

RG- 50.120 #078 Tape 1 of 3

Kooper, Rivka

01-01.35.00 Name – Rivka Kooper [b. Spinner (Hebrew)] Born 1920 in Zrezow, Poland. Traditional home and Zionist . Educated from the very start to make aliya to Eretz Israel.

01-01.44.13 Education – Hebrew kindergarten and school.

01-02.13.00 Family moved to Krakow in 1933. Attended high school in Krakow – Hebrew school. Joined youth movement, Akiva. The father moved a factory [cleaning feathers] to Krakow – feathers were used for blankets and exported to Germany.

01-04.30.00 Was very active in the youth movement [Akiva]. Her leaders in the youth movement were Gina Rand and Duli Klibitzkit and Binek.

01-05.19.00 In Krakow they lived in Popgorinzek, not a Jewish neighborhood completely. They had good relationships with neighbors. The house where she lived was part of the ghetto later.

01-06.002.15 The home was religious [traditional]; her father was Mizrahi, the mother was a member of 'Shulamit', an organization for religious-zionist women. Kept kashrut. Kept Shabbat.

01-06.51.00 She had a brother 2 years younger, also at the same school and youth movement. He didn't survive the war. Later she helped the family by giving private lessons, to cover schooling costs.

01-09.52.17 Learned at the youth movement about Eretz Israel from Yael Driblatt, one of the founders and ideologists of the movement. When she came to Israel she knew her way around very well. She also knew Poland very well.

01-12.30.12 Relations between Jews and Poles – Sometimes the youth movement groups were molested by groups of young Poles. There were clashes and great anti-Semitism in the schools and universities.

01-13.56.00 At the end of 1938 there were numbers that allowed people to learn at the university. She wasn't allowed to study medicine. But she didn't feel much of the anti-Semitism because she was always in a Jewish environment. In the Movement she took part in the summer camps and trips. They also went to farms that belonged to the youth movement to learn agriculture. It was a very large youth movement; especially during 1936-37. Some immigrated to Israel [made aliya] and founded a kibbutz Beit Yehoshua and later Nive Eitan.

- 01-19.22.00 At the age of 17-18 was part of the Direction of the youth movement in Krakow. Aaron Libeskin was then the head of the Movement.
- 01.21.25.11 Finished school in 1938 and wanted to attend the University, but not for medicine, she could choose History. For the youth movement she had to be transferred to Warsaw and worked with Aaron Libeskin. In 1939 she received a proposition to work in the Movement at Bydgosz. Israel Kanan, from the Warsaw ghetto suggested creating a stronger branch in Bydgosz. So she went there and worked for this purpose with the support of the Jewish families there. There were few Jews there. She managed to sustain herself from private lessons. On week-ends she was invited to the Jewish homes.
- 01-27.10.15 They heard a lot about what was happening in Germany, because Bydgosz is close to the frontier [Poland-Germany]. There was a small town around Bydgosz, called Zhonszy, where the deportees arrived, who were mostly Jews of Polish origin. She went there twice to speak with them and help. She heard terrible things, her first shock, she met families that had nothing left but small suitcases. The people from Bydgosz brought them food and also helped them find a house, whether over there or in other cities.
- 01-29.29.12 They joined Irena Harrand, a German woman, who was openly against the Nazis, in her opposition movement. This was registered by the Nazis, and they paid for that later.
- 01-31.16.03 Two weeks after the nazis came to Krakow they searched for the Akiva activists by the name of Shimshon Drengen and Yoel Gibelste. They knew exactly their names and their actions, and publications. At that time they arrested Shimshon Drengen.
- 01-32.02.23 We knew there was a dangerous dituation and there was also a large demand for Certificates to go to Eretz Israel; that was the only way we knew. We were not completely aware of what was happening. Poles wewre pursuing Jews and in 1936 there was a pogrom in Pzitik. Anti-Semitism was rising and the Poles were waiting for the Germans to arrive.
- 01-35.58.08 By the end of August 1939, we were in a summer camp of the Akiva movement, and then we knew there will be a war. Everybody wanted to go back home, but it was hard to catch the trains [to Krakow]. We finally made it by Aug. 31. The Germans arrived in Krakow on Sept. 2nd.
- 01-37.29.02 Pursuing started. In October Shimik and Gustav were arrested, Dollek joined the underground movement. I managed to get Shimshon free by bribe to a Polish functioner. That happened only at the beginning of the war.

- 01.39.56.06 We lived in a corner, in Varadishna Street, and heard the Germans coming. For the Jews with beards it was dangerous to go outside. I witnessed many cases of Jews that the Germans tore off their beards.
- 1.43.09.08 As they arrived, the Germans immediately closed the Jewish factories, and we couldn't even get the machinery out. Mostly all stores closed or were transferred to Germans.
- 1.44.05.15 The 5th of January 1939 we were forced to wear stars on our clothes – not necessarily yellow. We had to turn in radios to the Germans. Also furs and valuables.
- 1.44.35.05 After that, the Germans will break into the house for searches. They took the males, that not always came back. In our house we burned the furs, so that they don't take them. We kept a big silver candelabra which we hid behind a mirror. When the Germans came, they searched in the drawers but didn't take the Menorah because they didn't see it.
- 1.46.43.02 At that time, we were 2 families living in one house; that was Dec. 1931. The young males ran away to the East. The Germans reached them and also bombed them.
- 1.48.06.19 My brother ran away, but came back [name Menachem Ariye] and told us that the Germans bombed them.
- 1.50.59.08 My parents had a hard time; my mother was very strong but father was depressed, having no work, so my mother kept the house running.
- 1.51.11.02 We left our apartment because it was too close to a gas station, in Sept. '32. We moved to many places afterwards.
- 1.53.13.19 By the end of Dec. '39 I married Dollek and moved to live somewhere else in a room. Everyday we received new orders and more restrictions. The Jews were arrested or taken to forced labor in the streets.
- 1.56.37.15 I was always proud to be a Jew, also in the camps. I looked at the Germans as my enemies, I hated them, but I didn't feel humiliated. I stood in line for bread from 4 or 5 in the morning. Situation was bad. We were supposed to be strong.
- 2.01.16.07 I went to Warsaw, sent by the Akiva movement to the Secretary of the Movement, because there was a room in the building with all our publications. This was when Shimshon was arrested. I burned the publications during 3 days in 4 ovens that were in the rooms. It was hard for me.

- 2.12.12.12 When the time came that the Jews were deported from Krakow, my parents and his parents [Dollek's] were forced to leave the city and went to a place near Krakow. This happened in 1940.
- 2.18.14.16 Now we had to live in the ghetto of Krakow. My family moved to a village, my mother got very ill and I had to take her to some x-ray treatment. My father got some kind of a job. We managed to bring back my parents.
- 2.22.10.07 When we moved to the ghetto we lived in the same house that we lived 3 years ago but one floor lower. In that house lived 2 more families, one of them were my parents.
- 2.23.20.07 It was very crowded everywhere. The Jews wanted to stay together, not between the non-Jews. It was like a life saver for the Jews, because they could also work over there, then had a place to live. It was dangerous in the ghetto because the Germans could come and there were many diseases there. Nevertheless, it was better than being outside.
- 2.24.18.07 We had work permits, Dollek worked as a Jewish social worker under Dr. Weicher. He worked with farmers and that made it possible for us to start a farm in Kopeline where we united farmers and took them out of the ghetto.
- 2.26.36.21 We wanted to organize a youth movement in the ghetto, but deportations were too frequent. Young people got kidnapped.
- 2.27.55.00 We had many friends that were kidnapped. We lost contact with those.
- 2.29.27.18 When we kept contact we could create in the ghetto a center for activities.
- 2.30.39.19 In 1941 all the factories were terminated. Our friend Yehuda Tennenbaum had a print. That way we could have seals on forms. Everything will arrive to Shimshon Drenger. The, Shimshon Drenger specialized in permits, passes [train permits], permits to ride the trains.
- 2.31.50.21 Afterwards Shimek learned how to counterfit the signatures and we could be more relieved. I had a permit to go out. I looked like a non-Jew.
- 2.32.47.09 Afterwards I had an ID with a false name. He made that for all of us. Dollek also had this document. That will enable us to get out of the ghetto in case of a sudden deportation.
- 2.34.01.00 We also sold the documents to other Jews; that way we could use the money to buy weapons. We were in contact with other ghettos. Sometimes we could travel between the ghettos, not often.

- 2.37.20.17 After arranging the youth movement center [ken] in Bydgosz, I was told to start another 'ken' in Skiarzsiko. So I went there and organized a group for two villages that were close to each other.
- 2.40.32.15 We had a radio in the ghetto, and that was we had news and information. Sometimes they will make up a story in order to cheer up the others. Life was getting always worse inside the ghetto.
- 2.43.30.23 A hospital was opened in the ghetto. So I went to houses to check and tried to send sick people to the hospital. There was starvation too. People didn't die in the streets yet but they were hungry.
- 2.44.04.01 There was always a possibility to work outside. My brothers worked with some friends in the garages of the Gestapo, as mechanics. They worked under good conditions; they could live outside the ghetto and sometimes they met the people of the ghetto and could smuggle food and other useful things.
- 2.47.03.11 The ghetto looked different because it was located in the Capital of the General- Gerver nement [G]. In the beginning we even had a cable-car running. Afterwards not. People went out, but never came back.
- 2.48.21.08 In the summer of 1941 we received news that a group of our friends that ran away to the East were in Vilna. We could keep contact and even had a secret code in our letters using Hebrew letters. We spoke also in the CB in Hebrew. When the Germans conquered Vilna they dissolved the group.
- 2.52.33.18 In the end of the summer 1941, we found out that my cousin Gola Mire was held as a political prisoner by the Germans. A group of Jews managed to break into the prison and help them run away few hours before the Germans broke in. She went to Warsaw and I went to see her, but when I arrived she already left for Bialistok and then to Lvov. She got mania[?] and when the Germans came to Lvov she hid in a cellar alone and gave birth to her son, and managed to communicate with us.
- 2.56.12.00 We asked from a non-Jew to pick her up. This happened in 1941, after the Russians came. He brought her to his home in a train under hard conditions, and the child died. After that she came to us and told us all the stories. Then we didn't know that the name of the German groups were Einsatz Ginper[?]. We only knew that those Germans were murderers and tortured Jews.
- 2.58.02 When there was a deportation to Belzitz, one of our friends Maniek Eisenstadt managed to jump out of the train. He walked in the villages and heard stories from the people there about the trains that took people to the forests and they heard shooting and smelled terrible smells. And the trains came back empty.

- 3.02.33.18 We were the first in the ghetto to know what was the Germans main goal: total extermination. But nobody believed; they thought it would only happen in Auschwitz. We, however, started to get organized to resist.
- 3.05.33.04 In Kopellini lived Shimek Drenger and Justina and Dollek visited there sometimes. They started to think on what to do providing all the news about Belzec. In 1941-42 we knew about Auschwitz. We realized we must do something.
- 3.09.43.18 The first deportation [1941], they gathered the people with their families and their luggage [up to 15 kg] and put them on trucks and took them to the train stations. They were told [the Jews] that they'll travel to places where there are jobs for them. We all weren't sure it wasn't true. This was all made by own will.
- 3.10.39.08 The next deportation, the Germans along with the Jewish Police Ornogezinz[?] in the ghetto, searched inside the houses; they checked their work cards, some were crossed out immediately. All this was unexpected [1942]. The ones they caught were sent to Optima Plaza and put in trucks. They separated families, hit people and shot them. The Germans deported 5000 people then. There was a curfew these days, but I decided to go on the streets, and went to see Dollek. He thought I was dead and when he saw me he was so pale. That's an example of the way we lived then.
- 3.16.15.09 There was all the time killing in the streets. The SS will suddenly come into the ghetto to check and something bad will always happen. Also in the Judenrat we had people that served the Gestapo. We stopped our contact with the Judenrat, because we didn't trust them.
- 3.23.10.22 They decided to react we started to look for weapons. Two persons went to buy weapons: Samek Dembus and a girl Anka Fisher. Ella Shipper succeeded to buy 2 guns in Warsaw. They only had guns. Very few.
- 3.24.35.22 There were other ways to get weapons. Z. Mahler and Y. Tennenbaum went out of the ghetto at night and they had contacts [German] outside of the ghetto, so they used to meet German officers, in a dark spot, kill them to took their weapon. It was very dangerous. The Germans got suspicious. They started an earlier curfew.
- 3.28..07.05 They thought of an action in the woods, but they needed a guide. In 1942 the Poles weren't planning anyhow a revolt, as it was hard to get a guide to arrange a revolt. They decided not to do so and instead, join the underground: 'Oneg Shabbat'.
- 3.34.39.05 They decided to fight for 3 lines in history of the world that will explain to the Jews of the world that not everybody accepted what the nazis were doing. And to fight against the nazis they didn't think that they will die.

- 3.40.24.03 We had a cousin of mine, 14 years old, so that she won't be in the ghetto in case of an Akzia. But she was scared of the nazis yelling at people so she came out of the cupboard. We were out of the ghetto, but when we came back we found empty houses and empty streets.
- 3.44.15.01 More that 5000 people were taken in then, October 1942. During this deportation was a lot of blood spilled. During this deportation Mordecai Gwirtig was killed [a composer].
- 3.45.13.06 At that moment we decided to start doing something. We were in contact with EYAL in Warsaw [Irgun Yehudi Lochem – Jewish Fighters Organization] through Ella Shipper. In Warsaw they were against activities outside the ghetto. Only inside. But for us this was difficult. In Warsaw they had sewers and hiding places, but in Krakow they didn't have such things. So we could not do anything.
- 3.49.18.19 There was a rumor concerning them. On the 25th of November 1942 they had plans for an attack to a German officer, but somebody told the Germans about this, and about them. She came back to the ghetto because she didn't want to run away and hide. The Jewish police came to her house and took her to the station. On the way out she realized that inside the purse she had false Polish documents and that inside their stove there were more false papers. She manages to avoid them and give her mother the purse. Then she realized she was wearing a cross necklace so she tore the necklace and put it under a box. In the meantime, they went to Josephiska St. and found Dollek, and arrested him. He asked to free his wife and promised to stay with them instead, but at the end he managed to run away and jumped over the ghetto walls. He disappeared.
- 3.55.09.17 She was taken to interrogation. In there was also Simcha Spira and two other Germans, and the --- responsible for Krakow ghetto: Kuindeheirich. They asked her questions. One of our friends managed to tell me that Dollek managed to escape. So she was calm. When they asked me where he was, I told them that I didn't know. I got hit in the face from the Germans. She started laughing and took out of her pocket the key to the house. They were convinced that she didn't have weapons.
- 3.58.23.03 She was sent to jail from Nov. 25th, and she couldn't take part of the attacks in Dec. 25th [Zieganerid]. The women that were arrested then were brought to jail and they joined her in two rooms. All together 50 women. They always fought as 'Poles', not Jews, because the Germans could destroy the ghetto as revenge.
- 3.59.49.02 In the activity they planned to burn the Gestapo garage, raise Polish flags on the bridges of Visla; they also called the people to rise against the Germans in posters that were pasted to the walls. They also planned to bomb the cafes 'Ziganeria' and one more, when the Germans were celebrating.

- 4.06.51.06 They were traied by two men that also traied all the underground movement. That way the Germans arrested all the members of the underground. All the plans they had for future activities were ruined.
- 4.25.46.19 She looked for a house outside the ghetto and started living in Visnitz, near Krakow. Two policemen came to her house and she convinced them that she was not Jewish and was new in town. The next day the policeman took her and helped her to register herself as resident of the city.
- 4.26.26.14 The next night she was visited by Hillel Wodjislawsky, one of the heads of the Movement under the name of chief of the police dept. of Visnitz. He helped her with things she needed.
- 4.29.15.12 She took one of the members and hid her: Alinka Rubinek, 18 years old. She was in danger so she had to hide.
- 4.29.14.22 In the evening policemen came again to check. She told them a story that convinced them. On Sundays she went to the church to 'pray' like a Christian. She also had another visit from Hillel. He was almost caught but the policemen knew him and let him go. She sent the other girl back because it was too dangerous for the two of them.
- 4.33.15.05 Dollek came to visit. Again the policemen came to check up on her. He had false papers; she convinced them to go away.
- 4.34.27.21 They left the house [she and Dollek] and ran away from Visnitz, through the forests. Went back to Krakow and to the ghetto.
- 4.36.35.08 She was arrested on Nov. 25th. Went to a prison with other women.
- 4.39.40.12 They managed to arrange that some of the men in the movement worked like policemen in that prison. One of them gave her a gun, but she returned it because it was too dangerous for the rest. She asked for poison. A woman came to the prison as a prisoner and told her that they were defeated. She didn't know that also Dollek fell.
- 4.44.10.00 They were sent [on Jun 18, 1943] to trucks, then to a train and to Auschwitz. They planned to escape: jump from the train. The others asked her to stay in the train; she stayed.
- 4.47.21.24 Arrived in Auschwitz, almost 1000 people. They were sent into the camp. She realized that is was Birkenau. She describes the women and how they were dresses. She heard her name. A friend of hers that was in Auschwitz since 1941 called her name, and told her to be brave. She was sent to a huge barrack. She hid

- the poison in there. From there she was sent to another barrack, without a floor. She describes the barrack, the food and the conditions. She exchanged her bread for clothes.
- 4.57.44.11 Later on they were taken – all women – to dismantle houses in the village [Bzezinka]. The ground will be used for a future camp.[29.4.01] They had dysentery and typhus.
- 4.59.48.12 There was a lady in charge of the girls named Olga Laufer; she was very cruel, but in the end the Germans got rid of her. She was especially cruel with the weak ones.
- 5.01.58.19 When they arrived in Auschwitz they already knew what was happening there. They knew in 1942 about the crematoria. They also knew about other camps: Treblinka, Majdanek. They knew that in Auschwitz people were murdered. Every night one of the girls committed suicide on the electrical fence.
- 5.04.08.05 One day a person asked if someone was from Karakow and she answered. This person was from Gheshen and worked at the hospital. A day later she brought some soup; and later she came everyday and brought them a little food. Her name was Tila.
- 5.08.49.00 About the friends that helped her when she was sick.
- 5.12.24.20 The girls were disappearing all the time, but everybody was so beaten or sick that they were indifferent and didn't start searching for the lost people.
- 5.14.09.18 When she got better all her friends got sick with typhus. They had no strength. She was still very weak and couldn't help her friends.
- 5.15.48.01 Mengele came to inspect and took notes. He wrote her name down. Before this happened, many days before while she was very sick, she forgot her bread in the block so she came back and was caught by lady Laufer. She ordered her to go to block 25 [to the crematorium].
- 5.18.13.11 She went to Block 25. A German soldier opened the door. Olga Laufer accused her of breaking windows; there she decided to live and not be sent to crematorium.
- 5.20.11.24 She met a girl [16 y.o.] from Rzezow that she knew the girl's brother. They were 4 friends left. Mania Lieber [another girl] told her that there will be a selection in order to take the women to work. The 4 of them were sent back to the quarantine block. To that block came Dr. Mengele to check. One of the 4 fell and the rest [3] were signed for Mengele. All the block was sent to the crematorium, besides the 3 friends. It was March.

- 5.25.03.22 In the end of March another transport came; they were healthier than her. They brought news from other friends that she knew. But no one knew about Dollek, but that he was alive.
- 5.33.43.15 Tiyla got her a job in the block where clothes were sorted. She was better from her illness and in there she also started eating more, and could have more clothes. They went to work with hardly any clothes and came back wearing some clothes. Her friends also received better conditions because they knew sewing. The block was named Canada.
- 5.38.04.11 She received some girls to be under her charge. 3 of them survived. She also started to make contacts with the men.
- 5.42.47.00 From the men that arrived they had news and thought that the camp will be destroyed. They also contacted the 'underground' of the camp. This was in 1943. She left Auschwitz in Nov. 1943. An uprising was planned, before the destruction of the camp.
- 5.48.29.10 A transport from Greece came. She found a 15 year old girl that spoke Hebrew so they could speak. But she got sick. The girl was taken to the hospital [Revere] with her help but she [the girl] didn't survive.
- 5.51.59.24 When she was sent to Revere it was in order to save her life, because before that she tried to rescue some letters that they men told her they were hiding. When she went to rescue the letters, a German, Drexler, followed her and caught her. She ate the letters but she was punished for contacting men. She had to kneel on coal. Then she was sent to work on the sewer team. She was saved by a friend that gave her a 'milk shot' so she had a high fever and was sent to the hospital.
- 5.58.56.19 Her friends wanted her to join a transport to work outside Auschwitz. But they had to manage to distract the German [Drexler] that caught her before. So they did.
- 5.59.19.23 They were sent to Reichenbach. She heard – later that her friends that stayed in Auschwitz were caught; since they held gun powder they were hung. From Reichenbach they were sent to work in Telefunken. Here they lived in better conditions; they had houses. Went to work by foot and it was winter. She worked in welding light bulbs for planes. They were two, a girl from Holland and her. They were trained and tried to make light bulbs that worked only once. She worked there for 3 months. Winter 1943. They sent their shoes to the shoemakers to repair in another camp. She put a note inside hers. She heard there about her parents and about her mother's death in Plazsow.

- 6.11.13.16 After the note she sent, she went to the place where the shoes were repaired. She found a friend [old friend]. They made a new pair of shoes for her. This was dangerous for the men that did it.
- 6.13.05.11 Recalls old events that she didn't tell about. She's not sure about the exact dates. After Auschwitz they lost the count of time.
- 6.15.44.00 She went through 11 'Selections'. Thanks to her friends she managed to survive. Especially when she was sick [tells a story of being helped after typhus]. She tells about the importance of having a group of friends.
- 6.19.27.10 Some friends were transported from Majdanek to Auschwitz. They were always together and helped each other.
- 6.20.07.06 The story of her husband Dollek, how was at first – when she was weak – not told to her and how - after she was better – she knew that he was caught and how.
- 6.25.56.17 Tells about the few times she cried and what made her cry. Now she knew that all she had left died. She knew about her brother, father, mother and husband.
- 6.28.57.16 She 'adopted' some young girls in the camp so that she could help them survive; through food and 'selections'.
- 6.31.13.17 Stories about the ways to sneak out things and to get information from the block guards. Ways to survive and help survive.
- 6.43.00.13 Describes how she looked and felt like after she was ill and the term 'mussleman': a starving period or sickness. About things or thoughts that helped her survive.
- 6.46.22.05 Passover '43 – they didn't eat bread. Exchanged it for potatoes. Started celebrating holidays. Keep standing until the war is over.
- 6.50.26.10 Cigarettes were a problem. She tells stories about smokers in the camps, and about the ways they had to divide their food to keep it for the whole day.
- 6.52.18.13 Stories of the days in Block #25 [Death Block] before the crematorium. She tells the way she got spiritually strong and proud. She tried not to work in productive works. All the friends that survived, and tells about one of the girls that died of anemia and they couldn't save her.
- 7.02.23.06 Stories about conversations that they had through the fences with the men on the other side of the camp. About what they used to talk. About a friend that 'sent' her a package 'over' the fence.

- 5.03.53.05 Story about the revolt in the men's camp and the destruction of the crematoria.
- 7.04.59.07 She tells about her work in the clothes sorting, about where the gold and silver went to and the places where the clothes were sent to.
- 7.06.16.22 The story of the Greek girls and when she found a Hebrew speaker among them and could finally communicate with her. The rest were beaten because nobody could understand them between the Germans. They were in Birkenau A. She was in Birkenau B.
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- 7.13.10.00 Auschwitz – description of the blocks where they lived. The killing and the dogs. Also about punishment in the camps and her own experiences. She recalls the smell around the crematorium and the smoke, and the fire. The transports and places they came from and how they were sorted.
- 7.20.21.09 When she and her friends told about Auschwitz, nobody believed them. They told those stories to new arrivals that went outside the camp so they will tell.
- 7.21.44.03 Describes the place where the crematoria were located and what they could see. She tells stories that she heard from the other side of the camp that were told by the men through the fence, and a story of a girl that shot a German soldier in the camp. She tells about the starvation. The life and death in the blocks [barracks]. The bodies and how they collected them or how people died during the night.
- 7.27.41.23 Reasons of why people survived, despite typhus and lice and starvation. The relationship between prisoners and the responsibilities for the barrack.
- 7.30.04.09 The life of a young couple in the ghetto. Pregnancy and abortions. Comforting each other. Friends that died and family.
- 7.37.16.09 The story of Dollek's mother, when she came to Auschwitz, after a stroke. About how she died. About Dollek's father too.
- 7.40.17.20 About her mother and father during the camp period and how she knew about her father. She recalls also the story of her brother.
- 7.44.12.17 The story of a group of friends that organized to run away when they were sent to Plaszow. The ones that survived after that were active in the Partisans in the woods. She tells about a Bulletin that her friends used to bring call 'Hechalutz Halochem'. [It turned into a book.]

- 7.46.47.03 The stories of Shimshon Drengen and Gusta, who survived the runaway. Others that she knows about: Gala. She also talks about Dollek's personality.
- 8.05.00.00 Dr. Weihard, who helped all of them with money and buying weapons. At the end of the war he was blamed for cooperating with the Germans, and released later.
- 8.10.12.00 Plaszow was built in 1943. After the Krakow ghetto was liquidated the people were sent to Plaszow. Her mother was there. She knew about it from friends while she was in Auschwitz.
- 8.12.45.00 About Reichenbach. The time they knew the Americans bombed, and by the end of December they took them out of Reichenbach because the Russians were getting closer. The ways that they were taken out of Reichenbach in the winter.
- 8.15.57.15 Her thoughts about the way that she survived through all the camps.
- 8.17.45.18 Story about while she was in Sudetam[?] she used to look at the castles of the Germans and the landscape but they didn't have strength to admire that. She tells the story about she managed to save 2 friends. And the story of the rest of the journey: Parshiz, Wastfan, Minden [a plane factory] and Ludwigs – lust[?] where they stayed in the train, but were allowed to walk out of the train. They were kept moving because of the bombing.
- 8.29.30.07 At the end they found out that they were on the way to Bergen-Belsen [to the crematoria] in trains for animals. She tells the story about the moment they arrived in Bergen-Belsen and how they were sent to Hamburg. [March].
- 8.31.40.01 Description of Hamburg after bombing. How the Germans started hiding and they were given to the Red Cross. They were taken in a clean train but in wagons that were for animals.
- 8.34.14.18 They were sent to Denmark. When they arrived, she describes how they felt and what they did in 'normal' trains. The places that they were sent by the Red Cross but there were no clothes. [May '45.]
- 8.36.00.00 She describes the moment that they knew that the war was over. Her feelings about being a survivor without others that she knew.
- 8.30.00.00 The journey from Copenhagen and what they did, until they got to Sweden.
- 8.41.47.12 In Sweden – DDT treatment, quarantine, good food [that they could digest]. Their encounters with other Jews that were sent to Sweden by the Danish. They started looking for family that survived. Medical treatment.

- 8.45.57.05 They wanted to get out and start living independently, so they did. Only groups of friends. The Chalutz helped them.
- 8.49.26.00 She was sent to work with youth groups [end 1945] in schools of Youth Aliya. She met there another man: Shalom Cooper who will work in the same places [Mikelbel, north Sweden]. They worked there and organized a school.
- 8.56.08.23 The certificates arrived in 1946, only 4 of them. They went to Israel and went to Degania. The rest went to South Sweden to work on farms, until they got certificates for Israel. It took them two years to arrive in Israel. She tells the story.
- 9.08.10.12 The story of how she became involved in the Hagganah and how she escaped from Cyprus to Israel. Her marriage to Shalom Cooper and her life today.