

RG-50.120 #0225 3 Tapes  
TZUK, SHMUEL

TAPE I

- 1.00 Born Shmuel [to be referred to as S] Zuckerbrot, May 14 1928 in Krakow. He had an older sister.  
Describes his family. Father was merchant.
- 1.06 Mentions rabbi from Bels who told his community not to leave, but himself went to Palestine in 1939.
- 1.08 Describes his childhood, vacations, friends. Antisemitism of Polish children. His family did not believe the news coming from Germany, but he did.
- 1.15 Describes the beginning of the war, bombardment of the city. His father escaped east but returned. His father lost his job, a German partner took over. German soldiers took away valuables. He could not go to school anymore.
- 1.24 Describes beatings and killings he saw. Father was taken to clean German barracks. German antisemitic songs.
- 1.35 Anti-Jewish laws and orders. Order for 60,000 to leave the ghetto. Family escaped to village near Krakow.
- 1.42 End of 1940 he went to work at the air field. Describes life in the village, the Judenrat. Ukrainians who terrorized Jews in the village. After a year they escaped to another village.
- 1.55 Mother and sister worked in cleaning at the air field. Father also worked there.
- 1.56 In the summer of '42 they were told that they would be sent east to work; instead they entered the Krakow ghetto.
- 2.00 Mentions decent Polish neighbor and friends who helped them.
- 2.03 Describes life in the ghetto. Smuggling food to his family.
- 2.15 The fate of his uncle who was beaten by the gestapo and went mad.
- 2.18 By the end of '42 he knew about the death transports. Describes

friends, newspaper and life in the ghetto.

- 2.31 Describes hiding during an 'Action'. A German who saved them. Ghetto B was abolished and only ghetto A remained.
- 2.34 He was sent to Plaszow in Dec. '42. Describes camp, accomodations, work. Talks about cruelty of Goth, camp commander.
- 2.41 He works as a painter and meets Goth while painting his villa.
- 2.54 Hunger in the camp. His state of mind.
- 2.58 Talks about Polish partisans in the forests killing Jews.
- 3.00 Talks about Jewish informers.
- 3.06 Isolation in Plaszow, hangings and beatings.
- 3.11 March '43 ghetto was abolished and they were taken in trucks to camp Chebinya. Kellerman was camp commander. Mentions Russian POWs who were killed there.
- 3.18 Arrival in camp. Ukranian guards who were cruel. He worked in the kitchen.
- 3.26 Story of 2 girls who were killed for assisting an escape. Other killings in camp.
- 3.32 Rape of young girls in the camp who were later killed for Rassenschande.
- 3.37 In Nov. '43 camp Chebinya was abolished and he was sent to Auschwitz. From 5,000 people only 900 survived transport.
- 3.44 Describes arrival in Birkenau, selection, initiation conditions. His thoughts and feelings at the time.
- 3.52 Describes terrible condition of Russian POWs.

## TAPE II

- 4.03 Adds details to Tape I. Jews who prayed on Yom Kippur were killed.
- 4.11 Describes crowding in Birkenau. Kapo who tortured women.

German songs they had to sing.

4.16 Describes family camp of Czechs who were treated better. Killings in gypsy camp.

4.17 Work in the camp and outside work.

4.19 Human relations in camp. Suicides.

4.22 Selection in camp. He was taken to Furstengrube which was also called Auschwitz 9. Describes work in the coal mines there.

4.36 He was sick and in the hospital. Talks about doctor who saved him.

4.40 On their days off they had to work for sadistic kapos.

4.42 Talks about Block Alteste Nathan and imprisoned Polish partisans who were caught building escape route and hanged.

4.46 Describes work with an engineer who treated him well.

4.51 Daily routine.

4.57 Accidents in the mine.

5.02 Arrival of transports from Hungary in April, May.

5.07 Work in the mines until Jan '45.

5.11 Describes Death march and then train ride to camp Dora Nordhausen. 95% died on trip.

5.24 Describes conditions at camp and work on the underground missile factory under Von Braun.

5.37 Hanging of 75 people who were alleged to have done sabotage.

5.39 Describes camp population. He was with children group.

5.41 End of March. Second death march and train ride to Bergen-Belsen.

5.45 Describes liberation by the British on April 15. The weakened condition of the inmates.

- 5.50 Russian inmates killed the kapos.
- 5.52 Treatment by the British who took Hungarian soldiers to guard them.
- 5.55 May 45. He escapes to the forest and joins group of 5 Poles who go to different villages to demand food. He later joins a Jewish group in the village Zelle.
- 6.00 His thoughts about the fate of Jews and his disappointment upon liberation.
- 6.09 Describes his life in Zelle.
- 6.16 He decides to go back to Poland. Describes his trip and help he received from Russians.
- 6.21 Describes train ride to Krakow, then to Chelmeniti where he is reunited with his sister. Describes going with sister to Prague to meet his mother.
- 6.26 Describes finding his father in a hospital in Heideisberg and taking him to DP camp Landsberg where mother and sister were.
- 6.37 Describes ORT school in camp and then his work for the Jewish Agency in Landsberg. He worked as a driver.
- 6.47 May '48. He wanted to go to Israel; it took him 3 months to get there. Disappointments in Israel.

### TAPE III

- 7.01 Adds to previous tapes. Cannibalism in Bergen-Belsen.
- 7.05 The divisive and humiliating behavior and attitude of shlichim from Israel representing political parties.
- 7.07 Describes arrival in Israel in 1948. He joined the army even though he was forbidden by the UN to do so.
- 7.10 His working life after the army.
- 7.11 Is bitter about the judgemental attitude of Israelis towards survivors.
- 7.21 In 1989 he returned to Poland with his adult children and tells them

what happened to him.

7.30 The positive responses of children to his educational talks.