

Budzyn

Forced labor and concentration camp in the Lublin district of Poland. In the summer of 1942, 500 Jews were brought to the camp from nearby towns. That fall, 400 prisoners of war arrived from the Konska Wola camp and from the Lipowa Street camp in Lublin, while 100 sick, elderly, and very young inmates were deported to Belzec. By mid-1943, there were 3,000 people imprisoned in the camp, including 300 women and children. The prisoners worked in military factories, in construction, and in general services.

In August 1943, 200 of the camp's prisoners were sent to Majdanek. On October 22, 1943 Budzyn was declared a concentration camp, and on February 8, 1944, tens of prisoners were massacred by Ukrainian guards.

Conditions in Budzyn were somewhat bearable, due to the efforts of the camp elder, Noah Stockman. In one case, some prisoners stole weapons from the military factories where they worked and escaped to the forest to join the Partisans. Stockman was able to convince the camp authorities not to retaliate against the Jews. On Passover 1944, Stockman managed to have *matza* (ritual unleavened bread) baked in the camp and hold a *seder* ceremony.

In May 1944, Budzyn was evacuated and the prisoners were sent to other nearby camps.