

Susi Frank Annes

October 4, 2015

RG-50.030*0836

Abstract

Susi Frank Annes was born January 18, 1928 as Susi Marian Frank in the Emenfeld (?) suburb of Cologne, Germany to Caroline and Edgar Frank and had a sister, Rita, who was three years older. Her mother inherited a business selling butcher tools and her father got certified for it. They built a large building where they had the business on the first floor and a 4-bedroom apartment on the second floor. Her parents were opposites as her mother was free and easy while her father was formal. Since her mother worked, Susi was brought up by a nanny, Lisbeth Mueller, who often took her by train to visit Susi's grandmother in Hildersank. Susi attended the German Public School until 3rd grade in 1937 when Jews were no longer allowed so went to a Jewish school with her sister in Cologne. In the same year, the nanny who was non-Jewish was no longer permitted to be employed in a Jewish household so moved to an apartment and worked for the family business. After Kristallnacht, they were forced to sell the family business and tried to get an immigration number permitting them to leave. Their number came up when the sister was being treated for a broken hip so they could not leave. The Germans did not permit them to cross the border the following year but their Uncle Manfred was involved in Kindertransport and saved the two sisters by arranging three years support for them in Holland. The family drove around on Kristallnacht seeking a safe haven and finally rented an apartment so they did not return home. The next day Susi's father was jailed and an attorney had him released. He was jailed the next month and Susi's mother made a private arrangement to get him released. Susi and her sister were served hot chocolate by a nurse-in-training upon arriving in Amsterdam and met the lady again in '82 at the Knesset in Israel. In '38 her family placed their belongings in a lift and sent it to LA which they did not receive for three years. When her parents received their Visa number they went to Holland to take the two girls to the US. They rented an apartment in Amsterdam and Susi attended school until they left in November '39 on the SS Rotterdam, the last ship out. Danny Apple, a friend from the Kindertransport gave her a rose before sailing and they reunited 70 years later in New York. The family's sponsor in LA had a massive heart attack so they settled in Chicago where they had a cousin. Susi's parents had difficulty finding work at first but later became representatives of lady's fashions. Susi worked in a dress shop and married a man from Poland. She saw her nanny once in Amsterdam and returned to Cologne when she was invited in 2007.

Summary

00:00 Susi Frank Annes was born as Susi Marian Frank in the Emenfeld (?) suburb of Cologne, Germany. She had a sister, Rita Ina Frank who was born in 1924 and was three years older. Her mother was Caroline Rosenstam Frank and her father was Edgar Frank. Her

mother was from Cologne and her father from Hildersank (?), a small town near Hanover. All of her family came from Germany. Her maternal grandfather passed away in August '28 and her grandmother passed way a year and a half later. Her paternal grandfather was deceased but Susi was involved with the grandmother in childhood and the grandmother lived with them in the US. Her mother had a brother, Manfred Rosenstam. Her father had two sisters. One was Greta Frank Spiegel and the other was Erma Frank Wolf. His brother was Alfred Frank. The two sisters lived in Cologne and the brother lived in Hildersank where the grandma lived. In 1937 her father's sister and brother-in-law went to Belgium and then to South Africa where they had two boys. First they lived in Mozambique as they could not meet the Johannesburg quota but, eventually, after the war they got in.

05:00 Recently Susi found out the gentleman who sponsored Susi's family in the US was her mother's second cousin born in Germany and immigrated to the US in the late 80s. He was six years old in 1889 when he immigrated. Susi feels she had a wonderful childhood. Her mother was a businesswoman which was unusual at the time. Her mother's parents passed away and left her the business. She took over as her brother was young and not inclined toward it and Susi's father got involved in it. After Susi's mother lost both parents, her father became a "Major Machinen" for small butcher knives and forks. They had a warehouse in back with major machinery. People would buy small items and large ones were a sample and had to be ordered. There were small and major butchers in downtown Cologne.

10:00 They sold meat on one side and dele on the other. Department stores in Cologne did not have food in Cologne like they did in Berlin. The business had clientele from Cologne and beyond. The name of the store was Rosenstam Metzgev Dang, which sold needed supplies for butchering. Her father wanted to become an engineer but did not as he married young and worked for a business firm. He graduated gymnasium but did not attend college. She believes her parents met at a dance where they were introduced by a friend. Her mother's family was comfortable from the business. Her father grew up in Hildersank where he lived in a substantial home and the family had a major business as they dealt in cattle and sold horses. Her grandmother's house had 3-stories and was made of stone.

15:00 It was very formal with a large staff. She was widowed but lived well. Once in a while, Susi's nursemaid took her on the train to visit the grandmother. The formal life style prevented her from being happy to visit as she had to get dressed for lunch and dinner. Her life at home was informal. Her nursemaid was like a second mother. Her name was Lisbeth Mueller. She gets beautiful letters from her. When Susi lost her husband, Lisbeth wrote that she cannot let Susi live alone and would come with a friend to live with her and take care of her. Susi felt she was not in a position to take two people who had never lived abroad. In 1955 she went with her husband to Israel and stopped in

Holland where she invited Lisbeth as her guest for three days as she would not go to Germany. Susi's mother was religious and her father was reform. They were traditional with a kosher home. They were in business so had two refrigerators: one for dairy and one for meat. They had a large kitchen with help. People never saw two refrigerators as just to have one was a luxury.

20:00 In '31 her parents moved to a new building in the suburbs close to the slaughter house which was a number of blocks but not located in a fancy neighborhood. When the building went up, Susi's father moved his business to the first floor and customized the building. He divided the floor over the business into a four-bedroom apartment with 2 and ½ baths. It was large and very modern. She saw it eight years ago and it had been remodeled. The lady who had half of their apartment permitted them in. It was a 3-floor building with an elevator. They had four bedrooms and two maids' rooms with a bathroom. They lived above the business. Behind the store was a warehouse and a huge yard with a 3-car garage. They owned a private car and a business car. Their apartment was in front with a walkthrough to the garden room with a settee and chairs and a park on top. They had a guest bedroom, her parent's suite with a dressing room and double sinks in marble. The bathroom was behind and there was Susi's bedroom, a smaller bedroom and a small maid's room and a bathroom. The two sisters had a substantial bathroom in the hall. The parent's bathroom was ensuite. She did not visit the business much as the knives were sharp so she could not touch them.

25:00 Susi was busy at the German public school until 3rd grade in 1937 when she was no longer allowed there. She felt her mother was unique, very avant garde as could handle anything with a smile on her face. She was very attractive with a dual personality as was businesslike and people liked her and on the weekends was very harming and creative and involved in many things. She felt her father was the opposite as he was straight, 100% Germanic, plus-perfect, a gentleman of distinction in manner and dress, all perfect. They were total opposites and had a lovely marriage. Her mother was free and easy, fun and made everything work. Her father was a wonderful gentleman but you had to get used to him. Her mother was far too busy and they had a wonderful tie together as she was involved. Her nanny Lisbeth was with her until 1937. She had papers as a registered children's nurse who wore a cap like a nurse. Her only duties were looking after the girls. Her sister had her own nurse and Lisbeth was employed when Susi was born.

30:00 The two nurses did not get along. In 1937 Lisbeth was no longer permitted to live with a Jewish family as Jews could only have Jewish help in the home. Lisbeth got an apartment and worked in the office of their business as she would not leave them. Susi had a letter that her father tried to establish what happened to the business. The nanny wrote her what she knew. The nanny's family were practicing Catholics and the brother was a priest. Though it was a Jewish Kosher home, they had a Christmas tree in the family dining room (like a family room and one in the company dining room. Susi

followed suit as an adult and had trouble with her rabbi. After she was married, she had a Catholic nursemaid in her home but she did not keep kosher. Susi feels it must have been a lot for her mother to have a Christmas tree at home. Her mother felt that as long as the nursemaid was part of the family, she should have a Christmas tree.

35:00 She did not know her parents' duties in the business but her mother did not go on the road for special exhibitions. About three or four people worked in the office. Her school was close so they walked. At first her sister went with her and then went to a Jewish gymnasium in the heart of Cologne for political reasons. Later, the gymnasium had a lower school so Susi transferred there. It took 35 minutes on the street car. Sometimes the driver for their business arrived early and drove them to school. She has wonderful memories. Her girlfriends in the neighborhood were not Jewish. She came home in tears as everyone wore a brown uniform but her as she was Jewish. The children were in the Hitler youth and could not talk to her. Suddenly she had no friends and was forced to attend the Jewish school where she made new friends. Hitler came but she did not notice any changes until 1936 when business declined. She has her father's papers. The business was forced to be sold. There were no more clients as they would not use a Jewish business. Businesses were sold for nothing. Susi also has the attorney's papers. It was sold after Kristallnacht when it had been plundered.

40:00 Once before Kristallnacht, several giant store windows were broken and merchandise was taken. It was a major change after Kristallnacht. The year before they planned to leave but needed a number from the Nazis to immigrate and her mother obtained it from Berlin. Irving Berlin was entertaining there and her mother and brother wanted to get affidavits from him but did not succeed. They got a number in 1937. Her mother gave her father an ultimatum to leave Germany. Her father had been in World War I and had his Army papers. He said he was not leaving Germany as Hitler would not touch him as he had been an officer. Her nursemaid gave bicycles for Chanukah to both her sister and Susi. They used them in the snow and her sister fell and broke her hip. They could only use Jewish doctors but was able to go to a non-Jewish hospital where they set her hip in a plastic cast. She could not move and they placed a hospital bed in the fancy dining room and she lay there for three months. During that time their number came up but the family could not leave. Rita could not walk and the hip and to be rebroken by a Jewish orthopedic doctor. The family had to reapply to get another number. By this time in '37, it was along millions of people.

45:00 Within a short time, two friends stopped talking to her and she had to transfer to a Jewish school as she was not comfortable or safe at the German public school. They did not live in a residential neighborhood. There were many businesses pertaining to the meat industry. They had a lovely home but there was a smell from the slaughter house. On the 10th of November, she had an experience. She awoke and was told they would be driven to school but the driver did not arrive so they took the streetcar. They rode through the

Ring, the main street of Cologne, and saw the entire street with all the stores plundered. Years later she met the Burgomeister of Cologne who was also on a streetcar that day and saw the same scene. There was merchandise such as clothes and bicycles all over the street. When they arrived at school, they were told to go to assembly in the courtyard. The school had two buildings and one was on fire. There was confusion and the director said to call their parents or find a way to get home immediately.

- 50:00 It was difficult to find her sister but finally she got a ride home and found her sister. Her friend's mother was married to a Jewish attorney and their chauffeur came to pick up her friend and anyone else. Six or seven children went to their lovely home and had a lovely lunch. Her sister was out of her cast. She had several pins put on after having her first child. Her sister recovered in '38 but did not regain full motion. Kristallnacht was the topic of conversation. People were trying to figure out which visa to get. They were applying to China, Argentina and the US. Susi's mother had two cousins in Holland married to Dutchmen. In early '38 her mother wanted her sister out of Germany. A young man came with his car and said they are going on vacation.
- 55:00 When they got to the border, her sister removed her high field boots but was not allowed to cross the border. Two months later, they attempted to cross the border again. They had paperwork but the Germans would not let them out. Many people left for Belgium, France or anyplace they could find. Her Uncle Manfred (Fred) was single and comfortable and went with three buddies to Holland on vacation and never returned. He was involved in Kindertransport which saved the sisters. His organization tried to raise funds as the Dutch government refused to do so. He had an audience with Queen Juliana who responded that she was in communication with Hitler so politically could not allow Jewish children be rescued by the Netherlands. A committee had suggested to the Queen and she agreed that children could pay for three years upkeep in Holland so the Dutch were not responsible while negotiating with Hitler. Susi's parents had paid for three years support for the two sisters. Her uncle negotiated with the Queen. Her father's sister went to Belgium. They were wealthy and sent one boy to school in England and the oldest to Palestine.
- 60:00 The father's sister and brother-in-law visited in '34 and felt the US was not for them so took refuge in Belgium. The other sister illegally went to Belgium after Kristallnacht. Their 17-year-old daughter was very involved and just passed away at 91. His brother who was very comfortable decided that no one would touch him as he had many connections so never escaped. Susi's grandma was in Cologne at Kristallnacht and went home and got out of Germany in '41 and went to Mozambique. She was on boats for 2 and ½ months in the early '80s. She stayed there until she got more papers and joined her daughter and son-in-law and together went to Johannesburg. She would not live with the so at 86 years old, moved to the US to live with Susi's family. Susi never got home on Kristallnacht. She ate lunch and had a playdate and the lady's chauffeur drove them to a

spot where her father would pick them up. At dark her mother and grandma came by car and they drove to friends who had a farm three hours away. They had a picnic they had packed. The family traveled all night and reached their friend's town. Her father used a telephone at a club to call and let them know they were nearby. The friends told them not to come as the Nazis had arrived so they kept driving and could not stop for the bathroom.

65:00 She did not see her home again. Her nursemaid was with them and they had dinner and rented an apartment. Things were terrible but she locked it out of her mind. The next day her father disappeared for three days. The Germans had thrown him into prison for no reason. An attorney got him out of jail. He had to return to his business every day to finalize the business sale. In December her father was taken again and was released. She did not know how until her mother was on her deathbed. Her mother used herself to engage the head Nazi for an evening. She did not drink but spent the night with him at a bar. She would get sick and go to the bathroom. In his stupor, the Nazi signed a paper consenting to let Susi's father get out of prison. The Nazi invited the mother to his house and she agreed if he signed the paper. Her girlfriends would never believe that the Nazi invited her unless he signed the paper. Her mother said she felt forced to do it because of the situation.

70:00 By example, her mother enriched her life as no matter how difficult life was for her mother. She would take challenges positively and felt humor in everything. Friends would gravitate toward her as she was charming. Then Susi and her sister left for vacation, each with a little suitcase. Susi took a doll that she called "Kate a Cuser," a German doll. She was taken to the train by her parents and met other children and they were assisted unto the train without their parents. Susi did not know that she was going to Holland. The children were from all over, not just Cologne. They were in a compartment with other children in the train and they were all talking.

75:00 Susi was petite and a crybaby and her sister was mature for her age who said she better stop crying as no one is here to help as without their parents. At the border, the German government people randomly took suitcases and dumped them on the floor. Her sister told her that if she continues to cry, they will throw her off the train so she stopped crying. Her sister was in charge and Susi fell asleep. She awoke and they had arrived in Amsterdam, Holland and were greeted by young nurses serving cheese sandwiches and hot chocolate. In '82, after her husband passed away, Susi was invited to become a member of the Holocaust in Israel and asked to tour Israel. She arrived in Israel and was invited to lunch at the Knesset and sat with a lady about 20 years older than her. The lady introduced herself as Susi was not friendly and Susi asked if she was Dutch as she heard her speech. The lady, in turn, asked if Susi came in January in a Kindertransport as she had served hot chocolate at the train.

- 80:00 The lady was a nurse-in-training and in order to graduate, had to perform a social service. She with two friends met the train and got extra credit for serving the hot chocolate and thought it would be wonderful. She was 19 and herd one gentleman responsible for the group was a handsome, eligible, German Jew and she wanted to meet him. Susi responded that her uncle was involved. The lady said his name had something to do with a flower. Susi said "Rose" and "Fred Rosenstam." The lady could not believe it and put her arms around Susi. The lady was from an orthodox Jewish family and had never been on a date or away from home. After graduation, she asked her mother to go skiing in Switzerland and her mother refused her but she went anyway. On the second day she slipped and fell and a gentleman helped her and invited her for a cup of chocolate. He was not Jewish but they corresponded for two years. He was not Jewish and was a Swiss botanist who had been accepted into an internship program at Hebrew University. They wanted to get married against her parents' wishes and she went to Israel and became a nurse at Hadassah Hospital and rose to CEO. Her husband became a professor and invented growing tomatoes under water.
- 85:00 Susi corresponded with the lady and saw her again in Israel on another trip. Three years ago, Susi went to Hadassah Hospital and found out the lady had passed away. She does not recall her name. When she arrived in Amsterdam on the Kindertransport, they were placed on a bus and went to a large, plain country home where there was a dormitory on the second floor. There were six dormitories, half for boys and half for girls. It was called, "Bashan under See." Dr. Keesing (?) documented it. They were treated beautifully with a routine of waking up at 6:30 AM and walking a mile along the sea in the cold winter and had school every day. Susi's parents had paid for three years support for each sister in Holland and a Jewish organization ran the program. She remained until September when her parents' visa number came up. They arrived in August and rented an apartment as they had a cousin there and Susi went to live with them. Her sister was 14 and not allowed to leave the camp as she was old enough to work. Those over 13 were, therefore, not allowed out of the camp. Susi was there seven or eight months. It was like a boarding school. Her worse experience was her first night at camp. She was in a dormitory with 12 iron-rusted beds and think blankets.
- 90:00 She cried and did not want to go to bed but later did along with her doll. One lady watched every three dorms. There was no hot water so you had to wash with cold water. She cried and the lady said to bring her blanket and sit with her so the others would not be disturbed. She might own a photo of the building. It was a huge house. All the rooms were removed to make one large living room. They were placed in groups which ate at different times at long tables of 24 children. Each child had their own napkin and napkin ring. The food was edible but she was a fussy eater and ate nothing until she was forced. She never drank milk as was allergic and got rashes. She had a note from her mother that she could not have milk and cheese. She received letters from her parents through the

cousins who forwarded them. Her parents no longer lived in their original apartment. In '38 her mother placed their furniture in a lift and shipped it to LA. That is probably why they moved out. They were not permitted to take out any other assets.

95:00 In '37 her father had English lessons from an Englishman who could take major belongings such as silver. Her father trusted him but they never saw it again. It was a scam which others did, too. They could take about 100 Marks out of the country. Because of the cousin, they were able to bring some money into Holland. The cousin traveled back and forth and suggested they take out some assets. The cousin lived in Amsterdam and had two young children. He buried the parents' assets in his backyard. During the occupation of Amsterdam by Germany, the cousin's house was designated "a recreational facility." The cousins fled with one cousin to England and one remained and got killed on the last day of the war. They could reclaim the house after the war but decided to take another home as had a choice. Each person was permitted about \$5 to take to the US. Her parents lived in a furnished one-room apartment in Amsterdam and she had not seen them in eight or nine months. She attended school in Amsterdam and spoke Dutch. Two months later, in November, they went to the US. Her sister was allowed out of the camp two weeks before departure. They were at sea when Holland negotiating so did not enter the war until January.

100:00 They sailed on the SS. Rotterdam, the last boat to leave Holland. Just before leaving Rotterdam, they were eating lunch and a 13-year-old boy, Danny Apple, gave her a rose to say, "Goodbye." She was eleven. They had met on the Kindertransport. He was short and she was petite so they made a nice couple. He gave her a photo and a note, "Remember me, your friend, Danny." Four years ago, Dr. Keesing got her name from the Kindertransport organization and wrote to her to find out what happened to Susi and her entry and exit documentation. . Dr. Keesing is a professor at the University of Holland and is documenting the 2,000 children who illegally entered the country. Susi mentioned Danny Apple to her but there was no response. Dr. Keesing gave Danny her phone number and he called that he was still in Holland.

105:00 His German passport indicated Rudolph Apple which he changed to Danny. He had joined the French Underground and survived under the name, "Danny" and obtained a passport and visa to the US as "Rudolph." Susi has his photo and enlarged it and sent it to him. Her children urged her to visit him in New York where he currently lives so they reunited after 70 years. He and his mother survived the war. He married another Susi and has two daughters. She called him three times and left a message but there has been no response. He was involved with Dr. Keesing as gave information her information about his boyfriends who had survived. An incident on the crossing on the SS Rotterdam was lovely except a lady passed away and her mother offered her service of watching over the deceased. Susi and her sister never heard of the custom and refused to be with her mother as she was caring for a dead person. The deceased was buried at sea. Upon

arrival in New York, they were met by a young distant cousin who was sent by the Ziesel Camera Company in Germany and remained there. He said they could not go to LA although their belongings were sent there. They were unprepared for winter. They were headed for LA as that was their sponsor's residence but he had a massive heart attack.

110:00 They took the Greyhound from NY to Chicago with \$20 and for two day shared one-half a cheese sandwich. They were met by her mother's first cousin who had arrived four months earlier with his wife. They obtained a hotel room for the four of them in the South Side of Chicago in the German district. It was nice with mansions on one side. She started school a week later. She could not speak English and was placed into kindergarten. Susi went through 1st and 2nd grades quickly and then to 3rd grade within a few months. It was very cold in December and January and she kept wearing the same clothes—a suit, sweater, raincoat and big boots. One cold, sunny day, a limousine drove up and a child asked her to come to the limo. The child's mother invited her to lunch and said, "New kid" and drove her home. Susi replied that she had a chauffeur at home. The lady had three sons but no daughter. A year later, the lady told her mother that she loves Susi and would like to adopt her. Susi has kept in touch with the lady and sat next to her at the opera.

115:00 There were no other refugee children in elementary school but there were some in high school. It took them three years to get their container. Her mother wanted all her photos. Their sponsor owned a major American company, the American Transportation Corp, which made railway cars. She was invited to meet him. Their third cousin invited them to visit. On December 10th they walked 47 blocks to the cousin's office. He owned the 50-floor building on DeSalle Street. He did not offer her mother a seat and her father was infuriated as he was not offered a job. The cousin offered him a job in his factory about 1 and ½ hours away from Chicago and her father took it. After four months, he felt it was not suitable for him. He took a job as a dishwasher in a Chicago restaurant and when he received his first paycheck, he gave six roses to the lady who hired him.

120:00 Next her parents became representatives for lady's fashions and they needed a car. Success came slowly. Her father wanted to get into the air conditioning business as he had knowledge of it but it was impossible for him to enter it. Susi finished high school. When she was 14, she worked at a dress shop called Feigenheimer's in Chicago. It was an unusual shop as they only made copies of Paris' fashions. It was owned by Germans. She earned 25 cents an hour and was required to wear a black dress with white color and cuffs. They had five shops in Berlin. The owners went to Paris every three months. Their daughter did not want to have anything to do with the store. Reservations had to be made for lunch or tea which was served to clients. While the war was going on Susi's family had no news of the relatives in Europe. There was no communication until Auschwitz was liberated. Susi's husband was born in Poland and came to the US with his mother (his father had come earlier) and he joined the US military. He was an

attorney when he arrived and wanted to work for the government but, due to anti-Semitism, was not hired but the Army accepted him. He worked as an interpreter in France for restoration. Susi's nanny had documentation for her family. Susi's mother suggested that the father go to Germany but he refused to go to get reparations.

125:00 Later, after her father realized that all his friends got reparations, he contacted an attorney who handled his business in Germany. Susi has a ledger showing their two or three years of correspondence. The attorney asked her father to return and nine months before his claim ran out, her father went to Germany. By the time all the papers were completed, the time for reparations had expired. The German who fought the case and her father got nothing for the business but her father received some reparations, about \$500 a month for the rest of his life. Susi returned to Germany with a Rabbi who talked her into going in the 90s. It was an interesting trip as she was the interpreter of unpleasantries she overheard. The Rabbi was wearing a yamaca and people made unfavorable remarks. The first time she went to Germany, she did not go to Cologne but later went as a guest in 2007 with her children. It was a lovely experience as she was treated cordially.

130:00 She met the secretary who had served the mayor for over 25 years and they hit it off and still correspond. There were 28 people from all over the world who were born in Cologne including Ireland, England and Australia. There were a total program for seven days which was very strenuous. It was an unusual experience every day. One woman is now in charge of all documents in the Rhine area concerning anything that happened to Jews. She works in an office that was Police Headquarters and the jail was in the basement. The library has documents from 1932 on. They gave Susi her parent's engagement announcement from the newspaper and an article indicating her grandfather opening the store. By investigating her name, these documents were found. The lady is respected in her field and wrote a book about the Jews of Cologne which Susi owns. The lady is very quiet, laid back, intellectual and very knowledgeable. Susi's grandchildren were fascinated with her. They invited the lady for dinner but she refused and accepted coffee. She told the children so many personal things which gave them a good background. Susi changed her feelings for the Germans. They were cordial, young and interested but deep down had feelings. One little child said his grandpa told him something terrible about the Jews. Recently Susi read that the Germans heard enough and no longer want Holocaust study to be part of the curriculum.

135:00 Susi did not meet the average person as those she met were involved with survivors and were educated. She had an interesting experience in Israel when she went to the Holocaust Museum by herself. She entered the gift shop and saw four young women in their early 20s speaking German. She introduced herself and asked their motivation to see the Museum. One said she knew little of the Holocaust and is doing an MA in education. They were all there to learn and they asked why Susi was there and were amazed that she lived in Germany during the Hitler era. Susi said it was glorious to see

her nanny after the war. Her nanny came to Amsterdam as their guest in the hotel and they talked through the night and spoke of their experiences. The nanny had corresponded with Susi's mother through all those years but Susi had only sent Christmas cards. Susi's husband was bored as they spoke German. The nanny had an injury during the war as she fell. She worked in an office and had difficulty walking so her life was hard.

140:00 Several times Susi's Temple asked her to speak but she felt that she was too young to understand what was going on as she was well taken care of until Kristallnacht. She had a glorious childhood, like her children had. Her family gave her values and religion and is grateful for it. They talk about it, especially during the Holidays. Her friends are not so inclined. Susi enjoys attending services. Her children are involved but less than her. They go to services but not regularly. Susi is grateful that she had parents who gave her values that served her well. She learned early to be independent, particularly about what friends she chooses. She does not have a lot of friends. She has one friend for 55 years and another in Chicago for 56 years. She is grateful to have a modern life. Susi believes that everyone has the ability to create a lifestyle no matter what milieu you are in. She attributes her lifestyle to her mother.

145:00 She shows a picture of the Rosenstam Eisschanke (her father's business) 1927 ad for refrigeration for a butcher store in the newspaper. Second she shows a picture of her maternal grandfather who started the business of butcher supplier in Cologne. He is on the street where she was born. The third item Susi shows is her passport with her photo to leave Germany indicating August 1939 in Rotterdam. A fourth document notifies her parents where to take the sisters for the Kindertransport January 4, 1939. A fifth document indicates to drop the children off at the main train station at a certain time, place a specific number on each suitcase and bring birth certificate and inoculation certification in a special envelope.

148:00