

## **RG-50.030.1072**

### **Summary**

Ganna/ Anna Morozova was born in 1920 on July 23, in Haisyn, Vinnytsia region Ukraine. Her parents: Efim Moiseevich Kidman, born in 1894, mother Rebecca Davidovna Rabinovich, in 1893.

Her parents grew up together in Haisyn. After school the father went to Warsaw to the university, her mother went to Kiev to study dentistry, they married in 1919. They both returned to Haisyn. In 1922 the family moved to Kiev, where her grandparents lived at that time. Her father was a chief economist in a department store. Her mother couldn't find a job in Kiev, she went to the village Moykovka with Anna where she worked as a dentist. After 1.5 years, they returned to Kiev and her mother worked as a doctor.

First, they lived with father's sisters, then they received their own room in a communal apartment. They lived with nice people, Jewish and Russian. Anna went to school with primarily Jewish children, she had great relationships with Russian and Ukrainian children.

Anna's grandfather was a merchant before revolution, he had a big house that was appropriated after the revolution. In Kiev he received a small apartment. The grandmother, Berta Ilynichna, had a small business sewing undergarments until it was permitted by the Soviet Government.

Anna's father had two sisters; Sofa and Lida. Lida was married to a Russian man who was arrested in 1937 and later he was killed. However, his wife didn't know about his situation for many years. Anna heard about Stalin's arrests, but the subject was never discussed at home. Her aunt's husband, Konrad Djikovskiy had a Ph.D. in geology, he met his future wife during one of his expeditions. At the time of arrest, he was a director of the museum in Kiev. He was accused of nationalism. Konrad didn't want to believe that the accusations will stand in court, he didn't try to escape.

Anna remembered that she liked school. After school children played outside all the time. People had very small rooms for one family, they lived very modestly, but they were not hungry. Grandparents and parents spoke Yiddish, but she didn't understand them. They celebrated all Jewish holidays in the grandfather's place. Grandfather used to go to the synagogue.

Anna's mother's parents also moved to Kiev in 1936. Grandmother Malka had to live with Anna's family, while the grandfather David lived with mother's sister.

Anna remembered the beginning of the war very well, because it happened three days after her grandfather died, June 19, 1941. Father's both brothers came to Kiev from Minsk and from Moscow. The family stayed together, they slept on the floor. In June 22nd they woke up as they heard the gun shots, they decided it was a military training.

Their neighbor told them that the city is under “War status”.

Then her father turned on Polish radio and he learned about the war.

Anna remembered that there were rumors about the possibilities of the war coming to Kiev. Then she remembered that her father heard Churchill speech in Russian, she remembered one phrase; “I will be always known for denouncing communism, but atrocities of communism look small comparing to atrocities of fascism”

When the family learned about the war one uncle returned to Moscow, but her uncle from Minsk, he couldn't return. It wasn't announced that Minsk was occupied, but his wife worked on radio and she sent a message.

The family decided to move away as soon as possible. Anna and her mother went to Kharkiv on a truck there about 15 people. Her father came to Kharkiv in August, he stayed for a few days, he had to return to Kiev. As a result, her father stayed in Kiev until the Germans occupied the city. He tried to escape, but on the 29th of September two thousand Jews were killed in Kiev. Anna thinks that her father perished at Babi Yar.

On September 30, 1941 Anna and her mother took a train to Stalingrad, because they had friends there. In Stalingrad they went to mother's friend, and then they found a room in the house that belonged to a Jewish family. They learned that the wife of the owner already evacuated to Tashkent. Another family lived with in that house. Anna's mother worked as a doctor, Anna continued to attend medical school in Stalingrad.

Anna and her mother received messages from the family at the main post office. Her mother made enough money to support them both, no problems with food at the market.

On August 23, 1942 the first German bombing of Stalingrad killed 70 thousand people.

At the time of the bombing Anna was walking with her friend along Volga, they heard sirens, and she went home. She started cooking when they heard bombing.

Anna, her mother and others from their house hid in the dugout. Their house was destroyed. They decided to get out of the city. Anna, her mother and other people tried to stop trucks with Soviet soldiers to transport them to Volga river. Anna remembered that they were dropped at the warehouse, where people got some alcohol and she got some sugar cubes. Her mother had money, but there was nothing to buy.

On the bank of Volga, they found boats and later they found local people who in exchange for alcohol agreed to transport their group across the river. Anna got separated with her mother just for one day. Boat rides were easy.

They arrived to Krasnogvardeysk train station. They had to wait for about two days for a train that delivered weapons from the East. They were allowed to board the empty train going back.

There were no beds, no seats, just hay full of lice. They traveled for about 2-3 weeks to Chelyabinsk, then her mother bought tickets to Novosibirsk, where they had relatives.

Anna and her mother walked from the station to their relatives' apartment. Soon after time mother's cousin came from Umani. They all slept on the floor. Her mother found a job as a doctor and they moved to their own room, it was November 1943. Anna was able to return to the medical school. Anna was very busy as she had to find food, to get bread using bread cards- 400/350 grams per day per person. Anna remembered that she had no time for anything but studying. Their room was in a two-story house, they used a small gas stove in the room; heating unit was in the corridor. Their neighbors were primarily Russians, they had normal good relations. In 1944 in Novosibirsk she completed 3d year of a medical school.

Anna got married in 1944 to Morozov Michail Konstantinovich. He was her neighbor, he was one year older, he was a student at the institute of transportation engineers. His father was arrested in 1938, his mother with the brother lived in Tomsk. When she got married she moved to Tomsk and there she graduated from the medical school in 1946. She went with her husband to visit Kiev in 1946, when they were allowed entrance to the city. They stayed with her aunt Sofa, who returned from Chelyabinsk and lived in two rooms as her apartment was destroyed during the war. Anna decided that she wanted to move back. In 1949 her husband and her mother moved to Kiev, because they found jobs. In 1950 Anna with her daughter and mother's sister Ira returned to Kiev. In Moscow she had to get papers that allowed her to work in Ukraine.

Her mother's sisters were in Voronezh during evacuation. The sister's husband and son who was about 16 years old were killed during the war.

Her grandmother returned to Kiev. They learned that her mother's father was killed. They were told that her father was first hidden by neighbors. Jews thought they were just transported out of Kiev, but people were taken to Babi Yar, where Anna's father was killed. Some Jews didn't want to evacuate because they were afraid to leave their apartments. They all were killed in Babi Yar.

In Kiev Anna worked as a doctor in the outpatient clinic. She didn't experience direct antisemitism. In 1952 during the actions against Jewish doctors, Anna was spared because she had a "Russian" last name. But her friend in her clinic was fired because she was a Jew. Anna knew Jewish doctors that were fired without any reason, even at the time when there was a shortage of doctors.

Doctors who were not Jewish had different reactions, some condemned, others believed the Soviet Government, people never discussed the situation, everybody was afraid. Anna had a friend who worked in the local Kiev's Department of Health, who warned her about possible arrests of Jewish doctors. Anna has one daughter Irina, who went to the University, she had Russian nationality after her father. Anna decided to move to US to join her daughter.