

Andrew Targowski

Tape 1

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Abstract

Andrew Targowski was born on October 9, 1937 in Warsaw. He had a stepbrother from his father's first marriage. His father was a lawyer and became a Polish diplomat. Andrew heard the bombing when the war started in 1939. His father joined the underground. The family were upper level intelligentsia so the Germans arrested his father in December '40. Andrew lived with his mother and two Jewish physicians they were hiding. One day they also hid a friend who had assassinated a German and the Germans came but did not see him nor realize the two men were Jews. Andrew attended kindergarten in a nearby convent. Andrew learned some German from hearing it on the street. The Uprising was August 1, 1944. On August 5th, the Prime Minister came from England to see Stalin as he wanted to negotiate. Stalin said they would take East Poland and give Poland East Germany. When he was eight he saw a man shot against a wall and during the Uprising he saw dying women who had been shot after bringing food requested by the Germans for their imprisoned husbands. He saw a German shoot two men. Andrew had to turn over the family treasures to the German. His mother was shot, wounding her in 14 places so she was placed in a hospital, and his nanny was killed so Andrew was cared for by the Sisters. Soon both Andrew and his mother were evacuated. After the war, his mother remained in the hospital and he was cared for by various relatives and spent a short time in an orphanage. When his mother was discharged, she placed Andrew in a private school. Later, Andrew learned that his father was killed by the Germans three days before liberation. Warsaw was run by Communists and on March 23, 1953 when they heard that Stalin died, he and his classmates shot the portraits of the President and the Prime Minister and were expelled. Andrew was permitted to attend another gymnasium where he became a master at tennis. In '61 he was selected to study for an MA in computer applications and in '64 went to France to learn computers and worked there a short time. He attended free-for-all meetings '72 to '72 for information in the committee regime who was the first enemy so Andrew was fired. He and his wife were permitted to go to University of Chihuahua in Mexico but there were no books in the library so he moved on to Kalamazoo. From there he went to Long Island but returned to Kalamazoo which he preferred. The Polish Regime finished in '89 and arranged a car accident where he had seven broken ribs and was three weeks in the hospital in Kalamazoo. Finally, Andrew suggests to play it safe, go with the winner and never stop trying.

Summary

00:00 Andrew Targowski was born on October 9, 1937 in Warsaw in a military hospital as his father was a Colonel in the Reserves. His mother's maiden name was Helena Shizewska (?). His father's name was Stanislaw Targowski. His stepbrother, Stanislaw passed away

in 1948 from meningitis. Stanislav was his father's son from his first marriage to a primadona of the Vilna opera. Andrew never met her. She survived. His stepbrother cared for him after the war. His father was a diplomat in charge of Yugoslavia, Romania and France. He was born in Warsaw in 1898. After two years of independence, Poland waged war against Russia in 1920.

05:00 200 horses and saddles were found for the new Polish Cavalry who were wounded and in the reserves, not professional soldiers. During the World War I there was a Polish underground movement. Poland became independent. His father completed law school in Warsaw and through a connection, became the business assistant for Count Zamoyski (?) who was a diplomat. The Germans took a train full of German children to Germany. His father made good money and the Count became Secretary of Foreign Affairs. His father was sent to Paris and Yugoslavia where he organized a Polish Embassy and was the first Polish diplomat there. The republics were united. Yugoslavia broke up again. His father became a diplomat in Romania. He was Polish non-grata for the Queen who was abandoned. She became his mistress but he was loyal and escaped to Portugal and the king married her. His father was asked to leave Romania.

10:00 Later he was in charge in Iran. The Shah required him to play bridge so met the Primadona of Vilna. They married and she might have given him a hard time so they divorced. Andrew's father became a diplomat in the 1920s. His mother's cousin, Kazutski (?) was a chaplain so married them. His father had gone to a monastery in the late 20s or early 30s as he did not trust women. After three months he left as he was a candidate for Secretary of Social Affairs. The Prime Minister was assassinated by Ukraine so his father did not take the position. He came a legal advisor to the Polish Minister and organized the non-party members block. In 1928 or '29 Marshall Kazutski did a coups de tout. He was a quiet man. Andrew's mother was invited to the Polish Palace. The non-party member block supported the government. His father had a brother, Joseph who was a professor at the university. There were three brothers including Kedosh (?), Jislav (?) and a sister, Zivshia (?).

15:00 After the war, Andrew got to know them. They were upper level, intelligentsia, elite but not top level. If there was no war, Andrew's father would have been prominent as he had charisma. His grandpa worked for a bank. His grandmother's mother was a princess but her husband was an officer of the Russian Army as Poland was occupied by Russia and Austro-Hungary. He lost all his land from playing cards and left the grandmother penniless.

20:00 She organized a boarding house for young ladies attending high school in Warsaw. His father was arrested in December '40 when Andrew was three-years-old. He remembers that his father tried to jump over chairs in their apartment and Andrew tried to copy him but fell down. His father was arrested by the fifth column as the Germans had addresses

of the Polish elite. They arrested Polish professors before they arrested the Jews. The elite and brains of the nation were arrested. Ayla Shucha (?), the best street of Warsaw, was closed on both sides by the military and a barrier was put up. The Gestapo invited the family to visit his father and he was in the basement and taken up to a beautiful office where they saw him. His father was told that if he provided names of collaborators, he would get better treatment. Andrew sat on his father's legs and his father bounced him and the Germans gave him cookies and asked if he speaks German.

25:00 His mother was afraid of what he might say and he replied that he does not speak German but is learning French. Andrew vaguely remembers his father. After they saw him, he and his mother left Warsaw. His mother thought they should not remain in their apartment as the Gestapo might return so they went to friends outside of Warsaw. Andrew does not know how his parents met but they married in '33 or '34. His mother had eight siblings. They were brought up in Podolia (?) in east Poland which is now Ukraine. They were landlords. During the revolution his grandfather was arrested and sent to the Gulag and his mother was a teenager and sent to a school in Kiev.

30:00 In 1920 the Polish Army revolted and his mother ran to the train station and jumped on a train with soldiers. She told them that she was looking for her uncle, a colonel, as she was under his protection. When they arrived in Warsaw, she lived with the colonel's family. Then she moved to her cousin's husband's home who was a captain in the cavalry and a brother was a bishop. A chaplain is an upper level elite. She went to balls and had a nice life there. Two of her siblings lived there, one was a teacher and a brother who he did not know well until the '70s. Her sister, Tenasha (?), left with the brother and parents and lost their land. Andrew is in touch with his mother's sister's daughter, Haka (?) who he invited to Kalamazoo. She took care of his grandchild. In 1939 there was just him and his stepbrother. They were bombed by the Germans. The government left Poland and the president asked civilians to defend Warsaw against the Germans. There were two men on his father's side.

35:00 His grandmother's sister's children were pilots. The uncle taught the British to fly. They were in the bombardment in the Polish Air force. They were shot and taken to a German hospital where they were released. The grandmother's sister's daughter's husband was chief of the Air Force underground during the uprising. The Poles provided the enigma, the G2 rockets during the night to Poland, like a bridge. There were one-half million in the underground Air Force. He feels it was a mistake to resist the Germans. Tito fought the Germans to obtain help from Britain. The British wanted to prevent a quick German attack against Russia. The British wanted American land/lease. Tito fought the Germans to switch supplies from the British to Tito. He fought for power in Yugoslavia. The Poles fought for the sake of fighting.

- 40:00 Denmark lost 150 people during the war. A generation wanted to protect their legacy. France closed the war. There was a small resistance by their Communists. The Vichy government was good for the French. His mother said that history shows that the father's family defended Polish Independence. In '39 Andrew's mother's brother was in the military but was a POW and placed in the same barracks as Stalin's son. In '46 he came to Warsaw and brought a wife, a fellow Polish prisoner but was not admitted to the Polish Army as he came from the West. He finished law and law administration and later was imprisoned in Vallenberg, Germany as a POW for officers. Stalin's son was a captain. The Germans wanted to exchange a Captain for a Marshall. After liberation, Stalin's son returned to Russia. Russian prisoners were often killed by the Germans. The Germans kept 4 million Russian POW and released and sent them to Russia who sent them to the Gulag as they were not permitted to surrender. Andrew's uncle said that Stalin's son behaved horribly. He had high respect from his colleagues. The Polish prisoners got help from Poland including boxes of food. His uncle would get a package but Stalin's son did not so the Poles would share with him. Andrew's father's stepson was a captain in World War II in the British High Navy. He was in his 40s. He was the father's stepson.
- 50:00 He was a high rank after the war. He was considered to be a British spy so was a pilot in a shipyard which was below his station so he escaped. He became a professor of navigation in Indonesia. He was in their army as a British citizen. There was a war between Indonesia and Malaysia. He was head of the Indonesian Navy and remarried there. Korsak (?) had several wives. He died in the '70s or '80s. His father's biological son died of meningitis when he was in his low 30s. His name was Stanislav or Stanley and he was a student. Stanislav helped Andrew after the occupation as his mother was in the hospital after liberation so he was alone. Andrew remembers the '39 bombing as he was sitting on a table and threw cans of food into the street and heard the bombs. His father was an experienced fighter and knew many elite when the Germans came and he was eager to fight so organized the Polish underground. In '39 his father was nominated by the Polish government and got a Fiat for the mother's family from Warsaw and Vitigol and was invaded by the Germans on their way. They went to the basement and got out after the bombing and returned to Warsaw.
- 55:00 It was called "Bloody Sunday" as the Germans invaded and in one day killed 10,000 citizens in Bydgoszcz (?) which is northwest of Warsaw. Andrew lived in an apartment with his mother and she protected two Jewish physicians (Mr. Waterslav (?) and Mr. Juan (?)). They were good-looking and did not look Jewish. They played cards all day as there was no radio or TV. They did not play with him. He was too small for cards. One event happened two blocks from the Wehrmacht Headquarters to a Polish friend who assassinated a German. The Germans blocked the area and went house-to-house looking for him. They came to Andrew's apartment and he was laying sick in another room with

a rifle behind him. It was a toy as they played with toy soldiers during the war. The Germans grabbed the rifle and smiled at him.

60:00 They asked the Jews if they are cops and looked at their coats as it was raining but their coats were dry so they left. The assassin was behind the wardrobe. They had no closets so had big wardrobes. Andrew did not see the assassin enter the house. This was around '43. The Jewish doctors lived with them until the end when all men were executed. His mother took the Jews in around '42 or '43. His mother had help. Andrew had a nanny from the countryside who always took him for a walk. She also cleaned the house. She was in her late 20s or early 30s. He was not closer to her than to his mother. His mother was a good mother. His mother was with the underground. Andrew attended kindergarten a half block away. It was under the convent so he was officially permitted to attend.

65:00 His nanny took him to kindergarten. The convent was founded in the 19th century by his mother's relative so he got special treatment then and even now. Marie Darovska, a widow, found it in 1870 in Rome. After she was widowed, she entered religious life. She was related to his grandfather. The order wore a white velum long dress. If a nun had money when she entered, she provided money. If no money, she wore a blue dress. His mother attended high school in Warsaw and completed two years at University in social science. She did not work before the uprising. During the war, she worked for the Economic Council and Social Security, a Polish organization of 15,000 employees. It was the official administration under general occupation. They distributed food and cared for disadvantaged people.

70:00 Once the underground government met in Andrew's apartment as they met in different places each time. He was removed. His mother was a messenger to the ghetto and others served as nurses. She had a labor card. His mother smoked three packs a day as the underground was stressful so Andrew never smoked. After World War II she continued smoking and had a small fire in her bed and passed away from a lung condition and cancer due to smoking. She was wounded in 14 places and had 85% disability after World War II. Since the underground was against the Soviets, her pension was ten times less than it should have been. Secretary Gerick (?) came to power before she died so she got her pension raised ten times which made her happy.

75:00 There were 600,000 forces in the home army during the Uprising. There were maybe 20,000 wounded who would have been given a similar pension as his mother's. She handed out ration cards. She did not talk about it as he played tennis. Young men had no time, just like his son today. They were under a Communist regime so his mother did not want to speak much as the less you know, the better. People were quiet and pretended they were average citizens. In Kalamazoo 15 years ago, the president of a nonprofit organization brought professionals from Russia to show Americans that they are peaceful

people. They came for six weeks and did some work here. For introductions, each Russian stated their name but nothing else as someone might be taking notes. His kindergarten was beautiful. The convent specialized in providing education. Their mission was to provide education in a patriotic manner to have future cardinals. He is still in contact with the Sisters.

80:00 They come here. Some are passing away as they are older than him. They pass the torch to speak to him. The Sisters kept 20 Jewish girls that he never saw. After liberation, he found a book published about it. He provided money for the book, wrote an introduction and included his story. The convent is only for girls so he was privileged to be admitted. The kindergarten had boys and girls. There were about 10 children in kindergarten and they were taught French. Ginya (?), his nanny, usually picked him up. The center of the underground was a cell in the convent. The lowest unit was a cell in the underground. It was in the convent so it was well-hidden. The priest's name was Rostfallus (?). His mother was his right hand at the cell and the uprising. Andrew thought they were praying.

85:00 The SS school was on the other side of the street. He saw bunkers and soldiers. Once an officer looked at a man's suitcase. His childhood was normal except he played war and battles with friends. He learned German from talking on the street. There was a train two blocks away. The train divided the people. The Russians were divided. The Germans were a higher race in one section which might have two people and not for Polish swine and the Poles, a lower race, in another section that might have 12 people. Andrew heard them say in German, "Raise your hands up" and "Quick, quick." His wife was a war child but not interested. His children do not want to hear of it. He has childhood memories of the Gestapo on Main Street where he lived after the war. He went with Genya (?), his nanny and the Germans said, "Shnell, shnell (quick, quick)" and asked them to move out. Two covered trucks came. Men were placed at the wall to generate terror in revenge for the Warsaw Uprising. It was '42 or '43, a resistance act. Someone killed a German so the Germans killed 100.

90:00 He was not close on the other side but knew what was happening. They had bombardments from Italy; also Poles, Australians and English were bombarding during the war. He would sit in the basement during the bombardments. He knew the Russians were their friends and not the Germans. He thought his house would not get bombed. One day his mother was out and it was getting dark so he laid down and cried as he knew something was wrong. His mother arrived after 10 PM so could have been shot. He did not know about the Jews. In '43 was the Ghetto Uprising. He saw lots of smoke. The Germans bombarded with airplanes and heavy military counterattacks and his mother gave him no explanation.

9500 August 1, 1944 was the day of the Uprising. It was very hot like today in Kalamazoo about 100 degrees. They would cover the wounded. If the Germans saw a corpse, they would burn it. At 5 PM the Polish Freedom Fighters mixed with the crowd of workers leaving their shops and the trains were crowded. Two days before, they met with the commander as they knew the uprising was against the Soviets coming from the East. Warsaw's Home Army commanders wanted to liberate Warsaw from the Germans. The Soviets sent 4,000 troops but waited until the Germans did their job and then the Soviets liberated them and the Germans left. In Vilna and Lublin, some had a commitment against the Germans and some did not. Later they invited Polish officers for dinner and were arrested and sent to the Gulag. In Warsaw they knew Polish. On August 5th, the Prime Minister came from England to see Stalin as he wanted to negotiate. Stalin said they would take East Poland and give Poland East Germany and so it happened.

100:00 President Roosevelt was supporting the Soviets. At the end of December, the Big Three held a conference at Tehran to divide up Europe. The Prime Minister from London did not know that Stalin sent 50,000 men to Alaska for training to use 250 naval ships against the Germans. Stalin knew the Americans would not do anything bad. After the 1920 War, Stalin treated Poland as the enemy. In '41 Stalin permitted the Poles in the Gulag be released to fight in the army. The British were ready to take them. If not for the British, they would be defenseless. They permitted Poland to use the Baltic Sea to reach Iran and Palestine. Many escaped including freedom fighters like Dayan, Begun and Peres. The Polish commanders did not bother with the Polish officer escapees. Andrew went south with his nanny, close to Germany. They walked three blocks to Dresden Park to get flowers from the garden and saw Polish Freedom Fighters in the park.

105:00 He remembers that Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963. The Freedom Fighters were about 20 years old and had a white and red Polish flag. They wore military boots up to their knees like the cavalry which was not permitted by the Germans during the occupation. They wore them as a protest to say they were free, regardless of the 100 degree weather. They met before the arch. Citizens met there. Andrew and his nanny had to walk faster as they heard machine guns from the bunkers. They placed red flowers on the graves of those who were just killed. They slept in beds in the basement. Some Polish Freedom Fighters came upstairs to shoot the bunkers and sometimes the Germans came looking for the Freedom Fighters. You could be shot in the apartment by the bunkers. They ate chicken as had live chickens. One day the Germans arrested five men and transported them to Wehrmacht Headquarters which was a unit of higher level staff.

110:00 . They asked their wives to provide food for them. They prepared food and were shot by policemen and taken to the house where they had a temporary hospital. They died in pain. They hit the bodies, not the heads. He saw the ladies as they were all in the basement. His mother and Genia (?) were also there. When he was eight he saw a man

shot against a wall and now he is near dying women. On Thursday, August 15th, two weeks later, there was a big attack against the school.

- 115:00 Thirty Polish Freedom Fighters were killed and one, who is now 87 but 17 at the time, was saved. Now he lives in Florida. There was a big disaster about 200 yards from the school. The Germans attacked the houses. They decided to clear the houses. SS came out of the tanks and went to the adjacent building to theirs. His nanny took him through the basement to the adjacent building. They saw the SS come into the building. Twenty others also escaped. His mother escaped through the corridor between the two buildings.
- 120:00 The corridor connected to another corridor down to the street. In the background was a track for coal. A second tank came to the second building and shot at them with a hand missive gun. His mother got 14 wounds from being shot. Genia took him and saved his life and she was killed. The American Chief of Staff was in the Warsaw crisis. His father, George and his mother were incarcerated, not volunteers. The Russians were a special brigade under Kaminski (?). His mother was speaking Russian so the German/Russian said "Russian people get out." His mother said she saw St. Mary and lost consciousness. She awoke and took his hands and they went into the courtyard with two men. Everyone got out who could. A German put a man in the corridor and shot him and Andrew saw smoke behind his head and then the German shot another man with a pistol to his head.
- 125:00. He asked Andrew for his suitcase of jewelry, dollars and gold, the family treasures that his mother gave him. He opened the suitcase and was happy. His mother was sitting. She broke broken Ukraine as she came from Eastern Poland. She said that she has a small child and the German gave her a piece of clothing. She did not take it as it was bloody. The German/Russian took three women laying down to the Red Cross at the convent one/half block away. On the other side of the street sat 200 Hungarian citizens preparing to leave Warsaw as there was an official evacuation of civilians. Two men helped Andrew's mother to the convent. The Sisters spoke with his mother as they knew she would pass away if she went to the hospital as there were Germans everywhere.
- 130:00. The Red Cross took chances. The convent is an SS school and they had guns in the windows. With a Red Cross flag flying, they took his mother on a stretcher to a hospital south of the center of action and no one shot them. Andrew was lightly wounded on his leg so went to a physician's office where the doctor gave him a book about Roman soldiers who wore pants tied to their knees. He read the book. The Convent Sisters knew that he was alone. His nanny was shot and his mother was wounded. He was eating in the physician's room and the Sisters sent someone to pick him up. It could take 40 minutes to an hour.

135:00 They left his mother in the hospital. The Germans came with trucks to the hospital to evacuate it. His mother was frail so was in her room and was accompanied to the truck. There was no room in the truck so she stood on a step outside and someone held her to prevent her from falling. A few Germans shot some patients. Some were very sick. Andrew returned to the Convent a block from Wehrmacht Headquarters with the Sisters' protection. The Germans asked for evacuation of the Convent. Jewish girls left before the Uprising. Andrew and the Sisters were evacuated and went from one apartment to another and to the basement where Polish men were executed. This was the street where the German Generals lived and was called, "Bloody Street" after the war. One Sister in the Convent was sent to German headquarters and she walked one and one-half blocks without a flag and went to the Wehrmacht Headquarters and requested help to get to the train. They provided a truck.

140:00 The commander was Eric de Bache Zilus (?). On the platform was a Sister with a live chicken. They went 40 kilometers outside Warsaw. Within a few weeks, he was in the park with the Sisters in the middle of the fight of regular forces between Russian and German armies. There was SS and Gestapo there. He remembers three things: wounded German soldiers, and a French Sister who took care of him and passed away. The Sister wore a wide habit. In that Convent, they gave shelter to 200 Polish aristocratic counts, countesses and princesses. Andrew played in the park though there were live bullets. He played with Komarowsky (?), the Polish President's cousin. There was a whole Convent of girls. The Russians were coming and it was time for their First Communion. He learned about Communism.

145:00 The Home Army in the park upset him and also a French man. Andrew knew what was going on. He saw Polish guys who were not afraid so that was moving. He felt that the price of the end of the war was high for the minutes of happiness. The number of Poles killed was twice as much as Hiroshima. They lost the cream of the population. Poland was leveled. The Soviets waited until the Germans demolished Warsaw. Home after home was demolished according to Hitler's order. Then the Soviets came in. It was empty and easy for them. There were no people on the streets. There were 200 killed and 100,000 wounded. Only one-half million Poles returned; 800 million were not present. No one was in charge. Kaminski (?) and others imprisoned by the KGB were released in '39. General Tata (?) sabotaged the chief Polish commander in London against the Uprising. They did not send messages to Warsaw to tell them not to do the Uprising. If the Underground had received counsel from London not to do it, they would not have done it.

150:00. Krushchev was the commander of operations and liked to fight. He said the Russians were moving out of Praga, Warsaw so must welcome them and liberate them. His mother came from the hospital as knew he was with the Sisters. There was no telephone. She arrived by horse driven wagon and was bandaged as had 14 wounds. The wounds

were all over her body, even in the muscle of her heart and neck but she survived. She spent two years in the hospital with surgeries. Andrew was with relatives. His father's sister who was educated by the father was in a Warsaw villa with her physician husband and he lived with her before going to an orphanage. His stepbrother, the father's son from his first wife, came to the orphanage by car, a Fiat, in '46 and took her to another cousin.

155:00 His mother was operated on and came to Warsaw. Their belongings were stolen and the apartment was used by someone else. This was common and they could not prove they were the owner. The cousin's apartment was the best address in Warsaw. It was one block from the Polish White House and embassies. They were asked to move out of the apartment. Andrew's mother had sent boxes of food to five prisoners designated by the father. After World War II, one prisoner, Stanislav Ambrov (?) became a Communist and wanted to move out of the beautiful apartment. Andrew bounced on his father's knee when his father was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to Auschwitz. He was there for three years and should have been there only three months as he was a Polish prisoner. He was in Barracks 11, a famous barracks. Today when delegates come with flowers, they go to Barracks 11 because the backyard had a wall where the executions took place. Polish prisoners were privileged to be killed by rifle.

160:00 His father was told to take a bath and go to the backyard of Barracks 11. He said good-bye to the other prisoners as he knew what the Germans were going to do. His mother knew French from her parents and also knew English. His father was a political prisoners so had a "P". The Germans looked at his file and Andrew's photo dropped on the ground. He was three or four, in a Navy outfit and had long blond hair. When he told the German that the photo was of his son, the German took out his wallet and showed his son's photo and they looked the same. He told his father to get out of line and go to the right so he was saved. His father stayed by the door and did not know what to do. The German told him to return to his original barracks.

165:00 The prisoners were surprised to see him and thought he must be a spy. The Germans only did the shooting and the Poles did the rest. His father was sent to the Grosse Rosen (?) Camp. It was built with strong walls so lasted 70 years. In '44 they moved from one prison to another as the prisoners went west. They thought the prisoners might be potential labor. They were death marches as most of the prisoners could not walk and one/half million were killed on the marches. His father reached Resthauven (?) Camp where V2s were being constructed. They were moved to Helsmountain (?) which was safe. Vernon Von Braun was the wunderkind, the last hope of Hitler, who designed V1 and V2 with a German engineer who developed computers. The V2 flew by logic and GPS to hit the target, like a mini-computer. Seven thousand more V2s were built. Two and a half thousand reached London.

- 170:00 There is a popular American movie about that prison. His father regretted that he was organizing sabotage and could not get out. This important operation was under control of the Gestapo. It was mainly a concentration camp. Production was the secondary purpose. Fifty thousand prisoners were killed. There was a variety of prisoners; many were French. They were badly treated. His father was arrested with 16 other prisoners and put to the bunker. "Put to the bunker" means to go on a diet before execution by hanging in front of the other prisoners. It was to scare the other prisoners so they do not copy him. A witness told the German that his father did not do it so was hit in the head. The witness said the execution was held three days before liberation. Everyone knew the war was ending as they heard artillery coming closer.
- 175:00 They waited until the last moment to carry out the order. It had nothing to do with Anti-Semitism. There was no human feelings. The German General who was sent by Hitler in May '45 was asked to destroy Paris. He could not as it was a tourist site for everyone. The same thing happened in Kelton (?). The Americans wanted to destroy Kelton (?), the capital of Japan, with the atomic bomb but it was not done and Japan and tourists are thankful. His father was betrayed by Czech prisoners as Andrew was betrayed by Czech later. It happened in 1970 when he was a Polish delegate. When the Americans were bombing, he thought "What a wonderful war!". After World War II, the Association of Former Prisoners told him and his mother about his father. He grew up without a father but has memories. Stories were powerful as they were told by others. After the war, the relatives came home. His mother found him when she was better. They were protected by the President of Warsaw who took food boxes from his mother. She worked a half year as head of the Chancellor of Ministry and later went to the hospital due to her history.
- 180:00 The doctor took good care of her at the hospital. Andrew grew up in Warsaw and went to the best Polish private school. He wore a French cap like they wear in the French army. He did not have to join the Consomel, the Central Committee and did not want to. Andrew went to a speech class on citizenship in a small park where there were rifles outside the building. This was on March 23, 1953 when Stalin died. They shot the portraits of the President and the Prime Minister and broke the glass. He was just 100 meters from the Central Committee. Instructors in the Communist regime thought it unbelievable. Everyone on the squad was expelled and could not enter other schools but not him because his mother went to the school. They knew his mother and his background and he was given permission to attend another school.
- 185:00 He attended a gymnasium near the Wehrmacht Headquarters and where executions were held. They played ping pong, tennis and bows and arrows. He mostly played tennis flat handed and became master which helped him get to advance. It was a capitalist game and not Olympic so the government did not support it due to politics. He belonged to the anti-Communist Society. He did not get money for tennis when he was 15 and 16. His

mother supported it as it was away from bad memories. He played around the country and the club paid for it. A wealthy lady in his club knew his story. He does not have a killer's instinct and is not aggressive. He plays good tennis. He is aggressive in the scientific world. He finished his baccalaureate and had exams, both written and applied. He attended the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute in engineering, a new field. Poland needed it as they were engaged in the industrial revolution after the war.

190:00 His professor in the 50s came from Rosen (?) where he had it hard. The Hungarian and Warsaw revolutions were triggered by Warsaw Polytechnic students. He participated in the 3-day Uprising. The main building was two blocks from the school. He had class sessions. In his group they had a Communist Youth Organization with 25,000 students. He stood in front of them and asked them to motivate him to join the communist organization. It was the time of the Warsaw Revolution. His scholarship was removed. He appealed to the Dean and the Vice President who supported him and he completed the program. His professors selected him as talented which might have been due to his tennis performance which the teachers approved.

195:00 He played to the last moment with hopes of winning. During the Warsaw Uprising, he met Professor Josh Monte (?) who later taught him in '56. At a conference he met delegates from Hungary and another man. This man was an American and he was taking off his shoes. Perhaps he was in the CIA or a revolutionist. A few months later he found the foundation that contributed to Poland and invited visitors to America. The West wanted to bring engineers and intellectuals (not Gestapo). The man said they are not going to the Bristol Hotel but to his office so they took the people from the Bristol Hotel. The professor said that the ladies could not go to the hotel but they went out as they were afraid of the KGB. A friend of the Polish students was there.

200:00 In '61 Andrew and three others were selected to study for an MA in computer applications. He was learning English as a teenager and played tennis and got selected so had luck. As the MA advisor, the chief of a Warsaw factory which made radar in leather trucks for all over the world was selected. He made components and wrote up a career plan to study in Canada where he had family. He applied to study for a Ph.D. in Toronto where he had family but had no money so went to France. For one year he studied French computers. A French company hired him for three months so he earned some money in '64. Polish delegates in the motel came and the French company asked him to translate French into Polish and vice versa. Andrew stayed in the Prince Hotel where Princess Diana had stayed the previous evening. He was told to return to Warsaw rather than go to Paris. Khrushchev did not want to talk to him. He returned to Poland and was elected Director of the Warsaw Carpenter Center at 27 years of age. Later they had a few hundred employees but he was the first corporate employee.

205:00 Russia is for science and Poland is for data processing. He was given money for IS-4 but had to buy 20 Russian computers. He attended IBM schools. His protégé was fired and later he took his place. He was the Deputy and had a party member who protected him. He implemented Social Security numbers for fourteen years. He was nominated to be head of components for state instruments. The Polish Bureau rented a palace for meetings of Polish intellectuals from '72 to '74. It was a free-for-all for information in the committee regime who was the first enemy so Andrew was fired. It was 500 years arriving so waited to buy the American computer. He met Nixon and Kissinger on their way to Warsaw. Five years ago he met with Nixon who brought the computer to the science community.

210:00 Poland had to sign the agreement in order to obtain military operations. The Polish KGB was not controlled by America. This was one of the President's "Black" reactions. Although Andrew was fired, he had savings and a villa and played tennis. Polish engineers and physicians were sent out but he was not sent out for two years. The KGB stopped him which prevented him from meeting potential employers. His friend Anjay (?) who was in the Central Communist Committee had a special room in the club. When John Paul II was selected as Pope, his friend gave a lecture in the club. He said the Prime Minister would get him a job. In two weeks he received a contract to go to Mexico. His wife was a physician for the Polish Military Hospital and thought she would have problems to obtain an exit passport. The Colonel invited her.

215:00 He was his tennis partner so they had the trip but were not to say they would never return. They flew to the University of Chihuahua in Mexico. He went to the library and the shelves were empty so he placed a copy of an engineering magazine there. He called the Visiting Professor of Kalamazoo and without an interview was hired. After a year he moved to Long Island and in 1980 returned to Kalamazoo as he preferred it. He wanted to be close to the Polish engineers in New York. His wife did not know English but she passed all her exams. She obtained an Ohio internship so they moved to Kentucky and later returned to Kalamazoo. The Polish Revolution of Solidarity from 1980 to 1989 was long. Every Polish patriot was a revolutionist. He was the highest ranking Pole in the US and knew the Polish regime. He was not convinced of the Polish regime as he spoke on Radio-Free Europe and published in New York, Virginia, Chicago, Detroit and Wisconsin.

220:00 The Polish Regime finished in '89. They arranged a car accident. He had seven broken ribs and was three weeks in the hospital in Kalamazoo. The CIA head of Europe under Hoover told him that he was target in the accident and tried to protect him. Fourteen others around the globe were attacked and he was still in danger here. Andrew's mother died in April, 1985. His mother saw that he had a chauffeur and was proud of him. She bequeathed him class as others called her "countess." No one knew they struggled during the war as they looked better off. Tell generations to minimize losses. His father was in

a concentration camp and played safe. He was always exposed to danger. First of all, his father should have minimized his exposure as he had a wife and two children. Second, you should help your luck so go with the better player. Third of all, you should not give up. If you have problems, be honest and have values and then you will have success. Andrew shows photos: 1) A view of his apartment across from the bunker, 2) Memorial of flags which you walked through a corridor of buildings to get to, 3) His father, when he was a Polish diplomat,

230:00 4) His mother which was found after the war, 5) Andrew at three when he had blond hair which saved his father's life, 6) the convent where the Sister took care of him, and 7) the Palace where he was taken by the German truck with the Sisters who paid for the truck.

232:00