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Good evening. My name is Toby Ticktin Back and I'm the director of the Holocaust Resource Center in Buffalo. It's July 1987. And our guest this evening is Mrs. Edith Froelich, who was born in Germany. Edith, will you tell us a little bit about your childhood growing up in-- what is the name of your town?

My town is called Rodelheim. It's a suburb of Frankfurt. That's where I was born in 1923.

Would you tell us about your family, your mother, father, what you did, so forth, and so on?

I was an only child. And my father was in sales. And my mother ran a business at home, a store. We had two stores. One was cigarettes and cigars. And another one was called [GERMAN], which is wools to knit, and laces, and material, tablecloths and things like that.

And you had a happy, normal childhood, I presume?

Yes, yes.

Think we have pictures here of your mother and your father. We'll see them on the screen. Is there anything you want to tell us about that picture?

No. I don't recall now how old I was.

You look like you might be five or six. You're very sweet.

Yes, I think so. I think so.

And a picture of your father.

Yes.

Very stately looking. And this is in Rodelheim.

In Rodelheim.

Rodelheim. We have a picture of the synagogue. Oh, no, first, we have a picture of the prayer book. And there's something in the prayer book you want to tell us about.

Yeah. The prayer books were printed in Rodelheim. And there, you see it, Frankfurt am Main, Rodelheim.

You mean all the prayer books for Germany were printed in this?

Yes. Yes, in Rodelheim, yes.

So there was a factory?

Yes. And they printed all the prayer books. And as you can see, the one, 1938, I imagine that was the last time in print.

And here?

This is a picture of the synagogue.

And were there other synagogues?

No, not in Rodelheim. In Frankfurt, you had larger synagogues. But in Rodelheim, you just had one.

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Was that synagogue destroyed?

Yes. It was burned on the Kristallnacht, completely destroyed.

Well, before we get to Kristallnacht, maybe you could tell us a little bit about your childhood, about the kind of school you went to, your playmates.

When I started out, I went to kindergarten with the Catholic nuns. And then later on, I went to a Jewish lyceum, which is a Jewish high school, and after that, to a JÃ¼dische Haushaltungsschule, which is a Jewish vocational school. And after that, I was a--

Don't go further than that. But your childhood was normal? You had Jewish friends and non-Jewish friends, I presume?

Yes, yes, yes.

And did you have any feeling of what was happening with the emergence of the National Socialist Party or Hitler?

No. No, my father felt he was fighting for the Germans in the First World War and nothing could happen to him.

So you had a nice, happy, normal childhood?

Yes, yes. We have pictures of your nice, happy childhood with the kindergarten, 1929. Do you remember anything about that period you were so young?

No, not really. Not really.

That's the kindergarten. And then we have a picture of the high school.

Yes that's, the high school.

Now, why did you leave the high school?

Well, it was already in '37, we knew we couldn't stay in Germany. And it wouldn't have paid to get academic credit. I had to learn a trade or something so if we could leave Germany, that I could make a living and could stand on my--

So what were you learning then?

Well, I did go after-- after the lyceum, I went to the vocational school, where I learned how to cook, and sew, and languages too-- in the morning, languages-- English and French. And then the afternoon--

Oh, so you learn English?

Oh, already in high school. That is a must, you learn.

Did you like learning how to cook and sew?

Very much so. Very much. It was very enjoyable. And it was also a Jewish vocational school. And it was strictly kosher. You had different kitchens, milchig, fleischig.

Did you have to wear a Jewish star?

No, that was-- I left just before that.

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Oh, so we're approaching about the time of Kristallnacht, Crystal Night, November 8, 1938. What happened on that night in your town?

Well, a whole band of men came. And they threw--

From?

From Rodelheim, yeah, in their uniforms, in Nazi uniforms, and they took stones and threw them through the windows of the store. And they looked for my father. And I hid him in the attic.

You yourself did this?

In the attic. But then it was no use. My mother said, I should let him go. And they took him. And they took him to Buchenwald, where he stayed, approximately, I think, maybe a month. And then my mother heard that when one produces the Iron Cross-- because my father was fighting for the Germans in the First World War-- that he would have a chance to get out. She would have a chance to get him out of Buchenwald.

Did everyone get an Iron Cross? Or was that for a special merit.

No, no. I mean, for-- yeah, yes. Yes.

So she took the Iron Cross to the Nazi--

Cross to the Gestapo or somewhere. And we got him out alive.

We have a picture of that Iron Cross that we can see now. It says, 1914, 19--

'18.

--18, so he was very proud of that. Thank god for that Iron Cross.

Well, we never would have thought of it. I mean, you don't think of those things. But this actually helped at that time to get him out.

He was there for one month. What did he say about that?

He didn't. He was scared, very scared. He didn't talk about it.

He just wouldn't tell you.

No. They told him, if they would tell anybody what was going on, they would take him back. He was scared. He never mentioned it.

Even in later years?

No.

And what happened to the synagogue on Crystal Night?

It went up in flames, was inferno.

Everything, and the Torah, and the books.

Torahs and everything. And I think of it now. It's still-- it's terrible. It's a terrible thing, yes.

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Did everybody in the town start preparations for leaving?

Well, you couldn't leave. You had to have an affidavit. If you didn't have a sponsor, you couldn't leave the country. So you might have had the intention. But if you didn't have a sponsor, you couldn't leave.

So what happened to you at this time? I don't know exactly how it happened, but we heard there is a children transport. One could leave with a children transport to either England or Sweden. And I had a chance to go to Sweden. So my mother felt, since we had high numbers to come to America, and it went by numbers--

By high numbers, meaning it would take a long time?

--long time, so my mother felt that I would be safer to leave ahead of time. And that's how I left for Sweden.

How old were you then?

15.

And what kind of feelings did you have leaving your parents at that time? Were you frightened?

Not at all. Not at all.

It was an adventure, I guess so. I guess so. I didn't realize it.

And how did you go to Sweden?

We went from Frankfurt to Berlin and then from Berlin to Sweden by ferry, I think-- train and then later on by ferry.

How long did that take?

I don't recall anymore.

And did any of your school friends from Rodelheim go?

No, no, none.

Just you yourself?

Yes. But different children from different other cities came to Falun in Sweden.

Tell us what happened to you in Sweden, where you were housed, what you did, who the children were.

Some children worked for farmers. I wasn't very enthusiastic to work on a farm. And I stayed in the home. I cooked for the group.

For the children?

For the children.

And how many children were there?

Maybe 60-80, 60 to 80.

Were you the chaperone or was there an adult?

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No, I wasn't. I wasn't. There were adults there who were in charge.

From Sweden?

No, from Germany, a young couple. And we had some madrichim, I guess you call it.

Some instructors.

Yes. And that's about it.

And what was the intention of these directors and the couple to let you?

Well, actually, when I left for Sweden, it was like a Hakhshara.

Preparation for Palestine.

Palestine. And that's really where I wanted to go. But since I was a only child, and my parents left in the meantime for America, their number was called.

Did you know? Were you corresponding?

With my parents, yes. See, you could correspond because Sweden was neutral. So the mail went through.

And how did your parents get out so quickly if you said the number was so high?

Well, they didn't get out that quickly. I left in '39. My parents didn't leave till March 1940.

Oh, I see. So they were working on it.

Yeah. And then I did not come to America till January 1941.

Now, did someone sponsor them in America?

Yes. Yes, my father's sister came to America. And she met a man here who hired her as a housekeeper. And then within a week, he proposed marriage to her. And he was a man who gave me my affidavit, then, my uncle, to come to America.

And he gave your parents their--

No. My parents got an affidavit from someone in New York, a distant cousin. And my father's sister, she went to New York first when she came from Germany. And she did everything in her power to get sponsors so we could come to America.

Who did your parents leave behind in Germany?

My mother has a sister. Her sister was married, my aunt, and uncle, and cousin.

Did they try to get out too?

Yes. But their number was too high.

And did they survive?

No. They were shipped to a concentration camp.

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And you know that they died.

They all perished. Yes, they all perished. Yes.

So in the meantime, your parents are leaving in '40. And you're still in Sweden.

Yes.

And you get word from them that there's an affidavit for you. Is that how it worked?

Well, with Sweden, we didn't-- they decided that it was time to go to Palestine.

The group, you mean?

The group. And in the meantime, my parents came to America. And since I was the only child, they felt I should come to America and not go to Palestine. And as I said, my aunt provided us.

So the group-- when you left Sweden, though, was the group still there?

The group was still there. But then shortly after, they did go to Palestine.

And did they all make it to Palestine?

As far as I know.

Because that was illegal immigration at that time.

Yes. But some decided to stay in Sweden. Not everybody left for Palestine.

Oh, just to live there.

Some got used to Sweden and worked for farmers, and other learned some trades. And some elected to stay in Sweden. And some left for Israel or for Palestine.

Are you in touch with anybody in that group?

Just one person. Last year, I heard she was coming to America to see America.

From where?

From Stockholm.

And you've been in touch with her?

Not at all. Not at all.

Then how did you hear?

A year before or so, my daughter went to Scandinavia. And I told her, if she had time, to look up an old friend of mine.

But you didn't even really know whether she was still there, did you?

Yes. I found that out when we were in Israel in 1972, that some people were still in Stockholm. And I said to my

daughter, if you can, please, contact [? Judith, ?] which she did. And she had lunch with her. And last year, I got a letter that she decided to come to America to see America. So my husband and I, we drove to Washington to meet her. And it was just like-- it didn't seem that 40 years had passed or even longer than 40 years. It just seemed we took off where we left off.

So it was a wonderful reunion.

Was a wonderful reunion, yes, was.

Let's go back now. Let's get you out of Sweden. You have a Reisepass. You have a passport. Let's take a look at that passport. Maybe you'll tell us something about this.

Well, you can see my ears shows.

What does that mean?

That means Jewish people, they had to show their ear. I don't know why. You had to sign your name. Every Jewish person, every girl or female had to sign it Sara as a middle name. And every male had to say Israel.

Oh, so it says Edith Sara Stern.

That's why my name was Edith Stern, Edith Stern, but you had to sign it Edith Sara Stern.

That was one of the madnesses of the Nazis.

Of the prejudice of the Nazis, yes.

And what did the men have to sign?

Israel.

Israel. So it was Sara and Israel. Everybody was identified.

Yes. Women were Sara. They could tell them that they're Jewish. And every man was Israel.

And you are how old here? You're 16, about 16?

15.

15-16.

'37, '38.

You also have a picture of your group in Sweden.

15.

Oh, no, we have an individual picture.

Yeah, this was when I was in Sweden.

Right. And now, we have a picture of the group. Maybe you could tell us why you're wearing an apron.

I elected not to work on the farm and cook for the group. So that's probably why I had a apron on. And where is the

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woman whom you met in Washington? Is she in that picture? Can you tell?

I can't. No, I can't. I can't see it from here.

Did everyone in that group survive the Nazis, those who went to Palestine?

I imagine the Nazis. But some of them are now in Israel. And as I said, some of them stayed in Sweden. And some of them died already in the meantime.

And here's a picture of your father in America. Maybe you want to tell us a little bit about that.

When we came over, we came-- my father, my parents each had, I think, 10 mark. I don't know if each one had 10 mark or together. I'm not sure anymore. And they were willing to do anything. And as you can see, he worked in an iron place, where they constructed trains or something. I'm not sure anymore.

This is in Buffalo?

Yes, in Buffalo. Yes.

So this is a man who is essentially a white collar worker. And here, he's doing heavy manual work.

Was willing to do anything, which he did.

How many years did he do this?

Oh, quite a few years. Quite a few years. And then he decided he would go back to selling because one thing, my father didn't speak English. My mother spoke English fluently. But my father didn't. So for that reason, he couldn't do right away sales work.

But he learned English in the interim?

Yes, he did learn.

And how did your mother get to know English so well?

In school. My mother was-- worked for a newspaper in Germany before she was married. And she had French and English in high school.

How was their acclimatization to living in America? Do you remember anything?

I think they just adapted very normal. They weren't demanding. They were happy to be alive. And they were willing to do anything.

And they proceeded to?

And we had no-- we had really no help from anybody. My mother washed floors in apartment buildings. And I do remember, she didn't know spic and span. Somebody put a whole package of Spic and Span. She came home, her hands where raw. But they did everything. And then they peddled eggs and butter. And it was a very small beginning. But we were alive. And we were grateful.

What brought them to Buffalo?

As I said, my father had one sister.

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Oh, in Buffalo.

She came to New York. And then she also had a stepbrother. Her parents raised that man in Germany. And he lived in Toronto. So he said to her, to my aunt, it would be easier for me to see you if you would live in Buffalo. And if you're not a citizen, you couldn't go to over the border. So he put an ad in the Jewish review for a housekeeper. And this man answered and hired her as a housekeeper. And as I mentioned--

And then proposed to her.

--proposed to her very shortly afterwards.

Is that family still here in town?

No, they died. He died. He died. Yes.

What was the name of him?

[? Sivan. ?]

Oh, that's such an interesting story.

Yes. Yes, yes.

And that's how your parents--

He fell in love with her and married her.

And so your parents preceded you?

Yes. And they came to Buffalo because my aunt was here.

Now, what year did they come?

In March 1940.

And what year did you come?

I left Sweden December 1940 and arrived in Buffalo January 1941.

All right. We'll get to that in one moment about your arrival in Buffalo. Can you tell us a little bit about leaving Sweden, and how you traveled, and what you did?

I left Stockholm and flew from Stockholm to Moscow.

Who paid for all this?

I think the Jewish Federation must've. I think Eva Warburg was the one who arranged all that. Some of it, my parents had to send from here. So I left Stockholm. And I flew to Moscow. From Moscow, I took the Trans-Siberian Railroad--Moscow, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Birobidzhan, Vladivostok.

How long did that take?

I think 10 days and 10 nights.

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And what do you remember? That's so ridiculous.

I had these two children which were handed to me at the airport.

In Moscow?

In Stockholm.

Oh, in Stockholm. Eva Warburg said to me, I have here two children. She didn't tell me before. You're the only one who is leaving Stockholm, Sweden. You must take them to America.

Where were their parents?

The parents were already in America. And they left these--

Isn't that strange for the parents to perceive?

Well, they sent the children.

Oh, here's the picture that we have.

They sent the children to Sweden. Because as I said, it was neutral.

Oh, it's neutral.

They were from Vienna. And they, in the meantime, also came to America. And then, of course, they wanted their children. At that time, the children were seven and nine years old. And did you communicate well?

No, as the children didn't speak German and spoke Swedish fluently already.

And did you speak Swedish after a year?

Very, very little because where we were in Falun, that's 150 miles northwest of Stockholm, we were very isolated. And since I didn't work for a farmer or I didn't work on the outside, I didn't have the opportunity to learn the language, for which I'm sorry today.

And those two children traveled with you for how many days?

46 days, up to Buffalo. In Buffalo, somebody from the Jewish Federation took them from Buffalo by train to New York.

How was that, a young girl traveling with two children, speaking a different language? Was it difficult? What do you remember?

I don't remember that it was any difficult. Only I was told, the children went to sit in the bathroom. We had to be very careful that they wouldn't catch anything. That's the only thing I remember, not right.

Have you ever tried to find those children?

No, there was never any contact.

So did you meet their parents?

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No.

No.

Ah, that's interesting. All right. So tell us about the reunion with your parents when you came to America. You came from-- and a year later. And you went to New York. And then you went to Buffalo.

No, I went to Buffalo. I went direct to Buffalo.

And you hadn't seen them for--

I came from Japan to Seattle, Washington and from Seattle, Washington by train to Buffalo, from Chicago, Buffalo-- Seattle, Chicago, Buffalo.

For a small-town girl, you did quite a bit of traveling, didn't you?

Yes, it's 3/4 around the world.

So it was very exciting.

Yes.

Now, you hadn't seen your parents for three years, I presume? Was that it?

Approximately.

Can you tell us about the reunion?

Uneventful. We were glad to be together again.

Yes, must be wonderful. And did you start high school then?

I did go to school here for a while. And then my father felt I should help support the family. So I just did go to night school after that.

And you learned English?

Yes. Well, I had English too. I spoke English also before I came to America because it's a must. In Germany, you have foreign languages. I had French and English in high school.

You told me beforehand about a long-distance relationship with a soldier. Maybe you want to flesh that out.

Oh, how I met my husband?

Yes.

Well, one day, my aunt said to me, I receive mail from a lonely soldier. And what should a married woman write to a young man? Why don't you write to him? And I said, well, if he wants to write to me first, I'd be glad to write to him. And one day, I received a letter from Walter Froehlich. And we corresponded for three years because he was sent overseas. I didn't have a chance to see him anymore in the States. He was shipped overseas. And then three years later, when he came back, he called. And it seemed I knew him.

You seemed that you knew him very well through the letters.

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For three years, I wrote him practically every day. At that time, I had a job as a timekeeper.

As a timekeeper?

Timekeeper in a steel plant. And you take people's time. You check them in and out. And otherwise, you have time. So I had plenty of time to write letters. So I wrote to him practically every day. And I think I knew him.

He must have appreciated that.

I think I knew him.

And he wrote you, firstly.

Yes.

Where was he stationed?

He went to France and then to Germany. And it took three years till he came.

Did his family survive?

No. No. His family was killed. They sent-- what do you call it-- passage for them to come over Spain to America. And they got as far as Marseille in France. And that's when Hitler called. And they were deported and killed.

And so they were so close to freedom.

Yes, they were so close. It's very sad, very sad.

Yeah, very sad.

Were there children? Did he have brothers or sisters?

Walter had two sisters. One sister died here in America. And the other sister is still living, married in Baltimore.

So at least your children have some aunts and uncles-- or had one now.

One aunt, one aunt, one aunt. Yeah, it's a very small family, unfortunately.

Yes. That's what happens with a lot of the survivors.

Yes. Yes.

And after the war, many, many years afterwards, you decided to make a sentimental return to Germany?

Yes. Yes. At that time, my son said, Mother, I'm going to Germany, and to Switzerland, and to Europe. And I said, it would be nice if you would go to where I was born, to go to Rodelheim, and go where Daddy comes from, from Eisenberg in der Pfalz. So he said, yes, under one condition, that you two come along. It wasn't planned. So we did go.

What year was this?

'79. '79. And we did go for one reason. My grandparents were buried in Germany. And we wanted to go to the cemetery. And Walter's first mother was also buried, and grandfather, and the little brother, in Eisenberg. So Walter felt, maybe, it was really a good time to go. And we did go.

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We have a picture of that cemetery. I don't know if it's Eisenberg.

Well, this was a disappointment. And that's in Rodelheim. When we came to the cemetery, there was just that one stone here. And it said, here used to be a Jewish cemetery. And that was it.

So all the graves were destroyed.

Everything leveled, everything leveled, just the lawn.

This was a shock for you.

Yeah, we really did go. We wouldn't have probably gone to Germany. But our reason to go to Germany was to go to this cemetery.

Did you go to your hometown?

Yes, we went to Rodelheim.

Oh, yes, we have a picture of the house where you lived.

This was taken in '79. The house is pretty much unchanged.

Really?

Yes.

It looks like it looked 40--

No, it's basically--

--50 years before that?

No, it's basically the same home. Yes.

Did you go inside?

I went-- we went-- there's a flower shop on the one side, where the store used to be. And we couldn't go in. The people who lived upstairs, the tenants weren't there. So we just went around the house through the inside. As I said, it was pretty much unchanged.

Even the color was the same?

I don't know about the color. But the house was not remodeled or anything.

What kind of feelings did you have on this trip?

To me, to me, it was unreal and eerie. Because you would think, when you go to a home, somebody opens the door, and says, hello, there's nobody there. My aunt, my mother's sister, and husband, and child were killed. They were dragged out of this home. And they were killed. So here, you go to-- I wasn't delighted at all to go back. It's just a strange feeling.

Did you recognize any people?

Some people came out. But the fact that they were Nazis, you know, I couldn't just say, hello, I'm so happy to see you.

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It was just too difficult.

Yeah, for me, it was just going back into the past. Because when you come to visit, you usually would think, somebody opens the door, welcome, hello. There was no such thing. Our people died. But as we did go from Rodelheim to my husband's town in Eisenberg, and that was entirely different.

Why?

Because we did get into the house. And Walter's sister also came to Germany for that reason. And they said, do you remember? We used to be in this home. And here used to be a little horse when the children were small. And they went back to their past. And they were reminiscing. And they felt--

So they felt comfortable?

--comfortable about it. And also, the inside was pretty much unchanged of the home. Did they recognize anyone?

Oh, yes, people came out. And some of the people, my sister-in-law said, weren't Nazis.

Were not?

Were not. And they were very warm and hospitable. We took them all to a small restaurant and had coffee and cake. It was entirely different in Eisenberg than it was where I was.

Why do you think there was that difference in feeling?

In feeling? Because the people who greeted my husband and my sister-in-law weren't Nazis.

They would have been your friends, good people.

They were good people. They were good people. And so this was a different feeling.

We have one more picture about your return to Germany. Maybe you'll tell us about that.

This is where the synagogue used to be. And that was sent to me. And now, they just have a Memorial there.

So you were saying about after Kristallnacht, it was completely razed.

Yeah, razed. And all which is left now is a memorial-- here used to be a Jewish synagogue.

Are there any Jews living in Rodelheim at all?

I don't think so, not that I know of. Not that I know of.

What is that on the top of the monument?

I don't know what the picture-- I tell you the truth, I didn't examine it.

That's eerie to remember a building with a piece of stone.

Yeah. we did go-- also, we did go where the synagogue used to be when we were in Germany. But at that time, there wasn't a memorial. There was nothing there. It was just houses. There was nothing there, nothing of the past.

Did you tell your children your story? And does Walter tell the children?

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Yes, the children know. As I said, they were in Germany. Even at that time when we were, my oldest son, Bill, was with us. And John also met us there. Carol couldn't go at the time. But a year or so later, she went on her own.

She went to the towns?

Yes, she went to a Rodelheim, she went to Eisenberg. In fact, she took pictures. She went to the inside of the house. And she said, some Turkish people live in there now.

With those [INAUDIBLE].

From Turkey, yes.

We have to sum up. Our time is coming to an end. Is there something that you wanted to say in summary, some impressions or a philosophy that you want to conclude with then? This is your story.

Well, something what happened is something you never forget. And even today, I hate to think of it. We will never-- I will never forget it. It's just-- it was just sad. But I also have to say, we were lucky that we came out-- and that I came out alive. I have to be thankful for that, that I met a nice man, got married, and have had a--

And held a normal life.

Yeah. So we have to be grateful.

Have you ever gotten together with any of the survivors of your town? Have you ever [INAUDIBLE] one of them?

Yes, yes, yes. I have one friend. She lives in Hagerstown.

In Maryland?

Hagerstown, Maryland, yes, and another friend who went with me to the vocational school, she lives in Armonk, New York, near White Plains. There are a few people.

How did you reunite? How did you get together?

When I was in Sweden, as I said, Sweden was neutral. They could correspond with me. And we kept in touch through all the years.

And did they go to America about the same time you did? Or did they go through the camps? What was theirs?

No, they did not. My one friend in Armonk, her parents were killed. But she got out alive. And my other friend in Hagerstown, she didn't have to go to concentration camp. She made it out. I don't know anymore how, but she got out before.

Kind of seems like a dream, sometimes, like a nightmare what you went through.

But I feel we were lucky.

You were very lucky.

We were the lucky ones who didn't have to go through all that horror. So I think in a way.

Were you deprived of food or clothing at any time? You were never hungry?

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Never hungry. In Sweden, that's one thing, we had always to eat. No. I didn't have bad times at all.

Did you ever go back to Sweden?

I would like to now if-- I would like to because Walter hasn't seen Scandinavia. I would like to. It was beautiful, beautiful, peaceful.

There would be a place to go to. I wonder what is still in that area where your farm was.

I don't know. I don't know. It doesn't exist anymore, as far as the people. I think at that time, they ran out of money. And everybody either had to-- decided to go to Palestine at that time, or find a job, or stay the same.

Have you gotten together with any of the people in Israel?

I know you've made a trip.

I-- in '72, we went to Israel. And I saw Eva Warburg. Her name is [? Unge. ?] She married. And she was the one who saved so many children because her mother was Swedish. And she was really instrumental.

She wasn't Jewish, you mean?

She was Jewish, yes.

Oh, she was Jewish and Swedish.

Oh, yes, the Warburgs, you know the banking business?

Oh, yes, yes, yes.

The Warburgs. And Eva, she was the one who helped save the children, get the children out of Germany, and settled us in Sweden.

My goodness. What was that reunion like, getting together with them again?

No, really, no, I remembered everything about her. She did not remember me.

Well, she had so few charges.

She had so many, but it was wonderful to see her again.

It was very considerate, too, of the Swedish people to make so many opportunities available.

Yes, yes, yes. So we were lucky. I think we were lucky.

Well, would you-- is there anything else that you would like to say, Edith?

No. I don't really know what else I could add.

Any kind of admonition to students who might be seeing this tape, anything that you would like to advise them?

Well, they should know what happened years ago and how terrible it can be if your freedom is taken away from you. So they should be very happy to be here--

And normalize themself.

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--in a free country, and be able to get an education, and do what they're capable of doing.

I guess we have to say so be it. Thank you very, very much.

Thank you.

Thank you.

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