

**Fatma Dzhaliilova**, interviewed 23 August, 2006, in Bakhchisarai, Crimea  
Summary by Joseph Bradley, January 23, 2019

Fatma was born in Bakhchisarai in 1927. Her mother's name was Reikhan, daughter of Arif Memeta; she was one of nine children, eight of whom survived to adulthood. Her father's name was Mustafa Murtaza; he was one of 11 children, only two of whom survived to adulthood. She had a younger sister. She lived on Basenko Street.

Her father was a schoolteacher. He graduated from the Zyndzhyrly Muslim school [madrasa] and also studied in Turkey. He was arrested and shot in 1938. Her mother remarried a man who already had three daughters and one son. Fatma took her stepfather's name, Dzhaliilov. Her stepfather was drafted into the [Soviet] army and perished. [Fatma does not say when.]

Fatma describes her Tatar school, where several nationalities mixed – Tatars, Russians, Karaites – with no attention to ethnic differences. One of the teachers in the school was a German named Katman. She also mentions Chingine, that is, Turkic and Crimean gypsies. Fatma describes pre-war Tatar clothing, the local mosque, and even the ice cream man.

When the Germans and Romanians invaded Crimea, Fatma's family for a while hid in nearby caves, until they realized that the Germans would mistake them for partisans. The Germans shot communists and community leaders and hung a partisan.

One Crimean gypsy trumpeter, Akhtem, had a Jewish wife and two children. The Germans shot the wife and children but spared the trumpeter. Fatma remembers a Jewish physician (gynecologist) named Guldenberg [most likely Goldenberg in Aider Asanov's interview] who had a Tatar wife. All respected the doctor, who escaped death for a while because he was "needed." He was forced to wear a white Jewish star on back and front. Before the Germans retreated, they shot Goldenberg, and later his wife was deported to Uzbekistan. Fatma remembers a Jewish female pediatrician named Shapovalova. Fatma saw on a TV program called "Wait for Me" that a Tatar woman named Saide had hidden a Jewish boy. But hiding was difficult in a small community where everybody knew everybody. No Jews were left at the end of the German occupation.

When the Germans retreated and the Russians returned to Crimea, the Russians hung Tatar collaborators. Fatma's mother and all the children were deported to Samarkand, Uzbekistan, in 1944. Fatma returned to Crimea in 1989. The Karaites and Crimean gypsies were also deported to Uzbekistan in 1944.

Fatma now lives in the village of Salachik. The transcript ends abruptly.