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-CONTENTS-

Born in a suburb of Lodz, Poland (Brittany Bilodge/bei Lodz?)

2:00 Speaks of having two brothers and remembers the warm atmosphere in her home when she was a child. Her grandfather was a manufacturer of men's clothes; he was very successful.

3:00 In 1933 she started hearing of the humiliation of Jews. She knew but wouldn't believe.

4:00 On September 1, 1939 the invasion took place. She started hearing stories about the invasion. She was a teenager at the time. Her brother was drafted into the Polish Army. Speaks of city being bombed for three days.

5:00 Remembers people being arrested, food being scarce, but you could still move around. She didn't know what to do so she just stayed there.

6:00 Speaks of ghetto laws; not being able to go out after 5 P.M., and how conditions were worsening. Remembers factories being established in the ghettos. In the spring of '43 she worked in the factories - she was isolated there.

7:00 Atrocities: there was a scaffold built in the middle of the square and people were hung from it - everyone had to watch these hangings.

8:00 Synagogue was burnt down; remembers this being the first time she saw her father cry. Shortly after this the ghetto was established.

9:13 In 1942 they asked us to leave everything behind - went to "ghetto Lodz." saw many skinny sick people there. Only 100,000 people were left.

10:00 The only ghetto left was Lodz. There was a curfew and work in the ghetto. One day her father was grabbed and he was never seen again. She thinks he went to the camps. Only consumed 800 calories a day - she was very hungry.

11:52 Many friends died in Lodz.

12:00 August 1944 - She was with her mother and was going to be sent to work in Germany. She went on a 'cattle train,' she felt that something horrible will happen.

13:00 She was on the train for two or three days. She had no idea where the train was going. It was going to Auschwitz, and it was very messy - there were no toilets.

14:06 She saw miles and miles of electric wire, thousands of people who didn't look like people - they had no hair and they were wearing striped clothing.

15:00 SS men came with dogs and whips and said, "Get out and leave all your belongings on the train."

16:00 Next they got clothes and took showers.

17:00 Selection - she was separated from her mother.

18:00 She begged a soldier to go with her mother but the soldier put a rifle to her head and told her to go into the other line. She remembers them cutting off her hair, and getting torn clothes and no shoes.

19:00 She got shoes from a guard, and marched to block 20, which has a cement floor.

20:00 Remembers that if you don't obey the rules you were whipped.

21:00 In tragedy people try to help each other.

22:00 SS taking notes - who and how many in blocks.

23:00 Standing in appel for hours.

24:00 Was in Birkenau - in a barracks with doctors and nurses from the ghetto.

25:00 When she arrived at Birkinau, (4 weeks) it was a transit camp. Thinks she came to Birkinau on August 24, 1944.

26:00 Remembers on a Friday someone bringing candles and saying its Erev Rosh Hashana - we're going to pray. Next she remembers suddenly getting sick.

27:00 A doctor friend took her to the hospital - she had scarlet fever, so she went to a special part of the hospital because scarlet fever is contagious.

28:00 She went to a gypsy camp - there were only a few left, just like the Jews. She went to the hospital there, and the people spoke Polish - she felt a bit at ease. But she couldn't understand why they were killing healthy people but kept those with contagious diseases.

29:00 She had a high fever and was very weak - she couldn't even walk to the bathroom. She saw her reflection in the window, and couldn't believe it was her.

30:00 She remembers looking out the window and seeing trucks Dr. Mengele came in with his lieutenants - he looked at the people and randomly picked people to die.

31:00 After this selection was over, she was taken to a
32:00 different room. She stayed there for a few hours - she couldn't hear a thing. When she went back to the original room, to the bunks of the girls that were taken away and everything was quiet. She was still on medication. After 4 weeks of commotion, the

hospital was being evacuated. The nurse told her to play well, and go back as a regular prisoner.

34:00 The Nazis were very careful about spreading germs, so she stole some pills so she could get better, and she hid them. She then went back on the truck to Birkenau.

35:00 When she got there she went to another hospital, and her temperature was taken. She took 10 pills, and the next morning, her fever was gone.

36:00 Next she was sent to a work camp in Auschwitz - she was told she was going to Germany to work and that she will get warm clothes and bread. When she got there there were tables with clothes on them. She got a coat, a dress, a uniform, boots and she got a number.

37:00 Trains never came; In October 1944 - the Nazis knew they were losing the war.

38:00 While she was waiting for three days she had a little soup. She went in the cattle trains to Germany.

40:00 She went from Czechoslovakia to Linz, Austria. It was a cold morning but she remembers seeing the beautiful alps. The SS was waiting for them when they arrived - Austrian SS.

41:00 They took them to Lansing, a city of factories, which were manufacturing clothes for the Nazis. Labor camps inmates were there.

42:00 Saw barracks in the forests - they were labor camps.

44:00 Talks about the bunks, and being counted.

45:00 She speaks of prisoners walking while civilians just watched them - they had to see what was going on.

46:00 She walked from the barracks to work, right through the town. God was with her all the time. There were 30 women who went to the factory, she went to dig ditches. She speaks about the people from all over that were working.

48:00 It was cold and wet.

50:00 She felt the end of the war.

51:00 Towards the end of the war she didn't get food.

52:00 There were Hungarian Nazis waiting for them with machine guns.

54:00 She was liberated by the Americans. We can go out, but where can we go? Lansing, in Mauthausen, a branch of it.

55:00 She got a brochure. The American Red Cross took over.

56:00 People were dying because they were overeating.

58:00 They were taken in Army trucks and she was driven for days.

1:1:00 The American Red Cross gave them wonderful care.

1:2:00 She got food and clothes. She stayed in this place for 10 days.

1:3:00 She felt elated after the war, but she didn't want to go back to Poland.

1:4:00 She adjusted well mentally. She went to a Nazi Youth camp, it was "the most beautiful" part of the world to her.

1:6:00 Sam Goetz was in this camp also.

1:09:00 People were coming back to life. She met her husband at this camp.

1:10:00 The Haganah was trying to take people to Israel. At first she and her husband thought they wanted to go there, but while they were waiting for the ship, after six weeks, (Dec. 44-Jan. 45) they decided not go. She speaks about her brother being a Lieutenant, and how he walked 20 miles to go home, but there was nothing there.

1:14:00 She talks about being reunited with her brother.

1:18:00 Went to Italy after she and her husband decided that Israel

wasn't for her.

1:19:00 Jewish agencies were going in to help people that were still in the camps.

1:21:00 She went to a city in Germany, near Munich, to some hotel