

FISZEL TRYBIARZ

# *Villa Lynch en silencio*

Inmigrantes judíos de Bialystok, Lodz y Belchatow  
y la industria textil



## WHY THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE CITIES OF BIALYSTOK, BELCHATOW AND LODZ IN THIS WORK DEDICATED TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF VILLA LYNCH

The founders of the textile industry in Villa Lynch have been, for the most part, immigrants from these cities of Poland. Until the outbreak of World War II, in September 1939, immigration from these cities, characterized by their textile industry, had been constant, as had communication with family and friends. Several were the founders of the textile industry who graduated from the technical school of arts and crafts founded in Bialystok, in 1904, unique in its kind throughout Poland. At the end of the war, the destruction of Jewish communities in the aforementioned cities caused all their natives a great emotional impact. Every human being clings to the memories of his childhood and adolescence. Especially immigrants yearn for their birthplace and it is very common for them, in old age, to decide to visit their village and their birthplace, family and friends. Argentine descendants who traveled to these cities to meet the places where their elders were born found nothing. In Bialystok and Belchatow there is no textile industry and no Jews. In Lodz, approximately 400 Jews live and there are some small textile factories. It doesn't compare to what it was. I would like, through the description of these cities, to pay tribute, remember and not forget family, friends and Jewish communities in general throughout Europe who, helplessly, were denigrated, martyred and sent to the V death camps killed by Nazi Germany.

### BIALYSTOK- POLONIA By Fiszal Trybiarz

City of work, culture and social assistance How I saw it in February 1938, before immigrating to Argentina The founders of the 192 factories of the lanero sector installed in Villa Lynch, a party of General San Martín, mostly come from the city of Bialystok.

### A LITTLE CITY HISTORY

In 1320, Bialystok village was founded by The Lithuanian Duke Gedymin. In 1542, Bialystok was privately owned by Polish King Zygmund. In 1658, Jews lived in Bialystok (according to annotations in Tyktyn's administrative book, to which Bialystok belonged.) Count Clemente Branicki, a liberal owner of the lands surrounding the Bialy River, invited Jews from nearby villages in 1730 to settle down to transform Bialystok, once a village, into a town. He gave them land, matter-less for the construction of houses and over the years, in 1742 he elevated Bialystok to the category of city, rising to be, over time, capital of the province of the same name. In 1745 the tower and businesses were built in the center of the city In 1765 775 Jews lived in Bialystok and in 1856, out of a total population of 13,387, there were 9547 Jews in the city, or 69 percent. In 1895, 47,783 Jews in a population of 62,993, or 76 percent. In 1913, 61,500 Jews in a population of 89700, or 69 percent. In 1937, 60,000 Jews in a population of 100,000. In 1772, Poland was occupied by Russia, Germany and Austria. Most of the Polish territory was integrated into the Russian empire.

Then, throughout the 19th century, Bialystok came under Russian rule. In the Polish insurrection of 1863, against Russian rule, the Jews actively participated in the armed struggle,

standing out for his heroism Lieutenant Colonel Berek Joselewicz. He had been squadron leader of Prince Joseph Poniatowski's regiment and head of the cavalry regiment created by himself.

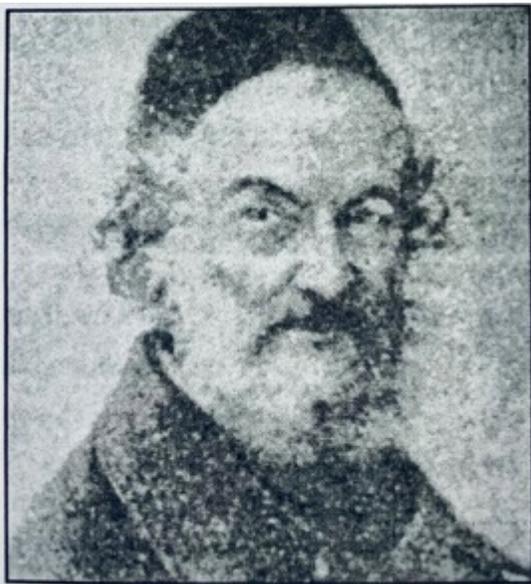


The Jews of Bialystok were essentially involved in the supply of armaments and ammunition. The Russian governor of Bialystok let his superiors know of this collaboration, which resulted in Tsarist retaliation. The researchers and gendarmes who arrived from St.Petersburg to plicaron various repressive and persecution measures, coming to confiscate agricultural farms of Jews from the surrounding areas to Bialystok. Similar attitude of support for the Polish uprising, has been that of other Jewish communities in Poland, who recalled the benevolent attitudes of kings: Boleslao of Kalisz in the thirteenth century, Casimir the Great in the fourteenth century and Casimir Jagellon IV in the fifteenth century, who consequently supported the Polish uprising. In Bialystok there were two cities, textile factory and education and culture. I knew both of them very well.



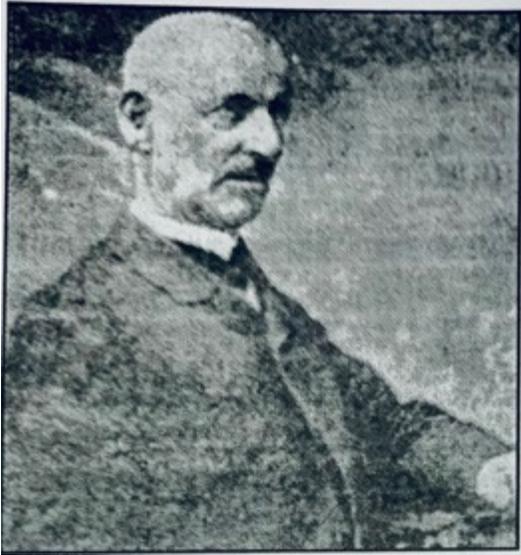
Count Clement Branicki II (1689–1771). He inherited the Bialystok Village from his father. During his lifetime (1742), King Augustus III elevated Bialystok to city status. This act attracted the settlement of many Jews and encouraged the industrial development of the Jewish.

JTZJOK ZABLUDOWSKI



He arrived in Bialystok in the early 19th century. He made commercial transactions with the Russian government and has been a great philanthropist. Among his works of good is the donation of a house, on Warszawska Street, for the expansion of the Israelite Hospital, to which he also made large donations, as well as to numerous schools. Its descendants constitute one of the most prominent families.

## DOCTOR JOSEF CHAZANOWICZ (died 1920)



The most popular doctor in the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first of the twentieth century. He cared for the poor for free and, on many occasions, after caring for the patient, he saw the poverty of the house and left some rubles of help. His altruism was known throughout the governorate. Founded the National Library in Jerusalem

Accompanied by Litman, Rozental, David Sujowolsky and Dr Josef Mohelever, he was elected as a delegate to the First Zionist Congress in 1897, in Basel – Switzerland

Arriving in Basel, in the living room. From meetings, a group of young delegates recognized him and because they knew all his altruistic and Zionist activity, they expressed his affection. He was greeted effusively in a loud voice "He is with us and our dear Doctor Chazanowicz lives"

At one point Dr. Theodor Herzl entered the room. Recognizing Chazanowicz, he approached with an accelerated pace and said, "How are you doing, my dear Dr. Chazanowicz?" This, pale and excited, dropped into the chair. Herzl hugged him and kissed him, paternally, on his head

Litman Rozental's relative

Being at Dr. Chazanowicz's house, a poorly dressed, very upset woman came in and kept screaming: "Doctor, save me! My daughter, out of a scare, stopped talking... Chazanowicz asked the woman if it was her daughter Ryvka. He knew the name of all the children of his poor patients. He then asked if the girl listened well and said yes. Then he put on his coat, opened a drawer, pulled out a pen cutter and put it in his pocket. They left the house and went up to the matthew that was always at the door. As soon as they arrived, Dr. Chazanowicz approached Ryvka and asked him to open his mouth and pull his tongue out, then pulled the pen cutter out of his pocket, grabbed his tongue and told him he was going to cut it off. Ryvka, in one cry, asked to be released from the doctor.

## THE TEXTILE CITY

The first manual warping factories and manual looms were installed in 1840.

In 1850, Nahum Mintz and Sender Bloch founded the first textile factory.

In 1860, the Zylberblat, Suraski, Nowik and Wisotsky factories began operating.

In 1863, Triling established the important factory of fabrics and blankets.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the first mechanical machinery of cardas and selfactings for spinners and mechanical looms for weaves, all moved by electric driving force, arrived. At that time the first electrical plant was installed, which gave a great impetus to the development of the industry. It is estimated that, in 1914, at the outbreak of World War I, 3000 looms were operating in Bialystok. Of these, 1500 were installed in small factories whose owners carried out fon, warping and fabric work with third-party raw materials, delivering raw fabrics to manufacturers who followed the dyeing and finishing process. 1500 looms were installed in large factories whose owners carried out the entire process of manufacturing including, weaving and dry cleaning.

The manufacturing process began with machines known as wolves, which made the defibrating of garments used to provide fibers to the spinners (little virgin wool was used). In the spinneries, carding and spinning were performed by cardas and selfactings. In the next sector, before the mechanical warps existed, the warping was carried out manually.

Throughout the manufacturing chain, from the changador pawn to the business manufacturer, they were mostly Jewish. In the early decades of the twentieth century, there were no forklifts in Bialystok and changing pawns had to have exceptional physical strength. I have engraved in my mind the image of how, in my father's factory, a Jewish changador with a wide back was loaded with a warp roll 2.20 meters long and 150 kilos, he was tied with ropes and climbed up the stairs to the first floor where the looms were installed. Bialystok exported its products to Europe and Russia, mostly cloth made for capping and above all. Famous blanket manufacturers were Triling and Abramowski. The latter, in 1903, sent a ship loaded entirely with blankets to China and Manchuria. In the years 1911-1912 annual production reached one hundred and fifty million rubles and twenty-five thousand people were occupied in the textile industry and in the marketing of the products. The Paien Bank, founded in 1901, has been the oldest Jewish credit institution, with one million rubles of deposits and provided credit aid to the entire community. With credit from the bank, the factory owners imported looms and, manufacturers, including and dry cleaning machinery, all to be paid in several years. All sectors had their professional associations; traders, manufacturers, factory owners and others had their cooperatives that provided financial assistance to their partners. The manufacturing city, with its highs and lows, with its months of paralysis and lack of activity always managed to overcome the difficulties and get ahead.

This city has been considered the second textile city after Moscow while under the rule of the Russian empire, until 1918 and remained the second, after Lodz, to regain Poland, in that year, its independence.



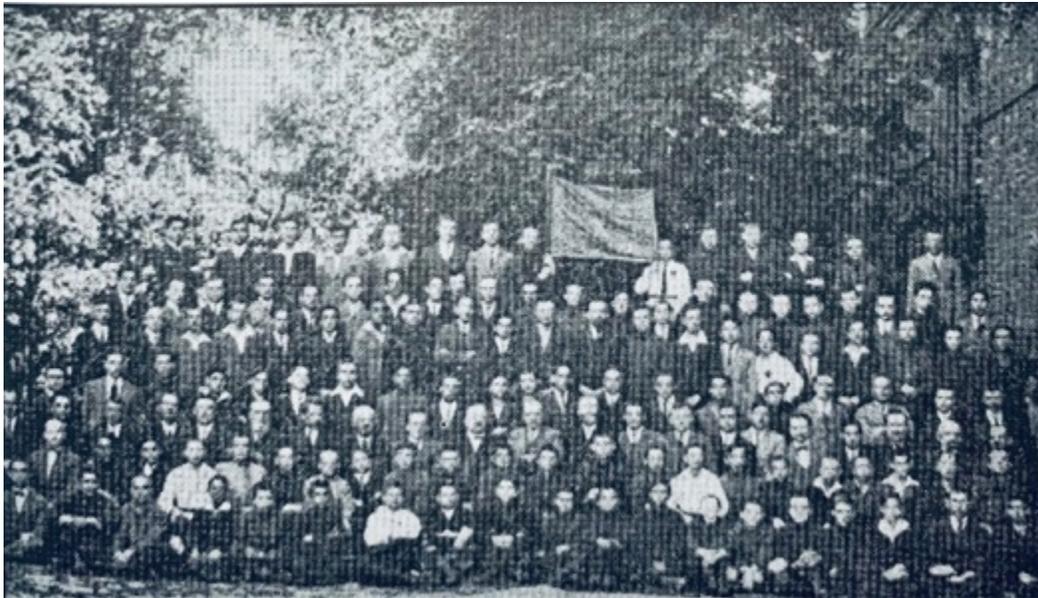
Board of Directors of the Association of Weavers in Bialystok, 1929. Sitting from right to left: Abraham Trybiarz, unknown, Peisaj Melnitzky, Gryncaig, remain unknown. Standing: 2 strangers, Hilel Bez (arrived in Argentina), Yucht. In 1914, 1500 looms operated in small weavers' workshops.

#### BIALYSTOK THE CITY OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Given his extraordinary cultural activity, his fame transcended beyond his limits. The extensive network of primary, secondary, professional, artisanal and various institutes was attended by many young people from the towns and cities of the province. By the early 19th century, in addition to the traditional 'jeder', an elementary school and a school for girls had been installed. While, until the end of World War I, the language of instruction was Russian, Hebrew was also taught. In 1910 the Jewish community opened a kindergarten and it was only after World War I, in 1918, that additional schools were opened in Bialystok, including Tachkemoni Elementary and High School, an Idish High School, yeshivot and the Hebrew Primary Tarbut Network. The Hebrew high school (Gimnazjum) was founded in 1919 and, from 1927, began operating in a new building with 16 classrooms, a large function room, a special gym room, a sports field and a large library in an adjoining building. In addition to instruction and sports, music teaching and a stable orchestra were given great importance. With a thousand students, it was recommended for its high level of study its graduates were accepted into the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Technion of Haifa without entrance exams.

Among the graduates is the native of Bialystok Itzhak Shamir, seventh Prime Minister of Israel: 1982-1984, 1986-1992. Private and state secondary schools (gimnazjum), Zeligman's Szkoła Spoleczne, Druskin, Gutman, Szkoła Państwowa Zygmunta Augusta state and Szkoła Państwowa Józefa Piłsudskiego, were all of very high standards. A review committee, chaired by

a representative of the Ministry of Education, took the final examination. High school diplomas were valid for admission to universities in Europe. Of the utmost importance has been the school founded in 1904 by the ASSOCIATION ORT of Arts and Crafts. The very important building consisting of basement, ground floor and four floors, was donated by the famous patron Wisotsky, producer of the renowned tea produced in Russia and marketed throughout Europe, who chose Bialystok to erect the buildings for the Tarbut school and the school of the ORT Association, for its reputation as a city of culture and work. It was a unique school-workshop throughout Poland, with textile, metallurgical and carpentry machines. In the basement were installed the sun-givers, the lathes and all the metallurgical machines. On the ground floor were the administration and classrooms and on the upper floors the textile machines, weaves and slandings and more classrooms. In classrooms, students received theoretical classes, and machine classes were taught at machine facilities. Students graduated from textile cartoonists and technicians, loom and skender mechanics, metallurgical mechanics, furniture-making carpenters and various other specialties. Many of the founders of the textile industry in Villa Lynch have been graduates of this school. Among others: Boruch Zelwiansky (Texam), Isaac Szturmak, Ber Klaz (IMAT), Moisés Daicz (Daicz Hnos.) and José Muzikansky, founder of a large metallurgical establishment (Famatex S.A.) which manufactured 300 looms per month that have been a great contribution to textile development in Villa Lynch.



College of Arts and Crafts. Founded in 1904. Teachers, students and graduates of the first promotion, year 1907.



Graduados y profesores de la escuela secundaria (gimnazjum) S. Gutmanowa, 1937.



Profesores y graduados de la escuela secundaria hebrea (gimnazjum), pertenecientes a la quinta promoción, 1930.



Asociación Cultural Bnot Sion.



Colegio primario, 1929.



Escuela de niñas Grinhoiz (1890-1909).



Primera graduación del colegio primario 1919. Profesores y alumnos.



Hersch Ratzki, maestro de caligrafía, con su familia, en el 1900.



El Coro del Gran Templo. En el centro, el director Pinjas Szwarc, quien emigró a Australia en 1937 y se convirtió en director del Templo Mayor de Melbourn. Foto tomada en 1934.

## Literary and Journalists Circle

The Circle of Literates and Journalists was founded on October 17, 1921. Previously, the newspaper *Undzer Lebn* 6 appeared, which continued for more than 20 years, until the nazis entered in 1941.

- *Folksblaier* 7. Edited by the Zionist organization, which came out in 1924.
- *Bialystoker Slitime* 8. Weekly edited by Wisotzky, Szteinsapir and Sirota. He circled for 18 months.
- *Bialystoker Idisher Kuri* and *Bialestoker telegraph*. He showed up for a semester.
- *Naie Bialestoker Shtime* 9. Weekly that reached 200 editions.
- *Bialystoker Andlzaitung* 10. Commercial. *Undzer Shpigel* 11 appeared everyFriday. Family weekly.
- *Der Veker* 12. Weekly edited by the Bund.

The only newspaper that appeared uninterrupted was *Unzer Lebn*, thanks to its main editor: PeisajKaplan.

The publishing house *Prese y Albek*, directed by Peisaj Kaplan and colabo-radores, edited the *Bialestoker Lexikon*, with the biographies of emi-nentes personalities of Bialystok and a number of books (authored by Peisaj Kaplan) such as *Biblical Songs*, in three books, the five books of the *Tanaj*" and *Maimónides*. Also, by author A. Brezinski, *The Ruined Home*.

*6. Our Life. 7. The People's Pencil. 8. The Voice of Bialystok. 9. The New Voice of Bialystok. 10. Bialystok Business Journal. 11. Our mirror. 12. The Awakening. 13. Hebrew Bible.*

## THE PALACE THEATRE AND THE PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT ACTORS

By the time of World War I (1914-1918),some groups of actors had already performed at the Palace Theatre. The ha'Zamir group was noted for its excellent orchestra, which he performed with-certain in the theater. The Vilnius Troupe performed very successfully and Ida Kaminska's was won by many admirers. He also performed the Troupe of Jewish Operettas in Warsaw, directed by David Zelmeistein.

A special attraction was Herzel Jedwale's monologues on current subjects, written especially for him by Josef Goldstein.

In February 1919, with the culmination of World War I, the German occupation ended and Poland regained its independence. It was also when the Troupe de Vilnius and the Troupe of Adler and Sieradsky performed again in works by Jewish and universal playwrights. The famous Russian actor Sniegof debuted, for the first time in Idish, with sensational success. Bialystok's actors were organized into a permanent troupe under the name "Actors' Corner" and performed permanently at the Palace Theatre.

In the mosaic hall, a vaudeville theatre was opened under the direction of Solomon Kustin, where two daily performances were performed.

In 1930, the *Revi-Teatro Gilorina* was inaugurated, with great success, whose performances have been very famous The actors Jehuda Grinhoiz, Szeftel Zak and Hersz Floim, established a stable cooperative troupe in the Palace Theatre. A Committee of Friends of the Jewish Theatre

was organized that was able to obtain a subsidy from the municipality and a tax cut, which helped in his finances.

They were invited to perform, along with this troupe world-famous artists of the Jewish scene, among others: Zigmund Turkow, Ida Kaminska, Jorras Turkow and Diana Blumenfeld, Tsili Adler, Mourice Szwarc and his troupe, Dina Alperin and Sem Branecky, Ben Sion Witler,



Pictured, members of the Troupe Gilorina.

Peijsajke Bursztein. Bialystok's press and the general public appreciated the performance of stable actors and guests. When Bialystok was occupied by the Soviet Union, the Cooperative Troupe was performing at the Palace Theatre. In June 1941, on a tour in Molier del Dnieper, actors were caught when Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union.

#### THE HA'BIMA THEATRE

At the beginning of the twentieth century Nochum Tsemaj (died 1939) created the Ha'Bimá Theatre and premiered the play Shma Israel by Ossip Dymow: (Joseph Perelman 1878-1959), in Hebrew. The Ha'Bitná Theatre toured Europe and the United States, performing on stages attended by majority non-Jews who did not understand the language, representing Anski's El Dybbuk, with widespread praise.



Ha'Bimá, 1912, premiered the work Shma Israel.

The great Russian singer Fiador Shaliapin, being in New York, introduced the performance of the great company and, seeing his financial difficulties, told Dymow, "Ha'Bimá must be helped." Dymow, seeing the performance of El Dybbuk, was very impressed by the performance and greatness of the show and only then did he understand why an artist like Shaliapin, oblivious to the Jewish theatre, cared about the existence of Ha'Bimá and also why thousands of Christians, who did not understand Hebrew, were amazed by the shows. Ossip Dymow and Nochum Tsemaj were born in Bialystok.

FIRST EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART BY FAMOUS WARSAW AND LODZ PAINTERS. BIALYSTOK, SEPTEMBER 20-30, 1919

The League of Culture that then existed in Bialystok, with the collaboration of the popular drawing teacher and painter Rozaniecki (my drawing teacher at primary school) invited the Minkowski and Berlevi Painters of Warsaw and Adler de Lodz, to send their works and are present at the inauguration A central place was chosen, the vorengoltz passage , for the inauguration and the works that arrived together with the painters were exhibited. The exhibition was inaugurated and hundreds of visitors from all classes of the population, entire schools with their teachers, groups of different associations, entities of the nearby villages and the general public, attended making this exhibition a singular success Also participated the painters Zaidenbaitel, Lilinfeld and others. The painters were all the time with their works

giving the relevant explanations. Despite the great success of assistance it was not an economic achievement as only 24 works were sold.

## THE CHESS CLUB

There were always good chess players in Bialystok. The champion, Akiva Rubinsztein, was originally from Bialystok. It was only in 1922 that a group of young players was created that was not very active and did not work regularly. In 1924, with the creation of a group of older players, the two groups joined and the club was legalized. In 1925 he already had his own place and in 1926 the first chess tournament/ being champion Aarón Zabłudowski was held.

## LIBRARIES

The Sholem Aleijem Library was founded on May 13, 1919. It had 60,000 copies, in 8 languages. For those who were interested in scientific subjects, there was a room with varied encyclopedias, dictionaries and journalistic editions. Printed newsletters that appeared several times a year accounted for the built-in books as well as literary events. More than 3500 people regularly attended, thus forging the library as a factor of progress and spiritual development. In 1939 the 20th anniversary of the foundation would be celebrated with a special Jubilee edition, but the project was thwarted by the Nazi occupation. The Study Library was founded in 1933, at the initiative of Pesaj Kaplan, who remained at the helm of it until the outbreak of war. In the short time of its existence, it has received all the attention and recognition of the intellectuals of the city. Scientists, educators, research writers and students absorbed concentrated scientific knowledge thanks to the library. In 1939, he had 19,000 books on topics of history, philosophy, theo-logy, social sciences, literary criticism, geography, Judaic, classics and writers in Hebrew and ledish. There were many ancient books and prime-ras prints, 17th-century books and important documents and a section dedicated to Bialystok's history. A Commission of Intellectuels, chaired by Pesaj Kaplan, ran library II named after Dr. Chazanowicz.



Pesaj Kaplan. Editor of the newspaper Unser Leben, important author of books in Hebrew and ledish. He died in the ghetto in 1943. There's a valuable diary of life in the ghetto.

## THE SPORTS MOVEMENT

The sporting movement began in 1918, with the founding of Club Deportivo Macabi. It was legalized in 1923 under the name Club Deportivo Judío Z.K.S. It was divided into sections such as gymnastics, athletics, football and tennis. In 1932, Bialystok had four sports organizations Jewish Sports Club Z.K.S", Macabi, Morgenstern and Ha'poel. In 1939, the president of club Unido Z.K.S.-Macabi was the prestigious Doctor Fines.

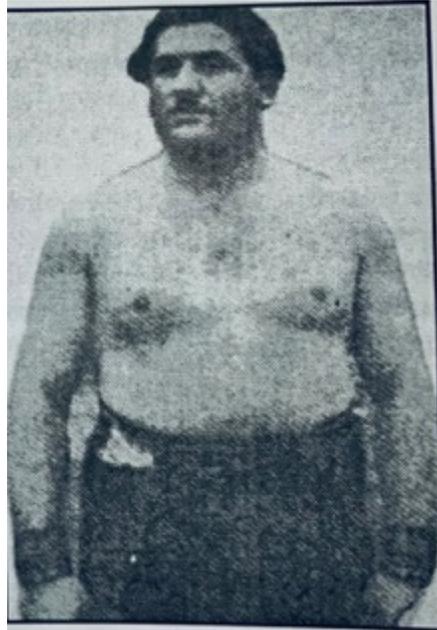


Z.K.S. Football team of the Jewish Sports Club Bialystok (October 2, 1923). The fourth right is Bialostosky, who emigrated to Argentina.

Sports clubs Macabi, Z.K.S and Morgenstern had very prominent football teams. This sport was, in the first decades of the twentieth century, the main activity of the clubs. It is unforgettable, for me, the visit of the football team of the club Hacoaj of Vienna champion of Austria on June 18, 1932.. He was one of the most important teams in Europe. The arrival of the club delegation became a special celebration, with a parade on the main street Lipowa and thousands of people clapping to the passage of the participants. The two united orchestras of the Hebrew High School and the Professional School of Arts and Crafts opened the march and, following the visiting delegation, the athletes of the city, the team of the selection composed of players of the Jewish club Z.K.S and players of the Polish Army club W.K.S. Behind them marched primary and secondary schools, with their flags and badges.

## ATHLETICS, FIGHTING AND CYCLING

In Bialystok there were also renowned athletes and wrestlers. The pioneer was H. Osynski, who lifted the weights as if it were a raft logger. He organized a group of young people he trained in athletics and boxing. In turn, he participated in competition with famous champions. Matel Ostrinski was another young man renowned as an athlete and weightlifter who, being an important member of Bialystok's volunteer fire department, faced the most dangerous situations and demonstrated great heroism in saving people in the fires. In 1923, during the flood that caused the overflow of the Bialy River that flooded much of the city, he stood out in the attention of the people most affected aboard a boat built by himself.



Zeidel Rudi, nicknamed "The Samson of Bialystok".

Another great athlete and wrestler was Zeidel Rudi, whom they called "the Samson of Bialystok", who emigrated to Israel in the 1930s.

In the years 1928-1933, the section of gymnastics, athletics and boxing became a great increase. Athletics, under the direction of H. Pomerantz. Boxing, under the direction of Vargaftik. Boxer H. Kuszner in 1935 came in second place in the championship held in the city of Poznan (Poland), although all the Polish press felt it was the first place. The tennis and ping-pong sections were very prominent. The journey of Z.K.S. cyclists Zalman Olianski and Sacha Jutkovski, starting in Poland, passed through Germany, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and other countries on a six-month journey through Poland. Special bikes were prepared by the very popular mechanic Meiszque Emiovicz. The section of cyclists and motorcyclists was under the direction of Najman Sijovolski.



Z.K.S. Jewish Sports Club cycling group in Bialystok, 1926•



Circulo Juvenil Atlético Skif, 1930.



Grupo Atlético Morgenstern. Organización Tzukunft, 1927.

## Charity and social assistance

The Israelite Hospital was founded in 1840 by Sender Bloch on Szpitalna Street. His father-in-law, Itzchok Zabłudowsky, 23 years later and two years before his death, donated a house on Warszawska N or 15th Street to expand the hospital. In 1872 another building was built and in 1893 2 floors were added.

The hospital enjoyed deserved fame in all strata of the population. Senior government characters attended to care for each other, and the anti-Semitic and staunchest enemies of the Jewish people came in cases of complicated disease. It was very renowned the section of surgery attended by excellent professionals. Hundreds of patients passed through the offices attended free of charge by great specialists from all branches of medicine.



Group of doctors from the Israelite Hospital.

Memorizes Dr. Sokol, who had performed his subsequent medical practice in the hospital: For the young doctor, the hospital was the continuation of the university. Every week there were conferences organized by the Medical Society, which added knowledge and updating to medicine.

In the years before the Nazi occupation, the director general was Dr. Kaplan. In Surgery, Dr. S. Rozental and Dr. Treivusz and Dr. Frizman.

Other renowned physicians were Dr. Lukachewski and Dr. Ainorn. The section, throat and eyes, was led by Drs. Szacki and Dr. Gawze. Dermatology, Dr. Kinsky. A very respected and beloved person was the administrator of this Healing Institute, Mr. A. Kniazew, who was also the most active vice president in the entire existence of the Z.K.S. club. The hospital also had a section dedicated to the disabled and disabled, which provided them with all the necessary care.

Dr. Sokol also mentions a large group of young doctors (among them) who carried out medical improvement and already of this group were the talented doctors Klementinovsky and Nowogrodsky.



Doctors and nurses at the Israelite Hospital.

These young doctors, along with their older colleagues, attended to and kept alive until the last moment the faint, hungry and exhausted martyrs of the Jewish population of Bialystok. Among the images published in *Bialystoker Shtirne*, the picture that affected him the most was the one showing how they were taking hospital staff on their way to Treblinka. Dr. Sokol concludes by stating that some researcher and historian will have to do extensive work on this exceptional medical institute in which famous professionals such as Drs. Raigrodsky, Triling, Forsteter, Epsztein, Iserson, Zyman, Jacobson, Kogan, Wolf, Feigin and many others performed. Most of them perished together with their patients.

The Toz-Oze, a very modern sanatorium with internment service, had a network of summer colonies with recovery cabinets for sick children.

Linat Ha' Tzedek was an institute of care in offices and pharmacies that, at the same time, provided financial assistance for the poor. Two asylums for orphans, a popular dining room that daily provided lunches to several hundred poor people and were also sent food packages home - discreetly - to families who, by some circumstance, had fallen into poverty. There were also shelters where travelers—as well as the poor—could stay overnight. All these institutions worked thanks to donations from the wealthiest and the Blimel-tog' lad bank. A custom that was that periodically, in the central corners, a rib was located on a coffee table and, next to it, a woman who lit a little flower on the flap to each passerby who left a donation. This charitable and emotionally helpful activity was always the deprivation of women.



Dr. León Pines. Oftalmólogo oriundo de Bialystok famoso en toda Polonia y países limítrofes.



Dr. Moisés Zyman. Director del hospital de Bialystok durante 40 años.



Dr. Joseph Rubeinstein. Ginecólogo muy activo en el Sanatorio Toz-Oze y en el Instituto Linat Hatzedek.



Dr. Alexander Raigrodsky. Especialista en ojos oídos y garganta como se decía en aquel entonces y Jefe del Sanatorio Toz.



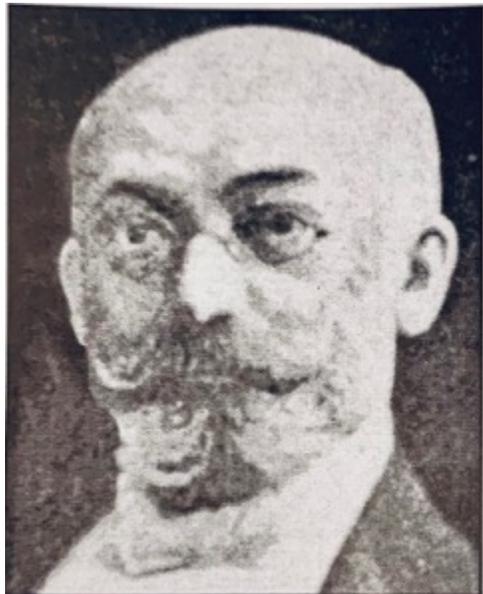
Dr. S. Citron. Presidente de la sociedad medica, diputado a la primera "Duma" Parlamento en la época Zarista.



Doctor Gedalia Rozenman. Ultimo Rabino en Jefe de la Comunidad Judía de Bialystok. Autor de un libro científico. Asesinado el 3 de noviembre de 1943, en el campo de Ponioatow, junto a todos los dirigentes comunitarios de Bialystok de la preguerra y de los trágicos días del gueto.

THE CITY OF BIALYSTOK SAW THE BIRTH OF SEVERAL UNIVERSALLY RENOWNED JEWS.

DR. LAZARUS ZAMENHOF



Creator of Esperanto, international language Lazarus Zamenhof was born on December 15, 1859. The bloody events he pressed during his childhood in Bialystok inspired the altruistic principles of dedication to humanity's progress. Due to the various origins of those who, over time occupied it, in Bialystok the Jews in addition to the Idish, Hebrew and Aramaic used by the rabbis obviously spoke Polish but also German and Russian. Each neighborhood in the city had its own language. In this environment, the zamenhof child (whose surname in isiddish could mean "seed of hope") began, from a young age, to think about how a common language could be made for all men. His father was a schoolteacher and opposed to his son's ideas. He had him study medicine, sent him to Moscow and then specialized as an eye doctor to Austria. However Zamenhof, during all those years, was secretly working on the creation of a "planned" (artificial) language, which he made public in 1887. As if it had been the destination of his life, the work was published under the pseudonym Doctor Esperanto and so it was that he left the name to this new language that he had simply called *lingvo internacia*. His "planned" language received rapid acceptance around the world. In 1905, during the first Universal Congress of Esperanto, the President of France awarded Dr. Lázaro Zamenhof the highest decoration of the French Republic.

For Zamenhof, the ideal of a common language that could be easily learned and spoken by all, apart from the mother tongue or the national language, had to lead to international understanding, solidarity and brotherhood (of peoples), resulting in the end of wars and the birth of definitive world peace. Working as an eye doctor, usually free, he devoted all his energies to the poor people of his country and to spreading his language, even in the midst of not a few oppositions and great financial difficulties. He translated the Bible and many other

books into Esperanto, from which he published Esperanto dictionaries into English, French, German, Russian and Polish. Lazarus Zamenhof belonged to the grieving people to which centuries of persecution have hardened and ennobled in many respects and whose children have given culture and progress in general, countless eternal intellectual values. Esperanto associations exist in 115 countries. In Argentina, the Esperanto Association was founded in 1916 Zamenhof died on April 14, 1917, with the firm belief that, one day, humanity would work rationally and adopt Esperanto as a neutral common language for all.

**ALBERT SABIN (1906-1993)** Creator of the polio vaccine. Albert Sabin was born in Bialystok on August 26, 1906. His parents, Tillie and Jacob Sabin, with their four children, arrived in the United States in 1921 and settled in New Jersey, where Albert's father devoted himself to making silk fabrics. Sabin received his medical degree from New York University in 1931 and devoted himself to the study of polio, a disease that crippled and killed thousands of people worldwide. Many of his experiments in the research of the virus were reported by the national foundation of childhood paralysis. During World War II, he served in the United States Army, where he conducted research on the development of a dengue fever vaccine and vaccinated 65,000 military personnel. After the war, Sabin continued his polio research. He developed a vaccine using live viruses. Dr. Salk performed a dead virus vaccine but had the disadvantage of having to be applied periodically. Sabin, meanwhile, has been conducting paw experiments obtaining a live polio virus pill, which would be taken orally since 1952. In 1955, he conducted experiments with prisoners who had volunteered.

Sabin and his associates ingested live viruses before conducting experiments in volunteer groups of people, between 1955 and 1957. During this period, the Salk vaccine was in use but many virus specialists around the world believed that Sabin's vaccine was superior.

From 1957 to 1959, the U.R.S.S. and the other nations of the East Bloc adopted the vaccine with the benefits of oral administration and long-term immunity for millions of children and adults. Finally, the vaccine was also accepted in the United States.

On his visit to our country, in July 1967, invited by the Argentine government, he was officially received by the president of the National Commission for the Rehabilitation of the Cripple, Professor Dr. Carlos Ottolenghi and during his brief stay in Argentina, he was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of May by the President of the Nation, on July 26 of that year, in the White Room of the Government House.

In a treat to the illustrious guest at the Plaza Hotel, representing the Bialystok Residents Union, he was given a modest memory of his hometown, consisting of a book compiling all editions of the society's quarterly magazine, reflecting all facets of the Jewish community of Bialystok until its destruction in 1944.



On July 26, 1967, at the Plaza Hotel, Secretary Isaac Gryncaig gave Dr. Sabin a modest gift on behalf of the Bialystok Residents Society in Argentina.

Polio has already been eradicated from America and will soon be eradicated from all five continents thanks to the polio vaccine, invented by Albert Sabin. Thank you to this man will be eternal because we can never forget his work for the children of the world.

MAXIM LITWINOW (1876-1951) Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union (1921-1939)



Meir Walach was born in 1876, in Bialystok, better known as Maxim Litwinow, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

He began his studies at the Kahanas jeder but, instead of the Talmud, he was more interested in socialist-themed books. His grandfather Shabsai Walach was a rabbi in Rozinai. His brother, Jacob Walach, also a rabbi. His father, Moses, a talmudist and adherent to the Enlightenment and his uncle Abraham, an important textile industrialist from Lodz.

To make the military conscription close to the family in the city and not in the interior of Russia, his father hired a Russian teacher to be perfected in the Russian language and other languages while receiving universal cultural knowledge. He continued his socialist activity, so he was arrested several times and the father had to pay large sums of money to rescue his way-hearted son. On one of his trips abroad, while visiting London, he met Ivy Love, from a distinguished English family and married her. When the Soviet Union was established, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In 1932, while serving as Ambassador to the United States, the Bialystok Center in New York was preparing a reception for him but, faced with an unforeseen diplomatic mission, Litvov had to leave, then a delegation composed of Philip Nowick, Samuel Kassel and David Sohn visited him on the ship. Litvov had a very pleasant conversation with his bialystok countrymen, asking for his youthful friends and; ispspecifically, by Wolf Rubin, one of his teachers who was then in New York. In his conversation with the delegation, Litvov used, on several occasions, some ledish words. The next day, a telegram arrived at the Bialystoker Center in which Litvov thanked him for the attention and honor given to him by the delegation with his visit.

At that time, the delegation asked the ambassador to place orders for textile products from Bialystok, as it was going through a serious crisis over the lack of sale of its products. Later, the Soviet Union made a major purchase of fabrics for the army and many factories, which were stopped, re-launched their machines for a long period.

BENN SION RABINOWICZ (BENN)



Born in Bialystok in 1905, he was one of the most prominent artists of his time. During the war he hid in France in a Christian home. He created more than 100 Works of Hebrew Biblical Theme while hidden and, at the end of the war, he was able to exhibit all his artistic creations, being cont conceptd by the specialized press as one of the great pinto-res of post-war. In 1971

the 859th Birthday of David Ben Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, was celebrated who, after 2000, pro-claimed independence, in 1948. In this event his pictorial work was exhibited, since the prime minister was also a great scholar of Tanaj, one of the themes covered by Benn Sion Rabinowicz, especially have been based-two on motifs of the Song of Songs.

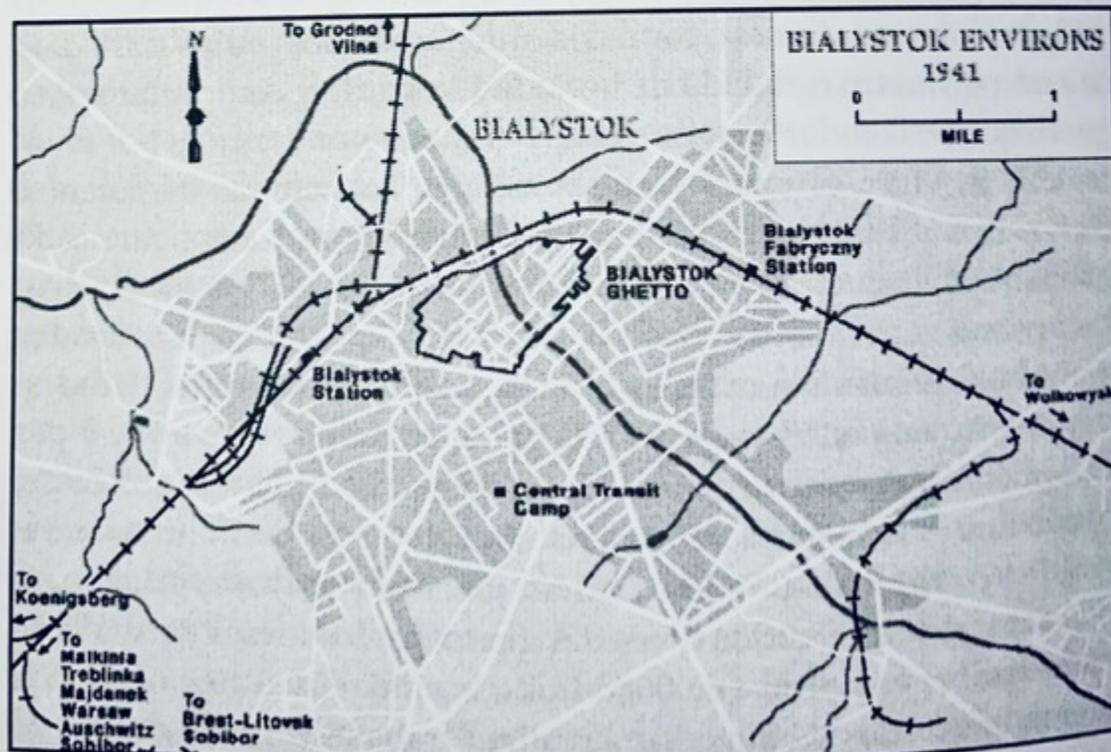
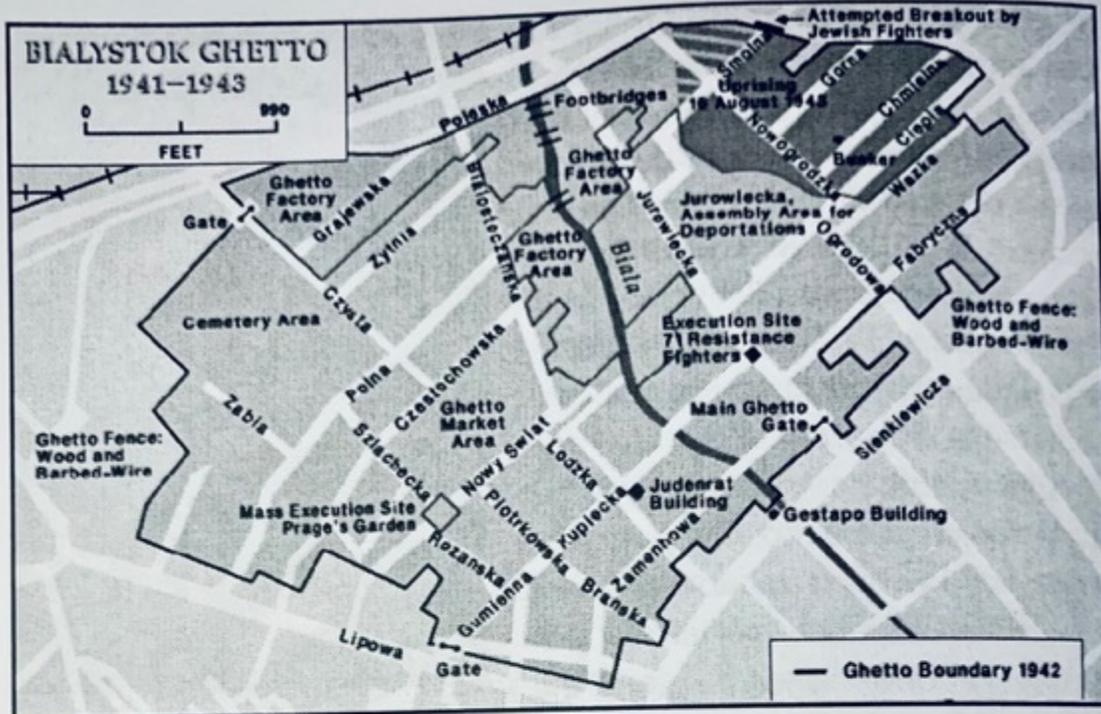
## WORLD WAR II OUTBREAK

Occupation of Bialystok by Nazi Germany. Creation of the ghetto and murder of the Jews The Jewish community of Bialystok, like that of all Poland, was found in the first days of September 1939, in the face of the invasion of the Germans. On 1 September 1939 Germany invaded Poland and on 15 September 1939 they entered Bialystok. On 22 September they withdrew, according to the German pact. Soviet army and the Soviet army arrived. In this week of stay in Bialystok, the Germans murdered several hundred Jews Life under communist rule was very hard. There were no persecutions going through great hardship. This continued until, on 22 June 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union and on 27 June entered the city of Bialystok. The first act of barbarism was to gather in the largest temple in the city 2000 Jews and then drop incendiary bombs inside, leaving them all dead by suffocation. On 3 July, 300 intellectuals gathered from the city and took them to the Pietrasza camps on the outskirts of the city, where they were shot. Among them were the teachers at Dr. Gutman High School, which I attended. I want to honor your memory by appointing you: Director Dr. H. Drehlinger, doc-tor S. Seidler, Dr. E. Hillerowicz, Mgr. Szwarczstein, Mgr. Z. Cytron, W. Kestenblatt, P. Kohan and O. Szkolnik. Of the hundreds of thousands of Jewish intellectuals killed in the 16 European countries, I will also honour his memory with the iconic mention of the eminent historian of the Jewish people Simon Dubnow, who was shot in the Riga-Latvia Ghetto on 8 December 1941, at the age of 81. On 29 June, the Nazi commander ordered the judenrat to be created to receive the sinister orders. It was composed of engineer Barasz and 23 others. Barely constituted, the Nazis demanded the presentation of several thousand Jews, men and women, for forced abases. On July 12, they caught several thousand Jews and took them to the outskirts of the city. The Nazis demanded, in order to be released, 5 kilos of gold, 2 million Soviet rubles, 100 kilos of silver and other valuables. The Judenrat began the collection in which the wives of the apprehended intervened, very active. The money and objects requested were gathered and, when the delegation of Jews presented to the Nazi commander, he informed them that, for the time being, the Jews would not return as they were working in Germany. They never came back and subsequent information meant they were all killed.



Engineer Efrain Barasz.

On 1 August 1941, the Nazis ordered the Jews to move to a small perimeter of the city, enclose it down and thus form a ghetto that becomes a prison guarded inside and out, with Nazi gendarmes and Ukrainian, Belarusian and Lithuanian anti-Semitic collaborators. 3 square meters were allocated for each inhabitant of the ghetto but actually occupied 2. They did not reach the homes for the nearly 60,000 Jews who were locked up and many lived on the street, in mezzanines, corridors and basements. Life in lockdown was indescribable and people were starving and rising in illnesses. The Judenrat, on the orders of the Nazis, formed a Jewish police force to enforce the orders of the criminals. Every day, young and old went out for forced labor outside the ghetto. In September and October, 6,000 Jews were sent to the city of Pruzane, where they were tortured and forced into forced labour. In November 1942 they were perpetrated mass executions and deportations to the death camps of the towns and villages of Bialystok province, where 250,000 Jews lived.



Perímetro reducido del gueto al cual los nazis obligaron a ingresar a los cerca de 60.000 judíos de Bialystok.



Los judíos son obligados a entrar al gueto.



Registro de los judíos al ingreso.

## THE ACTION OF FEBRUARY 1943

In late January 1943, rumours spread that the Nazis demanded Barasz prepare a list of 12,000 Jews to be sent to jobs outside the ghetto. These rumors depressed the Jews, who saw that very tragic days were approaching.

The illusion that the Bialystok Ghetto would not be touched as a textile and clothing center that worked exclusively to supply the Nazi military machinery was undermined by criminal acts against slave workers who kept this industry going. Tension grew to the maximum, when it became known that the Judenrat prepared a list of 12,000 Jews and was willing to hand it over to the Nazis.

Zwi Wider, a very prominent personality - one of the components of the Judenrat, made the decision to commit suicide by hanging himself at home. He left a note for the Judenrat and his wife before. On 3 February, a Gestapo commission arrived and carefully inspected the ghetto fence. On February 4, they withdrew all authorizations allowing the departures of Jews working outside. On the same day, in the Judenrat, they withdrew the list of the 12,000 Jews.

On Thursday, at two a.m. on the night of February 4-5, 1943, a large group of Nazis, led by Gustav Fridl, entered the ghetto, demanding the presence of engineer Barasz to observe the criminals' actions. In the presence of this, Nowy-Swiat streets encircling Polna (in Polna 39 was my birthplace), Bialostoczanska and the street streets bordering and opened an intense fire of machine guns.

With the lists in their hands they entered the houses. By not finding the people who were in them—who had disappeared—they took out those they found, and if they refused or were prevented from continuing with them, they were shot in the act. At 4 o'clock they arrived at 29 Kupiecka Street and gathered in the courtyard all the inhabitants. Isaac Malmed pulled a bottle of sulfuric acid out of his pocket and threw the liquid in the face of one of the Nazis, who was instantly blinded. Desperate, he pulled out his gun and fired, killing another Nazi. In the tumult, Malmed escaped. Fridl ordered 100 people to be separated - women and children -, taken to the Prague Garden and shot there. At the same time, they took another group and forced them to dig a pit to throw them into it. Some alive. Among those killed was Malmed's wife and son. Fridl demanded, within 24 hours, Malmed's appearance, under the threat of destroying the entire ghetto. Malmed showed up and was hanged, not without first addressing harsh words to Nazi criminals. At the house at 10 Kupiecka Street, the inhabitants offered heroic resistance, using axes, knives and iron bars. Kuriansky's wife threw sulfuric acid at the criminals. Fridl arrived and, personally, murdered men and women. The killings took place for a week, until Friday, February 12. The tragic balance of this "action" was 2,000 Jews killed in the ghetto, 6 train transports with 6,000 casualties who were transported to Treblinka and 4 transports with another 4,000 souls, who were taken to Auschwitz.

## THE LAST TRAGIC CHAPTER OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF BIALYSTOK

In mid-July 1943, rumours were spread that a commission would be coming in that would be the last and that he would have to decide the fate of the two largest ghettos existing at the time: Lodz, with his more than 80,000 Jews and Bialystok, with 40,000. After the commission's visit, Barasz told his close friends quietly that he was not optimistic at all. With this information,

it became clear that Bialystok was about to be liquidated. With regard to the imminent closeness of the catastrophe, the resistance organization made the final preparations and repeated previous orders to the fighting pickets of the factories and the workers, so that they would maintain a fierce struggle and not let the Nazi bandits approach the factories. When the defense became unsustainable, he ordered them to burn down and follow the fight in the streets.

Life in the ghetto had become very tense and worrying. Leading figures of the Judenrat sought to reassure the frightened and nervous Jews by telling them that nothing serious would happen in the coming months. At the same time, they were informed that the Wehrmacht (German Army) had placed important orders in recent weeks and that manufacturing them would take several months. Wehrmacht officials, who were related to the requests, assured the factory managers with whom they were - apparently - in friendly relations, that the Jews were under no danger and that all rumours were unfounded.

The night of Saturday 14th to Sunday 15th August ended with great nervousness. At 2 a.m. on Monday the 16th, those living in the vicinity of the fence heard the march of numerous Nazi soldiers. Within a few minutes, under Turnan's command and with the collaboration of the Gestapo Fridl bandit, several hundred Nazi-murderers entered the ghetto, armed to the teeth, occupied by the factories and the Judenrat building. At 5 a.m., it became known that the Nazis communicated to Baranz that Jews and machines would be taken to Lublin, where they could continue to work.

It was clear to the nearly 40,000 Jews that it was the liquidation of the ghetto. The order mentioned a number of streets from which Jews had to leave and concentrate on Jurovetzka, Novogrudzka and others, before 9 a.m., to be taken to the train station. Those who disobeyed the order and were found in a forbidden zone would be shot on the spot. The unforeseen attack by the Nazis found the resistance organization in the midst of its preparations and the occupation of the factories oversteered the fighting plan in them and the subsequent fire. Resistance leaders decided not to wait until 9 a.m., when the Nazis would begin their action, clarifying to people that instead of moving them to Lublin - as they said - they would be taken to Treblinka to the gas chambers.

The youth of the resistance addressed people in different places by announcing, "Know that they are taken to Treblinka to kill them in the gas chambers and will share the tragic fate of the entire Jewish people in Europe." In a proclamation issued on August 15, 1943, in other concepts, they said, "Know that 5 million Jews in Europe were already killed by Hitler's executioners. In Poland, 3 million Jews have already been killed. Know that all transports are taken to the death camps. Oppose resistance with axes and knives, with sulfuric acid, with iron bars. Attack them anyway and if we have to fall, we won't die." At 8 a.m., fires broke out whose flames engulfed several streets. The Nazis immediately began to machine-gun people and, in a few minutes, hundreds of dead and wounded fell. While following the fire of machine guns, a very large and heavily armed group of Ukrainians and Belarusians entered through the gate of Jurovezka Street. As the tanks entered, the resistance was throwing grenades.

The Jewish wrestling organization decided to sell expensive his life and freedom. A large fire received the entry of the criminals. Tadek, who led a group, fell from the answer that came, but before he died he killed a couple of Nazi-murderers with two certain shots. The heroic Java Jalef (sister of Jaime Jalef, well-known tallist-artist who fought as a partisan) by throwing the first

grenade, was killed by a rain of gunshots. Also, two daring young fighters, 15, Samuel Reisner and Nahum Kozak, who were in the mezzanine of 12 Czepla Street, managed to shoot two Nazi-killers. The heroic Jewish youth had little means and was commanded by Tenenbaum and Moszkowicz.

They fought hard, and when someone fell, two others immediately appeared to take their place. The girls reached the hand grenades and bullets. The resistance, in the Judenrat area, lasted half a day and cost several dozen dead and nearly 50 wounded the Nazi-murderers. Many of the Jewish fighters perished in this unequal struggle, having to confront the primitive means the immense military power. Among the heroic fighters was Welwel Wolkowisky, whose home the resistance companions met. The bloody slaughter of the Jews was directed as on a real battlefield. Motorcyclists with machine guns and hand grenades were driving in the streets. They knocked down Nazi-operated telephone lines and devices that were in contact with the general staff, installed in the Judenrat building. There, in his courtyard and gardens, was stationed an army of 7000 Nazis, 1000 Ukrainian and Belarusian assassins guarding the fence around the ghetto. Several hundred occupied the factories and some 1000 were prepared to organize the deportation to the death camps. So, in the murder of the Jews of Bialystok, 3000 Nazis participated.

Over the course of the week from August 16 to 23, 1943, with few weapons, rifles, revolvers, grenades and Molotov bombs, young Jews offered resistance. Even knowing the outcome in advance, they wrote a glorious page in history, in an unequal struggle, surrounded by the Nazi war machine and Ukrainian, Belarusian and Lithuanian anti-Semitic collaborators. 200 criminals were wounded or killed. When the ammunition ran out, those who did not commit suicide were shot. 1500 were the fighters of the ghetto who perished in the unequal confrontation. The nearly 15,000 Jews in the streets near Judenrat were forced to run down Jurovetzka Street to the rrolpesi field of Petrasza, where they were martyred with runs and blows with the consequent falls, to which permanent shrapnel were hit. Those left were taken to the station and sent to Treblinka. The last Jews of Bialystok were taken to Lublin-Poniatow. On 3 November 1943, all Jews in the Poniatow 22,000 camp (including 9000 Bialystok) were taken into a large open space and, under the command of the commander of the Turnan camp, were shot. All the time, while the killing lasted, the camp orchestra played Straus's waltzes. In the horrific massacre, all Jewish community leaders of the prewar and tragic years of the ghetto were killed. When the German Army entered Bialystok, there was a population of 100,000 people. 60,000 were Jews and, in the province, 250,000. They were all murdered, including my parents, my father and my whole family.



The Katzowicz brothers fought in the ghetto uprising in August 1943.

Mordechai TENEMBAUM- JOSEF TAMAROFF (1916-1943)



Commander of the Bialystok Ghetto Uprising Mordechai Tenembaum Tamarof was born in Warsaw. In late 1942 he arrived in Bialystok, when the Nazis took the Jews of the province to the death camps. He belonged to the Zionist-Socialist Youth (Poalei Zion), having participated in

the organization of the resistance against the Nazis in Warsaw, Vilnius and Grodno. Very soon he realized the genocidal intentions of the Nazis. In Bialystok, Tenenbaum was in contact with some representatives of the Judenrat and, especially Baarasz, who gave him some documents and photographs, found in the clothing of the Jews of the province who were sent to the Treblinka camp. These packages of clothing that were sent to the textile section of Bialystok so that, once defibbred, they were reused as raw material for the manufacture of fabrics necessary for the military machinery of the Nazis. The Jewish slave-workers who selected these clothes were in some personal documents and the inscription "Treblinka". In this way, for the first time, the terrible secret kept by the Nazis with regard to the deported Jews of Bialystok province, in late 1942, to the Treblinka death camp was discovered. From Tenenbaum's annotations in his diary it emerges that they arrived in Bialystok, via Malkin station, seven carriages with clothes in packages already selected. When Tenenbaum received from Baarasz the package of documents and photographs shuddered and could not be separated from them. It seemed to him - as he noted in his diary, dated January 29, 1943 - that the documents in his pocket caught fire and were on fire. When Tenenbaum arrived in Bialystok in November 1942, the city had numerous resistance groups that, until 1943, failed to put aside their differences. Tenenbaum unified the different movements. Tenenbaum's call to arms is preserved in the file he created especially to document the annihilation of the Jews of Bialystok. His call stands out: "We will fall like heroes and even when we die, I will live you"

JAIKA GROSSMAN



She was a brilliant activist who participated in the resistance after the German occupation. To provide information and supplies to the resistance, Jaika Grossman had a document as a Christian and Polish, allowing him to operate in the Aryan area of the city. He took part in highly risky missions in the Warsaw, Vilnius and Grodno ghettos, to obtain information and interviews with people of the Jewish resistance. In January 1942, the Jewish committee of the Vilnius

Ghetto sent Jaika Grossman back to his hometown. Bialystok. He also participated with his comrades in the struggle of the Bialystok Ghetto in August 1943.

#### PROMINENT MURDERED ATHLETES, WHO RAN TO THEIR TRAGIC FATE WITH THEIR COMMUNITY

Osovitsky Szele. Ghetto fighter, footballer.

Arkin. Athlete.

Brzezinsky, Isaac. Boxer.

Galant. Ghetto fighter, footballer.

Grinberg, Larke. Sports manager.

Vigodsky. Bezalel. Athlete.

Zabludovsky, Aarón. Chess champion, burned alive in the Great Temple, on June 27, 1941.

Kart, Liube. Athlete.

Liach, Isaac. Burnt footballer alive in the Great Temple on June 27, 1941.

Machai, Naum. Basketball player.

Salmal, Moses. Secretary of Macabí and sports editor.

Subotnik, Liuve. Athlete.

Spector. Tensita.

Pastrigacz, Saul. Boxer.

Frenkel, Bezalel. Tennis player.

Frenkel, Sarczik. Tennis player.

Kagan, Boruch. Basketball player.

Kusznier, Jazkel. Boxer.

Rabel, Andzie. Athlete.

Rubin, Aarón. Cyclist.

On 17 August 1943: some 1,200 children were taken from the Bialystok Ghetto to the theresienstadt camp, Czechoslovakia and then to Auschwitz, where they were exterminated.

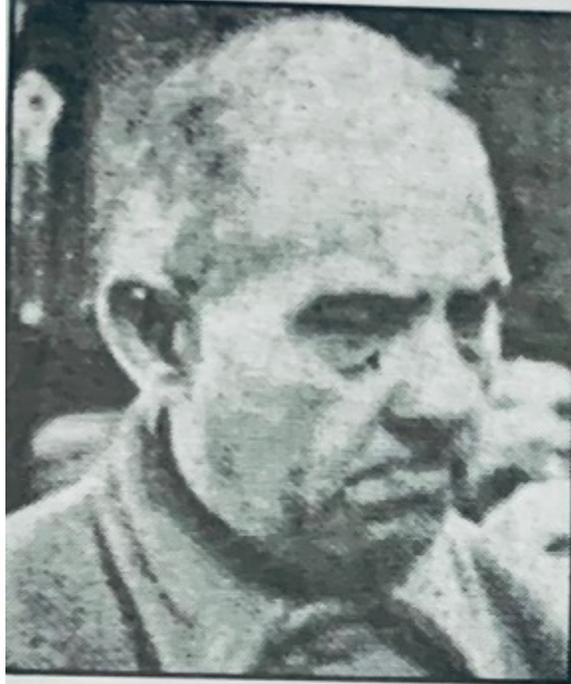


Jóvenes judías son trasportadas al campo de exterminio de Auschwitz.



Los nazis obligan a los judíos a entrar en los vagones del tren de carga camino a Treblinka.

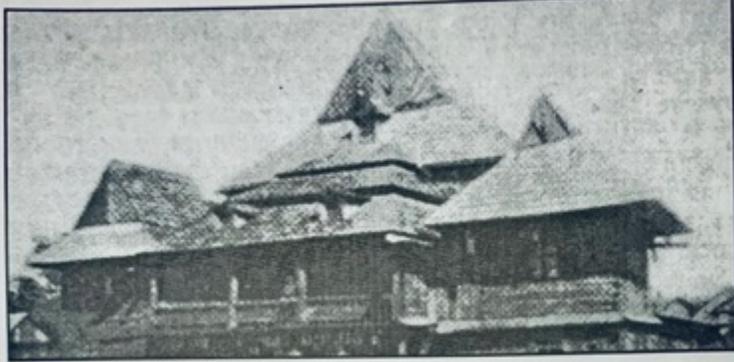
August 19, 1943: The Treblinka death camp receives the last train of Jewish deportees from Bialystok. From Treblinka there were almost no survivors, De Auschwitz, several dozen managed to survive. The Nazi commander, the sadistic criminal Fritz Gustav Fridl, ordered and supervised the extermination of the Jews of Bialystok and the province. At the end of October 1949, he was tried at the Bialystok Court. The extensive indictment is shocking. The sadism and cruelty of this criminal were unusual. On many occasions, he machine gunned and personally shot big boys. He was sentenced to death and hanged.



The sadistic criminal Fritz Gustav Fridl, at the time of trial and convicted by the Bialystok Court.

THE ZABLUDOW TEMPLE

Among The Jewish antiquities in Poland, zabludow Temple, a few miles from Bialystok, was considered a work of art of Jewish architecture. At the age of 500, it was possible to admire in its extraordinary walls and multicolored paintings that recreated the liturgies of the most important prayers, in colors. The whole building had been built with wood. The bitna and the ark were the result of the work of carving artists and considered one of the most momentous works of art in all of Poland. In Zabłudow there were 3000 Jews who were killed by the Nazis



El templo de Zabludow.



Grupo de dirigentes de la comunidad de Zabludow. De izquierda a derecha: Fishel Chorowski, Shabsai Becker, Nahum Wagman, Rabbi Y. Mirsky, Jacob Chesler, Aarón J Chesler, Gherson, Hershel Chesler.

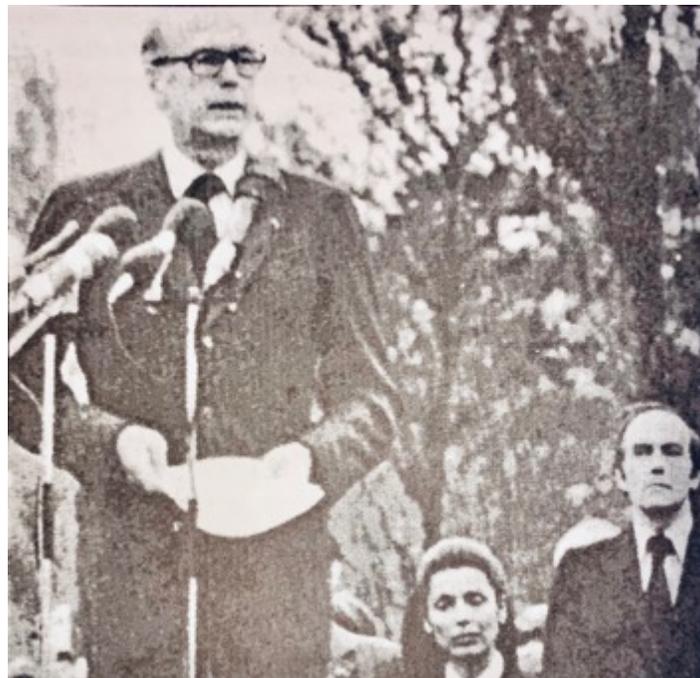
and the temple was destroyed



Poco tiempo después de finalizada la guerra, las ruinas y la estructura metálica de la cúpula del mayor templo de Bialystok donde fueron quemados 2.000 judíos. A la derecha, Isaac Rybalowski, secretario del Bialystoker Center-Nueva York, en su visita a las ruinas de su ciudad natal.

**Deeply excited expressions by Dr Samuel Pisar, in the presence of French President Giscard d'Estaing, at the event held at the Auschwitz camp on 18 June 1975.**

At the age of twelve, Dr. Samuel Pisar was deported to the Auschwitz camp, along with his entire family, from Bialystok, who was murdered. He was the youngest of the few saved from the terrible hell this camp has ever been. Studying, he became one of the most important lawyers in postwar Europe, being a personal friend of French President Giscard d'Estaing. Among other concepts, says Dr Samuel Pisar: "Getting here, to Auschwitz, along with you, Mr. President, here as a 12-year-old boy I was dying every day with many deaths, here where everything I wanted became ashes, is for me an event that moves my whole being. With your presence today, on the day when 35 years ago General De Gaulle called for resistance, saving France's honor, he adds a new dimension to the historical importance of 18 June. From here, Mr President, you are speaking to generations, races, nations, liberal ideologies to conservatives to the poor and rich, east and west because, where you are standing, the deepest wound to human civilization has been inferred. Being one of the few witnesses who has survived the hell of Auschwitz, right now, when dreadful memories come to mind, I am mindful of the image of a shocking picture. In front of these towers with machine guns, with their white and blue striped rags, a unique symphony orchestra played every day. This orchestra was composed of virtuosos from Warsaw, Paris, Kiev, Oslo, Budapest and Rome. The violins they brought with them, on their last path, were Stradivarius, Guharneris and Amatis. To accompany the daily killings and when the gas chambers spat out fire and smoke, they were forced to play Mozart. The same Mozart as you and me, we honor.



The President of France, Giscard d'Estaing, at Auschwitz, speaking in the presence of Dr. Pisar and Mrs. June 18, 1975.

These horrors which, in all the years of our friendship, Mr President, - while we were looking for new ways to strengthen international coexistence, new means of peace I have never mentioned to you, do not have to diminish our belief in God and in the human being. To these barbed wire fences has to come man, in his example, bow his head and meditate on justice, tolerance, respect for smoke rights and above all, on new moral perspectives that can bring the distanced youth of the world closer.

Mr President, in this cursed and holy place you stand, face to face, in the face of an immense multitude and in the presence of millions of souls of murdered people. In their names and, with the right conferred on me by the number I have engraved on my arm, I can tell you that if the exterminated here could answer their touching words they would have con-tested with a single cry: "never again an Auschwitz, anywhere in the world". On their behalf I thank you for your pilgrimage to the holy place of martyrdom, suffering, agony and death. His gesture inspires the hope that the world's leaders will pay more attention to the coming nubarrons of violence and devote all their energy to bringing us to a safer and better future."

In 1982, the Bialystok Resident Center published, in New York, the book *The Bialystoker Memorial Book*, a reminder of the Jewish community of the province and the city of Bialystok. It reflects activity from its beginnings, vitality in all its aspects to the arrival of Nazi Germany. The city that, at the suggestion of Count Clemente Branicki, built the Jews, turning it into a factory-textile city. For its school network and intense cultural life, Bialystok has been considered among the most important Jewish communities in Poland.

Editors Sam Solasz, Isaac Rybal, Max Ratner, I. Szmulevitz and Rabbi Lowell S. Kronick, together with a broad commission of collaborators and many survivors, in France, Argentina, Australia and Israel, worked for several years to carry out this monumental work edited in Iedish and English, to bear witness to the extermination of the Jewish community of Bialystok. To remember, honor and not forget.