

RG-50.120\*083

**Larva, Abraham                      Tape 1 of 3**

- 1.01 He was born in 1922, in Schavli, Lithuania (born in a hospital in Gunvenium, Germany). He had two sisters and one brother. His parents owned the largest leather factory in the Baltics. Talks about childhood memories.
- 1.07 Describes extended family; parents; and school.
- 1.20 Social life. Gives examples of Lithuanian anti-Semitism. Vital Vilanovska, who later became an executioner, was in high school with him.
- 1.30 He became a member of Maccabi youth group.
- 1.34 Describes Schavli, which was a large railway and leather center. There were 7,000 Jews out of 27,000 people. Jews were in the higher socioeconomic class.
- 1.37 1934-40, Lithuanians nationalized businesses. There were restrictions and Jewish businesses were closed.
- 1.40 Jewish life, education, political parties.
- 2.00 Home life, photographs.
- 2.08 1939, refugees from Poland arrived, but their stories were not believed. Assistance was provided by the Jewish community.
- 2.18 He tried to go to Israel and joined a youth group of Beitar Hachshara.
- 2.22 1941, some obtained Japanese visas to go to Shanchai.
- 2.24 Russian occupation, family had to leave factory, persecution of wealthy Jews.
- 2.44 Describes German entry into war. Russians transported Jews to Siberia.
- 2.56 Describes German entry into Schavli.
- 3.01 Jewish youth movement in Schavli.
- 3.10 First two weeks of German occupation, Lithuanians murdered all of the Jews in the villages with German permission. Describes this.
- 3.18 Describes being taken to work in mass burial of Soviet POW's.
- 3.22 He escapes and works for a peasant.

- 3.28 Germans allowed people to work in the factories.
- 3.33 September, Jews had to go to one of three ghettos. Describes Jewish administration.
- 3.39 Describes ghetto and Lithuanian guards. Smuggling of food into the ghetto.
- 3.58 He works at the airport. Describe the torture of Russian POW's who also worked there.

**Tape 2 of 3**

- 4.01 Describes the incident, at the beginning of the war, when 2,000-3,000 children were in a summer camp in Palangen when Palangen was bombed.
- 4.10 Describes his work in ditch digging and at the airport.
- 4.15 Describes the execution of Russian POW's by Webrmacht (?????????)soldiers.
- 4.27 His work in the leather factory until 1943.
- 4.32 Jews realized that to work was to survive and they opened workshops and small factories in the ghetto. Describes old and sick people herded into a synagogue and killed.
- 4.35 Describes life in the ghetto.
- 4.42 Description of what happened in Zaga and the reaction of people in the ghetto.
- 4.57 1942, an attempt to organize an underground.
- 5.03 Escape plans. How people in the ghetto survived.
- 5.15 Daily life in the ghetto, schools, songs, weddings, court, hospital, births and abortions.
- 5.40 He was sent to a work camp outside of the ghetto.
- 5.56 Back in the ghetto he worked in a tannery factory. He is injured and in the ghetto hospital. Describes this experience.
- 6.09 Describes hanging of Masavetsky.
- 6.10 Describes destruction of ghetto Cavcas in mid-October. He went to a second ghetto (Trakv) and works again in a tannery.

- 6.20 He escaped from the ghetto to the forest with a group of six. Describes life in the forest.
- 6.38 Describes meeting with Lithuanian communists who gave them food and weapons.
- 6.43 He was liberated by the Russian army and returned to burned out Schavli and joined the Russian army. He is accused and arrested as a Jewish spy and then released.
- 6.51 Describes Schavli burned out by the Germans. Lithuanians tried to erase evidence of their atrocities and killed Jewish witnesses.

**Tape 3 of 3**

- 7.01 Describes escape from the ghetto when rumors of impending destruction spread.
- 7.04 Describes rounding up of 800 children on November 5<sup>th</sup> – transported to Auschwitz.
- 7.10 Stories about children who survived.
- 7.13 After liberation, he went to Vilnius and Kovno and met survivors. He then returned to Schavli.
- 7.17 Describes working in his father's leather factory and methods of economic survival "Russian" style.
- 7.22 Story of his cousin Sonia.
- 7.29 He left Schavli and went to Vilnius. After a serious illness, he gets to Lodz on the Polish quota.
- 7.39 Describes his travel west to Munich, which took 9 months.
- 7.52 In Landsberg, he receives a visa from his aunt in Chicago and went to the USA.
- 7.57 His present family and life in Israel.