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Summary

The interviewee was born on May 20, 1926, in the village Aleksandrovka, where he lived all his life.

Before the war everybody worked at a collective farm, the farm was well organized, everybody was equal. There were 6 collective farms, it was a regional center. Before the war they had stores and a big market. The majority of people were Ukrainians, there were no Jews.

Before the Germans' occupation groups of people -refugees, moved through the village; women with children, invalids, no men, men were at the front, majority from Ukraine, from Taganrog, and other places. Sometimes people moved on horseback, on wagons; nobody stayed in Aleksandrovka.

The chair of Frunze collective farm was Krovchenko, Makar.

The German military forces didn't enter the village, but they bombarded it from a distance. On the second day he only saw three Germans, that was all, no occupation. Germans established commandant's office, the former teacher of German Arhip Arhipovich became a commandant, he organized the police.

Germans gave an order to delegate 5-6 people from each collective farm for the local police; these people received weapons and uniforms, they lived in the village.

There was a village populated by people with German nationality, they had their own collective farm.

He remembered that the chairman of one collective farm was arrested by the Germans and was shot at the cemetery.

The Germans were after people who had high positions in the Soviet Union, especially in the Communist Party, the majority in the village was regular people, children, women.

Nothing changed when the Germans came, all collective farms continued to function like before the war, the Germans took whatever they wanted.

After the war many collective farm chairmen remained in their position, because they were supporting people and supplied the army and gave half to the partisans.

In Aleksandrovka there were no people deported to Germany.

When Russians liberated Aleksandrovka, one of the partisan gave him a position, and then all young men went to the front.

He thinks there were about 150 partisans.