

ZANDSZTAJN (ZANDSTEIN, ZANDSZTEJN, SANDSZTAJN, SANDSTEIN) Mojżesz (circa 1885-1942), industrialist, Zionist activist, city councillor, social activist. He was the son of Lewek (1862 Kamyk, near Częstochowa-1921 Częstochowa), the owner of a timberyard, and Sura née Bronowska (1862 Łódź-1927 Częstochowa).

He graduated from the Academy of Commerce, majoring in commercial sciences.

At the end of the 1920s, he was a board member (together with Chaim Zandsztajn and others) of the Złoty Potok Chemical Processing Factory and Mills (which were leased from the Złoty Potok offices of Count Karol Raczyński). From the beginning of 1930, together with his brother, he was co-owner of the Przemysł Timber Company, with its offices at ul. Kościuszki 3 in Częstochowa.

In 1917, from District No.2, he was listed as a candidate in the City Council elections – however he was unsuccessful. In 1919, representing the Jewish National Electoral Committee, he stood for election to the Legislative Sejm, representing the Częstochowa-Radomsko region – again unsuccessfully. In the following City Council elections, in March 1919, representing the Jewish Electoral Committee, he won a seat on the City Council. He resigned from the City Council in 1923 and was replaced by → Nachman Assorodobraj. In the 1939 City Council elections, he became a deputy councillor.

As a Zionist activist, in 1914, he co-founded the Agudas Ha'Tzionim Zionist Association and was a member its board. In 1928, he served as president of the Palestine Reconstruction Committee in Częstochowa.

He was also active in culture and education. In 1908, together with → Leon Kopiński, he founded a theatrical circle, which was later registered as the “Lira” Musical-Literary Society. In 1917, he served on the committee which founded the Jewish Gimnazjum in Częstochowa. In 1921, he was also co-founder of the Association of Jewish Secondary Schools in Częstochowa. He belonged to the Achdus co-operative, serving on its audit committee.

In Częstochowa, he lived at ul. Kościuszki 3b.

In 1941, the Germans forced him to live in the ghetto. Together with his son Edward, in September 1942, he was murdered during the liquidation of the Częstochowa ghetto. On the family grave in the Częstochowa cemetery, there is a symbolic inscription (grave No. 782 II).

Paszkowski, *Cmentarz żydowski*, vol. I, p. 275. – Mizgalski, *Tożsamość polityczna*, p. 114; Pawlina-Meducka, *Kultura Żydów*, p. 131. – Sobalski, *Związki zawodowe, stowarzyszenia*, pp. 135, 136; Szwed, *Żydzi w samorządzie m. Częstochowy*, pp. 157, 160, 170. – “Express Częstochowski” 1928, No. 280, p. 3; 1929, No. 114, p. 4. – *Handlowiec. Kalendarz 1914*, p. 203. – APCz, MagCz 4998, reg. 2, 5026, reg. 8; USC, death record No. 612/1946; death record No. 91/1921 (Sura Zandsztajn). – Materials from the ODDC collections.

Juliusz Sętowski