

My name is Abraham Kay. Today we're interviewing Mark Newman, a Holocaust survivor. This project is sponsored by the National Council of Jewish Women, Cleveland section. Mr. Newman, you were describing how you were part of a partisan group.

Yes.

All right. Where was that actually located, that partisan group?

This was in Poland.

And this was around 1941?

1941.

How many people were in that group?

In the group was about 45.

And were there Jews, or non-Jews?

Jews, non-Jews, and Russian people.

About how many of you were Jewish? There was exactly I don't know. Well, a lot they didn't say that they're Jewish. I didn't say that I am Jew. Just I believe about 12, about 12, 13 Jews was there for sure.

And how long were you in that group? I was about a month.

OK.

Were there any actions that you were involved in?

Oh, yeah, a lot of actions.

What kind of actions?

Shooting, we went out and shooting the Germans, and trains we bombed. We bombed trains. So all kinds, all kind of fight the Germans we had. I survived, I don't remember how many they left in this 45, very little.

At the end of the month, you mean?

Yes. Well, after I heard the Czechoslovakia army is close, I know we was by-- what the name the city was? Close. When I came into the army. This was in Yefremov, Yefremov.

And I came in the army like this. First, the Russian took me.

When was this actually that the Russians took you?

The Russians, when they was already two already, they was two, like not the army still just fighting around. So I went with them to fight. And then I was in a city already in Romania. Romanian, it was in Chernova there. That's not too far from Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi.

Now was that in 1943 already?

1943.

All right. Let me ask you to go back a little bit. Before that, you were in a labor camp in [? Neufeld? ?] And

you were in Lemberg as well, in Poland, is that right?

Yeah.

What was it like in [? Neufeld? ?]

Well, there we were still in the labor camp. There was all kind of work. You do what kind of work. They send you in the front line. All the time in dangerous. A lot of the-- they was shot and they left there alive.

Was that under the Hungarians or under the Germans?

No, no, this was the Germans. The Hungarian was too they are around there still. They was fighting together the Germans with the Hungarians. Well, when I came back, I came back to my group, to the labor group, by the Hungarians. This was already in Poland.

And the Russian, they come. So I run away from there.

From the labor group?

From the labor group, from the Hungarians. Well, they made a-- they run back the Hungarians. And I didn't want to go there with them. So I left with a guy, with a friend of mine. He was from Jasin. Keent. I remember the first name. I don't remember the last name. And we was covered up in Chernivitsi. Chernivitsi was not too far from Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi.

Mr. Newman, before you were describing how you were hiding with a Polish family in Horodenka.

In Horodenka, yeah.

Was that before this?

No this was in this time. In this time when I ran away from the Hungarians, so I went with a guy. He is still here. His name is Forkosch Abraham Forkosch. He was with me. And we was with a guy in Poland.

While we didn't say that we are Jews, I tell him too when I was afraid, well they kill, even when a Jew came in, they gave us to eat. I say I'm a Ukrainian, Ukrainian from the Carpathian. I'm Ukrainian.

There was Ukrainian there a lot, not Jews. And we were sleeping. I say, you're going to sleep an hour, I'm going to be up. And when I'm going to sleep, you have to be up. To watch. Well, they can kill you there too. So we watched each other.

And one day, we hear the Russians. They are very close, maybe three miles from their city where I was with this guy. You know what we have to do? We have to go with him in church and to pray there. That means that we are not Jews.

And so we were near, when I hear the Czechoslovakia army there, and there in Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi. And I went with him, with this guy.

I had nice my boots. And I had a nice pants. What I didn't wear it, well, I was afraid they'd kill me. So I had it still in [NON-ENGLISH] what they call.

And then I say, I give you this. I give you this boots. I give you the pants, beautiful pants. It was nice. Just take me three miles on the other side from the city.

And I came in and they took me. The guy took me. They took me.

This is the Polish guy?

Polish guy.

He took me there. And I been in a Russian commander, went in, and I say I want to be there with them. And he was Jewish. He told me. You know what I would tell you. I go tomorrow in the first line, you go there and there. So he gave me a good advice. I start walking. And I walk. And I find another, the Russian took all these people-- Germans, Jews, and they take them to Russia.

Well, when I came in a city, in a city. This was Romanian. The city was Sadogora. And they took us in a camp together maybe 1,000, 2,000 people, took together.

And I say, I'm not going with the Russians either. They're not better like the Germans. So I say for my cousin, for my cousin, I say you want to go with me? It's OK.

Don't say nothing for nobody. Here is everything what I got. Take it. He didn't want to risk.

I was myself, I didn't have nothing on myself. I walked from there, from Sadogora was Chernivitsi. When I came to Chernivitsi, then--

How were you able to get away from the camp?

I went out. There was a Russian soldier who stays there by the door. And he watch us. Well, I told him I'm going across the street. I got whiskey. I bring him whiskey. I want to drink. And you're going to have a drink. OK, he said. And I went.

Well, you see, I was just lucky. I went there. And I was lucky. I came into Chernivitsi. I came in to Chernivitsi and they, the other people, a lot of mine, what I knew, what they was with me, my cousin was with me, Friedman, Avrum Friedman. He was with me and they took them to Siberia. They was sick, dying.

And in three boys, they want to run away too. The same place where I was, they was already farther. And they killed them. They killed them. They catch them and they killed them on the field. They asked if they got children, they say to a Russian.

A Russian Jewish woman killed him. They told me. I didn't know this. When they come back, and I was already in Chernivitsi. And I had there a house. I had already start-- I see the Czechoslovakia army. I was already with them. I didn't go there. Just I made business.

How long were you in Chernivitsi?

In Chernivitsi, I was by six weeks.

Now Chernivitsi was under the Russians already?

Under the Russians. And they took there too again. They took us together again. And I went again from there in Chernivitsi. Well you said you were in business already.

Already in business. What kind of business were you in?

Well, I took papers from the walls, and sell it. And then I had in the army, I was people what I knew, and I made with them. They gave me sugar. They gave me cigarettes. And I sell it.

Is this from the Czech army?

Czech army. I was in the-- with the people. I didn't want to go still to the Czech army. I think, what the hell. I'm going to go fight again? Well, anyhow.

This is 1943?

This was in 1943. '43? I think '44? No, no. It was 1943. So I had a room and I had already all kind of things to sell, to buy, to sell. I went out. People, they was hungry for everything, for everything. What you bought, you can sell it. What you had, you can sell it.

I bought in the army already, from the Czech army. They brought me sugar. They brought me cigarettes. And I bought from them. And like this I was already OK. I had a room. I had everything nice already fixed up.

And one time two NKVD coming in. They say, you come with us. [NON-ENGLISH], they told me. You're going to be back soon.

I went with them. And they had already 100 people there again took together. And they keep it already.

Were these Russians again?

What?

Were these Russians?

It was not Russians. They was from Hungarian, Germans.

Was it Russians who took you?

The Russians, yes. So when they finished the whole thing, again, the night I figured I go there where the soldiers stays. And I'm going to go again, tell them this and this.

And they already cut in, in my hair. They cut here a line in my hair for everybody. So anyhow, I went out. And I never come back.

How were you will get out this time?

I went out, because I don't know. I went out. Well, one time I jumped over a fence, a big fence. I jumped over. And I went there. And I didn't go back to where I had my room. I went right away, and I find my friend Keent.

And I go in the street. I see Czechoslovakia officers coming, the General. General Svoboda. I say for my friend, go and tell him that we want to be Czechoslovakian army.

He said, he's not going. He was a very intelligent man, that Keent. After when he come in the army, he was a big man.

So I went. And I tell him, [CZECH], I am český občan. This means I am a citizen of Czechoslovakia. I was in the army, in this and this year.

And I was in [NON-ENGLISH] my general was there Buzek, [CZECH] Buzek. And there I had a guy about a big man, general, or more like a general, an admiral who was-- now, I forgot. I remembered his name too. I don't remember.

So he gave me a pat on my arm. He said, I sent right away after you, after you and your friend, soldier, Czechoslovakia soldier, they take me to the army.

So you were in the Czechoslovakia army then? I was in the Czechoslovakian army. This was in 1944.

I think you have a picture of yourself while you're in the army.

Right.

Why don't you show that to me?

Yeah, you see?

Show me the picture.

This is my picture here.

OK. You're on the right there?

Yeah. And this is my podpolkovnik. I was with him together.

And his name is?

His name was Kotny.

General Kotny?

General Kotny.

Move your left hand just a little bit away.

Yeah. And this guy was the driver.

What was your job in the army? In the Czechoslovakia army?

My job was taking reports from stop Czech to stop Russian.

You were a courier?

Yeah, a courier.

And were you ever in combat while you were in the Czech army?

Well I was not in combat. I was never in combat. I just know when the combat start. And this is what I brought, the report. This was my job.

How long did you stay in the army?

In the army I was from 1944 up to 1946.

While you were in the army, were you the only Jew in your unit, or were there--

No. There was more Jews. More Jews, well there, there I was. I didn't belong to the army. I belonged private. I was with him.

General Kotny.

General Kotny. I was together and I went with him all over in dangerous places too. I went one time, and I told the general, listen, let me stop. I think we got a flat tire. And a Russian general went after us. I say let him go in the front. He went maybe a mile. And a bomb killed all. Just you see the fly the people in the air, pieces, hand, feet, like this.

And I was in one time too, what they start bombing the Germans in a place. And I pushed my podpolkovnik too in a grave, and I over him. And bombs was falling like-- I was just lucky.

I was one time I was wounded, one time. Well, nothing serious. I was wounded with a shrapnel here in my

feet. And I didn't even go in the hospital. I took a bandage and put it on. So this is my story.

Did you ever go into a concentration camp while you were in the army? Did the army ever go into a concentration camp or a labor camp?

Yeah we went. In Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi we went there. And we had the Germans take off this grave. And the Germans were supposed to take out the people, wash it, three, four and other graves to put it in, more graves.

When was that?

This was in 1944. In 1944. Were there any people alive in Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi?

Jews?

Yeah.

No. I didn't find. I didn't find. I was in Lemberg already was judenrein. This was in 1942. And this was already judenrein. Well, I saw a lot of people when I was in that camp, working camp.

So I see a lot of Jews where they was covered by non-Jews. They was like, I know a lot of people. I bring him bread. I bring him what I can help him. So they left. They survived. They survived.

What camp was that?

Where I was?

Well, this was a Hungarian camp. This was still in the beginning.

While you were with the army, did you go to any camps besides Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi?

No.

Yeah, I was in a camp after our army was already in Czechoslovakia. So I've been in a camp. What I find Jewish girls, about 100.

What was the name of that camp?

The camp, what the name is? Bruntal, Bruntal. I believe this was the name, Bruntal. I don't remember exactly, Bruntal.

And do you remember when you got there?

Yeah, I remember when I came in. How they start jumping on me. They was happy.

And I was already in Moravská Ostrava, a soldier. And I took a truck. I took it from there. I took them from there. And I placed them in Moravská Ostrava.

I took houses for them. I took them there, and I took there was a factory from textile, textile factory was there. They used to work there.

See, for this reason, I am sick man. I am very sick man. I got just now a pacemaker. I had already twice open-heart surgery. I'm very sick. I just still want to show up for my kids.

So I take this factory, and bring over to these girls, and they placed it and they make himself dresses, skirts. And I bring them to live, butcher's meat, and they cooked, and survived. Not too long, well, I didn't stay too long there.

So I took them from this place, and bring him to Moravská Ostrava. They survived. I know them.

I didn't know a lot. I know a few. I know the fathers from them. So they survived and they are all right now. And this was my end. And this was already in 1945, '45 when we come there. And this was my end.

What was the camp like when you first came into it?

And when they came where they used to work?

Well, I just find the girls. I didn't find no Germans. I didn't find nobody. Well, I came in Germany. This was I think in Bruntal too. But they still weren't organized themselves, the Germans, the SS. And they find out as they organized.

So they took about the well for 24, 36-- about four dozen Germans. And we have to kill them. They have to grave out. And grave themselves, and we have to shoot them, the soldiers.

The Germans?

No, no the Czechs shot and killed them. They supposed to there. And when I came already after, they already the army was already in Prague, already to the end. I still was in Moravská Ostrava. So I start making a little business to make a living. And this was the end.

When you were liberating this camp, did the girls there know that you were Jewish?

Oh yeah. I told them. When I came in, I say you are free. And they was happy. They were jumping on me, young kids.

Were they Czech girls?

They was from the Carpathian too, daughter, I knew the fathers. I know a doctor's daughter I find there. I find the doctor's daughter. I find a lot of what I know the fathers. I didn't know the kids. So this was the end.

And then, when I already went in my civil life, so I had already business there in Czechoslovakia. I had in Czechoslovakia, I had a grocery store. And I had a factory, a saw. And I had a factory what used to make there, 40 people was working there in this factory. So I had a good time.

I didn't have nobody, just my three nephews who survived, and I had them there with me.

We've been talking about what happened during the war. Were there any other things about the war, any incidents that happened that you particularly remember?

What do you mean with myself?

With yourself or something that you saw?

Well, I saw very bad things a lot. Well, I can remember I saw a lot of things.

What can I remember? Well, in concentration camp I was not there. I was just the one time when I came into the concentration camp, where there was Jewish girls where they're working there. And I came into them, and I tell them they are free. So they was very happy.

And right away, I bring them to eat there. And I told them I go to Moravská Ostrava. And I came with a truck, and I took them with the-- the textile what they had in this factory, I took everything. And I give it to them.

Were there any other things that happened during the war?

I can't remember. I can't remember. OK. I can't remember nothing more.

During the war, did you always think that you would live to the end of the war?

I didn't think. Well, when I was, I just was thinking this. I lost everybody. I don't care for my life. I was a lot of times in very bad positions. Well, I didn't-- I figured, when I was fighting, I was fighting too. Fighting, I was already in the army in the beginning. When I stepped in, in the army, then I was in the first line too.

We were talking with your family. You had one sister, Hannah, who wasn't killed in Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi or in Torun?

No, no. She was killed. She was in, I think they took her to somewhere, Auschwitz, somewhere in another town.

And that was in 1944?

1944.

How did you learn about that?

What I know from Hannah? I didn't know nothing from her. Nothing. I saw the last time in 1943. In 1943 I saw her.

Was this back in Soimy?

She was not in Soimy. I went there in Munkács. Well, I took my nephew there to Munkács. He survived there. But they took him after. He was in 1942. In 1942 he was survived. After, I didn't know nothing from them. Well, they took me. I was in Poland already there at that time.

Now you had three nephews who survived. One was Shmuel?

Yes.

And he was one of Sarah's children?

He was Sarah's son.

And then you had Michael and Hirsch.

Michael and Hirsch.

And they were Basia's?

Yes. One is killed already in London.

In England?

In England.

Shmuel you sent to Israel?

Shmuel is in Israel, and they was with me. When I hear this they are survived, so I was looking for them, and I find them and I bring them to Moravská Ostrava. They was with me. And then when the communists took over this, so my two nephews they went to England.



This was after the war.

After the war already, yes.

Of all the things that you saw during the war, what was the most painful experience that you--

What I see it? The most? My family. And I was sorry for other people too. So what do you think, some camp they shoot every fifth guy. We stand in a line. You come out. They shoot them.

In labor camp?

In labor camp.

Which camp was that in?

I don't remember the camp. This was camp terrible. I remember they beat us up. They hanged up us. They hanged up still in Hungarian, that was in Kisvarda.

They hanged my friend like this for hours. He passed out. Put water on him and let him hang. A lot of--

Was there anything that helped you survive those years? Was there anything?

No, nothing. I didn't even-- I didn't even look for surviving. I didn't care for surviving. When I came in the army, I was very weak, very weak. Well, I was a very strong man. And I was hunger in the camps. And then when I was in the partisan, I was hunger.

Well, you have to rob. You have to take. You have to what to do. Everything you have to just live like you didn't have another choice. You have to go and take it from people.

The Holocaust years, how do those affect you now?

Now? Bad, very bad.

Do you think about? Do you think about?

I think a lot and I cry a lot. This it was no choice. And now I'm very sick man, very sick. I'm a very sick man. This maybe makes me a lot sicker. Just they want to hear from me. I didn't want to sit down with them to tell my kids.

Your children?

My children, I didn't want to talk with them. They want from my wife too. We couldn't talk. We couldn't talk. And they want just everything to tell them like a story.

It's not a story. This is just when I remember I lost a father and mother and sisters. I had sisters, beautiful girls. So you don't want to remember.

I do for them everything what I can do. I got in Israel in [NON-ENGLISH]. I got for them a stone and put in all names and send money.

A memorial stone?

Yeah.

This is in a yeshiva in Israel?

In a yeshiva. Yeah. I forgot to bring you-- when I knew this was going to be, I got the grave, I got the grave

and the stone together.

Is this the--

Yeah, that's right.

Yeah, you got them. This is my--

Why don't you show that to me, Mr. Newman?

What did you say?

All right.

This is the stone right here?

Like this, yeah. This is there a stone like this, and this is the my-- this many children, the father, and mother, and my sisters. So this is the one.

OK. Do you talk about the Holocaust with your children or with your wife?

Yeah, sometimes, not-- I don't want to talk. They want all the time they start talking. And then I go away. I say, don't ask me. Well this is for me a very bad memory.

Do you dream about? Do you still dream about what happened.

No, no. I figure it's not too good, not healthy. And when I can't sleep, I just remember everything, sure. A lot of times comes my memory. I can't sleep at night, two nights.

Do you feel that the people, the survivors of the Holocaust, do you feel different from other Jewish people?

From other?

From American Jews?

No, no. I wouldn't say this I feel different. Well, why they are different, well they didn't go through the whole thing. Well, I figure my life to have what better and what, well I know this that the life is very short. I'm not going to be living too long. And so what? I can kill myself.

A lot of times, I was when I came to home, and there was a soldier. And this was in 1944. I was a soldier. I came to Czechoslovakia. And they told me judenrein. Not Brasov. I don't remember the city. Judenrein.

And I went in, in a house. I went in a house with a gun. And I want to kill them. I was this. And there was, there come a girl come out to me. They say, listen.

I have the same. I left over the same with you. She was Jewish half. She lost her father. And then I was very friendly with them. I brought her a lot of things. Well, I had a choice. I could do it.

But when I see a lot of people, what I see I was going all the time to the train waiting for people. Maybe somebody is going to come, somebody from my family. Nobody. From my family, just these three boys what they survived.

He was very young. I never figured that they're going to survive. They was they was 11 and 13. They was very--

[INTERPOSING VOICES]

This is Michael and Hirsch.

Michael and Hirsch. And Hirsch is OK. While I am not very satisfied with him, he married not Jews, not a Jewish girl. Well, he lives nice. He's got a lot of children. I don't know. And I'm not in touch with him. I called him a few times. I told him to come over to America.

Well, I figured still to stop someday in on London. And I hope to go this year still to Israel. So I stop and I want to see him.

Now, what was life like in Czechoslovakia after the war?

After the war? It was very good.

You had, you said a grocery store, a factory?

Yeah, my nephew used to work in the grocery.

Shmuel?

Shmuel. And in the factory, in the saw, I be with the manager.

Was this a sawmill?

Sawmill. Yeah, they made lumber. I had a manager, and he was there. And then I had in another city, I had a factory that they made tablecloths.

Were you back in Soimy after the war?

Never. I been just to Khust. This is 63 kilometers farther. I know the whole city was burned.

Khust?

No, Soimy.

Were there any other Jews in Khust after the war?

Yes.

How many of you were there?

Oh, they was coming together a lot, a lot, maybe a couple hundred.

Did you have a synagogue again at all?

Where there?

In Khust.

Well, I was there just like this. I walked out in Moravská Ostrava. I walked out. I don't know if in the restaurant, or from there. I walked out. And I find a girl what I know. I used to go out with her in Soimy.

But she was not from Soimy. And a friend, a cousin, he was in her too, he loved her. So I walk out, and I see she is there, and she start jumping on me, and start kissing me. And I forgot.

And then, I say Bella. Bella. Oh my God. I was very disappointed. So she had girlfriends with her. They had nothing. They didn't have no clothes on them, nothing.

So all right, when I saw them, she had about three or four girls with them. I took them in and everything. I arranged for them. And then they couldn't go home while the Russians. They robbed them. They do anything with them. So I take them to Khust.

Well, this is anyhow was very hard to go while in the trains. It was very-- they pushed each other. Well, I was a sergeant, so they respect a little bit. So they didn't do.

Well, I have to wait. We have to wait a night in a city shop. And everybody was by the station. And they had some packages, something. And Russians come and see, the soldiers come and see. They want to take the girl, a girl.

I say, you're not going to take this girl. Well, this is my sister. But this, this is my wife. And this is the-- Oh, you got this many? And he wants to fight with me. See?

And the girls took me away from him. And I went to the commander. And they come out and they took him in jail. The Russian.

And then I went in the city with the girlfriend. And went in a hotel. And I ordered four rooms. And I was sleeping there overnight. And then in the morning, we went from there. I think it was about two or three hours.

So I find my nephew there, and the other two nephews, I don't remember how I find them, where I find them, just my nephew Schmuel was already in Khust.

And I took him right away with me. He went with me, and he stays with me. He was in the business with me. He took the grocery store. He was in the grocery store. I had a factory, the saw factory and another.

I find a cousin. I find another cousin. I had this factory for the tablecloths.

How long did you stay in Czechoslovakia all together?

Oh, I was there '48 to '49. In '49, I left Czechoslovakia.

How did you leave?

I left on black, not legal. I went to Germany.

Why was it that you left Czechoslovakia?

Well, they started taking away my business. And one time they took me in jail. They say, I don't know, this missing, this missing. They took me in jail.

And from the jail, I had a connection, a big man what he was in government. And he took me out from there. And I went right away to Bratislava.

And from Bratislava, I had a man, my friend what he took me to Germany. In [NON-ENGLISH], I don't remember. And from there, I was--

Physically, how were you actually able to leave Czechoslovakia? Did you walk out? Or did you drive?

Oh, physically I was very good. Physical, I've been OK. After the war I was OK. So you know I had a lot of girls, what I know that I prepared them in--

When you went out, I think you mentioned a friend of yours, Moishe. Did you escape with a friend, Moishe?

Moishe, yeah. Moishe, yeah.

Yeah.

Moishe Newman? Yeah, with his brother. He was in Berlin. No, no. When I was escaped, I say that somebody was with me?

Yeah, was there a friend, a friend from [NON-ENGLISH] at all?

From [NON-ENGLISH]?

Yeah.

Yeah, well I had there friends. Well, I was escape by myself. Nobody was there.

Did anybody help you escape at all?

This was the man from the government, he helped me to escape.

Then you went Wodiaczek. You got there maybe Wodiaczek? No?

No.

He is the man. He was a Senator.

OK.

Now, you went to where? To Austria and to Germany?

Austria, Germany. From Austria, I went to Paris, not legal. It was a Hungarian Jew with his wife and daughter on this transport what I was going. We have to go on black. The Russians, they already looked in not to escape.

So they keep me in the train, and we pushed in, in a hole, and went through the thing. Then they open up, the people what we pay them. They was with us.

And this was in Austria?

In Austria. From Austria to Paris.

You had to pay to be--

Yeah. To the people what they had. I don't know they didn't had it. This was not legal. They pushed in a hole. We couldn't breathe. When it takes more than 5, 10 minutes, we die there.

Now you were then, you got to Paris in 1949?

In Paris I was in 1949.

And when did you come to the United States?

United States? In '51.

Where did you move? Where did you live when you first came to the United States?

When I came into, I was living all over, in Podmokly.

In where?

Podmokly. I had there a house.

No, in the United States?

No, in Czechoslovakia.

No, but when you came to the United States, where were you living?

Where I was living? I had here an aunt in Cleveland. So I was for a few, maybe half a year, I was with my aunt. I paid her. And then I already here from my wife.

When you say you heard from your wife, were you married yet?

No, I was never married. I know my wife from home. When she was maybe 16, 17 years old. And I know her. We used to go out.

Well, she was in another country. Well, I used to not calling, there was no phone to talk. I used to write her a letter. Say, I'm going to be finished?

No. Go ahead.

I used to be, I used to write her a letter I'm going to be there in Khust this time and this time. She came there. And we went out. I took her in the restaurant. I took her in a show.

This was after the war already?

This was not. This before the war.

This was before the war?

Yeah, before, a lot before the war.

After the war, I didn't know for her. She didn't know for me. I didn't know for her. I didn't figure that she's alive. Well, she knowed when she was already in-- free, so she was in which city she was in, Switzerland? No not in Switzerland. Maybe--

In Sweden.

In Sweden. She was in Sweden. And I had a cousin too. But she was survived, a girl, she was growing up in our house. Well, she was survived, and she was in Sweden too. And each other one, they know something in Sweden.

And my cousin she know me. And she know me too. Well, I was Friedman at this time. And she asked from my cousin the address.

Well my cousin, had a brother with me together in Czechoslovakia. He was survived. He was survived. He was in concentration camp for years. And he was survived.

He was not long in life. He had cancer. And he had married. He was married too in concentration camp, after the concentration camp he married a girl. And he had a little kid. He couldn't make a living.

I gave him everything. I keep him. I love him like my brother, better. He was a very nice man.

And I like him very much. So when he was sick, I went to doctors and all over and then in Prague, and he was dying there.

When did you meet your wife again in the United States?

In the United States? So I came to United States. I was with my aunt. And I go in. I had here friends, what I know from home. They're living in there in a house, in apartments.

And I find them. This was in Kinsman. And I find them.

And one woman, she tell me. You know who here is? You know Margaret Muncy.

I said, what do you mean Muncy?

Yeah, they're in there, the Muncy from Poland. And she called her up. She come right away to see me. So when she come to see me, then we start talking right away from there.

Well, I didn't want to be already myself. I don't want to be by my aunt. This is a different life. I didn't like the life with my aunt and with my uncle.

So anyhow, we married. I think I was here six months I was married here.

And have you had any children? You've had--

Where?

Here.

Here in the United States I had right away in a year after my marriage was my twins was born, in Marilyn and Nelson. And then by accident, Rita, you saw her now.

That was about five years later or so, six years later.

Rita? She was born in 1955.

OK.

My name is Abraham Kay. Our Holocaust survivor today has been Mark Newman. All right, Mr. Newman, we'd like to thank you very much for coming down here. I know it's been a very painful experience.

I thank you. I don't know why you're doing this for us. See, I owe you something, I'm willing to pay.

No, no, no, no. Not at all. Not at all. This project has been sponsored by the National Council of Jewish Women, Cleveland section. And thank you again, really.

I thank you very much.

OK.