

**PARASOL** Hersz Henryk Herman (1905–1943), merchant, Jewish policeman. He was born on 25<sup>th</sup> November 1905 in Częstochowa, the son of merchant Hejnoch Henryka Parasol and his second wife, Chawa Cywia née Goldenrat, brother of → Feliks Ryszard Parasol.

Following his father's death in 1932, he inherited a haberdashery store at aleja NMP 28. Probably, the loss of the shop and his livelihood at the beginning of the German occupation prompted to him to join over *Ordnungsdienst*, known as the Jewish police. It must have occurred in 1941 at the latest since, in the spring of 1942, he was already the deputy of the 1<sup>st</sup> Police District.

In April 1941, he was not required to move into the ghetto, because he had moved into the "Artists' House" (at Aleja 14), where his wife ran a workshop working for the Germans. When, in May 1942, the police commandant → Maurycy Galster, was removed from his position and was replaced by the *Volksdeutsch* Majznerowicz, Parasol was then promoted to head the 2<sup>nd</sup> District.

All this took place as part of the preparations, by the German police, for the extermination operations. So, he was required to be a protégé of the commander of the Polish Police, who supervised the Jewish Police, or even Hauptmann Paul Degenhardt, who supervised all such appointments.

From 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1942, the Jewish police took part in the selections and deportations of the Jews to Treblinka. Parasol was among the zealous performers of the operation and, after the deportations were completed and the "Small Ghetto" was established, he became commander of the Jewish police. Those, who have studied this period of police activities, describe it as a time of complete demoralisation.

Parasol took part in the tracking down of Jews in hiding, including at ul. Berka Joselewicza 15, where he found well camouflaged bunker under a factory building and caused the death of the seventy people there.

He died on 20<sup>th</sup> July 1943, when all the Jewish policemen and their families were imprisoned. They were then taken to the Jewish cemetery and shot. After the war, the authorities forbade the placing of their names on the plaque of the monument marking the mass grave (No. 32 III).

His wife was Maria née Ferens (1907-1943), the daughter of Abram and Cylka Frajda née Kozłowska. She made underwear and pyjamas and was excellent in her trade. For this reason, during the occupation, she worked for the Germans

and was in the group of “protected” persons. She died, together with her husband, on 20<sup>th</sup> July 1943. They had a son Ryszard (1935-), who was adopted by a Polish family and survived the war.

Paszkowski, *Policja żydowska w Częstochowie*, pp. 157–187. – USC Częstochowa, marriage record No. 184/1932.

**Wiesław Paszkowski**