

INTERVIEW OF : SOL SADEK  
INTERVIEWER: DANA KLINE  
CAMP: MAIDENEK, BERGEN-BELSON

Q: What is your full name?

A: Sol Sadek?

Q: And your address?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ Wisdon,

Q: Wisdon?

A: Connecticut.

Q: And what was your date of birth ?

A: December 12, 1922.

Q: And how old ... no, that won't be.... what did you think you were going to be as a profession before the war? Did you have any idea?

A: Capmaker.

Q: A capmaker? Okay. And what is your present occupation?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

Q: What Army were you with?

A: The Polish Army.

Q: And what unit in the Polish army?

A: In the 1st Division. Well, I was in two divisions. Because I was wounded.

The first time was in the 1st Division in the Kosciuszko Army, that was the name... Kosciuszko...and after I went to the battlefield, got wounded in 1943, then I went to different hospitals and I was up in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital and then in February, 1944, they sent me back to the 3rd Division.

Q: Where were you born?

A: Poland..

Q: Where in Poland?

A: Ostrowiec.

Q: Could you spell that? Is that possible?

A: Yeah, why not, sure. O S T R O W N ...

Q: Okay, thank you. Where is it, near any large city?

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A: Between Warsaw and Bialystock.

Q: How is that you found yourself in the Polish Army?

A: Well, the Germans chased us out in 1939...

Q: Where did you go?

A: To the Russian occupied territory.

Q: In what area?

A: Bialystock. Of course we walked to different places, then we went to Bialystock and stayed there for awhile, and then we went to Russia...

Q: You went to Russia in the interior?

A: Yes.

Q: Do you remember where?

A: Oh yeah. We went to White Russia. \_\_\_\_\_, then we were there in the Pitmoss ? in swamps <sup>Snow and the</sup> ~~winter farms~~ until the Germans attacked Russia, we had to move further down.

Q: Did you go with your family?

A: Yes.

Q: And your whole family moved with you into the interior?

A: My father, my mother, my two grandmas, and on the road was born my younger brother. Eight children. Five brothers and three sisters.

Q: So what is the further part inside you went?

A: Kubuasha.

Q: And what —

A: About a thousand kilometres from Moscow. We were there and we were different places. Collective farms....

Q: So, how did you get to be in the army if you were in the interior?

A: Well, I was <sup>not</sup> at the age to be in the army, see my age did not <sup>start</sup> /taking me into the army until 1943. They started to take them in in 1942, in the Russian Army, but I was in America, in Argentina, so they didn't trust me to go into the army.

Q: This is the Russian Army?

A: Yes.

A: So they took me to work in the woods, like...colored..... it means you are mobilized in the army without guns, you are in the back. In case they need you, they give you guns, you trained - everything - in the army - you don't even go on the battlefield, you do all kind of labor behind the lines. There you stayed. Of course I was in the family already....I was there until May 20, 1943, and then I joined the Polish Army.

Q: You volunteered?

A: Yes, I did. I volunteered to join the Polish Army to fight against the Germans.

Q: And the Russians let you go?

A: Oh yeah, yeah. This was the same thing. You see this = they organized.... one general was left, he didn't go because there was another army, a Polish Army, you see a lot of people didn't understand that. There was an army called "Anders Army?" under General Shokowsky.... you get...

A: Oh, Anders Army.

Q: Yes, Anders Army didn't want me to fight on the Russian soil; they wanted to fight on the west front, so they were not \_\_\_\_\_ they had it difficult too to go and get in the army, because you know Jewish.... they wouldn't take except some officers, somebody was a lawyer, something like that. Something went through - some things went through with them too \_\_\_\_\_ to Israel, but the Polish Army, this army was fighting the English army, in Tobruk, Mount Cassino, North Africa \_\_\_\_\_ Berlin \_\_\_\_\_ I don't know if you heard, she was a woman - a writer - \_\_\_\_\_ they organized another ~~XXI~~ Polish Army, that army existed on Poland. They organized First Division - Koshushki in May 20, 1943. They sent me - of course everything was together - and they sent me to a place where I met my father there.

Q: Just by accident?

A: Just by accident. Why? Because the Russians couldn't take my father. He was a Polish citizen and he was wounded in the first WW, so his wound was still.... they were open, his foot, and so when he came over, I looked at him... I thought he knows that I'm

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A: ....more like a \_\_\_\_\_ that come together in one place, so I said what are you doing here? He said, I am going in the army. The Army? Seven children he left, grandchildren, grandma, he said - what are you doing here? I said, I am going in the army too, you know. He x.... you know, he was just bones, didn't take long, just 15 minutes, and they let him go. They didn't need him, they had plenty, but three months later, \_\_\_\_\_ took him in the army, and he was wounded in the Ukraine in '44.... he went to the hospital and never came out, but I went in the Polish Army, so was only maybe 20 or 30 people in that army - civilian clothes - then it started to organize. Then more people came, more people came in the army. This was \_\_\_\_\_ station \_\_\_\_\_ and then we went through a river, small boats, and actually I can't remember that river, the Porka, and then we stayed there three months, basic training, and then they sent us on the battlefield. We went to Dayma, Ausria, Smolensk, and then we went into the battleffeld until 1943 and I got wounded.

Q: Still on Russian territory?

A: Yeah, oh yeah. Then when I got wounded, I just picked up mine gun and I left the battlefield. See, you can't leave the gun, so I was wounded in both my legs and I figured this is it, because if you don't save yourself, you are going to be killed. So when I walked a little while, my friends took me around \_\_\_\_\_ I thought I was wounded in my head, and then I looked kind of warm on both sides, and I didn 't know what that meant. I thought maybe I was scared, something, but I looked, oh my God, blood, so I pulled off this \_\_\_\_\_ and figured oh my God, so I went maybe 100 feet on the battlefield and then two Russian soldiers were carrying one man (Russian soldiers) with one leg cut off, they told me to sit down a little and take a rest, and I sat down and I couldn't get up any more, that was it. \_\_\_\_\_ and gave me a hand, she put some on my legs \_\_\_\_\_ so she left me and she went underground.... the Germans started attacking, they loaded us like dogs \_\_\_\_\_ and then until came Smolensk, and over there, and many were killed there in the hospital, and I stayed there for a few weeks, and \_\_\_\_\_ sent me back to to \_\_\_\_\_ and sent me to Moscow for a couple of months. \_\_\_\_\_ for the Third Division....

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A: That was \_\_\_\_\_ another division, because I told them to send me back to my division, but they said no no, you already got experience, you go to battlefields with many people like you, so I stayed in that division.

Q: When did you first hear about the camps?

A: Well, I started to hear about the camps in 1940.....General told us that he didn't know exactly what was going on, 1943 they told us in the army....we knew things were going on in Russia, we didn't know what kind, like this, a lot of things going on, yes. Germans kill special Jews, but like this we would never believe. And then when I was in Moscow hospital, we started to hear real --- there was that time already a lot of partisans. I was there in the hospital, I was delegated between soldiers, you know what that means? Slavic people, there were Slavic countries there, that was in the beginning winter 1944. A lot of leaders, Tito, they came over to Moscow, and they told us so we knew ....

Q: What did you expect to see? When you went towards the camp?

A: Well, we actually didn't know the way it looks a camp. We came to Poland.... the Ukraine, we stopped \_\_\_\_\_

Q: What year was this?

A: 1944. We went into Poland ... almost at Dubrovnoy \_\_\_\_\_ one boy was with me ..... it's an accident. A girl came over to the train from Russia, we walked \_\_\_\_\_ the train, and she was looking for a boy, Greenberg, so a guy came over and said, you know Greenberg somebody? Somebody's looking for you, a nice looking kid, looking for you. He said, oh no, no, who's going to look for me? In that part of Dubovnoy. He said he swears, go give a look, he looked at her and started to cry. That's his sister, she came to the trains, to the station, looking for soldiers, she thought maybe, maybe, and she find him. Can you picture it like that? A sister find s a brother, just in the woods here, they left as children . a boy 14 of 15 or

A: but where can you take anyone on the battlefield, you know? He can't take her, he had to go forward and forward, but then we came to more country and cities and towns, 't's terrible.

Q: What was the mood of the people as you ~~were~~ approached?

A: Not... \_\_\_\_\_ as Jew, no.

Q: But your group was mixed, right?

A: Yes, well, it was a lot of Jews in our ....

Q: Do you remember the first camp you came to and what day it was?

A: Well, actually, we first came to Mydonick, that was 1944. But I can't say.... it was. We came in 1944 to Mydonick, near Mydonick, like a Lublin, I saw some people, some Jews you couldn't recognize, because everybody if he was a Jew or if she was a Jew, they wouldn't tell, because they would know who I am, you know. They didn't look Jewish, you know, but inside all kind of things we found out. Different ways, you know, looking in the eyes - somebody was Jews, but it was a terrible thing. Then most, when the army went in, Mydonick...

Q: When you went in, were there guards there?

A: No, the guards ~~it~~ left, actually when I went in was a few days later in that camp, because army was on the side of the \_\_\_\_\_ you know how many towns, then, the Russian Army and the Polish Army, and then I came in a few days later, and then we stayed in the camp to watch nobody comes around, to preserve everything. And not let nobody take anything, so we stayed a few days, and then we had to go forward. I mean, we couldn't stay, as long as you go into the camp \_\_\_\_\_. so we came in, stayed a few days...

Q: Were there prisoners there when you arrived?

A: Yes, some were there.

Q: Did the Polish or the Russians treat the prisoners any particular way?  
Did they talk to them?

A: Yeah, they treated them nice. You mean the prsioners? Yeah, they treated them nice. Well, there were some incidents outside, some people like the Russians, couldn't understand what's going. They thought, in the beginning, the Russian

A: people that all what people that left - I don't say all of them - but ~~they~~ they couldn't get through their head ~~a~~ that these people survived the concentration camp. But mostly, of course, they treated them nice. There was no such thing as ~~a~~ abuse or something like that. Different camps I heard after the war. Yes, I heard after the war like \_\_\_\_\_ I heard different things, but not .... I saw civilian people, the Russian people, but it doesn't matter, the Russian treated the Germans, \_\_\_\_\_ if I would know today I would be worse, much much worse. You know Jewish people can't kill, can't do it, it's a fact, because after we went ~~x~~ in, some places, the army, there was a Russian Army \_\_\_\_\_ and they were fighting against the Russians.... Jewish people used to say, let them \_\_\_\_\_ how can you go and kill? It doesn't matter if German, child, woman or a man, that's the only thing the Germans can do. Only thing. Others couldn't do it. And then we went to Warsaw. We stayed near Warsaw until January 15, I can't remember exactly,

Q: It's not that important...

A: We stayed there from around Warsaw, one place and another, fighting here and fighting there. And at that time my-brother in law was killed, killed in \_\_\_\_\_. He find two Jewish people - with a son, and \_\_\_\_\_, they were white, white like white paint. And when we saw these people, ~~he~~ and we had just a few prisoners of war, Germans, so they came out and they were hollering like this - \_\_\_\_\_ and then we were going on - middle January 1945, and we liberated ~~Warsaw~~ <sup>Warsaw</sup> ~~Warsaw~~ <sup>Warsaw</sup> We went in ~~Warsaw~~ We looked for Jews, couldn't find any ... we found a few before we went into Warsaw, found a few in a small place, a shoemaker, we didn't know who they were, but they told us they were Jews. Everybody was afraid of one each other, then we were going on - on the other side of Warsaw, we started to see more and more camps, camps, but we had to go, but the general had to go so fast, we couldn't keep up with him. We liberated camps \_\_\_\_\_ Yugoslav, French, Polish, of course there were Jewish too there.

Q: And then when you went there, was the SS there?

Usually?

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- A: They left. They left, because there so many decks. They took out the prisoners. A lot of camps, they took out the prisoners, and they left the camps, because we we saw \_\_\_\_\_ so we knew that
- Q: the Russians are coming near the Poles.....
- A: Yes
- Q: to fight it out...
- A: And then on the road \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ ~~ISIX~~ uniforms and the \_\_\_\_\_ We started to get tougher and tougher, and I looked what's going on, and then
- Q: I was thinking that.....
- A: Then we .... until we crossed the old German border, crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ soldier, friends of mine got killed, and then went into Germany and the further we went, the more we saw. Specially Russia was destruction. ~~THEY ONLY~~ The people lived in caves \_\_\_\_\_ so bad, but then we went to Germany, & nothing was destroyed, everything was normal, only the German people were crying from us. They wanted the Americans and the English, they were scared, they knew what they had done, and we liberated men in camps, because we didn't know who they are, you saw a French flag, Italian flag, Italian and the French = they didn't ~~look~~ look too bad. Worse, was the Russian and the Jews.
- Q: How could you tell the Jewish camps? From the others?
- A: Well, it was mixed camps. We didn't know Jewish camps, the people. We knew the people, we knew the people, uncle you Jewish? So he told me, no he was not. We said, yes, you know, until we went to the Baltic Sea, and from Baltic Sea, we went on to Berlin, we crossed the river there, we were in Berlin. It was the main Russian general, I cannot remember - Tosovsky, and he said that's the last part of the war, forever! He thought it was going to be forever. We had so much equipment, so much ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ artillery and everything, ---- that & we couldn't talk to each other so much. Then we went and liberated Saxonhouser camp.
- Q: What was that like?



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A: Well, like with the towers on top, and then we went over there and I had at that time a few packs of chocolate, I had a pair of boots from a German officer and a bicycle... we went on bicycles....because first we stopped, we didn't know who was there, but it looked like it was barracks \_\_\_\_\_ because they were nice over there. This was in spring of 1945, and we went in - into that camp, we looked again, everybody is looking for his own, and I went up to a man and said to him, Jewish? He looks around around, and he was afraid, he said yeah, so I gave him chocolate and he told me - you Jewish? I said yes, in Polish language, ~~xxxx~~ he said, come I'll show you. He said that camp, you don't know how many thousands were over there..... this was near Romenberg, a city near Romenberg? He showed me, come I'll show you, he said, we ~~xxx~~ are left 500 people here. How come you are left? The rest of the people the Germans took them out, he said was a doctor from Poland, Dobkin, he tried to tell <sup>that</sup> the people not be able to do it, very very sick, so they left him, the 500 people in that camp and he was one of them, so come I'll show you where they died every day. So we went in me and another guy, and it was in cinder blocks, I remember. No windows and over there was laying down there people, just row by row. He said that kind of many every day died. Only today they didn't have time to \_\_\_\_\_ so they left them. It was right in the woods, in the country, so nice, who would know? That there is a camp. \_\_\_\_\_ He was still afraid to go out, so I said, well, don't go, because you might get killed. Who knows? You never know from whom you are going to get killed, you never know. So he stayed there, what happened, I don't know. One guy I met in Italy, in Italy in 1947, he told me he was in Dobkin.

Q: So they were just left to be there?

A: Yes, thank God for the doctor. Doctor helped them  
They were dying on the road, couldn't survive on the road, no food no water.  
Well, if the Germans saw the Russians real close, \_\_\_\_\_ just

Q: Did you tell anybody about the camp?

A: What do you mean? When?

A: At any time.

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A: No, just conversation like that, you know, some friends, whenever we talk...  
You know what we talk when we get together? We start something, then we clam up.  
About the same thing, about those days.

Q: When your friends get together, you always talk about it?

A: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ always, that's going to be the rest of our lives. Of course, I didn't suffer so much, as I was \_\_\_\_\_. I was free, but no comparison to people that were in concentration camps, never. Because the people that went through the concentration camps, I didn't go through 100% what they went through, because to be in the camp, without a gun and not to be free, at least I was free. I could do anything I want. I mean, with a gun, I could kill myself. They \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't kill themselves. Yes, they could go on the barbed wire, so the general would kill them, but no comparison.

Q: Did you talk to your children about this?

A: Oh yeah. I tried as much I could, that's the only way I want them to know, I don't know how much they interested in it, I don't know, they listen you know, they - maybe to their children, a grandchild 10 months, well, I don't want them to forget. That's something we have to live through. And hope it doesn't turn back. Never know. My two sons, they don't know. I hope not, but it could happen again. I would never believe it, that it's going to come again after we went through and the people forget in 11 March, with a uniform and swatizka, in America?  
But of course, it's freedom, we have a democracy, but I would never believe, because I was fighting in the Polish Army and the Americans were fighting in the American army. We had one course, I ate American food, Americans gave us food in the army, they gave us trucks, so 1944 when I was in the hospital, wounded, I just told my brother in law, they gave us chocolate and sugar and cocoa, we didn't even know what it was, from the American Red Cross in the hospital, to the soldiers. I didn't eat, I sold it on the black market and sent it to my mother, because they were dying. In the winter of 1943, I was wounded in the hospital, my brother was wounded, in the hospital, and my father was wounded. We all three were wounded and in different hospitals. I came back,

A: my brother came back, in a hospital, is now is in New York, 8 children ....  
 First seven years, all sm all kids, and the oldest one, me and my two brothers  
 in the army, they were starving. I was in the hospital over there, I told them  
 so they sent them some \_\_\_\_\_ most people, 90% weren 't able to stand it.  
 So I ~~XXXX~~ am told some people went to the concentration camp, they couldn't take it.  
 But it was a terrible thing \_\_\_\_\_ I talked many people after the war the  
 way they survived in concentration camps, and I was reading a lot, because in  
 Jewish class - it's terrible, really terrible. But the children, you know they  
 \_\_\_\_\_ babies they threw down . After the war I was two months on my \_\_\_\_\_  
 so I had more time to look around, that's a fact.  
 After I came back from Germany, our battalion was stationed on the \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the same barracks where the prisoners were , we were there two months.  
 What I saw there, I saw \_\_\_\_\_ the gas chambers, the chamber was for 150, 275 each,  
 the heads and the bones, many many things. Of course they burned them , and they  
 poured the ashes..... we were watching so nobody - everything stayed there.  
 Nobody comes over and stealing - just for some reason, I don't know. And that time  
 you didn't hear \_\_\_\_\_ like now. They sent us back to fight after the war,  
 against the leftovers, Ukraines, on the northern border with Russia. It was a lot of  
 people left after the war, the Ukraines, and the some Germans and Poles <sup>Ukraines</sup> / \_\_\_\_\_ that  
 didn't agree with the Polish government that was established. \_\_\_\_\_ Oh yeah, h  
 yeah, you lost a lot of people there, a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ was there. I came  
 after the war, until March 16, 1946.

Q: Do you think they should teach about the Holocaust in the schools?

A: Yeah, oh yeah, definitely. They shouldn't give up.

Q: How about in religious ~~XXXX~~ schools?

A: All the schools.all throughout the school system s, the children should be teached  
 the way it actually happened, so this may be the generations of the future who will  
 understand better so they will live together, different nationalities, maybe that is  
 what the thing happened for. We live in the same \_\_\_\_\_, we live in the same planet,  
 and we should all live together. Give a little, take a little, that's the only way.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ That's the way it happened \_\_\_\_\_ it's just like a family....

Q: \_\_\_\_\_ to teach sex in the schools.

A: Oh yes...

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Say a couple gets married, there's never two ~~sexes~~<sup>angels</sup> you have got to give and take. You can never maket it. Once in awhile you find a couple who make it just like two doves, like two pigeons, right? But mostly, you got to live together, try the best. The same thing with the people. I'm Jewish, but not prejudiced. No, for me, it could be anybody, black,white, yellow, red, it doesn't make any difference to me. As long as I am not going to bother him, and he's not going to botheter me. The rest what's religious, that's his opinion, his business. I got my own religion, he's got his own. As long as he doesn 't interfere with me, I am not going to interfere with him. That's the only way.

Q: You mentioned you had nightmares, did you ever see \_\_\_\_\_?

A: No.

Q: Perhaps....? \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

(unintelligible)

Q: You help each other out? He is your psychiatrist....

A: (unintelligible)

I didn't see a house, I didn 't see a house, maybe three years, I didn't see a house. Destruction, destruction, destruction. Then we started to go from Vyashov, Midikov....

\_\_\_\_\_ ~~was~~ You know when we left Vyashonov, I don't exactly know how to say it.... (unintelligible! we didn't see nothing, there was just a chim ey. There was a house, there was a park, everything was destroyed, there was nothing left, and we were going an d we saw some people living in the caves, down inside, helping build temporary houses, they were hungry .... we were hungry in the army, they gave us soup, gave us American luncheon for six men, and it was sometimes a couple of \_\_\_\_\_ with the recipes, \_\_\_\_\_ it was tough, so many soldiers killed themselves because they couldn't take it. So one guy happened to be ~~am~~ Jewish, and I heard a shot in the nighttime, this was in September 1943 in the battlefield - he couldn't take it -

A: A lot of times, if I didn't have a family, maybe I would do the same thing, he just couldn't take it. We walked every day 50 or 60 kilometers, and walked and walked, no end. We saw a woods somewhere, we walked and thought now we are going to stay. In the daytime, mostly we couldn't walk, we only walked nights, because Germans spied us .... we went in the G \_\_\_\_\_ every night and every night, and that man couldn't take it, so he wanted to kill himself. He didn't kill himself because the gun was long and he a short fellow with short arms, and he figured to kill ~~himself~~ himself in his heart ---he was wounded in his hand, so they - the doctor went over and he saved him, then - just for us - oh somebody killed himself, oh big deal, we knew we were going to get killed anyway., thousands and thousands coming, and we were in the battlefield anyway, and our division is going in a few days, and we seen them coming, just a few of them, so ~~they~~ they saved him, and on October 11th, two days before we went on the battlefield, the firing squad shot him. Why they killed him? So to show that's the way, no battalion - not to do that thing; of course, the army had to have discipline, because they are through. I know, so there was a movie about it. A soldier who happened to be a Pole, I saw on tv. His mother wanted to .... I can't think of his name.... (they discuss the movie). The soldier said he was not going to fight.

Q: Oh, I saw that on tv.

A: (they name the movie, unintelligible).

Q: An army is an army, but that's the way it happened. Like I said, it was still better

Q: Did you consider yourself a religious person at that time?

A: No. I don't think so.

Not an atheist, no, just modern Jewish like a million others, because if I say I was a religious person, I would \_\_\_\_\_ I saw these people that I know, just like you. I don't want to say that I am \_\_\_\_\_.

Q: No, but religious doesn't just mean culture, it means ....

A: Oh yes, yes sure....

Q: Did religion have anything to do with the way you worked with the prisoners or the guards or any of the experiences....Did you have any thoughts of God at this time or any thing?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ I was doubting, I couldn't make up my mind, because if this happened, I'm not going to say Jews, because we are the chosen people, if people could do against another people, I couldn't make up my mind what to believe, because

Q: If there would be a God, it shouldn't happen like that.

A: Yes, in my town, when the Germans came in in my town, when the Germans came into my town in 1939, Yom Kippur, \_\_\_\_\_ (unintelligible) and people went to synagogues, and this was Yom Kippur. My town was real religious, but other towns, we had some relatives there, they threw them all out. My aunt, my cousins, many of ; them.... killed them, and they burned the ~~town~~ town to the ground. There was other towns, they took the people in the synagogues, and they burned the synagogues with the people. My father ..... yes, it was about 15 kilometers from us .... my father was a very good natured man, my father found out that survivors near a brook there, no clothes, nothing, so in our town we collected pants, clothing, suits, and my father and a few other Jews went with horses and they brought the other people over there. One time - also I think with the grandfather - he came over and said - there is a dead Jew laying down, looks like a rabbi. Everybody looked like a rabbi because they had a beard, the way they dressed, and this was Friday, and my father, took a horse and wagon and another man, and he went, so my mother said you go and follow him on the bicycle. I followed my father, and we ~~find~~ find it in the woods, the way the man said, and I remember. You know Jewish people can't leave a dead man, you know, not buried.

Q: Did you ever wonder if you would keep your ~~faith~~ faith if you were a prisoner?

A: Yes, oh yes. I thought I'd die. I would rather die than give up my faith. Even in the army, a lot of times, I there were Jews with me, that I didn't even know they were Jewish. ~~Because~~ Because the parents said ' don't say, in case you ~~are~~ do, you will wind up as a prisoner and you are finished. I couldn't believe it that they were Jews. But not me, no, I always had a hand grenade, in case I had to use it. In case something happened, I'd kill myself.

Q: Were they aware that you were Jewish?

A: Oh yeah.... I know it was one time ~~in~~ when they marked me down, they said what nationality? I said Jewish. No, they said, you Polish. I said, no, Jewish. Polish. No, Jewish. Your religion is Jewish, but your nationality is Polish. I said, no, I'm Jewish. You could put down what I said, and that's the way it was. I don't want to hide it, and that's the way it's going to be. If it 's good or bad, I don't know, but ~~xx~~ that's the way it is.

Q: Did your religion have any affect on your attitude towards the Nazis?

A: ~~Q:~~ I'd say yes, because ..... if I will be a different nationality, and I wouldn't see so many killed, it's either me or he. That's all, it had to be. Just we wonk the war, that's all. Lucky we won the war, otherwise, I saw an article about Einstein in the Daily Jewish Forward, in 1936 a Jewish correspondent, he was the only one - he didn't want anyone to know that Einstein comes to America, he was a friend f rom Einstein, his wife - Einstein's wife made up so he is going to go on the ship. Einstein didn't know that he was going, and she said, don't worry, but no interviews, so after he wrote to President Roosevelt that Germans.....because he said today Germ any, tomorrow the world. Germany wasn 't ..... today Germany, tomorrow the world. Germany wasn 't to just extend a little bit, you know the Germany today, Germany Uber Alles. Who could believe it? Today, they can see their Germany all over the world.

Q: Do you think your experience had any influence on your political beliefs?  
Civil rights movement, or the Vietname war..... \_\_\_\_\_

(lot of background talk disturbing the interv iew)

A: Many innocent people killed. Yes, it's w orld, and if America goes into a war, and if that happens tomorrow, yes, I'll do it. But if you think I am going in the street and just kill somebody, oh no no, not the case.  
I am against killéng, killing ,suffering, women abuse or children abuse or whatever abuse. I can't see on tv, or listen to the radio, so many many many dead people.

(constant background disturbance)

unintelligible for several minutes...