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Summary

Anna (Aliza) Drucker was born in May 1932 in Budapest to Lazlo and Henrietta.

In 1942, all of the men in the family, including her father, were taken into forced labor. When they came home on visits, they talked about the harsh conditions.

In 1944, they listened to Radio London in Hungarian so they knew what was going on. When the Arrow Cross Party formed the government, she and her family hid in her neighbor's home for a few days. They went home when they were told it was safe. Then they lived in her grandmother's apartment with many other people. After around a week, they were told to leave and return to the ghetto. Just then someone came with documents or certificates for them. They received Swedish documents, which was what saved them. They went to the Swedish house, which was an elegant apartment where many Jews were staying; it was crowded but safe. She was twelve at this time. Her mother and an aunt went back to the ghetto to get her grandmother and bring her to the Swedish house, but they never returned. No one saw them reach the ghetto. She did not stay long at the Swedish house.

The Russians arrived in March. She had typhus at this time. There was no food or drink. With the group of people she was with, she walked until she reached her grandparent's house. Only the children returned. The apartment was crowded with people. The Russians gave them a pot of soup so they wouldn't starve.

They were then taken by train to a convalescence home in Arad, Romania. They were there for about three months. The Jews there saved them and took care of them.

In October they returned to Budapest. She returned to her aunt for a little while. Her brother also survived. She went to school there.

By December 30, she and her brother had already crossed the border into Austria. They were in the camps for a few months. Then they were sent to a sanatorium that was near Salzburg. They left there before Passover, heading toward Marseille.

By April 1946, they boarded a ship to Israel and arrived in Atlit, where they stayed for about two weeks. On May 1, they were taken to their new place in Israel, Kibbutz Na'an. Her group was made up of teens, 16-18-years-old. She moved to Tel Aviv in January 1951 and in December she got married.

She was asked if she recognized the name Wallenberg. She doesn't remember when she heard that name. She doesn't know thanks to what and who she survived. She learned that later the Nazis took people from the Swedish house and shot them.