

OK. Introducing tape number two, Judie Wayman, and again I'm interviewing Helen Cik. And you were telling us about what a day is like at Ravensbruck, when you were there. You mentioned there were three to a bunk. And you just got there.

Three to a bunk.

OK. What was it like? What happens then?

And they don't give us in the bunk, not a pillow, not a sheet, not a cover. Only straw, straw on each bed. There were no mattresses, no covers, no pillows. There was no hot water or soap. I had to wash myself with cold water. At 4 o'clock in the morning, we got up and we went outside till 8 o'clock in the morning.

You stood at attention all that time, four hours?

We had to stay attention till 8 o'clock.

And then what?

Then we had to get-- we went-- we got a slice of bread and a cup of cold black coffee. Then we went to work. We had to level a high hill with shovels. The Nazis were watching over us with guns.

These were just women?

Just women. And the Nazi would say, Arbeit [NON-ENGLISH], which means work first. If not, I will shoot you. In the evening, we went back to the camp for supper, which was a cup of soup with a one half potato, every other day, a slice of bread.

How old were the people, were the women?

Just young people, between 16 and 40.

One day, my friend did not go to work. She was punished very heavy. She had to sit on her knees all day with her hands up like this.

What had she done that she was being punished?

Because she didn't go to work. That was her punishment.

Why didn't you go to work that day?

Just so-- she didn't feel to go to work.

Every morning the Gestapo choose people from Ravensbrück to go to Auschwitz in the crematorium. I made myself, my face red with the red paper I should look healthy. I knocked my cheeks like this, I should be that. And this--

You had said that you were healthy up until [INAUDIBLE]. What did you look like at this time then? What changes had you had physically? When I came to Ravensbrück, to the concentration camp?

Yes.

I still was healthy. I didn't have any disease. I still was healthy, but the starvation started. Then it knocked me down.

What did it do to you?

Well they-- I worked very hard. I have to work real fast with a level a high hill with a shovel. It was really hard work. Hungry and not eat, and don't sleep good.

How much weight did you lose?

I was skin and bone, and it took a while to lose that way, it took me a while. But I was skin and bone.

Please continue.

And every morning the Gestapo choose the people to go to the crematory. And I made myself to look healthy. Well, this helped me to stay away from Auschwitz.

And Ravensbrück was a concentration camp only for women. It was a high fence around. It made it impossible to escape. A lot of people died from starvation. One morning, the SS announced that we were to go to a hospital. We went. And when we got there, we had to take off all the clothes and wait in line outside the building in the cold weather. We were all between the ages of 16 and 40 years old.

How many of you were there?

A lot, a lot, hundreds, hundreds. And they made experiments on each one of us.

What kind of experiments?

They did, first of all, they tied my hands and legs to the table. They put rags into my mouth so I couldn't scream out loud. It seemed like they were trying to turn over the womb in order the Jewish woman should not have-- shouldn't be able to have children. The experiment was very painful.

What did they use do they, do you know?

They used kind of instruments like long instruments, like unusual. Unusual.

What were they made out of?

Well they tried to monkey around. That's why they put rags I shouldn't scream and I couldn't move. I was tied down on the table.

Were the instruments made out of metal or wood or--

Iron. From iron. Iron instruments.

Were there other people in the room with you?

See, you always had to wait outside. You need to come once. The other people were outside. Then they when they finished with me from the table, I had to go out. You couldn't escape anyway. You had to wait there in another line.

When it was your turn to go to that room, did you have any idea of what was going to happen in there?

No. Not at all.

When you went in the room, what did the room look like?

A doctor's room. They had all these instruments. They were like doctors, doctors. They wanted to do something, want to experiment.

It was clean and everything when you went in?

It was clean. It was painful. I don't know. I thought that I wouldn't get up from that table. But I did. I did get up.

How long were you there?

It took a while. It took a while. Not a few minutes, it took maybe a half an hour or longer even. It took a while. Yeah, this was a very painful. From the terrible condition, people where they lived, people had lice from starvation. Starvation was the worst thing.

One day we were coming from work. We noticed potato peels in a rubbish can. One of the girls ran to get some potato peels. Then she got beaten up from a Nazi. I survived by dividing my slice of bread into four quarters. Then I would suck bread, each piece of bread, like it would be a candy.

From Ravensbrück, we went to airport station. There we had to clean up the debris from the bomb that they were thrown by the Russian to the Nazis. That was a dangerous job because the bombs keep coming. In my room--

How long were you there cleaning up the station during the bombing?

All day.

One day?

A few days.

A few days.

In my room was a sick lady. And she was in her 40s. No one paid attention to her. I used to bring her a drink of water. I shared my slice of bread. I shared with her my slice of bread. She died from hunger.

Ravensbrück was not a death camp. Some people starved to death and got sick. Therefore, every morning the SS picked the sick people out and sent them to Auschwitz to the crematorium. In Ravensbrück, there was a crematorium for the people who died there.

And Ravensbrück had only young people. I never saw an older person or a child or a man. From Ravensbrück, they transferred us to another concentration camp. It was called Rechlin.

When was this?

It was close to spring. We didn't see a paper or a calendar. We didn't know what is going on, what is Monday or Tuesday. We couldn't know. We didn't have names. We had numbers like animals. We didn't know nothing what's going on.

It's about a year. You were at Ravensbrück about a year then?

Yeah, about a year. Well, we didn't know what month, what days, what time is. We didn't know that, just like animals. So we came to another camp, Rechlin. There our job was not easier. We had to go to the forest and carry on the back, and carry back to the camp a long piece of wood. It was lying around there in the forest.

Was this the last camp you were at?

This was the last camp.

OK, before we go on to that one then, going back to Ravensbrück, did you have any kind of contact with anybody outside of the camp during that time?

Not at all.

How did the fellow prisoners get along? What were the interactions between them?

They screamed, pick, Jude pick, do this or that. All day working, they were high in the top and watching with the guns, and they point the guns. And they see who played around, want to play around, had to go first they screamed out loud. You'll be shot down.

Were there any nice people, any nice--

No, not all.

Where were the prisoners from?

From all over the world. We couldn't talk. We were not allowed to. We couldn't talk. We didn't have the time to talk. What about in the bunks could you talk then at all?

In the bunks, yeah, we talked about food. We talked about if we are alive still, we don't care for clothes or nothing. Once we want to eat before we die. That's what we talked about, nothing else.

Were there any kind of religious observances in the--

No, no, no. Not at all, nothing.

Did you have any trouble adjusting? You had said you had been very Orthodox when you were growing up.

Adjusting the food, we didn't have any food.

No, adjusting to the fact that there was no religion here at all now.

Well, I couldn't help. I still didn't want to suicide myself. I hoped to God, I prayed quietly to myself, what I knew by heart. I prayed quietly to myself.

Every day, regularly?

Every day.

So you maintained your own religion there.

I maintained in me, and with me.

OK, then going into the next camp now.

Well, we are in Rechlin. There we didn't have any easier. The food was the same. The bunk beds was the same. And if a woman or someone wouldn't take a heavy piece of wood, the guy would beat us up, anyone. We had to take a very heavy wood, and put on the shoulder and carry to the camp.

What was the wood used for?

For nothing. They didn't need the wood. They just wanted to measure us, to work with us, to slave us. It was not needed that wood.

There was a man Nazi guard and he was very mean. They all were mean. So from that forest to the camp was about 10 kilometers. The Nazis didn't need that wood. They just wanted for us to be slaves. Starvation was the same as in Ravensbrück. A slice of bread once in two days, a cup of soup with one half a kohlrabi swimming in the soup.

In Rechlin, we had conditions for our bunk bed, just like in Ravensbrück. One bed for three people, straw mat for mattresses, no covers, no pillows. Sometimes in the middle of the night the top bed would break down and fall down to the people in the bottom, on the bottom bunk bed.

In the morning we had to get up at 4 o'clock, go outside, stay in line attentively till 8 o'clock, and then we get a cup of black coffee called, and go to work.

And one morning in spring in Rechlin concentration camp, the Russian keep bombing and there was a lot of smoke there. The Nazis knew that the Russians were very close, so they forced us to go with them in the transport. We went in a transport with them and somehow, one day happened to be, I was the last in the lane. And I noticed we went past a barn.

OK. Before we go into this, may I ask you another question? Were there any differences at this camp between the way--

In Rechlin between Ravensbrück? Is the same salvation. The same work was very hard also, hard because that wood was very heavy. They wouldn't let the choose easy to get piece of wood. And it was really hard to carry, to walk 10 kilometers to the camp.

What sort of work did you do in the camp? Did you do any other kind of work there?

No. Then when we came to the camp, it was night. They gave us a little soup there.

Oh, how long were you at the camp?

Now here in Rechlin was not too long. It was in spring. Only in spring, Rechlin finished. Now here this transport, they knew that the Nazis are closed. The Nazis knew that the Russians are here almost. And they're going to lose the war. They knew.

When was this about?

In '44. It was '45 already. It was '45.

So you were there about a year also?

Yeah. Did the prisoners interact with each other any differently than they did at Ravensbrück?

No, the prisoners didn't have nothing to do with each other. Everybody was hungry. Everybody was dirty. Everybody was-- I didn't have lice. I know why. I cleaned myself with cold water so much every morning. They used to sit down and nick the lice, the people. And there wasn't enough fight around, I mean nothing to do with each other, the prisoners. We keep talking one thing, one thing. We hungry and how we sometime we're going to fill up with food when it's going to be this, if we be alive.

Did you see any changes in the people's attitudes, the women's attitudes towards the future or towards present, between Ravensbrück and Rechlin?

Some people hoped, like me. And some didn't have any hope. Well you're going to die, nothing to do. But what can we do? We can't run away. If we run, they're going to shoot us anyway.

Did many people try? Did many women try to run away?

No. We couldn't.

But the camp had high fences. We couldn't, no way. And when we ever went outside we had a guard on each line, and watched on each line.

What part did religion play here at Rechlin?

What kind of religion?

Was religion at all important? There was no religion there. The city, the people, I don't know if they knew or they didn't know. We didn't see any people. They were not allowed. When we walked home from the forest, I noticed houses, several houses, but I didn't see any people. Because first of all, it was early in the morning. People were asleep or whatever. And later in the evening, we didn't see any people.

We just went to that camp.

Were you still praying regularly?

I always with me, I was with the hope. I hoped if I live through, I hoped I find what's going to be when I live through. Who am I going to find and where are my parents, and where my sisters and brothers. I don't know who is going to be alive.

Did anyone try to keep any track of Jewish holidays or anything like that?

I didn't know. We didn't know. Is it holiday? Is it Monday? What is it? There is no paper, no place, a prison, not a paper, no calendars, no talking, no anyone would come in. The gestapos with the Nazis, with the SS woman, arbeit [GERMAN]. Arbeit [GERMAN]. If not, I shoot you. That's all.

So here in Rechlin, that's we are close to the war, war is stopping. Yeah, and they wanted us to go in the forest. They want to shoot out, they forced us with guards. But somehow, I was in the last lane. And I noticed when we passed, I noticed a barn. So I sneaked into that barn. There I find straw. And I find little-- where pigs used to-- well, little, like there I saw some straw. And I slide down in that barn, little barn like a snake. Because it was not a high door. I couldn't walk in.

While under the straw, I covered myself with more straw. I was very still and quiet, listening, listening for footsteps if someone is coming to get me. When it was dark, I sneaked out. It was nobody was around. There was a lake nearby. I drink some water and I find some potato peels. I took potato peels, I went back to the barn. And there I lay down under the straw very quietly.

Late at night, a bunch of German soldiers walked into that barn. I thought to myself, no. I'm finished. I lay still all night without a move. I listened to every word what the soldiers spoke. They were talking about how they were losing the war.

I knew that if they would have heard me, they would kill me for sure. In the morning, they left. I was happy to be alive. For three days I hide in that pig barn, surviving only water and potato peels. On the fourth day early in the morning, I sneaked out. And I see a white flag in the distance. I knew that the war is over.

I start to walk to the nearest city. I saw Russian soldiers. And I ask him what's going on. He said [NON-ENGLISH]. Come on, my friend. Hitler is dead. The soldier took me to the house and gave me clothes, food. I ate very little. Because my stomach was shrunk from hunger. I was skin and bone. I find out that the transport from which I escaped the Nazis, everyone was shot down, all these people from which that transport I escaped.

It was May 1945 that the city of Robel. I showed you the paper. I was in the forest because we walked through the forest to shoot out all the people. So when I find that barn and I noticed the barn. There was for three days before the liberation. Well, but the [INAUDIBLE] towns were shot all the people. That's what they took. They knew, the Russians here, they knew everything. But they still didn't let the people. They wanted to shoot them. They shot them in that forest.

Before we get to the liberation part, I'd like to ask you a few questions yet dealing with the periods in the camp. What were the nationalities of the guards in the camp, two camps, were they from the same country that the camps were? Did they bring German guards in?

In the concentration camp, there was a Polish most of them Jewish, it was gypsies. We couldn't go to all the different walk around, we had to stay in the same camp.

Where were the guards from?

The guards were German.

In both camps they were German?

All German. All German. The ladies guards, SS, they used to wear the-- keep like just on the shoulder, they still were very mean. And we had to stay attention outside in the cold weather. And if you did something, she would beat you, beat you. Go and count, one sticks out, they were very mean, all the guards.

I didn't have a good transport. Ravensbrück was not good. We had starvation. Some camps are better. When they did work, they had some food. But Ravensbrück, there was starvation. Salvation and no hot water all the time. But you see, I was with hope, with energy. Go wash myself with cold water. Fresh up, knock the cheeks. Every morning when they came to look at the people and transport to Auschwitz to the crematorium, one time I did hide in a toilet. I was sitting all day they shouldn't see me.

What gave you the strength and hope?

What? Who gave me the strength and hope?

Or what gave you--

The pictures is in my mind. I think my religious, that I believed so much that I should-- suicide. Why people choose suicide? They jumped in the lake the first time even when they died in the factory, brick factory. They would take poison. And then they didn't die. And they got crazy. And a young girl, she wouldn't put the clothes on. And she got crazy from the poison. She didn't die. No, I didn't.

And I was with a hope, just hope with God that I believe whatever I say to myself, whatever it's going to happen, if I die, I die. But I don't want to do anything. But I want strength. I even when we were walking from Budapest, Hungarian to German boundary, somehow there was a Hungarian soldier. I was a young girl, and I looked good.

He said to me in the side, he shouted to me, [NON-ENGLISH], I'm going to get you. Go sit in there. Then I thought to myself, what does he want? He's not going to save my life. I know what he wants. So I said-- I walked, I walked.

Did you expect help from anybody?

I believed you see we're not allowed to do that. That's a crime even when you're free, even you would know I even didn't try to hide with someone. Because I thought that it's against my religious. If Gods going to save me, help me, if I live fine, if not I die.

What were your thoughts about the rest of the world during this?

My thoughts of the rest of the world?

Right, whether the Jewish community in other places about Israel, about other countries of the world that this was going on. What did you think about that?

Well we was talking by other country don't see this, don't know this? America, they probably don't know. They cannot help us. They cannot do something? We thought. I think I said on this, why didn't they come when the transport was going from here till downtown, that long and people walked. How about the train? Couldn't they come and shut down the trains they shouldn't go to Auschwitz? To break, I mean to break the--

The tracks.

The tracks. The tracks shouldn't go to Auschwitz. No, nobody knew. Nobody knew.

Did you feel any anger or bitterness?

I feel sure bitterness. That's for sure. I feel bitterness.

Towards who? Who are you bitter at?

Whom could I bitter? The whole world. The whole world, I'm bitter, the whole world.

What did you think? What did the future look like to you then? What did you think about the future?

Well, I didn't know whom I find if everybody's dead. In the future maybe I didn't feel that it's going to be a good future. First before, even if going to be alive by. But when I'm liberated, at least we didn't hear anything what's going on, any news or what's the future. We are like animals, just like the animals. We don't know anything. So the people just remember how it was in my memories, but nothing what's going to happen, what's going on. I couldn't tell anything. We were just with numbers like animals.

But I was in danger in killing me. Not one time, I didn't go down, and if I miss it, I would cry. And nights I wouldn't sleep. It would be very hard for me to go through everything. It's I can't sleep nights.

What sort of things?

First of all, I don't sleep even normally I'm not a good sleeper. I don't sleep. And why these dreams come to me very often, the night dreams, it's terrible. It's I scream. The neighbors could hear me as I scream.

What was the most terrible experience for you in the camps?

The terrible experience, the hard work, the dirt, not the food not to eat, starvation, the hard work, the dirt, not cleaned, couldn't wash myself. And I couldn't bathe, have a bath or a shower. Once a Nazi, that was on the way, a Nazi pushed in to take a shower and with cold water. But we had to take sand, sand and all over body up with sand, with cold sand with cold weather. And the Nazi would chop if we didn't do the sand. It was painful with the sand to wash the body. It was very my skin is sensitive. It was very painful also to lay in the mud all night, in the rain, keep going on you.

In the morning. I look. People don't get up anymore. So then every minute we was thinking come to death here. Here I'm finished here. Here I'm finished. And the soldiers stayed with the guns. And every second line, up with the guns you have to pay attention. How long? Hours and hours and hours. What should I think to myself? You wait for the death. You think at least it should go faster. You shouldn't have time to think so much. You see death is in front of us.

But there was no such thing to have in mind something to think of something, something nice. We couldn't think of that. We just couldn't think of anything. Think when you're sick, you think of wanting to get healthy, get out. If you're in such a terrible condition, you think what's going to happen? When we wait for the death for the death.

Did you think a lot about the future, then you're more concerned with what's--

Oh, for the future, yeah, if I find my parents, if I find my family how happy are we going to be. I think on that. How happy we are going to be. But I didn't know till I came home to my town, I didn't know that nobody returned back to their home.

Let's go back to what you were talking about, the liberation then.



This was in May 1945, the city of Robel was liberated under the Russians. And then the Robel city, the burgermeister, that's a notary public. They gave me a paper that stated that I want to go home to Hungaria, I mean, [NON-ENGLISH], Poland. I did not know that there was no more Hungary.

The Russian took over the Hungary, then the Russian took over all Hungary. Now I walked for three months to get a train. Everything was bombed, broken.

Was anyone else with you, or were you by yourself?

No we walked in transports, I mean more people together. We walked. We had to. We came together, the people.

You were alone when you first found out the war was over, because you had escaped?

I was alone in a forest. And when I came to this nearest city, we started to look for more of the Holocausts-- so we come together, the people. And we walked together. For three months, every day, so much. And then we went to a house, and slept over.

Was anyone organizing this?

No one was organizing. We did by ourselves. Also, later on, we had trouble. Young girls had trouble from the Russian soldiers. So I took a man, we talked it over. You're going to be my husband. And we walked together. And if the Russians want to bother me, you're going to say you my husband. So the girls did this way, the Russians shouldn't bother us.

And overnight, we would sleep over in bunkers. The Russians shouldn't know we should hide. The Russian soldiers were very dangerous, very dangerous. So we hide in a bunker. There we find all kinds-- everything was broken. We find clothes. We find food, canned food. And we went every day so much, and then we would come to a place, to a house and sleep, girls together and the men in another place.

Did you meet any people there, any of the non-Jews?

Religious?

Non-Jews, the people who were living there, did you have contact with any of them at this point?

Yeah, we also had contact with all kind of people, not religious, young people, or older people. Because then I met all kinds of people, not only from [NON-ENGLISH], but from all over that we met together.

Did you meet people who were living in their own areas when you went by, did you have any help or any contact?

From the German, the Germans also sneaked away all of them, the German people. They weren't any nice-- all the houses were empty, broken, empty. Everything laying on the floor, their clothes. And the Russians were not nice either. The Russian soldiers were not good. That's only the very first time when he took me in the house to get clothes and food, that one. And later, they start to bother us. So it wasn't any good.

So it took me three months to find it, a train. So everything was broken, . Now when I walked into Berlin, there I fell down and I got hurt. I couldn't walk anymore. I sat down on a bench. A German lady stopped and talked to me. And she took me to the hospital in Berlin. There I stayed for three days. And then they told me to go. And I went to a train.

How did they treat you at the hospital? Well that was good. But they should let me stay a little longer there with food. But they didn't have a place, go.

Did they know you were Jewish?

Sure, they knew, or didn't knew. They didn't ask at that time. They had trouble with themselves with the war is over. They cannot do anything. Berlin is a very big city. Everything was smashed. And not Jewish people were there for sure. See finally, in August of 1945, I arrived to my city, to [NON-ENGLISH]. And only my oldest brother came home from the family. 50 members of my family never returned at home from the concentration camps.

My older sister with four children, they throw her in the gas chamber. And my younger sister lived to she was liberated. But somebody told me that they saw her liberated. But she died with the bread. Why? She started to eat. The stomach was very shrink. She liked to eat and she ate too much. So her stomach burst and she died. And I myself, whenever we looked into places, we see people, dead people, with a piece of bread, with a bread in the hand.

Because they started to eat too much. The body couldn't take it. And that's happened with my younger sister. And also my brother as shot down in a transport, the way the transport what I escaped. They saw that here the Russians are here and they can-- how are they going to kill out so much people? So they forced the people to go to a forest. And there, each one had a gun which got. And they shoot out all this. And that's what happened with my younger brother.

So that's the story.

What about your parents and your grandfather?

My parents, how they died, now to tell the story now when I came home, I didn't know what happened to no one. My mother had a granddaughter with her. They threw her in the gas chamber, in the gas in Auschwitz. My father just a day before they took the people, he died for a heart attack. And they buried him there. I didn't knew that. And when I came home, so someone they told me you find my brother and other few boys, another a few girls. And there was nothing in the city, in that village, nothing. Every house is empty. And the non-Jewish people took out all the furniture from my house.

And there is nothing from all the Jewish houses, no furniture. And I knew. They told me that father had a heart attack and he's there buried. Somebody showed me where he is buried. And I bought a Matzevah stone in the city, and brought it to the place. And there was no Jewish people who should write. And I write on a paper, for the goy, how he should make the menu, what he should write and he did it.

And I did myself put them at the site on my father's grave. It was terrible. And then we had a few youngsters. We took one house there and we cooked. And we went to the city for some food. And there was not too long my brother left to Prague. You stay here, he said, and collect the crops. Because he came a month earlier. He liberated a month earlier. And he gave to the people, the non-Jewish people, they should work. They should plant. They should plant there in the field.

So he said to me I should stay and wait for these crops, and he went to Prague. And then I wanted to go later also go to Prague. And they closed the boundary in Uzhhorod, the capital of the Karpatska they called. The Russians took so much of that part, the whole state. Uzhhorod was the capital. And there was a boundary already.

There we were a lot more people. We also slept on the floor. But we had something, coats. And how can we go to [NON-ENGLISH]? At night, somehow they over the deep water, they went and somehow they went. I was scared. If they shot, the Russians, say they were so bad that at that time they would shoot you. They would put you in jail. They put you back if they catch you.

Going back to your home, what were the neighbors like when you got back?

The neighbors made themself good fine friends a little better. They said you're here. What should I give you to eat? They gave me some fruit. Well, I wouldn't eat their food. The neighbors were a little better. But I find in the neighbors all clothes from my mother's. And some kind of-- and I said give it to me. I let you everything have here. Give me something back what my mother used to wear. And that I want only this to keep. They gave me then some furniture.

I said, I need some furniture in the house. So we took some furniture. But we didn't want to stay there and live there for no money.

Why not?

We want to go. We want to go. I went to Budapest.

Why didn't you want to live there anymore?

Because I didn't have my parents.

And Jewish people, only a few youngsters, what are we going to do there? Some boys said they want to get married faster, see if the Jewish woman can have children. Because they did even with men and they shouldn't have children. So only one couple got married, just made a hope. And they went to live in the city.

But we left that village. We left it.

How long were you there? Did you stay?

In the village come August, a couple three months maybe. But in that time I traveled. I went to Budapest there where I was reported to find people, to find friends. I didn't find anyone. But I did find in my drawer an address from America from my aunt that I went back. Where should I go? And we said to my brother, let's go to America, where we have two aunts. So I went to Budapest. And I find the address and I wrote to my aunt and another address I find through there was a Joint called, they find.

So that's when we came to America in 1940-- '49, I came here for 10 days with the General Howze I came to New York. I didn't have any money.

Now on the next reel, we'll get into what's happened coming to America. What did you do during those three years?

In Germany? In Germany we didn't have much to do. We had and we lived in a camp where there was a DP camp, where the soldiers were living. We had also two families in one room, two or three families even. If the family like me, I was with my brother. I was not married. So everybody had a bed. And there was a kitchen. They gave us some food there. And we could do some work in the kitchen and there.

Some people went to the city. It was not really work. But we registered. And we thought, we should go to America pretty soon. But it took three years. And there I got married. It was the time to get married.

That'd be a good place for us to pick it up then when we come back for the next-- we can pick it up there when we come back. One question, you mentioned your younger brother was on the transport that you escaped from? He was--

My younger brother did not escape. He was--

You escaped.

I escaped from the transport.

Did you know he was on the transport?

He was in a different transport.

Oh, different.

Not in there. No, there was only-- I didn't know where he was. But someone told me, you see. And after the

war we come together, the people and someone told me that we walked to that forest and there got shot.

OK. Well after that, we have to end this tape right now. But with the next one now, we'll start with when you were leaving there a couple of years in Germany, and then coming home-- and coming to the United States then.

And coming to the United States.

OK.