OK. This is a United States Holocaust Memorial Museum interview with Mrs. Eva Deutsch Costabel on August 27, 2019, in Manhattan, New York. Thank you very, very much, Mrs. Eva, for agreeing to meet with us today.

It's an honor.

It's an honor for us too. And I'm going to start our interview with the most basic questions, and we'll go from there. OK? So can you tell me the date of your birth?

Yeah. November 20, 1924.

November 20, 1924.

Mm-hmm.

And where were you born?

Zagreb, former Yugoslavia.

So you were born in Croatia.

Croatia.

OK.

The worst country in Europe.

Oy. Oy. We'll talk about that.

Yeah. [LAUGHS] I have to add this.

OK. And what was your name at birth? When you were born, what was your maiden name?

Deutsch. So you were known as Eva Deutsch.

Deutsch.

OK. Do you have brothers and sisters?

I have an older sister in Israel.

And what is her name?

Erica.

And when was she born?

April 11, 1923, I believe.

So there's a year between you, a year and a half.

19 months.

Yeah. OK. Let's talk about your mother and your father. What is your mother's first name and maiden name?

Her name was Anna Weinberger.

Anna Weinberger?

Yes.

And do you know the year she was born?

Not really.

No? Do you think it was before 1900 or after 1900?

I don't know. I really can't answer that.

You don't know. OK. And was your mother from Zagreb as well?

No, my mother and father were from Vienna, Austria.

Ahh. Both of them.

My family is from Vienna.

OK. And let's just quickly go to your father, and then I'll ask a few questions about that. What was your father's name?

Arnold Deutsch.

Arnold Deutsch. And do you know the year of his birth? Do you know when he was born?

No, I don't really know.

OK.

I have it somewhere--

OK.

--written down.

So like your mother, your father is not from Zagreb. He is from Vienna. How did they end up in Zagreb?

Well, Austria lost the World War--

I.

War. And there were a young couple. And there were no apartments. They had to share an apartment with another couple, which they didn't like. And my uncle was in Croatia in Zagreb. And that's why they went to Zagreb.

Mm-hmm. Did your father serve in the Austro-Hungarian army?

Yes. He was an officer.

Well, then he was probably born before 1900 if he was an officer during the First World War.

Yeah.

Yeah. Did he have higher education, your father?

He went-- he was the oldest of 10 children. So he was like a father to the rest of the children, you know?

Yeah.

He was the oldest. So he went to commercial for a business school.

OK.

He wanted to study chemistry, but it wasn't possible because he was the second father to all these children.

Was there-- was his father and mother alive, or did he have to actually step in for one of them?

No, no, they were alive. But he was the oldest, and he had to take a lot of responsibility. I have a picture somewhere, a wonderful picture of my father and the youngest child. But unfortunately, five of them got killed.

Five of them.

My father was killed in Treblinka gas chamber. And one was killed by the Arabs. And one went-- whatever.

Did all of the other siblings, his brothers and sisters, stay in Vienna, or did they move to Croatia as well?

No, no. No. Only my father and my mother.

OK, so the rest of the family stays in Austria. OK. And did you know your aunts and uncles on your father's side, that is, his brothers and sisters?

Not really. No. I didn't know them. There was a chance for them to go to Palestine, and a lot of them went to Palestine. And my mother, who had very bad judgment, she didn't want to go. And my father was murdered.

Yeah.

So I can't forgive her. They say you forgive. I cannot forgive what she did because she didn't like my father's family.

So the issue of going to Palestine, did it come up-- do you know what year it came up? Was this like '38, '39? Was it earlier?

1941 probably.

Oh. Yeah. That's already late. That's already late, 1941, of whether to stay or to go.

My mother had very poor judgment.

Yeah.

Very poor judgment. But she was very aggressive, I would say. And--

I'll have some questions.

--she wanted to wait. So she got her way.

She got her way at a price.

At a terrible price.

Did you and your sister want to go to Palestine at that time when there was that issue?

Well, I was a teenager. It wasn't a question do we want. No, no.

OK. It's wherever they say, that's what happens. What about your mother? Did she have brothers and sisters?

Yes. She had a sister who lived with us because she lost her fiance in World War I, my aunt Paola. And then there was and uncle, Robert, my uncle, who-- this is a horrible story. Ante Pavelic was the Hitler of Croatia. And that was my uncle's brother-in-law.

[GASPS] Really? So--

He married a Gentile woman, and she was the sister of Ante Pavelic, who was the Hitler of Croatia.

Did that affect your uncle's fate?

He was the only one who was able to escape with his money because he was very wealthy.

Mm-hmm. So his name was Robert Weinberger. Do you know his wife's name?

Vera.

Vera.

Mm-hmm. That was my aunt.

So Vera Pavelic. My goodness. My goodness. When you think about it--

No. My aunt's name was Lovrencevic. Lovrencevic.

Lovrencevic.

And she was married to a Pavelic.

OK.

Very complicated.

Yeah. Yeah.

It's not that complicated actually.

OK. So Ante Pavelic's sister, and her maiden name was Lovrencevic or--

Yeah. It turned out that they had a Jewish mother.

Ante Pavelic had a Jewish mother?

No, no, the wife.

The wife. OK.

Mara. Mara. My mother always said that-- my aunt always said she had a Jewish mother. My mother didn't believe me because my uncle was very wealthy.

Mm-hmm.

And she was Gentile. She was a Catholic. And then I remembered this old woman. And somebody told me years later that she was Jewish. So she was basically Jewish.

In the end, it didn't make much difference for so many people. Their fate was the same. You know? Or it came a little later. If you were half Jewish, then, you know, it's delayed a little bit. So your mother had her brother and her sister in Zagreb. Yes? Your father had only an uncle who had said, come to Zagreb.

Yeah. My mother had another sister, Irma.

OK.

She had a Gentile husband. And he had her killed.

No.

Yes, because they were divorced, and she got the house. And so he had her killed.

To get back the house?

Yeah.

So your mother had Paola, Robert, Irma, and herself? Remind me. What was her name again, your mother's name?

Anna.

Anna. Anna. Anna Weinberger Deutsch and these three siblings, they all lived with her, or they all lived in Zagreb?

No, no, no. Only my father and mother.

Oh, so those other siblings lived where?

In Vienna.

Oh, also the--

They were Viennese.

So even Robert who's married to Ante Pavelic's--

No, no. He went to Zagreb. And that's why my parents moved because they couldn't get an apartment when they got married--

Oh.

--in Vienna.

So it was your--

Austria lost the war.

So that means it was your uncle Robert who said to your father, come to Zagreb.

And my father was very unhappy about it. He didn't like Croatia, which is the worst country in Europe-- the worst. Jasenovac-- you probably heard.

Yes.

Anyway, they moved to Zagreb. And that's where my sister and I were born.

Mm-hmm. What language did you speak at home with your parents?

German.

German.

I have a German accent. If you hear my accent, it's German-- Austrian, my first language.

Did you know Croatian as well?

Yeah.

Serbo-Croatian? OK.

Yes.

OK. And so your parents moved then. And your aunt Paola lives with you as well for always or just for a certain amount of time?

No, she lived with us. She lost her fiance in World War I, so she lived with us.

OK. So it was Robert and Paola and Anna in Zagreb. Irma stays in Vienna. She's married to a Gentile who she had divorced and who betrayed her so that she would be killed to get back the house he had to give her. Did they have children-- Irma?

Yeah, they had twins. And they had to escape too because they were half Jewish. And they escaped to England, I believe.

Were they on the Kindertransport do you think?

No, no, no.

They just escaped [INAUDIBLE.] OK. Girls or boys? The twins, were they girls?

They were Hans and Peter.

OK.

They were my cousins. They were half Jewish. But they didn't observe anything Jewish. But they had to escape--

Yeah.

--I think to England.

And did you keep ties with them after the war? Did you maintain a relationship with the--

My sister did.

OK. OK. It must have been a very big burden for them to know about what their father did to their mother.

I should say so.

Yeah. Yeah.

But they threatened quite a bit because they were intermarried. And I knew in particular another couple I was friendly with-- terrible.

In Zagreb?

Yeah.

Mm. When you were growing up, did you have your own apartment, your own home in Zagreb?

I?

Mm-hmm. That is, your parents.

Well, yeah, we had an apartment.

OK. And what kind of work did your father find there? What did he do?

My father was in the chemical business?

So even though he couldn't study chemistry, he nevertheless veered toward it? OK. And what was his role in the chemical business? What did he do?

Where?

What did he do, your father? Did he own it? Did he work as a chemist?

No. I think he was-- Yeah, I think with a friend, he had a company, I think.

OK.

I wasn't that involved at that time.

Mm-hmm. What kind of a personality did your father have?

He was the best.

Was he? Yeah?

My father was. I had a portrait I made of him.

I'm going to want to film that later.

I made two portraits of him--

Yeah.

--from a picture. I was very, very close to my father.

Mm-hmm.

We had the-- I have the same personality actually. He called me Arnoldina. His name was Arnold.

Mm-hmm.

Like a small Arnold.

Yeah, Arnoldina.

Yeah.

Arnoldina.

He was a wonderful person-- very kind, very, very smart. My father was a very brilliant person.

Was he someone who was engaged with you and your sister? There are some fathers who are rather distant.

No, he was-- I think he was very modern.

Mm-hmm.

I know I was extremely close to him. I was not close to my mother at all. I was close to my father--

Mm-hmm.

--because she didn't approve of me. She wanted a boy, and she didn't like my Jewish looks.

Really?

Yes. So she really rejected me. And so I was definitely close to my father.

That's very harsh.

What?

That's very harsh from a mother to have that.

And she never changed either. She didn't approve of me.

Did she have Jewish looks? Did your mother look Jewish?

No, not at all. She was very proud of her Gentile looks.

I see. I see. I see.

She didn't look Jewish at all, my mother.

Well, that's a tough burden. That's a very tough burden. I can't--

What?

That's a tough burden for a child to carry. Do you think your father wanted to compensate for it? That is, did he sense this kind of--

Oh, of course.

Yeah?

I remember him crying. She was-- he was extremely upset the way she treated me. She treated me-- I spent a lot of money on psychiatrists to undo the damage she did to me. I spent a fortune.

Oh, my goodness.

I'm OK now. But--

OK. But there's-- OK. OK.

In fact, at one point, the psychiatrist told me, I have to move out of her-- we lived together for a while. And he made me leave. I had to live in a women's hotel because she didn't want to even discuss it. So he made me move. And we never lived together again. He said if I moved back, all the money I spent on psychiatrists-- it's the best investment I did, the psychiatrist.

Well, I'm glad to hear it. I'm glad to hear it.

I think nobody can go through the Holocaust without having psychological.

Well, the-- I--

A lot of people didn't go. It costs tremendous money. I couldn't afford anything to pay the psychiatrist. But I am very happy I did this.

Tell me, what did it give you? What did it give you? What did you come out with that you didn't have before when you went in?

Psychiatry? I got it out of my system. I wanted to be normal. I didn't want to be a freak. No, not a freak. But I didn't want to end up in a mental hospital because I had a lot of things against me-- a lot of things. I mean, not only what was happening, but my own-- my sister totally rejected me too. I'm not in touch with my sister.

Was she closer to your mother as you were growing up?

Yeah, yeah, very close to my mother.

OK.

Yeah, they were like this, not-- they were always against me. And I had a lot to deal with. I'm very happy I did what I did.

Mm-hmm.

I couldn't afford a thing. I couldn't go on vacation for years or anything. But this was the best-- I think every Holocaust survivor should go to a psychiatrist. I mean, you can go through this-- I mean, I'm a big believer in psychiatry.

Well, a lot of people were wounded, very wounded, and they carried those wounds with them inside.

And that's very bad. And I have another thing, an outlet. I'm a painter.

Mm-hmm.

And all my work looks very happy. But basically, I do my best painting when I'm unhappy.

Oh!

All my paintings, they are very uplifting. People love my work.

Yeah.

But I put all my emotions into-- to this day, I do this.

OK.

I take courses.

Mm-hmm.

We have a senior center. I paint there. And I still do this. I always feel I put my emotions into my work. And I always think it's better than hitting somebody.

Of course it is. Of course it is.

[LAUGHTER]

There is no question. If we need an outlet-- yeah.

Now I don't need a psychiatrist anymore, but I do-- this is my outlet. I still-- my teacher always-- I have a teacher in the senior center. He always shows the class my work. "And now the masterpiece," he says.

Oh!

But it's--

OK.

OK?

OK, you tell me when to start. Yeah?

Yeah.

So we go-- let's go back to your childhood in Zagreb. It sounds like it was a kind of divided family. Was that so?

I think I've had a very unhappy childhood because of my mother. Can you imagine my mother?

Mm-hmm.

She rejected me from birth. She wanted a boy. She didn't like my looks. And she never really changed. And I think it was very bad for their marriage. I mean, I can-- I don't-- I think it was bad for their-- I think my father resented it very much the way she treated me.

Mm-hmm. Mm-hmm.

I have some old pictures. I'm always with my father sitting on his lap or some-- he saved me.

That's one-- at least that much. At least that much. A child needs that. A child needs to have an adult who believes in them and who is there for them. Every child does. At least one adult. That's my non-psychology point of view.

No, I mean, it is common sense.

Yeah. So let's talk more about history, about what experiences there were. Would you say that your family was well-to-do when you were growing up?

We were upper-middle class.

OK.

My mother had a business on her own.

What did she have?

She had a children's store.

OK.

Very successful. And my father was into chemistry. He had a chemical business. And we had-- because both of our parents worked, we have-- we went skiing. And we went-- we had all kinds of benefits from double income. So financially-- but I wasn't happy at all. I wasn't happy.

Let's talk about your neighborhood and your living circumstances. What kind of a place did you live in in Zagreb? Was it a residential area?

Yeah, it was an apartment.

OK. And was it in a particular area of town? Was it in, let's say, an upper-middle class neighborhood? Was it in the center of town?

Yes, it was. We had an opera, very famous opera actually, in Zagreb. And we lived right behind the opera, very close, center. So--

Do you remember the address?

What?

Do you remember the address?

Yes, I do. In fact, I wrote a memoir. And I called it Who Lives in VukotinoviÄ‡a Number 5? That was the address. This is the title of my memoir.

VukotinoviÄ‡a number 5?

Mm-hmm.

OK. So you remembered it.

Yeah.

And in this apartment building, about how many apartments were there? OK.

It was, I think, six floors. It was a gorgeous apartment house. It was by a Jewish guy--

Uh-huh.

--who went to America because of-- he had some problems, youthful problem. He went to America to New York. And I think he lost a leg in some industry. Anyway, he built this apartment house, which was gorgeous, six floors I think. And--

What floor did you live on?

I think four.

Was there an elevator?

No.

Walk-up?

I believe so.

OK.

Yeah. Anyway, the sad part was that Mr. Lustick, who built this apartment house, lived in New York. And he came to retire in Zagreb. And the Nazis took him.

Oh!

The Nazis took him and his wife to Auschwitz or whatever.

Who-- were your neighbors Jewish or Gentile or both?

Oh, they were probably both. I don't remember that.

OK. Did you have any close relations with any of your neighbors in that apartment building?

I don't remember that really.

OK. Do you remember what the apartment itself looked like?

Yes, I do.

Tell me about it. How many rooms did you have?

We had-- I know the living room was gorgeous.

Mm-hmm.

It was custom-made. And then we had furniture from Vienna-- gorgeous, hand-carved oak or whatever, very fancy. It was from Vienna. That's what I remember.

Did you have your separate bedroom?

With my sister.

So the two of you in one bedroom.

Yes.

OK. Did you have-- I take it you had electricity and indoor plumbing and things like that.

Oh, yeah, it was like an American--

Apartment.

--apartment because the guy was an American, the landlord.

And how was the place heated? Was it coal heating with those ovens that they used to have?

No, no, no, no.

No?

We had regular radiator.

So it was modern?

Yeah. This guy was a New Yorker basically who built this apartment house. Yeah. It was a very modern place.

Did you have a phone?

Yeah. In fact, my father was very advanced in his thinking. And we had a phone. And he said, I can't communicate with people who don't have a phone because you would have to go to their place. I mean, there was no phone. But we had a phone.

OK.

He always was for innovation, my father.

And what about a radio? Did you have a radio?

Probably.

Mm-hmm.

I know my father always had to be ahead of the time.

Did your parents have a social circle in Zagreb?

Yes, I believe so. They used to be big hikers.

Mm-hmm.

You know, I have a picture somewhere. There's the whole group of hikers. Every Sunday, we hiked.

Oh, that's healthy.

They were Viennese. Vienna people hike. And in the winter, we went skiing. We had a very-- we had a very modern lifestyle.

Did you ever visit your father's brothers and sisters in Vienna? Did you ever go there on a trip--

No, they went to Israel.

Before the war even?

They went-- when my mother didn't want to go, when she made a terrible mistake, and my other relatives did go to Palestine.

So that would have been in 1940, 1941?

Yeah.

But as you were growing up and you're still a girl-- so in the early '30s or so, did you ever go to Vienna to visit any of them?

I think once I went.

Mm-hmm.

My mother didn't like my father's family. So-- but I went-- they went to Palestine, so they were in Israel. I went on my own to meet my relatives a few years after the war.

Oh, OK. So that's after the war.

Yeah, I went to visit.

OK. That's already when you're a young woman.

Yeah.

Mm-hmm.

I went on my own.

OK. Did you know your grandparents on either side of the family? My mother's-- my grandmother died from my mother's side. But my father's family, I think I went once. My mother didn't let them come. My mother--

Do you know how your parents met?

Yes. They met when they were 15 years old in a Zionist club in Vienna. Zionism I think started in Vienna with Herzl.

Mm-hmm. Mm-hmm.

And that's where they met. They were 15 years old.

And they married then later?

15 years after.

So they married when they were 30 years old?

Yeah.

OK.

My father had to serve in the army.

OK. Did he ever tell you about his service in the Austrian army during World War I?

Not really.

Mm-hmm.

I guess I was not interested. I was a teenager, and I liked boys. That's all.

Well, did he ever tell you anything of his own life as he was growing up?

Not really.

OK.

I guess-- no, I don't think so.

OK.

I have a very wonderful picture though--

Mm-hmm.

--of the whole family, my father's family.

Oh, you do?

Yeah, I have a couple of great pictures. And he was the oldest. And he had this young boy. The baby was sitting on his lap. So I think my mother did a great disservice for me. I never cried when she died. I took care of her, but I didn't--because she did terrible damage.

Yeah.

She deprived me of our family. She-- she didn't let my grandparents visit, stuff like that.

Yeah.

And in the end, she died here in New York. And she had a grave next to hers for my father, empty of course. But she was responsible for his death, which is very hard for me to swallow.

Yeah.

Because we could have been-- we could have gone to Palestine. I mean, his whole family went, huge family. So she did a lot of damage.

We'll come to those sections where these terrible events start to happen, start to unfold. Right now I still want to know a little more about your life before the war. Were your parents on either side religious at all?

No, nobody was. I think they were-- my father was not religious, but he was more Jewish. My mother, I think she was the first Jewish anti-Semite I met.

[LAUGHTER]

She--

Aside from her relationship with you, was she that way with other people who were Jewish? Was she somebody who looked down on who she was and where she came from?

I don't think she had Gentile friends. But I don't know. They met at a Zionist club, my parents. So--

Yeah. Her store-- she had a store, you said?

Yeah, she had a wonderful store, which I was supposed to-- I was a very poor student, partly I think because they didn't understand the left and right brain. I'm very, very creative. Anything creative, I can do.

Mm-hmm.

You know, not only painting, embroidery. You name it, I can do it. But I was a very poor student because I'm very-- these are two different brands.

That's right.

You know?

Mm-hmm.

Did you not like going to school?

No, I didn't because I did so poorly, you know?

Mm-hmm.

And then I went later on after the war to the Academy of Fine Arts of Rome.

Mm-hmm.

And I was a very good student. Even though it was Italian, and it was very hard, we had to write about the painting 10 pages in Italian.

Whew.

And I did very well. I still have the booklets--

Do you? Yeah.

--some of the Academy. So it's a different-- later on, I was teaching art, and I had all these students who were-- I don't know which brain is the creative brain. But they're very different than others. They're different.

When you were going to school, did you go to a neighborhood school, a public school?

Yes. In fact, we were across the street from the school.

OK. So not far. You could walk across the street when you were at school.

Yeah. And so-- yeah. I was doing very poorly.

Do you have any memories of going to school or of your experiences there? I have only a memory of my first grade teacher. I remember how she looked. And she understood my situation. And she was very-- she was very good to me. It was her last year of teaching, but I remember her exactly. She took-- she spent a lot of time with me because she got it. She got my situation, which was very unfavorable really.

Mm-hmm.

I did very well in her class, but not later. And it's very interesting what happened. My sister has no interest in art-- zero, not at all. So one day, she asked me to do a drawing for her. She had her homework. And she got a very good grade. And then when I had to make this, they gave me a very bad grade to my own drawing.

[LAUGHS]

Really?

Yes, because all my grades were like 3. Three was a very bad grade.

What was the highest grade?

I think 5

OK, so it's a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being terrible and failing and 5 being excellent and 3 in the middle.

So my sister got this good grade, and I got a very bad grade because all my grades were very bad, you know? They were all like 3 or-- I think 2 was failing. I don't remember.

Did you have friends at school?

Yeah, I had friends. [INAUDIBLE] friends, and it was very interesting. Unfortunately, they were all killed.

Were these Jewish kids?

Yeah, yeah, Jewish girls. I was always puzzled. There were two girls, Vera Schlanger and Maya Gross. They were the best students. And they were very friendly with me. And I could not understand because they were good students. But they appreciated the fact that I, at seven years old, I knew I wanted to be an artist so that I had this focus from a very early age, and they didn't.

They were children. So you know--

Yeah.

Yeah.

So I had very smart friends.

Did that make school any better, any easier, or in general, you just didn't like going to school?

No, no, I didn't like it because it was very degrading. I mean, I was a very poor student. And it wasn't pleasant. No.

Did you visit your mother in her store? Do you remember what that looked like?

Yes. In fact, she wanted me to take over. She groomed me. It was a wonderful store for children's clothes. And yeah. She groomed me to take over. And we of course lost it in the war.

Why you and not Erica? Why would you take over rather than Erica?

Because I was very handy. I could do anything.

OK.

I mean, even now-- I mean, I-- and again, I have a lot of embroideries. I do needlepoint, and I can do a lot of things with my hands. Yeah. And my mother, she did a very interesting thing. You know, I finished four years of high school, I believe.

Mm-hmm.

And then she did something which was extremely degrading. She put me in a trade school. I think it was a very smart thing to do actually.

Mm-hmm.

And at that time, they sent kids to grade school which were all peasants. So all my friends went to high school, and she put me in this trade school, which was not my--

Milieu.

No.

Mm-hmm.

But I think it was a smart thing because I became a-- I could make clothes. What is it called?

You could sew.

Yeah. What?

A seamstress?

Yeah.

OK.

I learned-- I used to make my own clothes. I mean, I learned a trade. And now as an adult, I'm very much for trade school. If I had kids, I wouldn't spend $50,000 on them to go to college. They would go to a trade school because they need trade.

You need to have something to make your--

I'm a big one for blue collar.

OK.

Very big on blue collar. And she did this. And it was-- I had only one friend. And they were all peasants, you know?

And this was in Zagreb?

This was in Zagreb.

OK.

And so-- yeah.

So you were born in November 1924, yes? Before you're even 10 years old, Hitler comes to power in Germany. Did your parents ever talk about what's going on in Germany, or was Germany far away-- far away?

My father was a very smart person. He read several papers every day, and he wanted to leave to Palestine. And my mother, who was a big shot in our family-- she was very aggressive-- she didn't want to. And I blame her for my father's death.

I know. I know.

He ended up in the Treblinka gas chamber.

But for example, when Hitler comes to power in 1933, do you remember as a 10-year-old your parents talking about it?

I don't think I remember, no.

OK. OK.

Vaguely.

And what was the kind of political atmosphere in Zagreb when you're growing up in the '30s? You know, the '30s are the years that you were a teenager from 10 years old to 16, 17, and so on. What kind of a political rule was there? Who ruled? Was this Yugoslavia? Was this Croatia?

I was only interested in boys. That's all.

[LAUGHS]

(LAUGHING) I was not-- I was not into politics. And now I'm a very political person. I know everything.

(LAUGHING) OK.

I watch everything. I read. I have a computer. And I'm very well informed.

So did you know who ruled Yugoslavia at the time?

We had a king.

Aha.

King Alexander--

OK.

--Karadordevic.

Mm-hmm.

And I think he was assassinated by the-- by Pavelic forces.

Oh, really? By the Ustasa?

Hmm?

By the Ustasa?

Yeah.

I see. I see.

He was assassinated. I know that.

Were there right-wing movements as you were growing up?

I was not political at the time at all.

I know. But were-- did you hear about things? Did you see anything? Did you-- I'm not saying are you interested in it. I'm saying, were you aware of things like that?

I was only interested in boys. I have to repeat that.

[LAUGHS]

I was a normal teenager.

Very normal. Very normal. And when Hitler marched into Poland on September 1, 1939, do you remember anything about hearing about how the war has begun?

It's really hard for me to say. I think I'm forgetting a lot of things.

OK.

You know?

That's OK.

Lucky I wrote a memoir--

Yes.

--which I have much more information.

OK.

I wrote the whole megillah. So I'm happy I wrote it because I wrote it maybe eight years ago. So my memory was better than now. I think I'm forgetting a lot of-- they're not clear when you ask me these questions.

Here's the other thing. I'm asking you about things that took place almost 80 years ago. So I realize that I'm asking about information that's decades old.

And it's an interesting thing that I was married 10 years, and I had a very bad marriage. And it's so interesting that I totally forgot about what happened in my marriage. I don't remember a thing. And I think it's nature does this to forget things that were terrible. You know?

Well--

I don't remember anything from my marriage. Nothing.

Well, sometimes we need that kind of relief, you know?

No, I think it's a great thing because why should you remember bad things?

Well, unfortunately, we're going to be talking about some of them. When did life change in your family and for you when boys receded and politics and war and things like that came and intruded themselves?

When I had to face reality.

And when was that?

Well, we were in two Italian concentration camps.

Oh, but that's much later. I'm saying, how did it first start in your family? What was the first thing that happened that changed your lives from normal to something else?

They took away my father first.

Who is "they"?

The Ustasa.

And what year was this?

1941, I guess.

OK. And how did that happen? And why did that happen? Why did they take him away?

They came with a gun.

Was there a reason?

I always write on Facebook, never give away your guns. Big mistake.

[LAUGHS]

Never give away a gun.

That's a controversial issue these days.

No, it's not controversial because when they force you to take away your gun-- why should you take away a gun for somebody who is not a criminal and doesn't have a record? You should have a gun. I don't have a gun now because-- but

I believe when they start putting pressure, give away your guns, then they want to dominate you.

Mm-hmm.

This is a-- it's a very big mistake. On Facebook-- I'm on Facebook. I always say, don't give away your gun. I don't believe you should give your-- it's a defense. I mean, when they come--

I remember this very vividly. They were forcing Jews to give away their guns. And my father had a revolver from World War I. And I went with him at that time. He threw it in the river because they were forced. They were forced, Jews.

So he threw the gun in the river rather than giving it back-- giving it away?

No, no. That's his way to give it away. I mean, they were not armed anymore. If the Jews were armed, this wouldn't have happened. That's why Israel-- I'm a huge supporter of Israel. And they were able-- when government starts to give away your gun, you know, all these massacres, they're not happening because people have guns. And I'm not going to kill somebody or you are not or he-- whatever. This is-- when a government starts taking your guns, they want to dominate you.

Well, that's certainly--

This is my opinion.

Yeah. Well, it certainly is the first step when a totalitarian government comes in. They want to take away the weapons from anybody who wants them. That is true.

People kill. I mean, if they didn't have guns, they would get a knife, or they would get-- I mean, people who have an instinct for killing will kill anyway. They'll find a way. So I have very-- I know my neighbors would probably disagree. They're all Democrats. I changed my-- I used to be a Democrat. I'm not a Democrat anymore.

[CHUCKLES] I want to go back to the late 1930s and the early 1940s and go back to the question of when did your lives change?

Well, when my father was taken away.

And were you given any reason why he was-- why he's taken? Why is he being arrested?

Jewish.

OK.

Jewish.

OK.

He was Jewish. We had to-- we had to wear a--

A yellow star?

Yeah.

Was he taken from your apartment? Do you remember the-- were you there? Did you see it?

I do remember, yes.

Tell me--

With a gun. They came with a gun.

Tell me what happened.

No. They came with a gun, and they took him away.

Did you ever see him again?

No.

Did he have time to say goodbye to you?

I don't think so. I don't think so.

And what happened after he leaves? After he leaves and you are there together with your mother and your sister, what happened next?

Eventually we were taken away too. We became homeless. They put us on the street. They took our home with a gun again, and they put us on the street. I was homeless for many years.

So do you remember what year this was that you were put on the street?

Probably--

Was this soon after your father was taken?

I think so. I can't tell you exactly. But we were homeless.

So where did you go? After you were forced out of your apartment, where did you go?

Our landlord, who was Jewish, he took us in. And then we escaped. Some of our friends escaped to the Italian zone.

OK.

I'm only alive because of Italians.

OK.

Because our friends escaped to the coast of Dalmatia.

Uh-huh.

The coast of-- was occupied by Italians during the war.

OK. And so you--

And we escaped there.

You escaped there. And did you find another apartment to live?

No, no, no.

What happened? When you escaped--

We lost everything.

OK. But when you got to the Dalmatian coast, where did you live? What happened?

We lived in a room, I guess. And it was under Italian. Eventually they put us in-- one day they came with the trucks. And they took us to two concentration camps.

Where were--

Italian.

OK. And--

One was Rab, and one was Kraljevica.

Which one was first? Which one was first? Which one did you--

Kraljevica was first.

And where is Kraljevica? Is that--

It's on the coast of Dalmatia.

It's on the coast.

Mm-hmm.

And did you stay in Kraljevica long?

I don't know exactly how long. But eventually they put us on Rab, which was an island.

Tell me about what you remember of both places. Did Kraljevica have barracks? Was it in a city? Was it outside of a city? What did it look like, Kraljevica?

It was a barrack. They were barracks. It was a concentration camp. But it was under Italians, and the Italians didn't kill anybody. That's why I'm sitting here. Italians-- all my friends today are Italians. I speak fluent Italian. And they saved our lives.

Well, what were conditions like in Kraljevica?

This was in the war, and nobody had any-- very little to eat, you know? We were in barracks.

And in Rab? How was it in Rab? How were you-- what did Rab look like? Can you paint a picture with words?

No, they were barracks. That's all.

What was the--

The only thing--

Yeah?

--was when the Italians capitulated in 1943, we had no place to go. We were on an island.

I'll come to that point. But at this point, I'd like to know more about what your life was like in Rab. So how long were you there?

I don't remember.

You don't remember.

We were longer in Kraljevica.

Uh-huh.

I have some pictures that I took. I made some drawings there.

Mm-hmm.

I don't remember. But nobody was killed in those camps.

Did anybody die of diseases?

I don't think so. And nobody wanted to escape because that was a very-- I think the Italians put us to save us because if we outside of-- the Germans, the Nazis or the Ustasa would have caught us. So we were save in these Italian camps.

Did you have enough to eat?

Nobody had anything to eat.

OK.

I think we got one roll a week-- very little. I mean, even the Italian soldiers didn't have much to eat. So they-- I feel-- not I feel-- I know that I'm only alive because of Italians. I would never be alive.

And did you-- can you tell people who will not know much about Yugoslavia, who was Ante Pavelic, who you mentioned before, and what was the Ustasa?

What was what?

The Ustasa.

It was a movement, a Croatian movement.

Mm-hmm. And what kind of a movement was it? What kind of activities did they do?

They hated the Serbs, and they hated the Jews.

OK. Did you-- I keep hearing about crimes that were committed by the Ustasa.

Pardon?

I hear about crimes that were committed by the Ustasa.

What about it?

Well, did you know anybody who was targeted by the Ustasa aside from your father, you know, who came under their control?

The whole Jewish community of Zagreb was murdered by the Ustasa.

Did you have friends--

Did you hear of Jasenovac?

Yes, I have heard.

Well--

But tell us-- tell people who don't know what it is. What is Jasenovac? What was Jasenovac?

That was the worst-- it was worse than Auschwitz. Jasenovac was worse than Auschwitz.

It was also a concentration camp.

Oh, yeah. It was much worse.

OK. What makes you say that it was much worse?

Because it was.

OK.

Because I think they killed-- even when the liberators came, they killed-- in the last minute, they killed the people. And some people survived Auschwitz, but nobody survived Jasenovac.

OK. OK. But you had escaped to the area on the Dalmatian coast that was controlled by Italians. And first you were in the one camp--

[PHONE RINGS]

Let's cut. Yeah. So other Jewish kids from Zagreb were also in Rab. And you had a social life you're saying. What are some of the things that you'd do?

I think we got together and talked about food.

[LAUGHS] Of course. Of course.

There was no food. Well, I had friends from my hometown.

What kind of-- the barracks that you lived in-- describe to me a little bit of how they looked?

We had double-- you know.

Bunk beds?

Yeah. Wooden.

Mm-hmm. And did you have-- were there many people in each barracks, in each room?

I think there were 1,200-something.

In Rab, in total.

Yeah.

OK. And what about in one single barrack? How many people would be in a single barrack?

I don't think-- I don't know.

OK.

I don't really know.

Were you together with your mother and your sister?

Yes, and I had friends. So--

Did they make you work? Was there work you had to do?

No.

No.

We didn't work.

And Rab, you tell me, was an island.

Rab was an island-- is an island.

Is an island. So was there a fence around this concentration--

Of course.

OK.

And was there--

But nobody wanted to escape. It was a safe place.

And was the entire island the concentration camp?

No, of course not. No.

Oh. OK.

It was a gorgeous-- it's a gorgeous place, Rab.

So there was like a regular village and community and people living freely on Rab as well?

Of course.

OK.

It was a gorgeous place.

OK. Aside from the--

I think that we went on vacation there before. I think-- in the other part.

Mm-hmm. OK. And did you draw while you were in Rab?

Did I do what?

Draw. Did you make sketches? Did you make any kind of art?

I made a couple of sketches. I have.

Yeah?

Yeah.

And did you do any-- I think I read somewhere that you drew greeting cards? Did you drew greeting cards in Rab?

I think-- was it in Rab? Yeah. Now I remember. Yeah, in Kraljevica, I was very popular actually because I drew greeting cards. I don't know where you know this from.

Mm-hmm.

I don't know where I got the paper. But everybody came if they had a birthday or whatever. So I drew a lot.

Did you get anything for it? Did you get more food?

No, no, no, no.

No?

Free service.

Free service.

It was very funny because after the war, there were a few people from my hometown here. And they always-- and at that time, I was a designer. I was a package designer.

Here in New York?

Yeah. I mean, I was already a professional. And they always only remembered those cards. They didn't care that I was already--

Yeah.

You know?

Well, you made them under very extraordinary circumstances.

I guess so.

Yeah. Did you have any-- did you have only pencil or charcoal or--

I always carried a watercolor. I held only a knapsack. And I always carried-- online, you can see my work.

Mm-hmm.

I did-- I had watercolor. I always had pencils and ink or whatever.

Mm-hmm.

So I don't know where I got that paper because there was nothing, you know? So--

Did the Italian guards control things in these camps, or was there self-administration? Did the Jews run it themselves?

No, they gave us self-administration, but there were Italian soldiers.

OK.

And they were singing Italian songs in the camp. So it was very--

It sounds like it wasn't very harsh at all.

No, not at all.

OK.

Except food. Nobody had food.

OK.

Yeah. No, they didn't hurt anybody, or nobody got killed or--

OK.

As I said, even today, I mentioned it. All my friends are Italian today. I have very good Italian friends.

So when did things change? You mentioned that Italy at some point capitulated. When was this?

1943.

What time of year was it in '43? Summer? Spring?

I don't remember that.

OK. So what happened? Did they all disappear, those Italian soldiers?

The Italians had boats and went back. And we were stuck in Rab. And then the Partisans were in the mountains. And they came down, and we went to the Partisans.

And this-- would have this--

We walked hundreds of miles.

So this would have been the Yugoslav Partisans?

Yes.

OK, anti-Nazi.

Yeah.

And were they communist?

Yes.

OK. How did they get to Rab? How did they get you off of the island?

How did-- I guess they had some boats?

Do you remember going on a boat and leaving Rab?

Yes, I do remember. Mm-hmm.

Was it a fishing boat? Was it a small boat?

Yeah, something like that.

OK. OK. And you say you walked a long way?

There was an area in Partisans which was occupied. It was occupied by the Resistance. And we went there.

And what were the living conditions in that area where you went? What was your living conditions like?

Very primitive. It was very-- I have pictures. I did a lot of drawing at that.

Uh-huh.

I have pictures I made.

What do you remember from the primitive conditions?

I remember that the communists were just as horrible as the Nazis.

Really?

Of course.

What-- can you give me an example?

Yeah. I did really forget a lot. If you came a little earlier, a few years-- I have it all written down. I'm glad I did that.

Mm-hmm.

The Resistance was in the communist hands.

Mm-hmm.

And the commissar noticed that I was drawing. I was drawing all these people because you couldn't take pictures. And I became very popular.

Mm-hmm.

I made people's portraits of the-- you know, to send their wives or whatever.

Mm-hmm.

Anyway, he hired me. And-- for a paper there. And then he-- they were eating like in the peacetime, these communists, you know? They had meals. And I wrote to my mother because I was the first time away from her that she shouldn't worry. I had-- and the commissar opened my letter. And he was carrying on, screaming, how do I dare to write about them, that they deserved it. And it was so hypocritical because couriers-- you know, men--

I don't understand who deserved what. You were saying about you were writing about an incident or some things that they were doing. And I didn't understand what it was. What was it that they were doing that the commissar was upset that you wrote about?

That I wrote about how well we ate and everything.

Oh, so you were saying you were well fed.

And they had couriers who would carry. And he was afraid that the couriers would see how well the commissars were--

Eating.

And he punished me. He said, you cannot stay here anymore because he opened my letter. And he sent me miles to go to a hospital to work. And I could have been killed a million times because he sent me alone without any ammunition or anything. And I had to-- I had to walk by myself. They never did this. They were always two--

OK.

--when people-- you know, soldiers. But he sent me alone. And I had to ask people for food on the way. It was hundreds of miles. And then when I came to the hospital, the patients were all killed by the Ustasa. And he knew as a Jewish woman, I'm done if anybody caught me. Anyway, they are horrible. They were horrible, these communists. And--

So it was his way of having revenge on you for writing that he was eating well.

I suppose so. He didn't want to-- because the couriers who kept the mail could open a letter. And they were starving. And they were barefoot. And these big shots, the communists-- all my neighbors are communist. They have no idea what communists are like. I cannot talk to my neighbors. Politics. They're so stupid.

So when you got to that hospital, was it empty? Nobody in there anymore? Or they were in there, but they were all killed?

They were killed. And then they sent me to another hospital. I have pictures. I made drawings. There I made drawings. And-- oh, everybody wants those drawings. I was going to leave my work to different Jewish organizations. Nobody wants my work. But everybody wants those drawings. And I'm not giving them these drawings.

[LAUGHS]

I have all these drawings I made in the huts and everything.

So the places-- OK. So do you know the places where these hospitals were, the names of the towns?

A few of them I remember.

Can you tell me the--

One is called Zbjeg.

Zbjeg?

Zbjeg.

OK.

Yeah.

Is that the place where you came, and all of them had been killed? Zbjeg, was that the hospital where all--

No, no, they sent me to another one. I was a nurse then.

I see. I see.

You see my bed? I never liked to make my bed. I had to make 25 beds every day twice.

What a pain.

And I had to scrub the floor when I was a nurse.

OK.

I had to twice a day.

Well, that sounds--

See my bed? I never make my bed. I had to make my bed. Say, what is the big deal? But--

And in the second hospital, were the patients alive?

Yeah.

OK. And what kind of patients were they?

They were soldiers.

I see. They were wounded from the Partisan fighting? What part of Yugoslavia was this in, these areas that were controlled by the Partisans?

There was Kordun and Lika. It was under Serbs.

OK. And can you describe to me the geography of it? Was it flat land? Was it forests? Was it mountains? Was it villages? Excuse me.

They were very primitive villages.

Very primitive--

I have drawings I made of those.

OK. Well, but describe for me what-- by primitive, what does--

They were huts with-- and there was earth there.

Earthen floor?

Yes.

Very plain. And straw.

Mm-hmm.

You know, the roofs were straw. I have drawings of--

Yeah.

Everybody wants those drawings, and nobody's getting them.

[LAUGHS]

Actually, the truth is that the were very-- there was no paper. So I had to make these drawings on the back of some old letters.

Yeah.

And they're probably-- now I can't find-- I actually don't know where the originals are, and they don't want copies. Tough.

Of course.

They don't want copies. Tough. I can't find them. I probably put it on a very safe place because I wanted to conserve. They were falling apart, you know? They're tiny.

I'll tell you--

But i have it on my computer.

That's the way it always is. You can never find something you put in a safe place. You know?

Really?

Yeah. I think it's one of the rules, you know, of what happens.

They're somewhere.

OK. So when I'm asking these questions, I know that you say you have pictures. But I want you to tell me what's on those pictures. What kind of things did you make drawings of?

Of those huts.

Of those huts.

Yeah.

OK.

And also some of the people. I drew some people too.

Did you draw some of those sick soldiers that were in the hospitals?

No. But I did draw some how we transported-- the oxcart.

OK.

Yeah, I have some drawings. I have this on the computer.

And what about the hospitals themselves? Were they also primitive?

They had beds, and they were very clean. That's for sure. We had to scrub the floor.

Were they modern buildings?

No, no. No. They were wooden barracks.

I see. OK. OK. And how many of these hospitals were you assigned to?

I remember only one. I think I was in that one.

OK.

Zbjeg. I don't remember anything.

OK. OK. But your mother and your sister were not with you?

No.

How did that happen that you got split apart?

It happened because-- I told you, this communist hired me. And that-- I was away. They were in one village, my mother and sister. And my sister was teaching or whatever. No, I wasn't-- I was alone.

And so they were in villages that were controlled by the Partisans?

Yes.

OK. OK. Did you stay until the end of the war in those hospitals or did you go to someplace else? At one point, we wanted to leave the communists. They was not a picnic, these communists. So the Croatian Jews couldn't leave under communism. But my father never changed my citizenship. I never was a Yugoslav citizen because he wanted to go back to Vienna. So I was an Austrian citizen. I had a passport. And we were able to escape the--

I see. So how is it that-- so you're the youngest in the family. Erica then has Austrian citizenship. Your mother has Austrian citizenship. Is it at some point that you join together?

Yeah, I think we were together when we were leaving Yugoslavia-- Croatia.

How did you leave the communist-controlled area?

We were able to leave because we had foreign citizenship.

Aha. And they respected that. You had your passport, and they-- and-- OK. I read somewhere that you had some help from British forces, from Randall-- that Randolph Churchill, Winston Churchill's son was somehow involved? Is this so? Do you remember that?

What was the question again?

Did you have help from British forces to leave Yugoslavia?

I think so. I think we-- we got the boat. Yes. The boat which took us to Bari. Yeah, they were British.

OK.

Yes, I think so.

And Bari is in Italy?

Yes.

OK.

Southern Italy.

And when you got to Bari, did you have to stay in another concentration camp or were you free to live the way you'd want to?

No. No, I don't think so. It's amazing. I forgot. I don't-- I can't answer that.

That's OK. That's OK. Do you know about what year this would have been that you got to Bari, when this was? Rab is liberated in 1943 or Italy is taken over. Then you spend some time with the Partisans. Then you get to Bari. About how--

I think 1945. I'm not sure, but-- as I say, I'm very happy I wrote this down because--

Yeah.

I noticed that a few years ago my memory was much better.

It's fine. Whatever you're able to tell us is fine. Thank you. You know? So you are in Bari. You're there with your mother and your sister. Who is controlling Bari at that point, what armies?

All the armies were there.

At the same time?

Yes. There were I think British army. There were-- the British army I think was there. Yeah.

OK.

I don't remember too much about it.

OK. Do you remember where you were when the war ended?

I think we were in Bari still.

OK.

I think Rome was not freed yet.

OK.

Because we went to Rome after. Yeah.

OK.

I had a very nice experience. I'm an Italophile.

Mm-hmm.

I really am, because I always say not only did they save my life, they educated me. What happened was that we moved to Rome from Bari. And I was there-- I lost five years of schooling. And I looked for an art school. But it was so early before the war. There were no phone books. So I used to ask people-- I used to be very fluent in Italian, like an Italian almost. I don't speak that well now.

Anyway, I used to go from-- ask people where there is an art school. And people send me here and there. And at one point, I went to this 400-years-old building. Everything is 400, 500 in Rome.

And this guy was in overalls, a porter. And I told him about my problems and asked him for advice. He was very forthcoming. I asked where there's an art school. And actually Rome is not-- yeah, I was going to be a fashion designer because of the background I had. But Rome is not for fashion-- Milano, even then.

So the guy in the overalls, he listened to me, very sympathetic. And he said, I'll help you. This was the Academy of Fine Arts of Rome. I'll help you. And I didn't have any-- I needed eight years of high school, which I didn't have.

Mm-hmm.

So it turns out he was the director.

Not the porter.

No. He was a sculptor. That's why he was wearing a work--

Overalls. Yeah.

Yeah, overalls. He got me in. And I have-- everything I know today about art is from these two years I had in the Academy of Fine Arts. I had zero money. So they took me in. And I had-- I was totally penniless. And--

Did you live at the school as well?

No. We had a room-- OK.

--my sister and my mother. And they educated me, because everything I know about art is from this fantastic school. It was the best school in Europe at the time. So when I came here though, I took a course because I became a designer. I was a package designer. And I needed-- because fine art and design is not the same.

So I took this course. And I took the course with this very famous-- now-- he wasn't famous. Franz Kline.

Mm-hmm.

He's a very famous painter.

Mm-hmm.

And he was my teacher. And he changed my to abstract. I became an abstract painter because of this guy. And I looked somewhere. He gave me a very good-- I had very good grades, the best grades he gave me.

This was here in New York?

Yeah. So I became an abstract painter because of Franz Kline.

But tell me, did you stay only those two years in Rome when you were in school? And then, you know, you're done. It's now after the war. And you and your mother and sister still have Austrian citizenship, correct?

Correct.

And you're in Rome. Did you want to stay there? Did you want to go to Palestine? Did you want to go to the United States? What was the conversation about how to plan the rest, how to plan the future, and where to live it?

Oh. We had family in Israel and Palestine, but my mother didn't want to go there. So she-- she wanted to come to New York. And I don't really understand. Somebody had to vouch for you, you know?

Yeah.

And--

Do you know who did?

No, I don't know at this time.

OK.

I knew at one point. So--

And whatever happened-- when did you find out about what happened to your father?

You know, the Germans are very thorough people. They actually sent a letter. I have it somewhere.

Really?

Yes.

And when did they do that? Was this after the war, or was this soon after he was arrested?

I cannot answer that.

OK.

I don't know.

OK.

But I have the letter.

OK. So that meant they told you where he perished. Did you ever go back to Zagreb?

Never. I will never go back. They killed my whole community. 20,000 Jews they killed. I don't forgive, and I don't forget. They tell you you should forgive. How can I forgive that? I'm not forgiving anybody who murdered everybody I knew. I have only one friend here. She's-- my hometown. She was in Kraljevica with me.

Mm-hmm.

One.

One.

She's a doctor.

What's her name?

And her name is Eva too.

Eva?

We knew each other a very long time. She's my only friend left. They killed everyone. I don't go back to this.

Did you get to know your father's family in Israel after the war?

I did take a trip. I think I mentioned it. I met--

Mm-hmm.

They were still alive. Yeah, I met them.

Mm-hmm.

I went to, I think, Haifa. I don't-- I think so. Anyway, I went by myself.

Mm-hmm.

And--

Well, we've come close to the end of the interview. Is there something you'd like to add that I haven't asked you about that you think is important for people to know?

I think that a lot of things you're asking me I can't answer because of my memory. And I'm very happy, like I told you, that I wrote my memoir.

Mm-hmm.

It's complete.

That's wonderful.

Yeah. I didn't find a publisher yet.

Mm-hmm.

It's a book. It's a complete book.

Is it a manuscript?

Yeah.

OK. OK. Is there something that you'd like to end our interview with, or is that--

I think you asked plenty of-- I think as much as my memory, I think I said pretty much everything. Maybe I could have-- if you came a few years earlier, my memory was-- I noticed that lately-- I think it's also nature that you want to forget certain--

Yeah.

You know, like I said.

The hard things.

Yeah.

The hard things.

No, I think you got pretty much everything.

Thank you. Thank you. Thank you for what you did bring up and did share with us. I appreciate it. I appreciate it all. And I'll say--

Where is this going to be?

This will be part of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum archives. And I'll say a few words now to finish the interview. And then we'll cut the camera for the time being.

So this concludes the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum interview with Eva Deutsch Costabel on August 27, 2019, in Manhattan, New York City. Thank you.

You're welcome. Is that going to be shown?

OK. Mrs. Eva, tell me, what is this that I see here? What is this painting?

That's a picture of my father.

And you drew it? You painted it from what?

From a photograph I have.

OK. And do you know about how old he was when that photograph was taken?

That's his last photograph.

The very last photograph you have. Oh.

Of him.

Of him. Of him. And you painted this picture I believe--

2007.

OK. Very handsome man. Very handsome.

I had a wonderful father.

Well, this is quite a tribute. Thank you. Thank you very much.