# Me and the war.

It may be a funny title: "Me and the War", but when I set out to write down these memories, I wanted to present my personal feelings and the history of my closest family during and after the war. The composition of my immediate family: I was 32 years old at 39. Tulu (my husband) 36 years old. Husband's mother (Grandmother) 70 years old, eldest daughter Lila 6 years old, son Otuś 2 years old, Ania was born on 11-X-1939. There was also a girl – a domestic help – Hela. At that time, we lived in Kremenec on Objazdowa Street. Tulu was a teacher at the T. Czacki High School in Kremenec and the head of the natural history department at the "Museum of the Kremenetsk Land". I didn't teach at that time.

In May 1939, children fell ill with scarlet fever — in fact, it has nothing to do with the war, and yet. The children were seriously ill, especially Oluś, and then I made a decision that if the children recovered, I would give to the church what I had most precious — our wedding rings. The war broke out — the government announced an appeal to fund the national treasury, so we gave our wedding rings as a gift. We often talked about the fact that someone probably took them and ran away (thousands of people fled) abroad, but deep down I did not regret and do not regret this step. My children and Poland are one. I remember how we did not leave the loudspeaker when the Germans occupied Czechoslovakia, when the announcer said goodbye to the listeners, when the Czechoslovak anthem was played for the last time. I cried then and began to realize the horror that was approaching us, Polish.

On September 1-39, mobilization was announced. I will not mention the exact dates here, but the facts, experiences that have been fixed in my memory like paintings on a durable and accurate film. In the first days of September (or maybe at the end of August), Tadzik's mother (now my son-in-law) came to us on her way from Teremne for some treatment and advised us what to do, whether to go or return home. I advised her to go home and she did so.

Tulu got a double salary for two months, with which I bought some food such as flour, sugar, fat, cocoa (I used this cocoa to diversify my Anusia's food for a long time). I put these supplies in Grandma's locked trunk, added quite a considerable amount of preserves and juices that I had made in the summer, and we waited for the war — the war in Kremenets, for the war in our house. Events unfolded in an avalanche, People rolled through our house and our yard as if in a kaleidoscope.

The yard is full of cars. Refugees from western and central Polish fled in droves through Krzemieniec and Żeleszczyki to Romania. At night, the route leading through Dubieńska Rogatka (a suburb of Kremenets) looked like a shiny snake – it was the light of vehicles, an uninterrupted stream. The noise of vehicles reached the apartment. No one expected the bombing one day (probably somewhere on September 11, 1939). The fugitives went shopping for food, and there was plenty of it on the market at that time (the peasants had already heard about the approaching Soviet troops and assumed that their economies would be colkhozed, and therefore they sold their belongings). With the wave of refugees, a girl about 12 years old got to Kremieniec. She was completely familyless—we took her in—her name was Janka. On that beautiful morning, after a consultation with Grandma, we sent Janka to the market to get plums for gags. Tulu went to report or give the radio to the police. And so the bombing began. German planes descended over the square full of people and directly fired at the population with machine guns. At the same time, the entire main street was bombed, even the cemetery was seriously damaged. Many people died then. The girl - Janka jumped into the nearest hall, where she sat almost until the evening out of fear. Tutu in the abandoned police building lay down under the window and returned safe and sound. I was pregnant with Ania (Ania was born on 11-X 39), I took 2-year-old Otuś in my arms, Lila by the hand and calling Grandma I ran away and took refuge in the so-called "Virgin Rocks". There were many people from nearby houses. Grandma started to hang around, ran into the apartment and stayed at home. When we were all at home – me with the children and Tulu started to worry about Janka. Tulu went to the market and somehow found her and brought her home. From that day on, alarm after alarm followed. We took shelter in the basement, but in the end we didn't react to the sirens and we sat normally at home, only one Lilusia sat in the basement all day and green out of fear she pulled us all to her. Finally, the alarms stopped, the news spread among the people that the Soviet troops were coming. The end of Polish and, as the Ukrainians used to say, "Polish shovels" A new partition of Polish took place – it was divided between the Russians and the Germans. I cried terribly, but I was hanging around the house, cleaning, scrubbing and crying. One of the fugitives, Marek, a miner, began to console me that he was in a worse situation because he was cut off from his family and the Germans were already there, that the World would not leave us like this. We have already learned that England has also declared war. We have been waiting since September 1-39 for the end of the war, the end of the war from one day to the next. From the first days of September, prophecies began to circulate, assumptions that in a month, in 60 days, in 3 months it would be over, that somewhere there the Polish nation and the army were resisting the Germans, etc. I forgot to write that during the pre-war last holidays, Kazik Unold stayed with us - Hela, my sister - Kazik's mother was on a teacher's course in Zaolzie. She came to us at the beginning of September and took Kazik and went to Podlis near Kowle to teach in accordance with the orders of the Polish government. It was a terrible Ukrainian village. Some of its inhabitants robbed and killed refugees and Polish soldiers as early as September. Fortunately, nothing happened to Hela - a court was held against her composed of the entire population of the village - they had nothing against her, and at this court the court was presided over by a political officer of the Soviet army, who was of Polish origin. Hela even became the headmistress of a 10-year-old girl. I had heard a lot about the Bolshevik army and I wanted to see it. The Ukrainians built triumphal gates for them, welcomed them with bread and salt. They marched along the wide - (main street of Kremenets) Soldiers were short, thin, impoverished, walking in helmets that covered half of their faces. The Ukrainian neighbors, instead of looking at them, looked at me, and my tears choked me.

Slowly, life in Kremenec began to normalize. Some of the Polish refugees returned to their places in the Governorate, some of them, especially men, fled abroad — most of them to Romania, some were deported to Siberia, and the survivors of the Polish Army were taken prisoner by the Russians. Some were immediately murdered by the Ukrainians.

One of those who tried to get abroad was Witold Duda-Lolek. He visited us in Kremenets, somewhere around 15 October-39, said goodbye (he was "during Polish" the head of the post office in Stalowa Wola and a lieutenant of the reserve) and set off in the direction of Zdeszczyki. At the border, he was caught by the Soviets and taken to a penal camp in the Republic of Komia. If I write about Him, I will finish His story. Only after a year did he write a laconic note to you from the camp that he was healthy. So much was said about Him during the war. It was only after the war that we contacted him and found out how he survived. After receiving the card, we prepared a package (rusks with eggs and milk, garlic, linden blossom and some bacon) and sent it with great difficulty - I drove with it all the way to Smyga near Kremeniec - the Bolsheviks made it difficult to send parcels (the weight of the parcel could not exceed 2 kg) Each time they designated different points and at different times. This package supposedly saved his life, because he was already dying of hunger. When an agreement was reached between Stalin and Sikorski, Lotek joined Anders' Army. On the way, he married Danka Musiałówna, who was also deported to Siberia. Lotek fought in Italy near Ancona. He left the army after the war as a captain. He was in England and then went to Argentina to Barilosha. She has a son, Andrzej, who is already married, and an adopted daughter. Now he would like to return to Polish.

But I'm coming back to us. I was about to give birth. The yard was empty of refugees. The adopted girl went to her parents. On 9-X, snow fell unexpectedly. I, fearing that the vegetables would freeze in the garden, picked them from under the snow and carried them wet, heavy ones to the basement, and this may have accelerated the birth. Around 12 o'clock in the morning, I sent Tul to get a midwife. Grandma felt bad, so I lit a fire under the kitchen myself, put on water, prepared [becik] and T-shirts. Before the midwife washed her hands, Anusia was born. A brave, smart girl. Courageous to the point of risk. She has already been on two "women's cruises" (there were four women), currently, as I write, she sails only with Krysia on a small club yacht across the Baltic Sea to the Gulf of Finland. I was always worried about her, and now I was terribly worried about her, because they almost overpaid for the previous cruise with their lives. At first, Grandma was sad that it was not a boy, but after a few days she liked Anusia very much. I lay down for only 3 days and occasionally, because I had to bathe and change the baby myself - the midwife did not come and Grandma was afraid.

After Anusia was born, beautiful weather came. It was then that Brother Tula Lotek came to us. Tulu taught in two Ukrainian schools. Polish schools have been closed. I was a "housewife". To maintain, or rather feed, a family was quite an art. You had to stand in queues for everything, and they were huge, because a lot of Jews fled to Kremenec from the Governorate. I sometimes stopped at midnight to bring 25 dkg of sugar, or at most 1/2 kg, and I often came back empty-handed. Sometimes I managed to get some candy (very poor) and then there were feasts, because even the older ones could drink tea "on a sample". Sugar was only for children. Behind the bread queues. I usually brought home wholemeal bread — we like ryegrass, but the children, especially little Ania, didn't like it. Behind the flour of the queue, behind the salt of the queue. Polish textile materials disappeared like camphor, some of them were bought back in September, and the rest was confiscated by the Bolshevik authorities and dislodged. From time to time, transports from Russia passed, but these were incredibly poor materials. Mostly printed, faded calico. I bought once (I was standing in a huge queue) a few meters – Grandma sewed pajamas for the children and I sewed a dress for myself. My pajamas in the first wash were slipping and my dress looked like a rag after the first round. They tore my dress in the queue. I borrowed 1 safety pin and that's how I came home. There was no laundry soap. I made lye from ash and soaped the dirty parts of the underwear lightly with toilet soap, because you could buy such soap from time to time. Bed linen was soiled on both sides. Tulu had mostly light, typical shirts with sleeves and it was a torment to wash it – of course, in the traditional way in ballia and washer.

The peasants did not want to accept money for milk, so I gave away coats, shoes, curtains from home, because milk had to be for the children. The fuel disappeared and so almost from the beginning of the war until the moment of escaping from Kremenets, we burned with what I had dragged from the forest or stolen from the surrounding fences. In the forest, I looked for the longest possible branches, tied the thicker part, put it on my shoulder and dragged it home. My left arm was swollen and sore. There was peat in the vicinity of Kremenets, but they sold it only to Ukrainians or those who worked on it. I also went to Sapanów. I worked literally about bread and water. I slept at a peasant's house on hay, and then it was already dangerous, because the peasants were getting ready to murder Poles. I stacked the peat in small piles on the measured area. In the evening, I couldn't straighten my crosses, and blood was coming from the tips of my fingers. Nevertheless, I persevered for several days and brought home large carts of peat. It was a treasure because winter was approaching and I didn't have the strength to go to the forest anymore. I brought this peat before the war between the USSR and Germany and during the German occupation. A Pole simply had no right to go to the forest, because both the Germans and the Ukrainians were threatened with death. Luckily, Grandma was at home, who took care of the children, because I was constantly "on the go", then in queues, then to exchange clothes for food, then to the forest to get a tree.

Until the war with Germany, we were terribly afraid of being deported to Siberia. Initially, the families of the military, policemen, forest service, senior officials, families of suspects were deported, and we were one of them, because Tul's brother Witold was in a penal camp in Siberia. All Poles were "suspicious", even refugees from the Governorate. Fearing deportation, I constantly kept bread rusks, dry pasta, and I breastfed Ania until she was a year and a half. Because Tulu was working with baptism, it was hard, and we were waiting for the end of the war and then the baptism would take place solemnly with the family. Meanwhile, the war was not over and Ania was growing, so as a one-and-a-half-year-old girl she walked with her grandmother and me to church. Our friend Mr. Werner and Balcia "held" her until her baptism. I write in quotation marks "they held" because I remember that Ania in a long cream dress made from my pre-war ball gown stood alone on a chest in the sacristy. Ania was already running and talking well. Despite the hard times, Ania hid well. She started walking in the ninth month. My grandmother was very happy to become a godmother, after my second grandmother (my mother) she received a name that I like very much — Joanna. As I have already mentioned, I was constantly in a hurry, but my grandmother told the children beautiful fairy tales of her own idea, read to them, fed them. I also read them a little, especially Porazińska's poems. I remember that I added melodies to almost all the poems and read them "singingly", and after that, as I taught, I also "sang" in the first grades. Before the war, Lilusia passed her first entrance exam to the 1st grade of the exercise school at the Lyceum. Naturally, she passed it well, especially when it comes to colors. In September 1939. Lila started attending the first grade, but since "Polska Topła" was the language of instruction in Ukrainian, and Lila didn't know it at all — anyway, we were expecting the end of the war any day now, so we took Lila. I remember that the school took place on Sunday as well, and that also discouraged me and Lila stayed at home. I taught her to read and write occasionally, she learned quickly, it was harder with calculations, but only now I realize that Lila was a smart girl because she learned four actions in the range of 20 and then 100 without specifics and major translations. Little Otuś listened to fairy tales and rode a lot on a bicycle with Dad. Otuś was born with black hair — I was also a brunette and when I walked with Otuś, everyone took us for Jews. The children had only a few toys. Before the war, Oluś got a monkey and we ran away from Krzemieniec with this monkey, this monkey was still tangled up in Helena in Sącz. I regret that I didn't keep it. Instead of toys, children had a lot of books, paints, paper, crayons. Otuś started drawing tiny people early on - the whole pages were full of [drawing of stick figures] and I sang to them

*I'm my grandfather, grandfather*

*What will I eat, eat*

*I'll go to the market*

*I'm going to buy loaf bread*

*I'll eat it, eat it*

*" " " .*

Those were the nicest moments in those macabre times. One could not accept the fact that everything was "Warm", as the Ukrainians said. I thought I could keep it all clean when the house was clean. I don't know where my strength and energy came from. The first Easter holidays were approaching. I baked some cookies and bought a quarter of a pig from a secret slaughter. I made sausages. I polished the floors, washed the pavements. It was the most wonderful holiday during the entire war. There was even a spirit at home, which Tulu received from the distribution from the Earth Museum Krzemienieckiej.Za I received this spirit from the peasants. Tulu slept in a separate room, he had a stack of books next to him because he was preparing for lessons. Me with the children and Grandma in the bedroom. At midnight I hear the sounds of sleigh bells (although it was Easter, snow, Christmas was in March). It was the time of deportation to Siberia. Someone is banging on the door from the side of the yard. I open the door in my nightgown and several Bolshevik soldiers rush into the apartment. One stood at the door with a rifle and the rest spread around the apartment. Tulu berat. They did a search, looked through the books. Grandma was unhealthy and was shaking with fear, begging the soldiers for her son's life. Then.... They ordered me to have vodka (I dissolved our entire supply of spirit with juice), I served the remains of meat, bacon, garlic and onions. They drank, ate, wrestled with each other, and at the same time messed up the whole house, and left in the morning. I had a hard time putting the apartment in order.

## The case of relatives - Majks.

At the beginning of the war, Gena Majkowa - Tula's aunt - wrote to us. She wrote that her husband Adam - the head of the school in Małoryt near Chełm Lubelski - had died, she (his wife) was left without means of living with three children. Council after council and we wrote a letter to her to come to us, that somehow together we will push poverty. Despite the war, I had clean, terry floors, clean bedding. We took her in as our own beds, in the common kitchen. After a short time, I realized that we were infested with lice from them, and from then on almost the whole war of lice and lice, and there was no soap or soda under both the Bolsheviks and the Germans. The second thing is eating together. Genia didn't want to give up good food. She sulked when, for example, milk soups were half and half with water, when I divided the meat into several dinners. The third case is her eldest son, Tadzik. This boy was about 14 years old at the beginning of the war and was addicted to stealing. He robbed us, robbed our mother, "tricked" our friends by referring to our kinship with us. I suppose it's the parents' fault. He came from twins. His brother died, and it was Tadzik's parents who were shaking and allowed him to do everything. At the time they came to us, Tadzik was about 14 years old, Krysia was about 3 years old and Ceśiu was about 2 years old. At that time, we occupied 3 rooms, a balcony and a kitchen. I can't stand this Tadek, I separated - giving them one room and a place in the kitchen. Genia went to work in a brewery. However, we could have lived together under the same roof if it hadn't been for Tadek. Even the Militia came to us because of Tadek. There was no rescue — we had to move out. The owners of the vacant apartment ordered rent in advance for half a year. For this purpose, we sold my gold watch "Omega", Tula clothes, added from Tula's conscription and moved. We were, as they say, completely "broke", without money, without food, but the house on Lipowa Street was quiet. Soon, however, because the war between Germany and the Polish Communist Party came.

We lived on the first floor on Lipowa Street. We also had 3 rooms, a balcony, a stove. One room was hung with beautiful bug sticks. The showcases were made by a carpenter according to the Tula design, at our expense. The beautiful collections remained in the Krzemieniec Museum. Work and value really priceless. Ever since I met Tula, he has been constantly collecting something, there has not been a single trip that would take place without a purpose, and above all catching insects and harvesting plants. At night, we also walked around with white sheets and moth flashlights. All our belongings remained in Kremenets: insects, plant collections, books, paintings, furniture, dishes, bedding.

## Germany

One day, Tulu came back from a conference and said that something was "going on" and that the Russian inspector was calming the teachers. and advised them to go for a walk to Mount Bona (there were and still are ruins of Bona's castle. From this mountain there is a beautiful view of Krzemieniec and the surrounding area). The next day, traffic in the city. There was nothing to eat in the house. I took Ania in my arms and stood in a "queue" for bread. I was standing on Szeroka Street, when suddenly the shooting began, two Germans on a motorcycle appeared on the street, Fortunately, Tulu came out of the house, looked for me, grabbed Ania in his arms and we jumped into the stream flowing right behind the houses. The streets were immediately deserted. We went up the stream, ran along Szeroka Street, jumped into our street and home, but without bread, which we constantly lacked from then on, hunger came to our house from then on. One enemy fled, and the other seized us. The Soviets murdered all the prisoners before the Germans entered. People returned from prison crying, and some of them recognized the murdered in a bestial way — their relatives and acquaintances.

### Famine during the German occupation

Tulu worked in the Museum, an institution that the Germans seemingly only tolerated, but in fact tried to destroy. They gave orders, for example, to empty the existing museum room in one day. The employees were looking for the next place and carried the exhibits on their backs. I remember that Tulu earned so much that for a month's "salary" you could buy "one kg" on the black market. butter". It was a sacrificial work, but the museum survived and is still there today, along with the Tula insect showcases and huge collections of plants.

Food rations were not even enough to support one person, and here three children and three adults had to be fed. Once a week I brought 3/4 of barley bread, which we immediately ate (the next day it became bitter and fell like sawdust), a bit of disgusting marmalade and from time to time a dozen or so dkg. Meat. I exchanged whatever was at home for food. Coats, curtains, leather briefcases (people made shoes out of them), paintings. For Grandma, I got a black coat with a selskin collar for almost one meter of wheat. It was a treasure. We had this golden grain on the mills that were clandestine against the Germans. I made flour [brine], noodles, and I added grated red beets to the bran and baked pancakes in the kitchen. The mother of our farmers, who was staying in the countryside with the son of the priest, found out about this wheat. She asked to lend her this wheat because she wanted to grind a larger amount and she would immediately bring it from the village and give it to us. She took it and we saw it. It was inhumane, because the Ukrainians were the favorites of the Germans and had enough food. For example, I replaced beautiful curtains for 25 kg of millet. For a whole month, apart from this groats and 1 liter of milk a day, we didn't eat anything else. I received 30 liters of milk for two beautiful, hand-embroidered paintings of the Virgin Mary and the Lord Jesus. Tulu, returning from work, secretly received 2-3 sugar beets, from which I baked pancakes with the addition of bran, or boiled "honey". Another time I exchanged some rye for some clothes, which Tul and I used to grind on the museum mills. For some time I kept two students, the children of the priest "in the station". The fee was food: some potatoes, flour and bacon. It was a paradise, but it lasted for a short time, because the priest took the children away from the Poles. Mr. Niedźwiecki lived with us for some time, who had family in the village and from here he had his own food, he paid us something for our apartment, but I stole "something not something" from him. I remember that once I was hungry and ate a piece of cold meat, but I got terribly ill – "stolen meat does not make you fat". This Mr. Niedźwiecki was a great patriot, he went to Warsaw, took part in the uprising and reportedly died. I write "he left" and these were escapees at the risk of their lives. Tulu brought caustic soda from the Museum, and we made soap. Soap was made not only from tallow, which was very difficult to obtain, but also from eggs, chickens, carcasses with the addition of peas for better foaming. I walked around the villages with this "goods" and exchanged what I could, and it was already dangerous - Ukrainians were getting ready to murder Poles. Dad got a bucket of salt from the Museum (I don't know where the salt came from). The director at that time was Ukrainian, he could have given us more, but he preferred to give it to his own, some of them even got a meter of salt. There was also a shortage of salt during the German occupation. This salt also saved us a bit. I remember that once I exchanged a chicken for 1 cup of salt. Unfortunately, the hen either fell ill with us, or the old woman had already given us a sick one. I couldn't come to terms with the loss of my hen. I poured water on her to wake her up, and poured sour milk into her beak, and cured the hen. In the past, my Ukrainian neighbor used to kill poultry, now she didn't want to do it to a Polish woman. Tulu did this work. He took a hen and cut off its head on a stump, but he came out of the cell so pale that I never turned to him about it again. And this food also had to be shared with one Jewish woman. The Germans, or rather the Ukrainian militia, drove Jews from the ghetto to work. On the way, a Jewish woman came to us with a request for food. I always gave her something, whether a few potatoes or a handful of some groats. Once, I literally had nothing at home and as proof I showed her the loot from the last potatoes. The loot was thin (it is said in our country that Kreków was visible through them), I gave it at the request of a Jewish woman. In general, potatoes were a delicacy. I usually cooked them in their shells. Once I had only a few of them, not enough to eat them on my own. So I made dumplings from them, and since I only had rye flour, I kneaded a dough from it, I "greased" the dumplings with onion browned in a little cream. The children were very happy until Lila wrote about it in her diary (it was lost somewhere and it's a great pity). Once, we got some poor plums from a museum collaborator (he was an Obolonian — now he is a doctor in Kiev). I also kneaded a dough from wholemeal flour and made "dumplings", poured saccharin dissolved in water over them, Otuś called to his peer Dzidka Targońska from the balcony or from the window that we had dumplings for dinner. Tulu got some food by cycling to Chodak do Heli. He brought cabbage from her, a little groats. The rides were dangerous, because the Ukrainians were already getting ready for the Poles. Tulu laid roads and toured villages. Once, he took his winter coat to a peasant for an exchange. He got a goose for it and some honey was a feast for a few days. Sometimes one of the Unolds came to visit us - (Jan from Szumsk or Apolinary from Chodak). They almost always brought meat from the clandestine slaughter to sell. I distributed them among my friends. It was a very dangerous scandal at that time. The Germans even punished with death for such things. I left myself a penny, for which I also paid them. We could not suffer hunger at all, because they (the Unolds) lived in the countryside and had plenty of it. Well, the full do not believe the hungry, and They perished. Our drinks are tea made from burnt apple peels, linden blossom or strawberry leaves. I think it was the best from strawberry leaves. I also tried to make acorn coffee from burnt halves, but it was Sisyphean work because I could never grind them or even crush them in a mortar. I wrote so much about this hunger, but it was a huge problem that actually rested on me.

## Death of Grandma Dudowa

It is actually related to this hunger. Grandma was vital and if it hadn't been for the war, she would have lived much longer. She liked meat, fats, and then suddenly hunger, so she lost a lot of strength. Once Julek Unold (Aunt Hela's husband) came to Kremenets with a contingent of tobacco. He came to us and persuaded me to go to Chodak (40 km), so I would bring some food. I took out the remnants of my clothes for a change and I was about to go, when Grandma made a fuss about leaving them alone. I explain that I'll bring home some bacon, flour, butter, but Grandma is still angry. I was already downstairs and was supposed to get on the cart, but "something touched me", I turned back and said goodbye to Grandma cordially. To this day, I regret that I left then, because Grandma would have lived longer. In Chodaki, I exchanged my clothes mainly for fat and every day I went to the mills to grind the crevice, because Julek told me that as much as I grind, I could take to Kremeniec. We both went with Hela (Hela was pregnant with Alek at the time) because they also had fun for each other. I was terribly impatient, and here this judge, who was also supposed to go with a contingent of tobacco, delayed the departure because the Germans did not allow us to leave Chodak. I think it was only after 10 days that I left Chodak and on the way I received a telegram in Szumska that Grandma was dead. It was at the end of winter. The apartment is cold. The kitchen was accessed through the hallway - the kitchen above the stairs. Grandma was warming herself under the stove in her room, and she went to the kitchen to cook something for the children and she had to get pneumonia. By the time Tulu realized it and called the doctor, it was too late. If I had been, maybe she wouldn't have caught a cold, or I would have put a cupping on Grandma right away and she would have been saved. I cried a lot and I feel sorry for her until now. I know that if she were alive, she would be about 100 years old now, but I regret that she doesn't watch TV, doesn't listen to music, and she was very musical. He doesn't care about his grandchildren — or maybe he is happy?! I beg my mother to take care of my children, and maybe ask her, Grandma Dudowa, for her too? Tul and I erected a monument on her grave (three years ago in 1970), and somehow it is easier for me. During her lifetime, she went for a walk to the "Tunicki Cemetery", sat on the grave of Słowacki's mother and told Lila that she would bring her (Grandma) flowers because she wanted to be buried here. This is what happened - Her grave is located right next to the grave of Salomea Słowacka. I remember that I sewed tights from my red sweater for Ania (from the sleeves) and Otusio (from the back). The children (Ania and Oluś) were not aware of death and were chasing each other around the catafalque. Balcia's old harmony was left in a trunk in Kremenets.

## Jew

We have recently lived in such a villa upstairs, and downstairs Jews lived right after the Germans entered. It was a very wealthy, childless family. They wanted to store some things with us. Tulu, however, absolutely did not want to agree. Once, when we both left the house, they begged Grandma and actually forcibly brought a pile of suitcases and beautiful fluffy blankets. I came back from the city and "got on" Grandma with excuses. Tulu returned and firmly ordered me to take this luggage to the Jews. Tulu was convinced that keeping things, and even more so using them, using them of such cruelly persecuted Jews, would bring misfortune to us as well. Maybe he was right?! I gave it back and I don't regret it. The Jews were taken to the Ghetto – they must have disappeared. It is a cruel, it is a terrible disgrace for the Germans and Ukrainians, who wholeheartedly helped to liquidate and persecute the Jews. I remember how the ghetto burned, how the shooting took place, because the Jews defended themselves. I walked around like a madman, my head hurt all the time. And here you had to live. I collected a whole bag of old shoes to repair three pairs of the most possible ones. It was unfortunate that the shoemaker was stumbling opposite the gate from the ghetto. I saw a car leaving it. It was a truck loaded with Jews. They were crowded, shrunken, because on their backs lay a huge wooden "blanket" and on it sat several Ukrainian militiamen with rifles ready to shoot. Tul's pupil saw with his own eyes how over the common graves – pits – there were footbridges on which naked undressed Jews stood and were shot by the Gestapo. They had machine guns based on stands, when they got tired of killing, they lit a cigarette, ate and continued "to work". The next day, they drove a road roller over the graves covered with lime and earth.

One day, shortly after the Germans entered, I went and stood in line for bread, because I was taken for a Jew, the Ukrainians began to murmur, look at me ominously. Fortunately, there was a neighbor (a Pole) nearby, who had lived in Kremenec since birth and was therefore better known than me, and she began to explain that I was a Polish Catholic, not a Jew.

However, I did not get bread, although I had my ID in front of the seller with a chain with the Virgin Mary, and I witnessed a cruel scene. I heard rumbling and screaming coming from the next hall and saw a Jew in a hut with paisyas jump out into the street. Several people ran after him, but they were joined by "people" from the queue, who grabbed the stones and literally stoned the Jew. The street was unpaved, unembedded. Once I saw an old Jewish woman carrying two wooden watering cans with water on "koromysły", the road went uphill, from which a sleigh with a cart standing on it came. The peasant deliberately ran over the Jewish woman, who got under the sleigh and dragged the struggling Jewish woman, and the peasant whipped the whip and did not stop. I was also crying out in horror.

## Ukrainians

Poles in the Governorate were terribly persecuted by the Germans, but it was probably even worse for us in the so-called Ukraine. In the Governorate, there were Germans versus Poles, and here another terrible enemy joined: the Ukrainians, and we were a minority. The Ukrainians were on par with the Germans. They were the ones who handed us over to the Bolsheviks and then to the Germans. It was they who handed over such really valuable people to death (Prof. Opolski, Mączak, Sawojcówna, Torgoński, Szynajowiecz and many others). Ours, and before all Tula, was also waiting for it, but the eastern front began to approach, and we ran away. Prof. Mączak was the founder of the Museum, Dr. Opolski wrote a dissertation on Nazism before the war. Nothing is heard about Ukrainians staying and dying in concentration camps. Anne was in some severe pain, she cried at times. No wonder if, for example, there was only rye flour at home (Maybe that's why I don't like rye bread so much). So I took Ania in my arms and went to the "Gebitskommissar" to get a grit for Ania. I waited about two hours for me to be admitted to the face of the dignitary. I told the Ukrainian translator my request, and they chattered among themselves and gave me not even 25 dkg of grits. The Ukrainians first betrayed us and reported us to the Bolsheviks — they would not have taken us to Siberia so much, taken to prisons, shot us if it had not been for the Ukrainians. As soon as the war began, Ukrainians contacted the Germans through broadcasting stations, murdered entrants from the West. Polish and so on.

## The death of Julek Unold, his brothers, the death of thousands of Poles at the hands of Ukrainians.

Denunciations of Poles, arrests by the Germans and murders of them continued all the time. Then the Ukrainians themselves began to murder individual Poles, then entire villages and settlements. At Easter, news came from Chodak that Julek Unold had been murdered, that this and that friend had died in the county, and then a whole avalanche of murdered Poles, entire families with children, the elderly, entire villages. Poles defended themselves, fled to larger groups - they organized themselves (Read "Red Nights" by Cybulski). Many Poles from the surrounding villages found themselves in Kremenets, entire phalanxes of refugees were already heading to Kremenets, already under the cover of German rifles. For some time I went out every day to see "Wiśniowiecka Rogatka" and waited for Hela and the children crying. I saw these poor people, some on carts, others on foot with bundles and children. They slept on boards in the high school church, spread out to Polish homes, and the Germans also threatened to be deported to Germany for labor. The Poles - the inhabitants of Kremenec organized them and helped them as much as they could. Mrs. Doroszukiewa and I also cooked a bucket of soup a few times. We made up it together. Mostly these were potatoes with dumplings. The soup was with lard. I went to my Ukrainian neighbors and demanded fat. Some gave like the Skibinieckis, others, such as the baked Ukrainian Turkova did not want to give a slice. As indignant and shaken as I was talking about it, she told me: "well, it's hard to get there de drowa rubajat tam trziski letut" Falangi" — whole fleets of Poles were leaving their settlements, and finally in one camp there was Unoldowa [Maria] with her two children — the wife of Jan Unold, who was cruelly murdered in Szumsk. She lived with us. Immediately after our escape from Kremenets, she also managed to escape. She lived in Opole. The children were educated, married. She has already died of cancer. Hela, on the other hand, fled with her children to Ostrog - from there to Bożęcin near Tarnów, where two of our brothers, Kazek and Staszek, lived at the time. Of the four Unold brothers, only one was miraculously saved, Apollinari, and three were killed. One of them, Florian - the head of the school near Kovel, died together with his wife Dalka on Easter. The nine-year-old eldest son (Zbyszek) and two of his younger brothers (one was an infant) survived. They were taken care of by the godparents of one of them from Kovel, but when they were running away from Kovel, the youngest boy was shot and also killed. The eldest - Zbyszek buried his mother and father himself, and he only had a Ukrainian adolescent friend to help. The mayor was afraid to take care of the funeral because it was not allowed to bury the "Lachys". He was afraid to give these children a cart to go to Kovel. Our housekeeper's son washed with a policeman. We had a bicycle and he borrowed it almost every day. Tulu would come from the museum and shout at me why I had rented a bike. I went to them as if to be beheaded and asked for a return (they lived in the yard in the outbuilding). They gave it back to me with a gloomy face. This was the case several times, but we saved the bike and sold it before escaping from Kremenets.

One day, people began to hang around the yard talking to each other in Ukrainian. I ask them what they are doing here, and they say that they escaped from Rybcza (a village near Kremenets) from the Ukrainians. Surprised, I say that they murder Poles, not Ukrainians — then I got the answer that they are Poles, but they don't speak Polish. Ukrainians do not ask if there is a great-grandfather on this land, they only murder, they also murder mixed marriages.

## Our children in time of war

Lilusia, who was 6 years old at the age of 39, experienced these times the most. So she hid in the basement during the alarms, she wanted with all her strength to be a house, and here everything was falling apart. She had enlarged cavity gurgles and I was terribly worried about her. In our house, three siblings died of tuberculosis, Tula's brother died of tuberculosis. As soon as I left the house, I cried, and here the child is starving. The husband of our neighbor, Mr. Kruczkowski, was the administrator of the state, i.e. German property. At that time, they lived in the countryside, in a manor house (in Buchłowo), they were swimming in everything. They offered to take Lili to their place for a while.

She was cared for, with a wonderful meal: dairy, meat, fruit, but something else, Lila was looking for secluded places in the park and cried. A visiting doctor said that he was crying for the house. Tulu rode his bike and had to take her home. She insisted on whitewashing the house for one Easter (it was our last Christmas there). At that time I had a broken arm in plaster, it was good that I bleached and washed with my left hand. Her first Holy Communion took place in a high school church. She went to the preparations for a short time. She borrowed a dress, sandals clogs - Tulu did. The top was from my felt white hat. I prepared a wreath, a candle and let her beautiful hair loose and she had long braids at the time. When the Polish neighbors found out that Lila was going to her First Holy Communion, they brought her a veil at the last moment and fastened it on her head themselves. Grandma did not live to see that moment and Lila went to church alone, because I had no one to leave the children with, and I was ashamed to go with the children, because I had nothing to dress them in. I didn't have much time to deal with her education and Tulu didn't know. When she almost learned to read and write on her own, Tulu gave her his student "textbooks" and told her to read aloud. Naturally, she herself told me later that she didn't understand any of them. In general, during the entire duration of the war, as I calculated, Lila went to school for only 15 months. A few months in Zmigród, a few weeks in Turza and a few months in Zawada. In N.Sącz, she immediately went to high school. She knew very well in some subjects - she had no idea about others. Tulu painted in his free time, he also gave Lili paints, cardboard, and I remember her first painting: it was a fir branch in a bottle. Where are you now, my Lilusia?!

Otuś was 2 years old at the outbreak of the war. He was just like Lila after scarlet fever. Lila had enlarged cavity gnarls and Otuś had murmurs in her heart. The child grew up, there was nothing to dress Him in. I didn't know how to sew, and it was just a misfortune, because even in wartime, I didn't have a machine. I've always liked embroidery since I was a child. I couldn't afford a seamstress during the war, there was no question of a hairdresser either, so I cut Otuś's hair myself "a la pot". I clutched some T-shirts, blouses in my hands myself, but it looked like "God forbid". Oluś was often ill. In Kremenets, he got pneumonia, and here there was no doctor or medicine. We had friends who worked in a German military hospital and we got some pills from them, but I don't remember which ones - I put the braces and somehow it helped him as well as Lili. Education consisted mainly of piles of pre-war "Flames" and Grandma's stories, and from time to time I read children's books. I liked to sing to children and I wonder how I could do it in such gruesome times. The children's education also included Tula bicycle walks with Otus and Lila for transformations. They drove through the forests, drove to [Ikva] until the Ukrainians started murdering, because then it was no longer possible to "stick your nose out of the city". I taught Otusia to read and write at the age of six during regular lessons with Bogna, Nusia's daughter. It was already after our escape from Kremenets. From an early age, Otuś made plans and liked to look at geographical atlases. I remember when I was returning from the hospital after one night spent there. I was coming back anxious and happy at the same time to the children and I saw Ania and Otusio standing on the porch from a distance. When I started calling them, the children disappeared into my barrel, which was standing on the balcony. They (the children) thought that I had been completely deprived of one arm and that's why they hid. Anusia, as they say, was born under the drums. As long as she was a baby, there was no problem because she also had a stroller, pillow, T-shirts from Otuś, but the older she was, the worse it was. Her first dress was made from a gray canvas model, but the dress was sewn by a seamstress, I only embroidered it with V stars. She had more dresses later, but this one I remember the most. Grandma was delighted with her wise big eyes, but she doesn't remember Grandma very much because she was only 2 years old when Grandma died. She often cried for up to a year and a half, apparently she had some pain, but no wonder sometimes they die from rye and [corn]. Naturally, she didn't have toys. I told her at the age of 3-4 how Oluś and Lila threw bananas and oranges under the bed before the war – Ania asked what the look and taste of these fruits were. I remember once when I got hold of bagged flour and Ania didn't want to eat dumplings from it, saying that she didn't want such sticky dumplings. In Zmigród near Jasło, she was probably already about 4 years old and although she was a really very smart girl, she couldn't pronounce the "r". Mr. Kahl - a dairy worker was terribly happy and paid her for saying a poem,

*Cajma kjowa, w bojdo kjopki*

*She took the tjawa, screaming with my*

*Doggyev, where did so many "j" come from.*

The Zmigrodz period is a separate stage for the whole family. I tried to send Ania to nuns (in Zmigród) who ran a kind of kindergarten. I gave her a bottle of milk, a slice of bread with butter (in Żmigród Tulu worked in the dairy run by Nusia), but Ania did not want to play with the other children and stopped walking. The children played best with each other in four: Ania, Otuś, Bogna and Kazek Unold (I took him to us from Hela, who was teaching in Lezy near Borzęcin at the time). Lila did not take part in these games. Sometimes the children went crazy, and Ania was in charge of it and always showed the greatest courage in these games. I remember when Mrs. Kruczkowska came to us (she also ran away from Kremenec and lived near Jasło). Nusia, me and Mrs. Kruczkowska couldn't talk to each other — the younger children were playing and Lila disappeared, after some time I found her on a curtain in the corner (we used this storage behind the wardrobe), she was sitting curled up and crying.... because she couldn't stand the movement, the loud conversation. Our children were a little strange. I have to go back to Otuś, who fell ill with pneumonia again. Aunt Nusia went somewhere, I cooked dinners for two houses at her place, I took care of Julek, Nusia's husband, who was ill with tuberculosis. It was very difficult for me to take care of a group of children and two sick people. There was a doctor I knew, Dr. Rezacz (he was murdered by the Gestapo because he treated the wounded "Home Army"), and he prescribed and gave us prontosil and only aspirin. It seems that aspirin and cupping helped the best. I still have to write about the further "education" of the children, especially Ania. When fate threw us all the way to Zawada near N.Sącz, we lived there with our relatives Zaręba. Wanting to repay them, I undertook to teach two of their children, Józka and Hania, to read and write. In addition, I accepted two more children of neighbors to the lessons. Ania kept up with me in these lessons, although I didn't teach her at the time, because at that time she was probably not quite 5 years old, and those children were already 7 years old. However, I had to buy her notebooks, and Otuś and Lila "asked" her. Soon Ania was already reading newspapers, and those children were still "douching" from the elementary school.

I go back to the times of Kremenec again to the breaking of my arm. It would be foolish in normal times, but in times of war it is a small Tragedy. I got 2 liters of a hot hat for a piece of soap, but not ground. It was in early spring when I went with her to the mill to meet people I knew. I got sick, a woman I knew sifted out my scales and gave me 2 liters of milk. Extremely happy about this, I returned quickly to be home before dusk, and a part of the road led through the forest. I walked from above and with my nose into the earthworm covered with ice. I supported myself with my hand and it "disappeared" at me. I went down to the main road, but I didn't go home, I just handed the children a backpack with milk and flour and called Tul, who had lessons with students going through high school. Tulu took me to the hospital. My hand swelled and in the hospital they wanted to cut the sleeve of my fur - my only warm covering. I didn't allow it — with difficulty the fur was removed and my hand was placed under anesthesia. The fracture was complicated and displaced, but everything healed well and I still don't feel any pain in that hand. I wore my hand in a cast for 6 weeks and it was a macabre because neither the children nor myself could be combed, and I also wore two braids above my ears, which I rolled up underneath, and that was my hairstyle. Tulu combed our hair, but he was incompetent. Grandma was already dead at that time.

## Christmas trees

I think I was very resourceful in those difficult times and tried to somehow maintain this "house" and there was a Christmas tree for every Christmas. On one Christmas during the German occupation, there was an announcement that under no circumstances was it allowed to have a Christmas tree, and it was already a horror to bring it from the forest yourself. Two stubborn creatures, Gena Moykov and Gena Duda, went to the nearest German estate. They found a hole in the park fence and cut down two beautiful Christmas trees in the park. It was already late at night when each of us brought a Christmas tree to the children. The underground press was a great joy for us. Often these leaflets barely held on to the folds, after reading them, we naturally gave only to the Polish neighbor. Various prophecies were copied and they were very encouraging to us — "hope is the mother of the foolish" We still have them — maybe I will succeed, so I will prescribe them to the children. Oh, how we waited for the end of the war. My dearest dreams were to greet the Polish soldiers in my mind, and deep down I was sure of it, and I considered the marching Germans to be losers from the beginning.

Somehow I managed to get in touch with Nusia, who was in Zmigród at the time. She was much better than us, but she couldn't really come to our aid because packages from the Governorate could only be sent 25 dkg. Nusia sent me something 2 times in a package with new stockings. Naturally, I immediately sold them and with that money I bought an iron stove with one "fireplace", it saved us a lot because I put it in the room and that's why it heated us at the same time and I could cook on it. I would forget to write about one important thing. They gave us a manuscript of Balladyna from the Slovak Museum for safekeeping. Słowacki's handwriting was like gems, even, clear, on wonderful paper. Apart from that, there were also poems such as "Smutno mi Boże", which Słowacki illustrated with a pen. It is clear that he was an artist in the whole sense of the word. I didn't know where to keep this treasure. Between the books, I was afraid that in the event of a revision they would find this manuscript, and after all, by hiding it under the mattresses, I put it at risk in the same way. I wrapped it in linen cloth and looked through it from time to time. The only thing that the Germans did not liquidate was the Slovak Museum, located in the manor house where Słowacki was born. (Currently, the Soviet authorities have made a library in this house, and the exhibits in the form of furniture have been placed in the attic above the general museum. In this museum there is only a small room with two showcases in which there are some souvenirs of Słowacki). The custodian for the Germans was Dr. Kryński, he was a cripple but a very educated man, he had a young and beautiful wife. I've been to this museum several times and I liked it very much, silence, perfect order, Apple trees grew near the house, we got apples from them. We were in Kremenec three years ago and we visited everything. It is clear that they are destroying all souvenirs and traces of Polishness. If I am already talking about cultural matters, I must also mention the fate of a huge library that was located at the T. Czacki High School. It contained all the new publications and, in addition, the so-called black and white ravens of our literature. When the Bolsheviks entered Kremenets, Tulu worked in the Museum (he was the head of the natural history department), so he had access to the high school buildings. He came one day and almost cried, as they say, because he saw how the Bolsheviks lit a fire in the courtyard and burned and tore beautiful books. Tulu secretly brought some books, but when we were running away from Kremenets, it was all gone. Słowacki's manuscript was saved by one guest (I didn't remember his name) who managed to get to Warsaw. Hearing about the manuscript was lost. If he had stayed with us, he would have survived.

Next, about the Museum. Until the war, Tulu simply put his life on collecting (now he continues to do so). As a little boy, he started with matchboxes. Then he collected books, chemicals, plants and insects (now stamps, newspapers and books). He collected insects with great knowledge and passion. The showcases were made for him by a carpenter at our expense. Insects had their foreheads and legs set up to tens of millimeters, larger insects were prepared, and, for example, caterpillars were inflatable. At night, we both hunted Moths. Each walk was associated with either catching insects or collecting plants. Even little Lila paid attention to insects that she called "eku". I sometimes looked at it askance because we didn't overflow and the showcases cost a lot. There were 32 of these showcases. At the outbreak of the war, Tulu assembled these showcases at home. One room was completely hung with them. In each display case, there was an ampoule with a molicide. The showcases are very tight. When we were escaping from Kremenets, Tulu gave these showcases to the Museum "for safekeeping" and they have remained so to this day. When we were with Tul three years ago, we saw them - they are beautifully preserved. Tulu was going to open it now, but I advised him against it for fear that bacteria would get there and destroy insects after opening it. These are priceless collections. All the satisfaction was that the employees present treated Tula with great respect and talked about the organization of a large exhibition of insects with a portrait of Tula. In addition to these showcases, there are also plants collected by Tula in the museum. There are about 2 thousand. The current employees write to us and asked Tul who was the founder of the Museum, of course Prof. Mączak murdered by the Germans, and not Mr. Cynkałowski, who claims to be the founder.

I cried during my stay in Kremenets. I like Kremenetsk very much. Two of our children were born there, and Grandma's grave is located there. Lili was born in Zhovkva, which is now rechristened "Niesterow". Everyone greeted us there, even Mrs. Turkova, a fierce Ukrainian, gave us a jar of honey, but what good is it when everyone is waiting for the Germans. For me, all this gave the impression that I was in a grave. At times it seemed to me that I smelled corpses, And everywhere dirty, ugly. Our relatives live in old, musty houses. Stare Brody is one ruin, rutted roads, pits, mud, dust. Trees cut down. Not a trace of Grandma's house. In general, people there are very little construction and these new buildings are such combined houses, without fences. Shops, dirty, vain. People are very badly dressed. Neglected, obese women. Trees cut down. Quartzite is relatively undamaged and clean, because it owes it to scientific congresses. Cemeteries overgrown - drowning in nettles, torn plaques from Polish graves. There are no Greek-Catholic churches, there are only Orthodox churches, only old women go to them. Workers and young people are not allowed to go to church. The Catholic church in Brody was turned into a school for education. Physical. A high school church in Kremenets, packed with boards. The Catholic parish church is open once a month. The monastery in Podkamienie is turned into a house for the insane. In Podkamienie, beautiful figures of saints lie beaten on the roads. The buses are dirty, rattling. Eateries are ugly. In stores, you can get something valuable only for a bribe. I didn't believe Tul when he told me about the grain drying on the roads, until I saw it with my own eyes. Everyone drinks vodka. Divorces are the order of the day. I know that the current government does not care about these lands, but if Ukrainians were more cultured, it would not be so. I don't want to go there anymore. Tula is pulling there, but let him go alone.

## Our escape from Kremenets.

We left Unold's Maria on the "farm". She also ran away soon after us and Gena Majkowa took over the farm. I don't know what happened to the furniture, but there were quite a lot of them because there were three rooms furnished. We loaded some of the bedding, dishes and books into chests and trunks and left them with our neighbors "for safekeeping". We had to run away - Ukrainian black around Kremenets. In Kremenets, the Germans are raging. Tula's collaborators - Polish were like peas sought after by the Germans. Any day Tulu might not return home from the museum. The children have been asking me for a kitten for a long time. Downstairs in the basements lived a woman. Her cat had cute kittens. I got one - a beautiful gray one. We called him Szarus. The children did not want to leave the kitten in Kremenec and took him with them. Everyone then talked about the cat running away with us. Before that, we collected messages, addresses needed during the escape. We had very little cash, because the Ukrainians did not want to buy it, so they knew that we would not take our belongings with us, besides, these hyenas were supposed to be eaten from the Jews. We took the rest of the clothes with us, some bedding. Tulu used to take a lot of his staples, like a microscope, some special mirror, tweezers, etc. Now Tulu says that he took it unnecessarily, but then it was difficult for him to part with it. The most important were documents and photographs. I took the kettle that my mother bought me when I went to work, and which still serves us today. We rented a cart and loaded our "property". The children also got on it with a kitten and a toy monkey, Tul and I walked on foot into the unknown, scary. We did not receive permission to leave, but at the railway station we got on the train as a "freewright". There were some Germans sitting in the same compartment, but they pretended not to see us. This is how we got to Dubno. We took out our bags and set up camp in the waiting room. It was as if some railwayman was supposed to put us there on a train going to Brody, where Tula-Aldku's brother, who was working on the railway at that time, was waiting for us, but here one train after another was leaving and we were sitting at the station. Tulu fainted. When I alienated Him, I was happy to advise and Tulu went to the railwaymen and showed them a gold five-ruble note - it helped. They put us on the train, but what good was it when they ordered us to get off in Radziwiłłów. It was a border station between the so-called Ukraine and the Governorate. The next station was Brody and Aldku. The station was empty and we were alone with a mountain of manats and children in the middle. A Polish railwayman approached us and advised us to leave the platform quickly, because if a change came, and they were Ukrainians, we would be lost. We drag the handcuffs and children to the nearest house as much as we can. We were lucky because it was the house of a Polish railwayman. He installed us in the room from which the body was taken to the cemetery of the son of this railwayman murdered by the Ukrainians on the same day. A railwayman from Brody arrived in the afternoon and took Lila and Otusia to the freight train to the railway booth. He closed it and I was terribly afraid of this parting. The children arrived happily, Aldek took them, who reportedly cried when he saw them. We were left alone with Ania in Radziwiłłów, because our hosts were not there. Suddenly, in the evening, we heard shooting, and it was very close. We lay down on the ground under the windows and waited. Suddenly someone started to shout at the windows, we were terribly scared because we thought they were bandits, until we heard a voice; Mr. Duda – please open it. This young, tall railwayman came specially for us. He grabbed Ania in his arms, and we only took a suitcase with documents and photographs and rushed after him to the locomotive waiting for us. A German stopped us on the tracks for a while, but the railwayman vigorously replied that he was saving us from bandits, and that's how we ran to the machine. They came for us on purpose, apparently this railwayman crossed many families to the Governorate for evacuation and died himself. We got off at night in front of the station and went to the agreed house to sleep. In the morning we went to Aldki, where Lila and Oluś were already waiting for us. Supposedly safe but poor, homeless, helpless. All our belongings remained in Radziwiłłów and only then this railwayman, moving to Brody, transported our "treasures". We received "left" kenkartas (equivalent to an ID card) for a fee, and we waited for Nusia, who was supposed to come to pick us up from Zmigród. When Nusia saw us, she was disappointed because she thought that the professor's family would come, and here Tul and I were skinny, blackened, dressed "God forbid" and three miserable children. We walked for the last time in the garden in old Brody, we slept under the family roof of Tula. In this house, during the holidays, Otuś was baptized. I used to come to this house when I was a virgin and then as a married woman, Lila stayed in this house for some time under the care of her Grandmother. Ania was in this house for the first and last time. We ate fruit from the trees that Tulu planted. The cottage was charming. It had a porch overgrown with wine, a porch from which you could enter the room and a stove on the right and on the left there were two rooms, these rooms were separated by a thin wall that did not reach the ceiling. Wooden floors, clean yellow, white walls. In the garden there are lilacs, ash acacias, fruit trees and lots of flowers. We had to say goodbye to the Aldkas (they had four sons) with the house and go further - to Zmigród near Jasło. We had a terrible road. In Lviv, in Podzamcze, we waited for a long time and the smell of burnt bodies reached the train. The train was incredibly crowded, the children were standing on the benches behind people's backs all the time. They were holding a kitten in their arms, which was breaking away from them. We had a hard time getting to Jasło and from there by some truck to Zmigród. My aunt's apartment was clean, cozy, calm, but unfortunately Julek – Nusia's husband was already ill with tuberculosis at that time. Tuberculosis had already taken over his whole body, he could no longer walk because his legs were also sick. At that time, Nusia's sister Julka Zosia Mrożkowa – the mother of the later famous writer Mrożek – was staying with her. I remember that there were potato dumplings for dinner at that time. I don't remember how many days later, I think the next day we moved to "ours". It was one room in a post-Jewish house. Apart from us, there were two other families, the Przewłocki and the Brożyns. They had two-room apartments. Brożynowa came from Zmigród and they even had a piece of their own field. The Przewłocki family are refugees. Mrs. Przewłocka worked in a dairy. Przewłocki wrote poems. The Brożyns had a little daughter, Halinka, and the Przewłocki family had a little pupil, Janeczka, who was sickly and very inadequately dressed and hidden, and during the front this child died. Tulu also worked in a dairy and it was a food paradise at the time. There was a lot of milk, we got cream and butter, there was bread and even meat. Nusia gave us some materials from which I sewed Ania and Lila's coats, Otusia and even Kazik Unold (he was also with us) I sewed from old clothes. I also sewed two dresses for myself. In a word, paradise compared to Kremenets. I remember my first trip to a seamstress who lived outside of Zmigród. I had to force myself to go for this walk, because in Kremenec it was impossible because of the Ukrainian bands. Before escaping from Kremenec, we slept with axes under our beds to defend ourselves in case of an attack. Not far from us, they murdered our friend Górecki. Our "furniture" in Zmigród was mostly made of sawmill shavings disposed of by Tula. There were two "couches" and a cabinet made of boards, and Nusia lent us 1 iron bed, a table, a small cabinet and a few chairs. It was not much bigger, or maybe the same as our current room. One couch was taken out into the hall for a day. He was supposed to be at Nusia's, but I took him to my place because the sick Jurek had to be calm and Kazek was terribly talkative, secondly, I didn't want the starving, emaciated boy to come into contact with tuberculosis. On the shelves, as usual, where Tulu is, there were already piles of newspapers. We lit a lamp. In the evenings, we would sit at the table, the cat would walk under our chins or on our shoulders. As usual, I didn't idle, I often cooked dinners at Nusia's, helped her do the laundry, clean, we also had to scrub the floor, cook, etc. I taught Bogna and Otuś, and Lila even took a few piano lessons and went to school. I also went to Jasło with butter for the Germans, on this occasion I always brought something for trade, most often veal, cream, butter (it was Nusia's goods), but I also brought so much for us that the dentist repaired me and Lila's teeth for this goods. These were dangerous expeditions, because we were often searched by the Germans at the entrance to Jasło. For this purpose, I took Lila and hid the goods under the seat, there were crates of butter for the warehouse in the back. Nusia always waited with fear for our return. Tulu often took the children for walks - they collected cherry, from which I made excellent juice. Otuś fell ill with pneumonia again, but as usual, he happily came out of it. It was Julek's illness that was a nightmare. Nusia, as they say, "stood on her head" to save him, but the inexorable tuberculosis devoured him. He was a very handsome guy, he was a teacher, but even before the war Father had brought him to the dairy (it was their own). When the war broke out, Nusia and Julek took over the facility in Zmigród, and Julek's parents stayed in Bożęcin. Kazik U. was in Zmigród for her First Communion, and he was Lila's peer. This idyll lasted not long - the front was approaching from the east. The Germans were getting fits of fury. The Home Army (A-K) had its hands full. Almost the entire intelligentsia of Żmigród belonged to the Home Army. They worked during the day, went to actions at night, and here the Germans ordered to dig trenches. I was exempt from it because of the small children. Tulu as a dairy worker too. Some traitor betrayed the Home Army. The Gestapo raided them. The front was already close — the "theater" was going to Zmigród, the "Artists" lived in private houses. One of them lived with the Brożyn family, who belonged to the Home Army. Just in case, he cut some soil under the floor to hide in case of a search. The night was steamy, we slept by the open window. Suddenly I hear: "Das Fenster zumachen, aber schnell." I closed the window and the Gestapo was already banging on the door of the hall. Przewłocki opened the door for them, and the Germans went straight to us. They shone their flashlights, saw Tul in bed and said "Gut, gut der Mann ist zu Hause" and pulled out a list of convicts. They ask for Tula's name, which, however, did not appear in their list. However, they made a search and ordered Tul to get dressed and took him to the Brożyns. Brożyna, hearing the rumbling in our house and in the hall, immediately jumped into the hole, which was located in the corner of the kitchen. In this place stood a table covered with a tablecloth. The Germans slapped the "artist" in the face for not taking care of Brożyna, they were just going crazy. They ordered Tul and Przewłocki to throw a piece of coal in the basement. They pricked every sheaf of straw in the attic with bayonets. Brożyna disappeared and the house had been under surveillance since nightfall. They took Tul and Przewłocki and ordered them to be led to the indicated addresses. Tula knew who he was, but he happily wriggled out that he was a stranger, that he didn't know anyone, and led him to a house that wasn't on the list. They beat Tula and told him to go home, Tula came drenched in sweat because he was sure until the last moment that they would kill him. My reaction was constant screaming. The Germans jumped up to me and silenced me like a witch, and I probably looked like that because I was in a black combination and my hair was disheveled. The next day they told me that I had alerted the neighboring houses with this shout, and the suspects ran away. When they took Tul away, I was sure that I would never see him. The Germans took Brożynowa and said that if her husband did not report by morning, they would kill her. Tul and Przewłocki were not there – I was left alone with my children and little Halinka Brożynówna. The Germans ordered the light to be left and every now and then they burst into the house together with the "artist". Little Halinka had a cradle attached to the floor – I had to sit next to her and rock her. After some time, I heard Brożyna's voice from a hole in the kitchen, asking me to give me clothes, because it was only about the shirt. Brożyna's clothes were lying in the kitchen, but I handed him the other one from the closet. Tulu came in the morning—a great relief. I told him about Brożyna. In the morning, a lamenting family came by and took Halinka away, but I didn't tell them anything about Brożyna. Only when the guard left the house did I serve him breakfast and some cigarettes under the table, and Brożyna escaped through the gardens into the forest. Brożynova and several other hostages were handed over to the front to the kitchen — after some time they began to molest the soldiers, and they all returned home. Then there was the assassination attempt on Hitler. The German army was marching through Zmigród — I was standing in the threshold and the soldiers were waving their hands at me and shouting, "Mother! Das Krüg ist cu ende." Unfortunately for us, "Krüg" had just begun. During this manhunt, they took several people from Zmigród and shot them. The front was approaching — when the houses began to shake from the explosions, then we did the biggest stupidity with Nusia. We took the most valuable things, the sick Julek and the children and went to Kąty (closer to the Dukla Pass) on the Wisłoka River in the hope that the front would bypass us, but here it was quite the opposite.

## Angles

We arrived one beautiful September day in Kąty. The sun, the fruit on the trees. We set up the "camp" at a friend of mine - Wokurka, in a new house under the hill. Aunt Nusia drove us and returned to Zmigród to save and secure the property. Meanwhile, the front immediately approached and encompassed Kąty within its range. Some of the inhabitants and their cattle took refuge in the forests, some in vaulted cellars. We spread the kilims on the floor and "cake" on it: Sick Julek, his daughter Six-year-old Bogna, Tulu, Me, Lila, Otuś and Ania. Our hosts fled to the forest. The house trembles from the explosion of bullets, plaster flies from the walls and showers us with dust, the room is white from it. "Out of here, out of nowhere" the first Soviet soldier enters the house, opens the window and sets up a machine gun in it and shoots. I beg him to leave this house, because there are children and a seriously ill man here. It didn't help. He advised us to leave the house, but as Julek walked on crutches, small children and bullets whizzing thickly in the field. Where to go?! It's too far to the forest, we don't know how far to some basement. (The cellars were separate, almost completely dug into the ground, only the round roofs protruded above the ground.) With a sore heart we leave Julek (at his insistent requests), the children put on coats, we only collected a suitcase with documents and literally between the crutches we sneak, we run wanting to reach some basement, I think we came across a big one and no one accepted us. A peasant stood under the roof of one of the cellars, he generously advised us to take care of the trees by the Wisłoka River before cutting down the trees. Indeed, tall trees grow on the Wisłoka, we run down the steep bank and snuggle into the hollow under the roots. Above us, the Bolsheviks on the opposite side of the Wisłoka River, Germany. Fight! The bullets right at our feet splash, falling into the water. At some point, a German figure emerges from behind the frame of the house on the other side of the Wisłoka River with a rifle ready to shoot. I was numb because he was aiming at us. But maybe he realized that they were civilians with children – we were left alive. We sat under this corner almost until nightfall. In the meantime, Tulu "visited" Julek twice. Although the house was left without glass, Julek survived. In the evening, we got to the basement of our friends. It was tiny, along one wall there were trunks with clothes and bedding of the hosts. We lined the free half with kilims. Two-thirds of the basement is one bed, in which sometimes 13-14 people slept. After small children, no one could straighten their legs. Poor, tall, sick Julek! The cellar, especially at night, shook in its foundations, and heavy tanks drove right under the sounds. If a grenade hit the roof, we would all be buried. It was quieter in the morning. Then we left the basement. Both Nusia and I combed and washed the children. They cooked in the hut, we secretly picked potatoes in a hurry and even ground grain on the mills. We had fat in the form of melted butter. Before the offensive I bought a little piglet, of course it stayed in Zmigród, but our friend Jan Nowak (now a referee) killed him and drove half of us to Kąty. We cooked "ein Topf" and only Julek ate separately, the rest from one pot. Kąty passed back into German hands. The village was full of corpses of soldiers. Tulu had to bury them. In the neighboring house there was the so-called "Szreibsztuba". The Germans rushed the captured civilians to build a bridge, which was bombed by Soviet planes. Tulu was driven there several times. The Germans caught chickens all over Kąty, which they ordered me and Nusia to nibble. Once I started swearing, calling Germans Swabians, etc. One of them, who was dozing against the table in the kitchen, understood Polish, jumped up to me with a revolver - I kicked into the basement - the German behind me, only Tulu blocked his way and began to justify me - it helped, because the German waved his hand and left. Among the hanging Germans, they were also cultured and even hearty. Didn't I exaggerate with this heart? But the fact is a fact - One of these Germans took Ania in his arms almost every day, carried her to the warehouse-car and put her either sugar or some canned food. The front was prolonged, for us it was centuries. We decided to get out of Kąty. But how? To the point from which you could leave the front far away in a military car, especially for the sick and limping Julie, and here on top of that small children and some handshakes, Nusia found out that the German, on whom our fate depends, celebrates his name day or birthday. She picked some autumn flowers in the neighboring gardens and went to make a wish. She came with a promise that they would take us out of Kąty, only we had to get to the point on our own. You can't go on foot because Julka is lame, small children, manatees. Some means of transport depended on the commander of the "szreibsztube". I was the one who was supposed to take care of this cart. I went to a German and he was going to the cupids - fortunately a front-line soldier came to report and that saved me. We got a cart. We unloaded it with our belongings, put the sick Julek and little Anusia on it, Lila, Oluś and Bogna clung to the back of the cart and rode standing. We hadn't gotten far when the Soviets started shelling the road with hurricane fire. It was hell. We kidnapped Ania, helped Julek to descend in a flash and took refuge in the nearest basement. Meanwhile, our cartman drove the horses with our belongings to the place where the cars left. Again, a terrible problem of how to get there with the sick Julek and small children. There was a dressing point nearby. We went there with Nusia. The chief doctor was furious, he lived basically on black coffee, cigarettes, because he constantly carried out amputations of wounded Germans. Somehow we asked someone from the support staff and gave us an ambulance, which Julek came. The children and we walked. Our belongings were knocked down in the empty barn, attacking again. Lila and Otuś were in the barn at the time, and the tiles from it were falling onto the field. Naturally, we came out of it alive, but in order to completely immerse us, heavy rain, mud up to our ankles started and we carried the manatees to the truck waiting for us. When the children crawled under the car booth, a puddle literally formed around each of them. None of the children or we even sneezed. Finally, we went beyond the front line - until one felt stupid in that silence. They drove us late at night to some town and we found ourselves in an empty room with straw and hay on the floor. The Germans, who were sitting in the further rooms, gave us hot black coffee and we went to bed in a blanket. In the morning we set off on our way. The driver was a bit under gas and wanted to take us to the house in Turza near Gorlice. Julek's brother, a teacher in Turza, lived in this house. Even before the finish line, this ride would have ended tragically. The road was slippery, clayey, led uphill on the left and right side of a steep slope called "parije". The car was just over the abyss when Ania made a terrible scream and the unfortunate driver stopped the motorcycle. We got out carefully so that the car would not overturn and we got to our destination on foot, a little on a cart brought by Kazik Kędzior. Nusia, Julek and Bogna lived in a tiny room with Kazik, and we lived nearby with one widow.

## Stay in Turza.

Aunt Nusia tried to get food as much as she could and nursed her sick husband. We were healthy, but every day was very difficult to survive. I exchanged the remnants of rags for food, I went to dig potatoes, Tulu went to the forest to get firewood. Digging was hard work for me. Peasants gathered and dug each other's excavations. They were full and strong towards me, and I wanted to leave with honor and kept up with them as much as I could. For my daily work, I received two meals and a basket of potatoes. The girls saw that I was having a hard time and then left me in the kitchen where I cooked a hearty dinner for an average of 15-20 people. Our housekeeper and her sons were infested with lice, and the lice did not pass us by. The village was relatively wealthy and, despite the quotas, people did not go hungry. Lila started going to school in Turza. When the teacher asked the children what everyone ate for breakfast - Lila said that "I do" because that was the name of the mixture. The children all laughed at Lila. We had no help from anywhere. I felt that I would not last long in Turza. One day I went to Sącz for a reconnaissance. I was riding a truck train in a booth with a railwayman and again cupids, from which I had a hard time getting out. I think somewhere after 10-12 years I came to Sącz. I cried and laughed alternately walking through the streets. I went to our "street". "Our" house was standing. I walked into "our" apartment with strangers. It was something like "Fata-Morgana" in the desert. An elusive mirage. Then I went to Zawada near N.Sącz, where my Father's relatives still live: the Zarębs and the Kumors told us that they would accept us. I don't remember how I got from N.Sącz to Gorlice, from where I walked to Turza (about 10 km). After coming to Turza, I went to the mayor to ask for a cart. He didn't. They explain that if we don't leave, they will have to support us because we have nothing left and we probably won't die from hunger and cold. He didn't, and after all, most of the peasants, and Turza is a big village, owned horses. The mayor generously advised us to go with the Germans, who would come here for hay. We had no other choice and at the appointed time we drove our housekeeper's cart (the cart was pulled by cows) to the mayor's house. We were there around 11 and we left in the dark. The mayor smelled of fried scrambled eggs, there was bread and milk on the table, and we left on dry bread. The Germans unloaded 2 carts with hay "up to the ceiling". On the bottom of one of them they put our manats (kilim, a bit of bedding, photographs, documents and leftover clothes). On [the second one] we barely "got out" and, swaying, we moved on the way. The Germans, probably on order, sang the Polish anthem almost all the way, naturally hurting it very much - they lost and therefore became "Polish patriots". We arrived somewhere around midnight in Gorlice. The Germans unloaded the hay elsewhere and our "property" remained there as well. We stayed with the Germans in the quarters. They offered us hot coffee and bread. In the morning we started looking for a means of transport - to Sącz. The train was going down because we didn't get a pass. We stood on the road for a long time before one German agreed to go and pick up the children and our belongings and take us to N.Sącz. We had the remains of vodka and bacon and we promised it to the driver. We arrived in Sącz - they got off at the market square - the German looked at us and did not take the payment. I went to Mrs. Doroszukowa on 3 Różana Street. Unfortunately, she was not at home, the children looked out the window to the balcony. While waiting for Mrs. Doroszukowa, we went down to the shoemaker who had a warstat on the ground floor. Tired to the last limit, I told him a few words of bitter truth about some Poles. This great patriot was offended and did not even offer us water. Mrs. Doroszukova came, fed us "what a rich cottage" and she was miserable. We slept one night and in the morning I went to Zawada, from where I came in a cart and took my family to relatives.

## Hindrance.

We first lived with the Kumors. It was a childless couple. They had Mietek Fręczek to raise, whose mother, Kumorowa's sister, died when Mietek was still a little boy. Kumorowa is a Zarębianka from the house - the daughter of my father's sister. Kumor is an old, conceited man. He treated us as intruders - who disturbed his peace. They had three rooms, and they gave us the smallest room right next to the kitchen, without a stove. At first we ate together, the meal was very simple, but it was stupid, we liked everything. What was worse was that Kumor wanted to get rid of us. On the opposite side of the road lived Józef and Maria Zaręb. Joseph is also the son of my Father's sister. They had as many as 9 children. They were relatively wealthy, because they had 25 morgs of land and a piece of forest, but they were terribly devastated by the war. However, they were much more cordial than Kumor, who was also the mayor and could really help us. The Zarębs whitewashed our room, lent us two beds, a table on crosses, a bench and two folding chairs, and we had our own "home" again. I tried to get food as much as I could on my own - Kumor looked down on us. He couldn't believe that Tulu was a professor at the Krzemienice High School, I was a teacher. Once I baked cookies on saccharin, made tea and asked Kumor. By the way, I showed him our diplomas, the youngest five-year-old Ania produced him to read the newspaper, and we impressed the mayor a little. He made sure to get a larger allocation of flour for us, clogs for Tula. Kumorova gave us 1 liter of wonderful milk (for 5 people). I went to the cellars for potatoes as if they were my own. Christmas was wonderful because there was a little bread, there was even a roll, some meat in the form of a chicken I earned. A Christmas tree dressed with sugar cubes in tissue papers. I was at the name day of another Zarębianka, Ludmiła, it was also a childless marriage, also "oak", but I ate sausages, cakes and got drunk with a samogon. In order to repay the Zaręba, the most honorable of all these relatives, I taught two of their children, Hanka and Józek to write and read (currently Hanka has graduated from a professional seamstress, got married, has a beautiful house and 3 children. Józek is preparing for the master's exam in part). On the occasion of teaching the Zaręba, two more children of the neighbors went to lessons, and Ania also studied. All this lasted less than 3 months, in January 1945 (January 20 to be exact). Just a few days before, a German unit had arrived in Zawada, which had taken the whole killed piglet to Kumora. They didn't have time to eat it, they had to flee. Kumorova called me to "make him". It was the first time in my life that I took up such a job. I took Tula's razor and shaved the piglet with it, and then they helped me unravel it. I got the whole half from the Kumors. I gave a quarter to Zaręb, and a quarter was left for us. It was a great meal. Night came, bullets again Through the yard whizzed like swallows. I had to go to the well to get water, and literally a bullet flew right next to my ear. The Zaręba family and I went to the basement, but we only spent one night there. I couldn't sit still and kept coming out of the basement and watching the fight. A problem at the top. At the bottom of N.Sącz, the sky was dark and navy blue densely illuminated by bullets. One terrible nightmare - the Germans, they left. In the morning, Bolshevik troops entered Zawada. There were a lot of them at the Zaręba and Kumer families. They literally stole from under their hands, raped women. Due to my command of the Ukrainian language, I often had to intervene in various matters with my neighbors. The captain himself lived with the Kumors, of which Kumor was extremely proud. He was given the best room, in which there was a chest of drawers and in it two gold wedding rings, a gold chain and a large gold pocket watch. The "gentleman" captain had to go on to Berlin, but before that he pryed open the top of the chest of drawers and took all the gold "as a souvenir". There were countless such cases of theft. During the war, the beautiful Sącz castle was blown up. The castle was blown up by order of the Bolshevik troops, quite unnecessarily. In my youth, various celebrations took place in the castle courtyard. Exhibitions of paintings by such painters as Reguły or the great portraitist Barbacki (he died at the hands of the Germans as a hostage) were organized in the halls. In the forest surrounding the castle, I collected stumps and cabbage rolls. The bridge on the Dunajec was blown up by the Germans. The end of the bridge on which I walked with my dad as a child, and then with my friends, and with Tul as my fiancé. I saw from the shore how the Soviets were setting up a pontoon bridge. The winter was light, the water was large, cloudy. The soldier fell in front of my eyes and drowned, and no one tried to save him. Soon the old bridge was "patched up" and the old bridge was rebuilt, and in this condition it had to serve people for several more years. After it was dismantled, parts were taken to Opole and there it still serves people. For us, very normal times have come. Tulu started his studies in January. He walked from Zawada in clogs, often his entire day's food was a plate of "dziama" with milk. Education took place in various houses throughout the city, there were also classes in the tenement house where we lived before the war. Lila started going to class VI in Zawada and Otuś to grade II, Otuś had a nice navy blue clothes (made from Tula) and that's why I dressed her clothes in a "shoemaker's" apron for protection, until Otuś rebelled and didn't want to go to school in an apron anymore. In the spring, the children ran around the yard all day long. Once, Otuś and Ania fell into a slurry. In Zawada, Ania and Otus also fell ill with whooping cough, especially Ania had a hard time with it. I started looking for an apartment in the city. It was extremely difficult. Marysia Korpińska (our former friend from the same street) advised me that there is a post-Jewish house at 3 Helena Chełmiecka Street where Poznań residents live and who return to their homeland. I went to the Housing Office and they granted it to us. Unfortunately, in the meantime, Mrs. Sekułowa quickly moved in with her three sons and did not want to move from it. I asked the municipality to appoint another apartment for me, but they said that they would sue this lady and she had to move out. The case went to court and Mrs. Sekułowa was ordered to move out. (She had a sister on the same street, Mrs. Cieślowa and she had an apartment with her), but it didn't help, and Tulu walks kilometers from Zawada every day. I came up with a "brilliant" idea, loaded the manats onto the cart and we moved into half of the house through the window (the house had three rooms and a kitchen). It was only then that Mrs. Sekułowa moved to live with her sister, and then to a beautiful apartment in the commune.

## Chełmiecka 3.

It was a cottage consisting of 3 rooms, a kitchen and a large veranda. He also had a piece of garden. Tulu taught - I was just a farmer out of necessity - because teach the job. they gave me far away in the village - in Sącz they didn't want to give me it. It was hard in every way, both financially and because of all the comforts. Far away from water, kerosene lighting. In the apartment, the "furniture" consisted of two beds from Zawada (each different), I borrowed [another] from an old friend a simple wooden bed and there was a "bedroom", an iron one stood in the other room. There was a problem with haylofts, because the salt had to be driven all the way to Zawada. The "shelves" were made of Unrowski packages (these were packages sent by the USA for the starving population), precisely the "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration", an international organization created in the USA in 1943 under the slogan of providing economic assistance to the population of countries destroyed by the war, dissolved in 1947. The curtains hung on strings. The second room had an iron bed, a huge table from a Jesuit boarding school and chairs that the students brought us with two bedside tables. Tulu got a huge wardrobe somewhere at school, which she used for us both as a wardrobe for clothes and partly as a pantry. Tul and I whitewashed the apartment ourselves (later Hania, or Józia Kulawa's mother - Przybyłowa, came from Zawada every year). A garden with two apple trees was important, I bought something 2 "smorodyn" bushes. I enjoyed this garden very much and put a lot of work into it. Tutu earned little. I used to go to Zawada to get potatoes. They never brought a single scoop, except after we bought 3-6 m. for the winter and 2-3 kopecks of cabbage. I dug these potatoes for free myself and naturally loaded myself with them like a horse - a backpack full and two bags and I walked 6 km in one direction with it. Often I literally had nothing to give the children for dinner, and then I remember during the long days of June, we would go to bed. I gave private lessons. Various mothers also came asking for protection from Tul. They wanted to give something — I made excuses, and in my heart I asked God to persist and leave the gift. Queues for food are like the continuation of the war, it was a plague. 1 kg was produced, sometimes 1/2 kg of sugar or flour and you had to stand in line for hours! The children did not want to stand. I was often pushed out of the queue - I had to argue, our children were angry at me because of it. When they started leafing through the food, it was a little better, but there was not enough of it so that we didn't stand in queues at all. With the clothes of the macabre. Marysia Korpińska worked on American gifts and brought some clothes in a handbag about 3 times. Sometimes Aunt Hela (she worked in Kudowa and her eldest son Kazik went to high school with us, and then all three boys were with us) sent some post-German "clothes" and that's how we consulted, but step by step it got better and better. We were with the children about 2 times in Kudowa at Hela's, who had a beautiful apartment in relation to us, so much so that we didn't want to go back to our junk from her. I had a headache very often, in general in the afternoon I felt like a "pea by the path". Otuś was probably most worried about this and sometimes brought me headache pills from the neighbors late at night. These were probably all the effects of war experiences and hard work. When the gate creaked, I was worried with terror. The displaced doctor Isterewicz told me to lie down, measure my pulse and take some medication. The whole "affair" was before Easter, I was directing the children from my bed - Lila was kneading and baking a cake. I rested - I got out of it and often afterwards it seemed to me that there was no job I couldn't do. And I had this job, because on Chełmiecka Street almost all the time, apart from our children, there were initially 2 Hela boys, and then three. Of course, neither washing machines, nor water, nor light. In order to make ends meet, I leased a piece of land from Bastowa - our milkmaid. The stay was diversified by Hela's arrivals - first with the children and then to the children. I remember that for one holiday I started to fold flour and sugar early and baked cakes from 30 kg of flour. It wasn't much at all for 6 children. Iwonka was born only on October 30, 1949. For the girls, or Lila, I sewed coats from blankets. One Christmas Eve was with borscht and soap. In winter, the kitchen was run in one room. A makeshift iron stove, one table was occupied by children, a kerosene lamp, dark. I hurriedly put the ladle on the soap that stuck to it and fell out into the borscht. There was always a lot of fish for Christmas - it was the cheapest "Dunajcówka". Until Christmas Eve, we sat on a bench, on a bed on two chairs, on chests. Tulu took out several of his tweezers to remove the bones from the fish. There was always kutia and apple strudel.

The children helped me a lot - there were weekly shifts, the older ones also had to carry water, they lit it in the stove, swept it, they were on errands.

On 30-X-1948, Iwonka was born. Maybe it was a reaction after the war, or maybe it was self-defense against the approaching old age, enough that I was all happy about Iwonka's birthday. I searched for her names in the calendar. The whole family knew that there would be a child with us. There were solemn baptisms. Hela became the godmother and Olek - my siblings - the godgodmother. The children went to school, went on vacation, I was left alone. Her aunts looked up her name "Iwonka" and that's how we called her and we still call her. It was only when I was enrolling in school that I really found out how Tulu gave her name: Urszula - Elżbieta. It was Tula's beloved "T-shirt", as Tulu called her. Before Iwonka was born, we often went together to the Chełmiec forest, or to Klimkówka - to the forests of my youth. I like orchids very much and when I saw them for the first time after the war in the forest in Sącz, I screamed with joy. We went to Rytro, Głębokie. These are also places where I used to go when I was a child. It was hard, there was a lot of work, but the house was pleasant, the street was quiet. We kept dogs, first there was "Ksenia". The children were going to the library and screaming that Ksenia was dead. They were crying enormously - she was run over by a Soviet car. The second dog was a wonderful wolfhound - Reks. He went swimming with us, he went for walks. The end of the idyll came when our house was bought by the hairdresser Jurkowski. A Jewish successor was found and sold the house. From that moment on, Jurkowski constantly haunted us. He picked apples and deposited some junk in the yard. He repaired the roof until he finally gave poison to the dog. We saved him. We went to the vet with him, they drank milk and the dog recovered. However, not for long, because when he pampered him for the second time, nothing helped. This Jurkowski is worse than cattle. Then he came to us to swap apartments with him. It tired us so much that we finally decided. We gave him a landscaped garden, a clean apartment, and he a bed bug-infested apartment, and a terrible yard because Jurkowski raised pigs and a cow. The yard was one dung heap. I was simply captivated by working in the garden. We filled in the manure, dug up the entire yard and the garden in front of the house. At first we had all the vegetables in abundance, then there were fewer because sycamore and large apple trees grew and darkened part of the garden. There were so many flowers that when there was no bread, Olek and Alek went to the market and sold them. However, the financial situation was still difficult, and that's why I bought small pigs, raised .... in.... basement and after some time I called the butcher. Kazik and Lila were already at university. When the piglet was replaced with sausages and sausage, both we and the children in Krakow had something to eat. Just when Iwonka was 6 years old, we were tempted to have a dog again. It was a small wolfhound as a ball. He also grew up with the children, he was their favorite, and Iwonka was especially fond of him. Tragedy has already happened to him in his current apartment. Knock him down. I went on a trip with Tul and Iwonka was alone at home, she experienced it terribly. I don't want any more dogs or cats. Szaruś, this kitten from Kremenets, also died of poison. In general, the people of Sącz are angry - they threw us out of the queues for food and threw us out of two houses, poisoned our dogs, cut down that beautiful tree we planted, covered the flowers with sand.

Hela moved in with us permanently, along with the furniture - I threw away those combined junk and it was already at home, but it was terribly cramped, in the first year there were 10 of us at Helena. In the summer, half the poverty because we were saved by a room in the attic, but the winter was terrible. At the same time, a chronic lack of money, because Hela initially worked as an intendant in a boarding school and earned very little. Tulu taught from morning to night (he had periods of over 60 g. a week), but it was all too little, especially when autumn came when it was necessary to supply the house with firewood, potatoes, cabbage, shoes and coats for the children. Usually, when I walked to the city across the bridge, I cried, or prayed to find some money or for someone from America to send us it. Lila and Kazek were already at university, Olek was finishing high school, Radek and Ania were catching up with him. I rented a field at Bastowa for potatoes and once I even sowed wheat, but I had an awful lot of trouble with it. Hela and I washed and dyed old clothes and made them into new ones. We finally came up with an idea and started embroidering blouses, dresses, collars. Tulu helped us with this because he drew new patterns and reflected. Lila also had a part in it. We sometimes embroidered all night. In order not to fall asleep, in the summer we embroidered by the open window and listened to the nightingales on this occasion.

Finally, Hela moved into her own apartment, which she received with great difficulty. She took some of the furniture and then we took a bright dining room in installments. I enjoyed it terribly. Hela left the piano, but for a while - Iwonka and a little Ania played it, and even Lila when she came to Polish from England. But the time has come for the piano too - because Kazek Unold took it. I felt sad because my childhood dream was to play the piano. The violin tires me when someone "saws" it. I like the violin orchestra. I like the piano very much, but I hate banging on the keys. I stood on my head and bought an old piano for 11000 zlotys. It's a piano because Iwonka is behind the house, and when she rides, she doesn't play much. Lili is not there. It also encourages. Ania far away. Iwonka is to take the piano. Such was our luck – our pity that we couldn't warm up anywhere for a long time, and we had to leave the house on Helena. This house was cracked, the scratch was visible through and through, but Borus had a kennel there, there were those few beds. Our host sold Mrs. Wróblówna's house. She bought it very cheaply and started stalking us to move. We submitted an application to the housing office, we didn't want to go to a private house, anyway, where? The housing committees said that we had enough space, we wrote piles of applications – in vain, and in the meantime Wróblówna first cut down the maple that I had planted, then she covered the flowers in the garden with sand, she tore up a piece of the ceiling in the basements, so that the floor in the room next to the kitchen lay only on joists for a while during the long winters. Stoves were smoking, I swept the soot twice a year. It was so cold in the apartment that in winter the water in the kitchen was constantly freezing. What were we supposed to do?! Repair? For what? Whom? When Lila came with tiny Romus (for the second time), Wróblówna ordered to dig a pit next to the house, supposedly to make sure of the condition of the foundations - we were afraid that Romuś would fall there. After Lila left, I came up with the idea not to whitewash the apartment, not to plug the gaps with plaster, but with cotton wool. It looked terrible, I had a hard time calling the sanitary commission in the winter, which considered these conditions inhumane, but again the ordinary housing commission ruled that all these "deficiencies" could be removed. "And so on, Mr. Maciej". I was terribly disgusted by this tug!! Wróblówna was obliged to give us an apartment, but it was a PIG in the full sense of the word. This wealthy, lonely woman. When they already granted us an apartment, she didn't want to give a penny to pay a deposit (6000 PLN) for the move, for the apple trees planted by us. At that time, we were very indebted to both the ZNP and ORS (Installment Sales Service). If it weren't for Tula-Furtek's student, there would have been the cost of moving. There was a big problem with piles of books, newspapers and other clutter that Tulu didn't want to get rid of, and the apartment with an area of 46 meters + a small basement. I came up with an idea and with my own money, with the permission of the management, I fenced off a storage room under the stairs, now we have two cellars, one of which is packed with piles of books and newspapers, the other serves as a handy warehouse. Who and when will use these newspapers and old books? Water, bathroom and radiators are a great thing, but the surroundings are terrible, kolkhoz. Our block in the middle. There is no balcony — Not an hour can be done without curtains in the evening and without curtains during the day. Smoke from the boiler room billows between the blocks as if through a chimney. Trampled lawns, screams of children. In the house on Helena, when I was embroidering at night, I heard nightingales singing by the open window. I miss the greenery, the bed, and I am tired of the fact that Tulu feels very bad, especially in winter, when they smoke in the boiler rooms and because of Biegonice. What a terrible mistake, an irreparable loss of these Biegonice. They built a cathode electrode factory there (a distance of about 4 km from Sącz). The beautiful Land of Sądecka smoky, smoky. They explain that the main motive was to relieve unemployment and what turned out to be?! Less than 2000 people were employed. Unemployment still exists, "They displaced" hundreds of farmers, and the land was fertile, beautiful. If instead of this factory they had built, for example, a holiday and tourist combine, how much greater would the benefit have been. I would blow up this factory. Flowers do not want to grow in the apartment. Anyway, our girls claim that potted flowers warm up the apartment. Personally, I would throw away half of the debris and make metal bars, I would partition the apartment and hang everything with flowers. I have to try to get flower boxes, maybe in the summer they will have flowers. And how poor Borus felt! But at least the dog had us. We went out for walks with him. I don't want to describe how he died! Why don't people understand that people can love a dog, a cat! Anyway, they are people from Nowy Sącz! I'm ashamed that I was born here. I have the impression that some of them threw us out of our homes like that, poisoned animals, and they would poison us to have more space for themselves. Before we moved here, I went every day for almost two months and painted and cleaned the apartment. Now I move the furniture more and more because I want to bring some variety to the prison. They will introduce gas and new expenses. Now, as I prescribe to Lili, gas already cost about 10,000 PLN. It is convenient, but distributing it cost a lot of health and energy because the workers are messing around, drinking and demanding bribes.

I haven't written anything about the floods in Helena. We experienced one flood on Chełmiecka Street. The water flooded the street, the garden, it only penetrated under the threshold. I took the children and went to a relative on "Paścia Góra". This relative (no longer alive) was a gamekeeper. From there we watched the flood, there we ate a wonderful venison (I prefer not to think about a shot roe deer). We survived two floods and several flood alarms in the second apartment, and since the house had basements, they were always flooded almost to the ceilings. During one flood, Ania did not have time to go to practice because the water tore up the railway lines and she returned home with a suitcase on her shoulder, wading through the street close to her waist in the water. The boys rode on a bathtub and a hot tub down the street. When the water subsided, it was necessary to carry tons of silt out of the basements. It hasn't been terrible in our country yet. From the railway tracks, I could see the houses on the Dunajec River flooded with roaring, murky water up to the roofs. People were transported by soldiers on pontoons. They were waiting to return to their homes in the commune, whose building stood by the main road (now there are private apartments there). The Lupa family has also installed themselves here. When it rained for several days in a row, it was already an alarm. A supply of coal was brought from below, all the wood was carried upstairs. I was brought from the well of drinking water, I bought bread and sugar, potatoes and waited for the flood. We went out in raincoats to watch the water increase in the Dunajec River. The house was humid and "moody". Iwonka was very scared, and all night she asked how much water had decreased, and it was quite the opposite – the water was increasing. There is no flood here, but there is a flood of smoke almost every day.

## People from Nowy Sącz.

There is a story that in the old days, when the people of Nowy Sącz returned to Starosączany (a town 7 km from Sącz) with a request to borrow the gallows, they were refused, saying that they had it for themselves and their children. This is the mentality of the people here. Immediately after the war, I applied to the inspectorate with a request for a job in Nowy Sącz. I was refused and given in the countryside. Tulu taught in high school, children went to high school, there was no communication. Terrible roads. To live in the countryside with younger children and run two houses?! So I had to resign and we had to live on one meagre conscription of Tula. In Sącz, they worked alone. Tulu probably wouldn't have gotten a job either, but he started it in January 1946, and there was no strength with higher education.

It was only after great patronage (our neighbour Janas was an inspector) that I got a job in Biczyce in 1958, it was a contract. The buses were already running, and I commuted by bike as much as I could. My enthusiasm had no bounds, I longed for this job for years. I also studied on my own, because during the years of "unemployment" I forgot many things during the black work. In Biczyce, I organized performances, trips, I had good results, and this may have contributed to the fact that I got a job in Chełmec and already a full-time job. In Chełmec, it was a charówka! Every year I painted benches, doors, windows, set up gardens, aquariums, I bought aids especially for history with my own money. I organized performances (for one performance, decorations and costume designs were made for me by Lila, who just came from England at the time). This performance was even in the press. At the performance, or rather the staging of M. Konopnicka's poetry, old people cried, even teachers. I read to children "from cover to cover" Pan Tadeusz, Sienkiewicz, and finally I built a school. Sooner or later, a school had to be built there, but my mainly efforts accelerated the construction by a good few years. The conditions there were terrible. The children were crammed into a former C K Austrian building at a crossroads. When cars passed, the ceilings shook, until once there was a breakdown, there was a risk of a complete collapse of one ceiling. We were turned off large classrooms on the first floor and 2 on the ground floor. In order to get some additional rooms, it was necessary to organize a march with children to Prez. Pow. Council of the Nation. I argued, I was the initiator. They flew in from the party and finally gave us the keys to the old three-room granary. One classroom had only one window. The children went blind. I took photos of these "objects" and having faithfully described the conditions (the meeting with the authorities took place in the evening in the fire station, so no one would bother to go to school anyway) and supported my words with photos that I handed over to the authorities. I wish I had kept it as a souvenir. After this meeting, the School Construction Committee was formed, and I myself put forward my candidacy for secretary. The whole family helped me in editing various magazines. Otuś helped me a lot, who, due to his position as a clerk of the spatial planning department, knew the plans for the expansion of Chełmec, etc. There were many opponents of the construction of a new school, various intrigues and adversities would not even be written on cowhide, but finally the construction of the school was approved and the foundations began to be laid in the same year. Within a year, a beautiful 12-room school was built. However, I was so disgusted with these people that I moved to N.Sącz. I got my job at Primary School No. 13 - Exercises. It is a promotion, but there is also a lot of work and difficult housing conditions.

While I'm on the subject of this matter, I'll add my retirement. Despite 64 years, it was not voluntary. They gave me by force because I felt good and the teaching profession is my passion in life. Anticipating my dismissal, I submitted an application to the inspectorate and the board of trustees with a request to continue employing me. Nothing helped. I am transcribing my application here

*School District Board of Trustees*

*Krakow in Krakow.*

*On May 29, 1972, I received a letter from the Department of Education in N. Sącz informing me that I had been retired.*

*I hereby appeal against that decision on the following grounds:*

I started to rewrite this application and gave up. Button! They fired me, period. One more thing just about this topic. How I defended myself like a lion before retiring, one of the teachers. She told me: "It's hard to get old and you have to leave. As soon as it hits 60, the railwaymen absolutely must leave." I was outraged by such a comparison and said that when a writer turns 60, he is not allowed to write, a poet to create, a painter to paint.

I won at least so much that for a relatively short period of time, because only 21 years of work, I received a pension not much less than Tulu's. Tulu has 2420 PLN – I have 2379 PLN. Maybe even now I will be able to devote time not so much to my children as to my grandchildren! Kids and me! Lila was 6 years old, Otuś was only 2 when the war began. Ania was born at the beginning of the war, Iwonka in a short time after the war, and all my efforts were primarily directed not so much to upbringing as to keeping my children alive. When the situation began to improve, the children basically grew up and began to leave the house one by one. I didn't have time to raise them in an organized, thoughtful way, and the children seemed to me to be such a part of me, just my whole, that I often caught myself as if they had been with me since my earliest years, that they felt and thought like me. My father wrote for me in such a book - a diary, m.p. "Who gets up in the morning, to whom God gives good", "Truthfulness you will pass through the world", "Love of the Homeland and honour are the most important good", etc. I have read Rodziewiczówna, Kraszewski, Sienkiewicz, Mickiewicz, Słowacki, Konopnicka. The ideals of these writers became my ideals. I was and am stupid, although the so-called honest. I wrote a lot of things that happened after the war, but these are the effects of the war.

I would also like to write a lot about children, about their adolescent years, about studies and life as adults. One thing that cannot be changed is that their worries, their lives make me constantly afraid, they often keep me awake from my eyes. Although I enjoy many things, although I would like to embroider some nice things, because I actually only know how to do so much (I can't act, I can't paint), as a result I would rather die to stop forever worrying and worrying about children.

### [*Almost illegible lament about children erased]*

We took ... plot to hold on somehow. Our children are good, but a little dry and they don't even like to look at them, but to touch them, God forbid. You can't say anything heartfelt either. I walk around like a fool and pretend that I don't care that everything is fine, what I'm writing now will also be criticized and badly received. Lila once told me that in England in the West, as soon as children grow up, they break up with their parents and are almost not interested in each other. Is it possible? I know that I have made a mistake more than once in my mutual relations, but I have never done anything wrong with premeditation. Do I know – maybe Otuś won't care much about the children, but I don't know if Lili will be indifferent to how Romuś arranges her life. I know, Liluś, that you not only travel thousands of km to be in Poland, but also to see us. Forgive me that sometimes I burned stupidity in anger, I regretted and regret every bad word. I regret that I watch TV while you are here, I do it with premeditation, that it is like nothing if you are about to leave. And again, I would like to sleep through this time so as not to be afraid of a bad adventure during your trip. Dad is a thousand times better off because he is a fatalist, and he is a thousand times more optimistic than me. When you were little, Lilusia, and the doctor found enlarged cavity glands in you, as soon as I went out on the street, I cried out of fear for you. I'm such a coward. I know that for you, Lilu, every visit to Polish is associated with disappointment. When you miss each other, everything is idealized, and here both Dad and I are getting older, and with age we have many different habits, flaws, unpleasant changes in appearance, movement. Well, youth has its rights, and old age can't have?

At the end I wrote some "nonsense" and that's why I was mostly reluctant to give this "diary" and I wanted to cut out the last pages, but you have it, Lilu.

### Mum.

### 7-X-1973 - Warsaw.