

RG-50.120*120

Pur, David

Tape 1 of 3

- 1.01 He was born in Schavli in October of 1924. He was the youngest of three children. Gives family history.
- 1.07 Went back to Schavli two years ago for a lecture. Talks about the impact of the Holocaust on his life.
- 1.15 Describes grandparents.
- 1.20 Childhood memories.
- 1.28 Describes "Tarbut" High School and Shomer Hazair youth group.
- 1.40 His relationship with his parents. Their thoughts about the future.
- 2.05 Refugees from Poland arrived in Schavli when the war broke out.
- 2.07 1940, the Russians entered Schavli. The changes in school and in everyday life. He joins a Zionist underground youth group, which was anti-Soviet.
- 2.38 His relationship with his brother who was a communist leader.
- 2.45 June 22, 1941, the first bombing of Schavli by the Germans.
- 2.48 Activities of the underground group.
- 2.50 "Enemies of the people" were taken by train to Siberia.
- 2.55 What he knew about the fate of the Jews. The state of mind of people.
- 3.06 Describes family's attempted escape to Russia. They were caught by Lithuanian partisans and brought back to prison in Schavli.
- 3.17 Describes work digging pits in the forest near Schavli into which all of the murdered Jews of Schavli were thrown. He was later freed by an S.S. officer.
- 3.34 Describes the move to the ghetto, life in the ghetto and the functions of the Judenrat.
- 3.42 Talks about Lithuanian partisans.
- 3.45 His work in a brush factory; a work accident; work in a candy factory and other places.

Tape 2 of 3

- 4.01 Describes being ill.
- 4.08 Describes Childrens' Action.
- 4.11 The use of séances to deal with reality in the ghetto.
- 4.24 The reasons for lack of resistance.
- 4.34 Hangings in the ghetto.
- 4.37 His state of mind, thoughts and decisions.
- 4.54 Daily routine in the ghetto.
- 5.20 The beginning of an underground group; the leadership and different functions of the group; ideology.
- 5.33 The Massada group and relationship with partisans.
- 5.37 Spring of 1944, a feeling that the end was near.
- 5.40 Talks about the Judenrat and Jewish Police. The ultimate purpose was survival rather than fighting. Reasons for the inaction of the underground.
- 6.02 July 1944, bombardment by the Russians. He is transported to Stutthof. Describes train ride and arrival in camp.
- 6.16 Describes two weeks in Stutthof; his work; and his state of mind.
- 6.27 He is transported by train to Dachau. Describes arrival and initiation.
- 6.34 After one week, he is transferred to a camp near Utin where 400-500 Jews from Schavli were held. Describes life and work for 8 months.
- 6.44 Typhus epidemic in the camp.
- 6.48 The camp is closed and they were taken back to Dachau. Describes British and American bombardment.
- 6.57 Describes the death march out of Dachau.

Tape 3 of 3

- 7.01 Memories from the death march.

- 7.07 Liberation by American army. He and a friend walk out through villages until they arrive in St. Autillian Hospital; he is nursed back to health.
- 7.19 He goes to UNRA camp Felderfink. He organizes groups in the camp and prepares them for Aliya to Israel.
- 7.30 Describes meeting with leaders from other refugee camps.
- 7.32 Describes taking group of 80 orphans from Germany to France and from there by boat to Haifa. They were taken by the British to Cyprus. In 197, he brought the group to Israel.
- 7.37 The fate of his mother and sister.
- 7.40 He organized a group of refugees from Russia through Poland to Israel.
- 7.48 How he met his wife, and his wife's story.