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**Language: Spanish**

Ana Benkel de Vinocur was born in Lodz, Poland. In September 1939, when Hitler's armies invaded Poland, she was 12 years old.

The German army took Ana and her family to the ghetto of Lodz, where she worked in a carpet factory. Her younger brother was separated from her family when he was 10 years old. He and other small children, together with old people, were taken out of the ghetto and killed. Sometime after that, the people living in the ghetto were evacuated and taken in trains to Auschwitz. Ana and her mother were separated from her father, who was around 44 at the time, and her older brother Enrique, who was one year older than Ana. She never saw her father again. She lived in barrack number 26.

Ana and her mother spend some time in Auschwitz, but were later taken to Stutthof camp. The guard of her barrack was called Bassia [PH] and was very cruel. Bassia used to ask women prisoners to sing for her, and gave them bread pieces in exchange. Ana had to sing for her. There was a guard in another barrack called Maria [PH] and she was kind. Her mother got typhus in Stutthof and died.

The Stutthof camp was evacuated. Some prisoners were taken in a train to a coastal area, where they boarded a ship. In the ship, Ana met a Christian girl from Poland called Ianka Wasik. They became friends. The Nazis threw some prisoners into the sea during the journey. The ship was bombed and caught fire. Ana, Ianka, and other passengers were rescued by a ship with Wehrmacht soldiers, who treated the prisoners nicely. The ship arrived in Germany on May 3, 1945. Ana was 18.

Ana spent two years in German hospitals. Her older brother Enrique also survived, after having been in five different camps. Ana and Enrique reunited in Montevideo, where they settled down. Ana wrote two books with memories of the holocaust: "Luces y sombras después de Auschwitz" and "Un libro sin título."