

RG-50.378 #008

Dorskiy, Grigoriy Anatolevich Tape 1 of 1

- 1.00 Born in 1922 in village of Sumali [probably near Slutsk]. Discusses grandfather's family. All died in war, except one daughter – his aunt. There were six children in his family.
- 1.06 He entered Minsk Polytechnik Institute shortly before the war. His father was arrested in 1938 in the purges, and Dorskiy later found out that he had been shot in October of that year. His father had been accused of being a spy in part because he had relatives living in Canada and the US.
- 1.25 Discusses extent to which he and friends learned about German policy toward Jews during the late 1930's. After Molotov-Relibentrop pact, all news critical of Germany disappeared from Soviet media.
- 1.27 Says Slutsk was bombed on the second day – after Soviets invaded USSR. Before invasion, he had seen many refugees from Poland passing through area. Soviet gov't, he says, misled people about imminence of war and dangers from Germany.
- 1.29 Discusses study in Technological Institute.

[Break]

- 2.00 Outbreak of war – June 22, 1941. He was on train going from Minsk to Slutsk. Arriving in Slutsk heard radio announcement by Molotov about German attack. Bombing begins in Slutsk.
- 2.11 First German troops arrive in Dorskiy's home village of Romanovo (Lenino) near Slutsk. Earliest troops were relatively decent – traded sugar for potatoes.
- 2.13 Organization of ghetto in Romanovo shows photos of sister, nephew, himself during early days in ghetto.
- 2.19 Partisan movement begins in area.
- 2.27 About 120 people in ghetto. Discusses life in ghetto.

[Break]

- 3.00 Discusses Jewish leadership in ghetto, work shoveling snow, boredom.
- 3.10 Attitudes and actions of police guards at ghetto.

- 3.12 Discusses sister's medical practice in the ghetto.
- 3.20 There were no killings in Lenino [Romanovo] or 'pogroms' prior to eventual extermination of ghetto later. Inmates of Lenino ghetto, however, heard frequent stories of killings in Slutsk.
- 3.25 Describes escape from ghetto across swamps, forests. Joins partisans. Dorskiy's brother and sister also escape. Mother remained behind. Soon after departure, heard that ghetto had been 'liquidated'.

[Break]

- 4.00 Long after war, a trial was held in Slutsk of a police official who had participated in murder of Jews from Lenino ghetto.
- 4.02 Dorskiy complains that in various Soviet archives there is no reference to Lenino ghetto.
- 4.05 Discusses arrival in partisan unit. Unit under command of Maj. General Kapnota[sp?]
- 4.10 Describes battle he participate in June-July 1942.
- 4.19 Continues listing various battles which unit engaged in.
- 4.26 In answer to a question, Dorskiy said there had never been any orders in his unit to liberate Jews or to seek out ghettos in the areas they liberated. Since partisans began moving fairly freely in area only toward the end of 1943, he says Jews by that time had all been killed. He heard about instances where Jews were not accepted into partisan units.

[Break]

- 5.00 Describes battle in Belovezhskiy forest in Belostk oblast.
- 5.05 Polish Home Army fired on his unit. Coninues with narrative of partisan activities.
- 5.12 Soviet troops arrive in area.
- 5.15 Ended war in border guards in Brest. Finished Institute. Worked in brewery in Grodno, Minsk. Retired in the 1980's.
- 5.21 Lists names of ghettos that he knew had existed in areas near Slutsk.

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