

RG-50.226*0016

Interview with Ljubov' Krasilovskaya.

01.00.20.

I was born on November 27, 1927 in Zvenigorodka. My family was a very poor. My father worked as a tailor but my mom was a housewife. Sometimes our neighbours asked my mom to help them with some job and my mom got some money for it. My mom had three children including me.

In 1938 I finished 9th class of Jewish school and continued to study in Russian school. After I finished 10th class I took teacher's courses. I worked as a Russian and German teacher before the beginning of the war.

01.03.00.

Before the war there were a lot of Jews in our town and we had three synagogues there. We had Jewish theaters, newspapers and schools in Zvenigorodka.

01.07.00.

On July 29, 1941 the German soldiers entered our town. Not many people evacuated from the town because some people believed that Germans were not so much ugly as people talked about them. Other people did not evacuate because was not enough time for it. We could not evacuate too.

01.11.30.

Jews continued to live in their houses before September 1941. After it was the order for all Jews to gather together because Germans wanted to have Jewish ghetto. Also Germans organized Jewish justice inside the ghetto. There were not only Jews from Zvenigorodka in the ghetto but also Jews from another villages.

01.17.32.

One day I worked in the ghetto as usually, but my mom was at home. When I returned to home I saw that my mom was trite by the policeman. The policeman decided it was not enough for my mom to be only trite and in the evening he killed my mom. My father was killed also few weeks before.

01.24.40.

Few times Germans took the men from our camp and killed them. When my parents were killed one woman from our village took me in her house and I lived there before Germans took all Jews to the concentration camp.

01.26.00.

On May 5, 1942 all young people from Zvenigorodka were taken to the concentration camp. There were the stables and we lived there. In concentration camp we worked as the traffic workers. During our work we had the guards around us. Nobody from the camp tried to escape because it was dangerous not only for person who escaped but also for other people from the camp because we had a warning from Germans about it. They told us in case if somebody would escape they would kill ten innocent people from the camp.

01.33.12.

At first the Germans had the concentration camp in Nemirovgh, but in a month they found other place for us. They took us to Smilchincy but about twenty people they left in Nemirovgh. Very soon we knew that all they were killed. Also same day the Germans killed a few people from our new place Smilchincy.

02.04.05.

On Desember our camp was taken to Buduschi. We had not enough clothes and food and if people from the village did not help us we would not survive. We lived in Buduschi before May 1943. Then again the Germans took us to Nemorovgh. There we lived before August 1943.

02.08.09.

We began to work on the field and it was very well because we had better food and our job was a little easier than when we worked as the traffic workers.

02.11.00.

One day when we had the lunch the Germans came to the camp to kill us. We escaped toward the forest but some of us did not believe that the Germans really were going to kill us that day and they returned to the camp. Later we have known that people who were returned to the camp that day were killed. Only my girlfriend and I could escape.

02.15.00.

We approached the sovkhos Ol'shanskiy. Next to Ol'shanskiy we had the conversation with one man about our route. He gave an advice to us to stay in the village and work

there but we did not agree with him. We understood we were too close to Zvenigorodka and so the Germans could find us very easily.

02.16.30.

So we decided to go toward Kirovograd district. We met one woman who invited us to live in her house and to help her. Also another women from the village asked us to help them in their houses and their farms. So at first people from the village saw us but when one day the owner of our house have known that we were Jews she began to hid and we were grateful her for it. We lived in that house before the Red Army entered the village. Then I returned to Zvenigorodka and I worked there as a teacher.

02.20.00.

After the war I married and I gave birth to a daughter.

02.24.00. (More memories about the war.)

One day people from the camp including me had an accident with the police. We were treat because on Sunday we went to the village to ask for some food and the police did not like it. We composed the song about this accident. Also we composed many other songs about our life inside the camp. These songs helped us to survive before the victory.

03.00.00.

There was the war tribunal in Zvenigorodka after the war and the policeman who killed my mom was convicted. Also there was the war tribunal in Uman' and other police from our area got verdicts of 'guilty.