochowa on 4th July 1897.

In June 1914, he completed the Crafts School in Częstochowa.

When the First World War broke out and Częstochowa was occupied by the Germans, he was forced to seek the means to feed himself. The German authorities, at the time, were looking for metalworkers and mechanics to work in Germany in the munitions factories. Together with a few friends, also metalworkers - such as Wajnryb, Gotlib, Ryzenzon [sic Rozenzon], Najman and Lancman - he went to Köln. But they did not stay there long, because they wished to force them to remain there until after the War.

After a few months, they fled to Oberschlesien [Górny Śląsk]. Wenger and Lancman were to set out first, and the rest would follow them later. Wenger and his companion managed to make it to Gleiwitz [Gliwice], but Neuman and Gotlib were caught and sentenced to six months of hard labour in a German prison. The last two already remained in Köln.

Wenger travelled often from Gleiwitz to Częstochowa. Through preferential treatment, he secured a position there as a metalworker in the railway workshops, soon after which he took part in the first railway strike. They put forth demands for better working conditions and higher wages. In response, a German officer threatened to arrest every individual striker. They immediately left the workshops. That same day, they held a meeting at the

⁷ [TN: Aka Aaron Weiss.]

Polish cemetery. The strike was led by the SD (SDKPiL) - but there were also traitors. Luckily, the Germans arrived in the meeting place after the assembled had already dispersed. Many were arrested in their homes. A few days later, they went back to work under the old conditions. But the Germans later made many concessions for the workers.

This led Wenger to the idea of establishing a metal union. He approached Mojsze Weksler, and they called together all the metalworkers in Częstochowa. At the meeting, a union of the metal branch was founded. The first chairman and secretary was Mojsze Weksler. The newly-founded union carried out a whole series of strikes in the factories of Szaja, Rozensztajn and others.

At the end of the First World War, when the Germans were getting ready to leave Częstochowa, a group of Jewish workers noticed that the Germans were making preparations to take the locomotives away. The group rendered their plans ineffective, and the locomotives were in fact left in situ. On the following day, the railway was already under Polish management. However, when the Jewish workers came to work like any other day, they were met with a sign at the entrance stating that Jews were not allowed entry. This was liberated Poland's first act. The same happened in other cities.

Abe Wenger joined the SS Party (later "Vereinigte"), where he was a member of the Party Council and was later elected as delegate of the Metal Union in the Workers Council. During this period, he devoted himself completely to the professional movement and helped organise the unions of the meat workers, the barbers and the bakery workers. His most difficult task was organising the haulage workers.

The haulage workers and their union, which consisted of a few hundred people, were divided into several sections - those who carried the packs and crates on their own backs, those who hauled the load with the aid of handcarts - often assisted by their wives - and those who worked with a horse and cart, which could be broadly compared to the Chinese rickshaws.

Wenger was the secretary of the Haulers Union for a long time. Not only did their material situation improve, but the union also awoke in them the feeling of human worth and social responsibility. They were devoted to their union with life and limb.

In order to prevent competition, a system of dividing the daily takings equally was instituted among the haulers with a horse and cart. All of them also worked the same number of hours. This demanded great energy and patience, but it was fully successful. The hauling workers were very disciplined and carried out all the union's decisions.

When the cooperatives were established, Wenger was engaged as salaried manager of the cooperative shop on ul. Nadzeczna, in Essig's building. The [female] comrades Fajgla Frank and Helencia Plywacz worked together with him.

But, as difficult as it had been to organise the hauling workers, it was nothing compared to what the employees at the cooperative had to put up with from their consumers. Firstly, they wished to receive, in one go, all the products that the municipal bureau of provisions had allocated for the entire month. Secondly, the cooperatives did not receive enough "Popularka"⁸ bread for all the consumers. An "ogonek" [Pol., lit. "tail"] (queue) of three hundred people would stand waiting, but there were only one hundred buns a day to distribute.

Wenger left Częstochowa in 1920. He was greatly assisted in this by Comrade Dawid Szlezinger who, with his extraordinary energy and familiarity with the "offices", helped him obtain a permit to travel abroad.

In New York, he was a member of the *Częstochower* Arbeiter-Ring Branch 261 and, when he moved in 1926 to Detroit, he was one of the founders of the *Częstochower* Aid Society in Detroit⁹, which sent aid from there to Częstochowa, and he also helped in the work of the Relief in New York. He is a member and president of the Manhattan Lodge 473 and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Wenger, Sam

Born in Koniecpol. When his family moved to Częstochowa, he was one year old. Up to his *bar-mitzvah*, he studied in a *cheder* and, afterwards, in the primary schools of Aronowicz, Szacher, Awner and Leder. During the German occupation of Częstochowa in the First World War, he came as a worker to the railway workshops. As soon as the trains went back over to Polish management, he and the entire group of Jewish labourers were sacked. With Comrade Dudek Szlezinger's aid, he received employment in public works, digging canals deep¹⁰ under the city.

His connection to the SS Party began through the Metal Union, in which the Jewish railway workers were organised. He was about fifteen years old at the time. When Comrade Chrobolovsky began to organise the youth in Shtetl¹¹, he and Abram Bratt, Motek Plywacz and Joel Wajs were the first to join this organisation, and actively participated in the work and also helped organise evening courses. Sam Wenger and Motek Plywacz represented Shtetl in the Party Council.

He left Częstochowa in 1920, at the age of seventeen. In New York, he was active in the *Częstochower* Arbeiter-Ring Branch 261 up to the schism. From that point onwards, he has belonged to the Odd Fellows.

During his first years in New York, he was employed at Morris Litman's cloak workshop and joined the International Ladies Garment Workers union, to which he belongs to this day. He was also active in the Czenstochover Relief in New York for as long as it existed.

In 1933, he was married in New York to a young lady from Częstochowa - Szajndla Fajersztajn, the daughter of Brachja Fajersztajn. In Częstochowa, she was an active member of the Warta sports club.

Sam Wenger, together with all the thousands of fellow members, will hold sacred the oath never to forget the Częstochowa of his youth, to aid the survivors in rebuilding their lives in a new and free Poland, and always to honour the memory of the annihilated

⁸ [TN: As mentioned above in the article "Częstochower Cooperatives" (p.111), "Popularka" was a cheap bread baked with plenty of potato skins and little flour.]

⁹ [TN: This was a short-lived *Częstochower* landsmannschaft organisation that was dissolved in 1928, as mentioned above in the article "Czenstochover Rajoner Verein in Detroit", pp. 310-313.]

¹⁰ [TN: The word used in the original is not "deep" but "far"; as the Yiddish words for "under" and "behind/beyond" are very similar and are sometimes confused, it may be that the canals were dug "far beyond the city" and not deep under it.]

¹¹ [TN: Yid., beam/ray; name of youth organisation.]

brothers, sisters, comrades and friends
- the gruesome victims of Polish
antisemitism and the cruel German
killings.

He has aided in the publication of this
book, *Czenstochover Yidn*, through
fundraising. He is a loyal *landsmann*
and contributes according to his
possibilities to the aid work for his
hometown.

Wenger, Josef-Aron

Born in Koniecpol (Poland) in 1889 and
settled with his parents in Częstochowa
in 1903. He took part in the
revolutionary movement. Arrived in
America in 1913. He was a member of
the *Częstochower* Branch 261 Arbeiter-
Ring. He is currently a member of the
Odd Fellows. His son Albert served in
the American army.

Wrocławski, Symcha & Chawa



The sole surviving siblings of the
Wrocławski family in Częstochowa.
Their parents perished in Częstochowa
in 1939-1945. Symcha and Chawa
Wrocławski were in the camps of
Częstochowa and Buchenwald. They
arrived in America in 1946. They
currently live in Philadelphia.
