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Summary

Nina Frankel, born circa 1926 in Zloczow, Poland (now Zolochiv, Ukraine), described living happily in a middle class family prior to the war; losing the "Palace" movie theater owned her father after the Russian occupation; remaining in the town though many others fled to Russia after the German occupation in June 1941; the establishment of a Jewish Committee; moving into the ghetto where many died of starvation and disease; obtaining false identity papers that enabled her to move to Usznia (now in Ukraine), where her parents paid a seamstress to house her; choosing to return to the ghetto to be with her parents; hiding in a basement annex to avoid being killed; being lined up with her father and others to be shot after she and her father emerged from the bunker; falling under dead bodies and remaining there until night time when she crawled out; being saved by a policeman who agreed to put her and her mother to work removing clothing from ghetto and preparing it for shipment to Munich; working in various labor camps until she and her mother were sent to Latski camp where conditions were very bad; seeing people being taken to the woods and shot while German guards stood by playing music; being pulled out of line by an SS guard who wanted her to become his housekeeper; hiding in an attic with her mother and two other girls for five days before they jumped out of a window and escaped; running through cornfields and tripping over dead bodies; waking up to find her mother gone; being hidden for many months by a gentile family, Jahn and Genia Zogofsky [PH] until the Russians assumed control of the area; returning to her village and being cared for by a Jewish doctor at a Russian field hospital; moving to Krakow where she met and married her husband; deciding to emigrate after a pogrom; going to Czechoslovakia and then to the American zone of Munich with assistance from the Joint and HIAS; coming to Cleveland in 1949 after President Truman eased immigration quotas.