

RG-50.120 #0273  
SHOR, YEKUTIEL

- 1.00 He was born in Bialystok 2/1/28. His family of four consisted of his parents and one older sister. His father worked in a carpentry shop in a factory. His father died in 1938. His family was not religious. He went to Hebrew school and then to a Polish school. Antisemitism was around but did not affect him. After his father's death, the economic situation of the family was difficult.
- 1.05 In 1939, at the beginning of the war, the Germans entered the city. They were friendly. When they left the Russians entered and life was all right for 2 years.
- 1.10 In June 1941 the Germans bombarded the city and then reentered. They forced 300 Jews into a synagogue and burned them. All the Jews in the city were ordered into a ghetto. Describes conditions in the ghetto.
- 1.13 He worked in a uniform factory, ironing. His sister also worked there, but was taken away in the first transport. Describes hunger in the ghetto and how had and two friends went out to steal food.
- 1.20 1942. Describes 'Action'. People hiding out. Describes his hideout. Germans discovered them but he escaped and hid out again.
- 1.26 Describes how people were taken away. One Jew threw acid on a German and 5 were hanged in retribution.
- 1.28 When the Germans ordered everyone to assemble or be shot, he joined the assembly. They were marched to Bialistochek[?]. His mother was shot. Describes 50,000 Jews on a large field, surrounded by Ukrainians and SS who beat them.
- 1.37 A group of children were taken to be exchanged for German soldiers. Describes conditions in Bialostochek.
- 1.40 He volunteered to work as a carpenter and was taken to a cattle train. Describes conditions on the train.
- 1.45 In Lublin they changed trains and he was taken to Blezen work camp. The head of the camp was Eder.
- 1.49 He worked in a quarry where he found a gold coin and later on gold in boxes, which he hid and bought food with. Describes his work.
- 1.55 The work camp became a concentration camp. The new camp director was a sadist. Then Eller[?] came who forbade mistreatment. After some time they were told that the camp would be closed and they would be sent to Auschwitz.
- 2.00 Describes arrival in Auschwitz Birkenau and selection by Mengele. He was in a block for children. Describes conditions.

- 2.07 He was taken on a transport to Sachsenhausen. They arrived in Ordruf and worked building an underground tunnel. Describes work.
- 2.09 From there they were taken to Peenemunde, an island near Stettin. There were Russian POWs and 860 Jews in the camp. They worked in an underground facility from which missiles were sent to England. German airplanes were stationed there. Some Russian prisoners tried to steal a plane and escape, resulting in a punitive action.
- 2.17 Russian and American planes bombarded the camp and they were taken by boats to the mainland. In 1945 they were marched 100 km and then taken in trucks to Bergen Belsen.
- 2.19 Describes Bergen Belsen and then the liberation by the American army. The camp became part of the British zone. They went to a nearby German village and took food. Many died from overeating.
- 2.23 He was enlisted in the Russian army and after four months he was taken by train towards Russia. He escaped and went to Bialystok. Describes the city and going to his old apartment, now occupied by somebody else.
- 2.31 He went to Krakow, joined a kibbutz where Antek Zuckerman was the leader. He wanted to go to Palestine and joined a group of 50 children who said they were Greeks returning to their country. They arrived in Foerenwald.
- 2.38 In 1946 he went from Marseille, on the boat Biria, to Palestine. They were caught by the British and taken to Palestine to Atlit camp.
- 2.43 An uncle in Palestine got him out of Atlit. He joined a kibbutz and then the Palmach. He lost a leg in the war. Describes his adjustment in Israel. He got married and had 2 children.