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Language: Russian

Interviews conducted on July 15, 2005 in Tulchin by S. N. Amosova, S. V. Nikolaeva

Sof'ia, born in 1928 in Tulchin (she is Ukrainian; declines to give her last name); **Sviridov, Grigorii (SG)**, born in 1950 (local resident); **Chernysh, Svetlana (CS)**, born in 1945 in Birobidzan; **Lysenkov, Shimon Solomonovich (LS)**, born in 1936 in Zhmerinka.

Sof'ia: She says that before the war there was a Jewish school. The Jewish school had only a few grades. It was closed during the war. Under occupation, Romanians treated Jews better than the Germans. In 1943, 16 underground activists were betrayed and arrested. They were tortured and set on fire in jail in Tiraspol, Moldova. She says that Jews lived better before the war than the Ukrainians like herself. Jews were more sly and cunning. They considered themselves superior to Ukrainians. For example, they knew better than the Ukrainians how to get their children accepted for higher education and how to get higher positions at work and management. Her Jewish neighbor's father was the head of food production in the city. Jews and Ukrainians lived in the same neighborhood and got along well together. They brought Ukrainians matzo at the time of Passover. They had a special oven to make matzo. They also cooked chicken bouillon. They also celebrated a day when they fasted and prayed. Now Ukraine is different — it is free. Most Jews have left for Israel.

There was in Tulchin a well-respected Jewish school director – Mogilevskii, Mikhail Efimovich. His students including her children loved him. He was buried at a Russian cemetery – not at the Jewish cemetery. The Jews complained to his wife about this. Jews used to be buried in a sack, but now they are buried in a casket. Jews had their own synagogue. It was taken apart by the Romanians. Jews had happy wedding celebrations with lots of music, singing and dancing. There was an orchestra in Tulchin.

During the war some Ukrainians betrayed Jews, but some others saved Jews, brought them food and helped them as they could. There was a Jewish ghetto here during the war, the Pechora camp. Her Jewish neighbor was evacuated during the war, but those who were too poor to evacuate, remained.

SG: He says that Jews used to live in towns Shargorod, Tomashpol', Bershad. During the occupation, Romanians treated Jews better than Germans. 45 percent of population in Tulchin was Jewish. After the war there were many intermarried families. Jewish cemetery is on the hill. Jews used to engage in trade. Under the Soviets they worked at a shoe factory, were also tailors, and sold water in kiosks. They attempted to send their children to study medicine.

CS: She came to Tulchin after the war. Her mother was Jewish, her father Russian. Her husband is Ukrainian. She understands a little Yiddish. There were many Jews in Tulchin, but almost all have left. Some of her family left for Israel. She intends to stay and be buried in Tulchin.

LS: He says he is not educated. He became sick in the head during the war. During the war he lived in Bukhara. His mother Raisa worked at a military factory making clothing for the front. His father and sister died in Bukhara. He came to Tulchin after the war in 1948 at 12 years old. He is a Jew; his wife is Ukrainian. She used to be a librarian. His brother lives in Tel Aviv. He says that Russian Jews are disliked and mistreated in Israel.