

In Memory of the Fallen Bundists

Their names will always shine in remembrance in the history of our martyrs!*)

Bezalel Altman



Bezalel Altman was born in 1903 in Częstochowa. Due to his parents' great poverty, at the age of twelve, he was given over to a bakery, so that he could contribute to the [family's] livelihood. In 1919, he became a member of the Bund's *Tsukunft* [Future] youth group, later becoming a member of the Bund's Częstochowa organisation. He received his instruction and education at the youth organisation. There, he learnt to write in Yiddish - and Yiddish was his only language. He became an avid reader of Yiddish books and turned into one of the most conscientious labourers in the city. He organised the youth section of the Food [Workers] Union, became Secretary of the food industry's professional union and Chairman of the bakers' section. He held this position until the onset of the Second World War. In the last years, prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, he was also a committee member of the Bundist Organisation in Częstochowa.

During the Second World War, under Nazi occupation, in the "Big Ghetto," together with Herszl Broder, he led the first storm-group, which was later taken over by Herszl Broder and Dr Adam Wolberg, who headed the underground movement in Częstochowa. In the "Small Ghetto", he was already a member of the Bund's underground committee, in Comrade Alebarde's place. He was active during the entire period, even though he was separated from the Committee, which was in the "Small Ghetto", while he, Bezalel, was barracked in HASAG-Pelcery. He took part in all the battles which the underground Bund waged during the Nazi occupation.

When he was still in the "Big Ghetto", he organised for the bakery workers fire [?] evening jobs* with the proprietor bakers. Even though an organised union did not exist, he performed the functions of an organised, professional bakers' union. Due to his quiet nature, he was very well-suited for conspiratorial work, which he executed minutely. He never asked for any particulars when he was notified regarding a decision of the underground committee. He always followed instructions attentively and carried them out with the greatest responsibility. He went through, and survived, the concentration camps in Buchenwald and in Colditz.

Following the Second World War, he returned to Częstochowa and, from there, he went to Rychbach [Dzierżoniów (after 1946)], Dolny Śląsk, where he was once again an active Bund member.

After the liquidation of the Bund in Poland, he did not wish to come to terms with the situation that had been created and he decided to leave Poland. He crossed the border into Germany with his wife and child. He [eventually] settled in Melbourne, Australia. There, too, he was active in the local Bundist Organisation. He died as a result of his difficult [wartime] experiences¹ - far away from those closest to him, with whom he had lived a hard, but active and bellicose life.

Honoured be his memory!



*) [Belongs] to R. Federman's article *The Bund in Częstochowa in the Years Following the Second World War*, pp.86-96.

* [TN: In the original Yiddish, these 3 words are a compound term joined by hyphens: "fire-evening-jobs." The precise meaning is unclear.]

¹ Bezalel Altman died, in Melbourne, on 15th March 1957 and is buried in the Jewish section of the Melbourne General Cemetery.

Izrael Jaronowski

A meat-labourer by trade, he worked at the Częstochowa abattoir. He came to the Jewish Workers Movement from the lower stratum - he could barely write - and he elevated himself to a moral height from which he never again descended. Under his influence, the meat-workers' professional union was organised. Following the unification of the meat-workers with the Food [Workers] Union, Izrael became the long-standing Chairman of the Food [Workers] Union. He was active in all branches of the Jewish Workers Movement and was, for many years, a committee member of the Jewish Socialist *Vereinigte* Party. After *Vereinigte* was liquidated, he joined the Bund. As leader of a professional union, he was the guardian of truth and uprightness. On many occasions, the city's Jewish and Polish food workers appointed him as their representative to nationwide conventions of the professional union of the food workers and, eventually, he became Chairman of the Bundist Organisation and *parnes* [monthly delegate] of the Częstochowa Jewish *Kehilla*.

In various, difficult circumstances, he showed his strength of character, [thus] justifying the trust [placed] in him. Also, in the underground movement within the ghetto, under the terrifying reign of the Nazi murderers, he was one of the leaders of this clandestine movement. He took part in the preparations for armed resistance. When the Nazis came to arrest him, he jumped from the second floor and broke a foot [or leg]. He fell into their hands and was killed in a gruesome manner.

Izaak Stopnicer

A cap-maker by trade, he was active in the Bund's *Tsukunft* youth group from childhood. For long years, he served as Chairman of the *Tsukunft* Organisation and as the main leader of the Clothing Union's youth section. He was a good orator [and] participated as delegate in an array of nationwide conventions of the *Tsukunft* youth group, as well as in youth outings, of which he was one of the organisers in the Częstochowa district.

He also brought great benefits to the Bundist Youth Movement in the *shtetls* of the Częstochowa region. He served the *Tsukunft* organisations of Częstochowa and the surrounding area with his counsel and his deeds. Prior to the Second World War, he settled in Będzin, where he was a respected activist in the party and in the youth organisation. Together with Comrade Pejsachson and others, during Hitler's rule, he was a member of the clandestine Bundist Committee in Będzin. He was active in the Underground Movement and, in the end, was killed.

Abram Rozenblat

A bakery worker by trade, he was active in the Bund going back to 1905. He belonged to the **Iron** [sic. **Old**] **Guard** of the Bund in Częstochowa. He was a good orator and polemicist. With all his soul, he was devoted to the workers' cause and to the Bund. He participated in the Professional Movement. He would often be a delegate to the conventions of the Bund and of the professional unions.

The Second World War saw him in Lemberg [Lwów] under Soviet rule, but he is [now] no longer among the living.

Zalman Staszewski

The son of Jakow and Hinda, he was born in 1883 in Piotrków. He was employed as an office clerk and was connected to the Bundist Movement since his youth. In the final years preceding the onset of the Second World War, he was a member of the Piotrków Bund Committee, as well as a long-standing councillor on the Piotrków City Council. Zalman Staszewski was a modest man with a noble character. He was not a speaker, but a successful and committed practical activist.

Together with the other Bundist activists in Piotrków, he was detained in the summer of 1941. The Gestapo accused him of having participated in the underground Bundist Movement.

Following gruesome tortures, he was transported to Oświęcim [Auschwitz], where he was killed.

Zalman's demise affected his father so strongly that, soon afterwards, he suffered a heart attack and died at the age of 74. His mother and his sister were deported, on the final transport of Jews from Piotrków, to the death camp of Treblinka. His younger brother Mojsze, who before the War was living in Belgium, also perished during the Second World War. In 1943, his brother Chaskel was sent to the German camp in Blizin, where he perished. In 1943, Zalman's five-year-old son was shot, together with thirty-six other children in Piotrków. Zalman's wife and their daughter managed to save themselves from the Nazi hell of murder.

Icek-Lajb Rozenfeld

The son of Dawid and Nacha, he was an upholsterer by trade. He was known by the name "Hannes". His father, [who] was a craftsman, was a Russian soldier during the Russo-Japanese War, in which he fell at the age of thirty-one. His wife was left widowed at the age of twenty* with three children and suffered from poverty. Arduous labour brought her a lung illness. Hannes became the contributor to the family's livelihood and, in the earliest years, he joined the Bund.

In the Bund, he was one of the most active members. He carried out [even] the dirtiest work with great devotion. The propagation of the *Folkscajtung* was his ideal. During the last years, he was a member of the Częstochowa Bund Committee. Following the outbreak of the Second World War, he concealed the party archive, the party banners, the party's publications and other important party documents. He buried them in the garden of *Aleja 20*, where he himself lived and where the **Medem Library** had already been previously hidden. When the *Arbeiterrat* was formed in the ghetto, he was included on it as the representative of the Bund. Together with his entire family, he was killed in a German gas-chamber.

Zyser Cincinatus

Zyser was born in 1907 in Krzepice, near Częstochowa, to Chasidic orthodox parents. His father's name was Dawid, and his mother was Rywka.

* [TN: See above, p.263, where her age is given as 18 at the time of her husband's death.]



Zyser Cincinatus

Zyser received a strict religious education - first *cheder*, with the best *melamdim*, and later at the *yeshiva*. Zyser's dream was the Land of Israel. But first, he wished to learn a profession in order to earn a living in the Land of Israel. The choice fell on carpentry. He came to Częstochowa, to his brother-in-law Szlojme, to become a carpenter. From his brother-in-law Szlojme, he learned carpentry and [also] "something else". This "something else" was Socialism - "Bundism". Zyser thought no more about the Land of Israel. He became a member in the Bundist youth group *Tsukunft*.

Zyser switched from one circle to a second - and he also joined the youth lectures circle. He was one of the best in the group. He studied political, economic and other social sciences, just as [he had] earlier [studied] the Talmud - with the same ardour.

In fact, he very quickly became one of the leading members of the *Tsukunft* youth group in Częstochowa. He became a fine speaker, appearing publically and [also] in closed gatherings aimed at youth [and] participating in all kinds of endeavours. [Even when he had] gone over to the [adults'] Party, to the Bund, he never discontinued his activity in the *Tsukunft* youth group. As a member of the Party, he becomes a member in the Częstochowa Bund Committee. He was involved in all fields of the party's expansive work - the professional, cultural [and] educational, as well as in the Sports Movement. He was on the Cultural Committee of the Cultural Bureau, in the management of the *Morgensztern* [Morning Star] Sports Club [and] he also assisted with the work of the *Sozialistischen Kinderverein* [The Socialist Children's Association] SKIF in Częstochowa.

A few years before the War, he travelled to Sosnowiec and there, too, he was active in the Bundist Organisation, as well as in the Socialist "Craftsmen's Association". During the period of Hitler's occupation, Sosnowiec was annexed to the Third Reich. He was in the ghetto and in a camp, from where he worked, together with the Bund's Underground Movement in Sosnowiec. For some time, he even worked, as a foreman, in the special carpentry workshops which the Germans had set up in Sosnowiec. There, he extensively aided the Jews of the ghetto, encouraging them to persevere. But fate did not pass him over - just like all the other Jews in the ghetto, he perished in one of the gas-chambers in Oświęcim [Auschwitz].

Honoured be his memory!

א [Pasach-Aleph (pron. "A")]

Altman, Lajbel: longstanding loyal Bundist, owner of a confectioner's establishment.

Ickowicz, Abram: bakery worker, member of the administration of the Bakers' Union.

Aronowicz, Izrael: Chairman of the Transport Union.

א [Kumetz-Aleph (pron. "O")]

Opoczynski, Izaak: left the Communists before the War, was active in the Bund.

Orzech, Dawid: a tinsmith; member of the administration of the Craftsmen's Union.

ב [Beit]

Blum, Mendel: a tinsmith worker, member of the administration of the Craftsmen's Union.

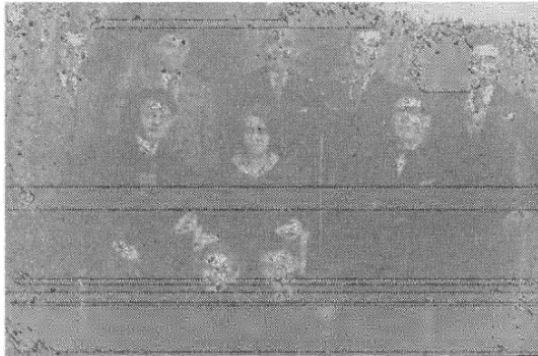
Braun, Mendel, and his wife Itka: He was called “Mendel *Malarz*” [painter/decorator], arrested, by the Tsarist authorities at the start of the Movement [and was sent] to “*ośrodek*” [a (detention?) centre].

Broder, Herszl: Mbr of Admin of the Leather Union; Mbr of Bund Committee prior to the onset of the Second World War.

Bajgelman, Mojsze.

Bratt, Dawid: a brush-maker, member of the administration of the *Morgensztern* Sports Club, organiser of the Hairdressers Union [and] participant in the Treblinka Revolt.

Bratt, Malka: died before the War.



Pic left: a group from the Brushes Union; sitting from the left, the first is Lajbisz Kaminski

Pic above: (L-R): Lajbel Helfgot, Malka Zycza [sic. Zylta], and Dawid Bratt

Brener, Herszl: tailoring worker; educated in SKIF and active *Tsukunft* Bundist youth group member.

Bendet, Izaak and family: an active member of the Bundist militia.

Brener, Chaim: a leader of circles in SKIF and *Tsukunft*, worked in organising Crafts School students.

Blum, Uszer: carpentry worker, member of the administration of *Tsukunft*.

Besserglik, Michał: propagator of the Bundist press.

א [Gimel]

Granek, Abram: Chairman of the chemicals workers professional union.



Grajcer, Laja: devoted mother to all, was for long years employed at the Party premises buffet. She perished in the ghetto in 1942.

Guterman, Jakow-Majer: a commercial employee, member of the Częstochowa Bund Committee.

Goldsztajn, Abram: a decorating worker; nicknamed “Abram the Tall”.

Granek, Herszl: a shoe [industry] worker, member of *Tsukunft*.

Goldfinger, Regina: member of *Tsukunft*, worked in a chemical products factory, member of the union’s administration.

Gersonowicz, Izrael: a member of the administration of *Morgensztern*.

Gelber, Chaskel: an active member of *Tsukunft* and in *Morgensztern*.

ד [Daled]

Danilowicz, Golda (Biber).

ה [Hey]

Halpern, Chanina: a shoe [industry] worker. All his family were Bundists - the Częstochowa Bund Organisation was founded at his home.

Helfgot, Sura: perished in France.

Handwerker, Pinkus: distributor of the *Jugend Wecker* [Youth's Alarm-clock].

Helfgot, Lajbel: a printing worker and member of the *Tsukunft* Committee.

ו [Vov]

Windman, Zalman: a bakery worker, he suffered a heart attack during the deportation of the Jews in September 1942 and is buried in the Częstochowa cemetery.

Wajnrajch, Izrael: a [shoe-] stitching worker; he came from a Chasidic family and wore a long caftan – he was a true *lamed-vuvnik*^{*1} within the Organisation.

Wilinger, Hersz-Mendel: a bakery worker, he represented the Bund in the inter-party Workers Council. He was very active in the Bund's underground work in the whole Częstochowa area.

Wolhendler, Chaim-Dawid: A [?]^{*2}, his pseudonym was "Ezaw" [Esau]. He was arrested and deported in 1920, together with the whole Bundist Committee.

Wnuk, Szlojme: a cap-maker, member of the *Tsukunft* Committee.

Wnuk, Burech: an active member of *Tsukunft* and later of the Party.

Włodowski, Chemie: a haulage worker, member of the Transport Union.

ז [Zain]

Zusman, Majer: born in Pilica, an active member of the Party. He was the longstanding Secretary of the Food [Industry] Union, representative in the Cultural Bureau and on the Central Committee of Professional Unions. He perished in Skarżysko.

Zelkowicz, Abram: a bakery worker; member of the administration of the Food [Industry] Union.

Zulta, Fajgla

Zulta, Chawa

Zygas, Zalman: a tailoring worker; member of the administration of *Morgensztern*.

Zajdband, Izrael: a worker in the cap-making [industry]; an active member of the *Tsukunft* youth group. He perished in France.

Zylta, Malka and A. Wajnsztajn

ט [Tet]

Tuchmajer, Mojsze: a modest man - a *lamed-vuvnik* - not a speaker, but a thinking man; longstanding Secretary of the organisation in Częstochowa. He was an ascetic, who volunteered as proof-reader of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*.

Tenenberg, Berisz: a carpentry worker; brother of Zalman Tenenberg.

^{*1} [TN: One of the generation's Lamed-Vov [36 in gematria] righteous men; said of an extremely modest man of great virtue who conducts himself like a very simple person.]

^{*2} [TN: טאמבערירער (tomberirer) in the original Yiddish; most likely a misprint.]

י [Yud]

Jakubowicz, Szymisia: longstanding member of the administration of the Clothing Union, member of the Party Committee and member of the Cultural Bureau. He committed suicide in Treblinka on 30th September 1942.

Jakubowicz, Markus

Jablonkiewicz, Motl: member of the administration of the Relief Society.

ל [Lamed]

Lublinski, Abram, and his brother Icze: carpentry workers.

Lederman, Chaja: Mojsze's wife; a devoted Bund member, loyal mother to her only daughter Frajdl and a *lamed-vuvnitza* of the organisation. People called her "Chaja the Black".

Łażniarz, Izrael: longstanding Chairman of the Printers Union.

Lewensztajn, Pinkus: A member of *Tsukunft*; he fell in the resistance in the "Small Ghetto".

Lasker, Zyskind: a bakery worker and member of the administration of the Bakers Union.

Lubinski, Pesla

Landberg, Lajb: a carpentry worker; member of the administration of the Relief Society and an active Bundist.

Libeskind, Sura

מ [Mem]

Mlodinow, Gerszon: member of the administration of the Bakers Union, member of *Tsukunft* and later active in the Bund - in the Bundist militia.

Mildsztajn, Lajbel: member of the administration of the Bakers Union.

Markiewicz, Izaak: Socialist Craftsmen's Association.

Mager, Aba: Socialist Craftsmen's Association.

Majorczyk: member of the administration of the Chemical [Workers] Union.

Milman-Lazar, Itka: teacher at the I.L. Peretz Kindergarten; the leader of the Bundist SKIF Organisation.



*Itka Milman-Lazar, with
her husband and son*

נ [Nun]

Nizberg, Hendel: member of the administration of the Chemical [Workers] Union.

ס [Samech]

Storozum, Naftuli and his brother: metal workers; members of the Bundist militia.

Solomonowicz, Rojza.

Sandel, Mojsze.

Sandomierski, Fajgla.

Stopnicer, Jadzia: active in the Medem Library, member of the *Tsukunft* Committee (in the middle).



*L-R: Sura Helfgot, Jadzia
Stopnicer and Bergman*

פ [Ayin]

Erlich, Chaim: tailoring worker; Chairman of the professional union of the clothing workers.

פ [Pey]

Prepelicki, Sura: Szymazon Jakubowicz's wife; active in *Tsukunft* and, later, in the Bund.

פ [Fey]

Fridman, Abram: tailoring worker; longstanding Chairman of the Tailors Union.

Frajermauer, Henech, and his wife Laja: cobbler; for a very long time, on his premises, he kept the arsenal of the Bundist militia.

Frenkel, Herman: his parents were bourgeois; he was brought up in a Polish environment. He came to the Bund in 1923. He busied himself with the administration of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and was very committed to this work. He was a chemicals industry labourer and, also, Secretary of the Chemical Workers Union. He came to the Bund from *Vereinigte*.

Fajga, Wolf: active in *Vereinigte* and also in the I.L. Peretz School.

Fingerhut, Szlama: a decorator; member of the administration of the Painters Union and active in *Morgensztern*.

Fridman, Icek: perished in France.

Frajmowicz-Paryzer, Zysla: born in Włoszczowice in 1915, she was the second of six children. She belonged to SKIF, to the SKIF Council and was, later, active in the *Tsukunft* youth group and was SKIF activist. Together with her child, she perished in the Auschwitz camp in 1942.

ק [Kuf]

Kaminski, Lajbisz: brush-maker; longstanding Chairman of the brush [industry] workers professional union, Częstochowa Bund Committee member and member of the Bundist militia. He perished in Russia.

Kon, Izaak: He was nicknamed “*Zibe’le*”^{*1} due to his diminutive stature and slimness. He left Częstochowa and where he ended up is unknown.



[TN: No caption in original]

Katz, Lajbel: a carpenter; he belonged to the Bundist self-defence [unit]. He was later active in the Craftsmen’s Union. He was Częstochowa’s first victim, on 4th September 1939.

Kusznir, Chaimke: a tailor; he was the father of M. Kusznir. He was a silent, modest person - a *lamed-vuvnik* in the Organisation. He perished in 1942.

Klapmacher, Chemie: a box-maker; where he perished is unknown.

Kolton, Icek: member of the administration of the Bakers Union; he was active in the Bund and in the Bundist militia.

Kaufman, Ruchel: Dawid Bratt’s wife; member of the administration of *Morgensztern*.

ר [Raysh]

Rozenman, Szmul: an accountant; member of the commercial employees’ professional union.

Rozenal, Szymon: a tailoring worker; longstanding Secretary of the professional union of the clothing industry and a great lover and connoisseur of Yiddish literature.

Rubinsztajn, Josef: a carpentry worker; he was Secretary of the Woodworkers Union. A contributor to the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, he wrote feuilletons and humorous [pieces].

Rubel, Szymon: a decorating worker.

Rajnglas, Guta: a seamstress; where she perished is unknown.

Ruszyn, Icze.

Rozenblum, Dawid.

Rozenblum, Majer: member of the administration of *Tsukunft*.

Rozensztajn, brothers.

ש [Shin]

Szymkiewicz, Mojsze-Lajb: a tailor; longstanding member of the administration of the Tailoring Workers Union, Chairman of the Bundist section; a trusted member of the Bundist militia. He died of hunger in the ghetto in 1941.

Szlimmer, Abram: a tinsmith.

Szajewicz, Abram: son of the Rabbi of Wola^{*2} and his [wife] Złata, née Izraelowicz. They perished in France.

Szyldhaus, Szyja: a decorating worker.

Sztajnic, Chawcze, née Izraelowicz.

^{*1} [TN: Premature baby born in the 7th month; from the word “*sieben*” (seven).]

^{*2} [TN: Rabbi Pejsach Iszajewicz; see *Sefer Częstochowa*, Vol. I, col. 647.]

Szymkiewicz, Michał: fell in battle, as a Polish soldier, in 1939 in Bleszno. He was an executive member of the *Tsukunft* youth group.

Szmulewicz, Jojne: a bakery worker.

Szymkiewicz, Rajzla: a SKIF activist.

Szymkiewicz, Fajgla: a SKIF activist.

Szlifka, Szyja: a *Tsukunft* activist.

Szwarc, Pinkus.

Szczekacz, Bajla, and her daughters Pola [and] Dosia: members of [the] *ul. Nadrzeczna* ["66 Group"^{*3}]. Bajla Szczekacz came [to the Częstochowa "Small Ghetto"] from Sosnowiec; she was active in the Bund's underground movement and distributed illegal literature. Her daughters, Pola and Dosia, fell with weapons in their hands at *ul. Nadrzeczna* 88 [sic. 66^{*4}], when the combat unit's bunker was liquidated. This happened on 26th June 1943, when the Germans discovered the bunker. Several Germans were killed and wounded in the skirmish.

Lajzer-Zalman (Salomon) Grinberg



Lajzer-Zalman (Salomon) Grinberg was born on 1st July 1907 in Zawiercie, Poland. He came to Częstochowa as a boy. He was active in the Bund's *Tsukunft* youth group in all areas. During long, uninterrupted years, he served as a member of the *Tsukunft* Committee. He had a great love for the Yiddish book and always read extensively. He, therefore, also held the office of librarian at the Medem Library, which was founded by the Cultural Bureau of the Częstochowa professional unions. He was a cap-maker by trade and earned barely enough to live on. In addition, he needed to provide for his elderly mother, a widow. In 1930, Lajzer-Zalman left Częstochowa and settled in Paris, France. There, he married and he learned how to sew raincoats. His financial situation improved. In Paris, he engaged in journalism and, there also, he was connected with the Bundist Movement.

In 1940, the Second World War forced him to leave behind everything he had accomplished and to flee deep inland into France. He settled in the commune of Issoudun. For a few months, he was at peace, but [then] the bombardments wiped out the town. He was miraculously saved in a house that stood on chicken feet [viz. unstable; barely standing]. Salomon then said to his wife, "If we are buried alive [here], no one would know about it".

In 1942, around the town, it is already said that, in Paris, Jews are being coaxed out [of hiding], only to be dragged away from that city. In Issoudun, people do not yet know who is Jewish. A law is issued that Jews are to make themselves known, on pain of death. The commune's French populace begin to look upon Jews as upon true criminals. They begin questioning children as to whether their parents are Jewish. This type of work was to the liking of some Frenchmen. They were also rewarded for finding Jews. As a result, Salomon and his wife's documents were already stamped to the effect that they were Jewish.

The blaze becomes ever greater. They are already forced to spend nights in cellars and in attics, sick and broken. They are already guarded by night. Armed men go about with hounds. They no longer have the fortitude to conceal themselves.

^{*3} [TN: See *Sefer Częstochowa*, Vol. II, col. 278 regarding this underground combat unit.]

^{*4} [TN: Although the address of the bunker appears here as *ul. Nadrzeczna* 88, as well as in *Sefer Częstochowa*, Vol. II, cols. 204 and 237, in the vast majority of cases it is given as *ul. Nadrzeczna* 66.]

Salomon believes in Hitler's end. He says to his wife, "You must remain here to take care of the children!" At the beginning, they did not take pregnant women and Salomon's wife was then pregnant with their third child.

Salomon's wife, who is now in Australia, writes to us:

Such dark skies I had never, until then, seen in my entire life! It was in the night of 24th February 1943. Our door was broken down and two men with revolvers appeared. My falling at their feet was to no avail. My two children were so scared that they hid - the third one trembled under my heart.

Both men put their revolvers to Salomon's temples - that is how they took him away from me.

His last letter reached me from Drancy (a Paris detention camp), [stating] that he was travelling on [viz. to an extermination camp]. I should keep calm about him. He had faith that he would return.

I felt a strange qualm in my heart holding his last letter. The signature was his, but the letter had been written by another.

Lajzer-Zalman never returned. The surviving *Częstochower* Bundists, and all those who knew him, will never forget this humble, good-natured, honest and trusted comrade.

Henech Fefer



Born in *Częstochowa*, Henech Fefer was the son of Mojsze and Ester. His parents were religious and they were true proletariats. From his earliest youth, Henech worked at Wajnberg's celluloid factory. He was a man of a quiet, modest nature, who did not raise his voice to anyone. When Poland was liberated from Tsarism, he was involved in his professional union of the chemicals workers. He was the Union's secretary for long years and, concurrently, was active in the *Vereinigte* Party, taking part in all fields of its extensive activity.

When *Vereinigte* merged with the Independent Socialist Party (Drobner-Kruk Group), and a large part of its members switched over to the Bund, Henech Fefer was among them. Very soon, he occupied a respected position in the *Częstochowa* Bund Organisation. He was the Organisation's Secretary for many years and was active side-by-side with the writer of these lines. He also participated actively in the Medem Library, in the administration of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and wherever not?

When the *Częstochowa* municipal administration set up a bus service between Raków and the city, and the Jewish labour organisations fought for these municipal undertakings not to be "*judenrein*" [free of Jews], Henech became this bus line's second Jewish conductor. However, he did not enjoy the good fortune of being employed for long. He fell ill with a gastric disease and, following an operation, he died in the flower of his youth - close to thirty years of age.

Almost a thousand Jewish and non-Jewish workers attended his funeral, which was organised by the *Częstochowa* Bund. He was accompanied to his eternal rest by red flags and proletarian songs. It was

a demonstration for the ideals of Socialism. The thousand-strong crowd sang the Bundist “*Di Shvue*” [“The Oath” (the Bundist anthem)] by his open grave.

As a tribute to Henech, the wall of the Bundist Club, which was his second home, was adorned with his picture. This portrait of him hung there until the club was destroyed by the Nazis. But let Henech’s image not be forgotten. Comrade Henech Fefer will never be forgotten!



*Seated (L-R): Lajbel Helfgot, Jadzia Stopnicer, Raphael Federman, Hendel Nizberg, and Zalman Zygas.
Standing(L-R): Lajbel Bergman, Herszl Broder, Sura Rudnicka-Lewin, Szynsia Jakubowicz, Josel Krauze, Sura Prepelicka-Jakubowicz, Lajbisz Kaminski, Chaja Bergman-Zilberberg, Symcha Zilberberg, and Majer Rozenblum.*



*Prior to a regional conference
of the Tsukunft Bund youth group.*

The majority of this group were killed.



*Hairdressers Union
(R-L): Dawid Bratt, Tobiasz, Szymson Berkowicz, and Szklarz;
the rest are unknown*

Among others are also Comrades Zonamt [sic. Zonaband?] from Wolbrom, [Female] Szlimmer from Zagłębie Dąbrowskie [Dąbrowa Basin (region)] and Izaak Stopnicer.