

Arnold H. Weiss

File 1 of 3

August 15, 1996

RG-50.106*0040.01.03

Abstract

Arnold H. Weiss was born as Hans Arnold Wangesheim on July 7, 1924 in Nuremburg, Germany. He lived with his parents and two sisters, one, two years older and one, four years younger. In 1930 his parents divorced and he was placed in a Jewish orphanage in Furth where his grandmother lived and saw her frequently. He did not enjoy living in the orphanage and only saw his mother monthly and his father once before he was transported to Dachau. In February 1938 Arnold was placed on a Kinder Transport to the US, partially funded by the Quakers. After being placed in orphanages and foster families, he settled with a family in Jamesville, Wisconsin where he graduated from high school and watch makers college. Meanwhile his mother and elder sister found safety in England and his younger sister escaped via France, Spain and Portugal to Milwaukee where she was raised. Arnold entered the University of Wisconsin and soon joined the Army.

Summary

00:00 **Tape 1, Side A** Arnold H. Weiss was born as Hans Arnold Wangesheim on July 7, 1924 in Nuremburg, Germany. He lived with his parents and two sisters. His father was Stephan Wangesheim, a newspaper writer, who mostly wrote sports. His parents' families lived in the Franconia region for 300 or 400 years but he does not know if they lived in Nuremburg. His mother was Techler (ph) Rosenberg and he had a sister, Biata (ph) or Beatrice who was two years older than him and a sister, Evelyn or Eva, who was four years younger than him. His father was not active in politics. After Arnold's parents divorced in 1930, he seldom saw his father and 1934 was the last time he saw him so they were not close. The family was not very religious as they were in the Reform movement. His parents had married in the reform temple in Nuremburg in 1920. His father was a soldier in the German Army in World War I. He served on the frontline, got wounded and gassed and was a gymnast. His mother worked as a bookkeeper in retail. After the divorce, she could not support the three children so Arnold was placed in an orphanage in Furth.

05:00 Arnold lived in the center of Nuremburg, outside the old walled city. No other Jews lived in his apartment building which was part of a series of buildings around a courtyard. Unpleasant incidents in school consisted of nasty remarks and one or two beatings. There were many Nazis and Communists in his working class neighborhood which had much political agitation starting 1930. Sometimes there was trouble in his school yard. He was knocked around like others his age which might not have been politically

motivated. He did not report the events to his parents who were in the process of divorcing. Later he asked his mother about that time period and she forgot. His father was not a strict disciplinarian. His father had friends from the Army as was in the local regiment who he hung out with so had little time for his family. This might have been one of the problems his parents had. His father was a gymnast and Arnold saw him performing in rings wearing white trousers but his father would get breathless as he was gassed in World War I. His mother was a first rate tennis player and beat him in the 60s. The parents met from their interest in sports. Both families were against the marriage due to some earlier incident.

10:00 The parents' divorce was difficult with much shouting and unhappiness at home. He did not get along with his elder sister but adored his younger sister. She was a toy to be played with at two and he was six. He was placed in the Furth Jewish Orphanage. His mother felt that the girls needed to be protected so he was chosen to leave in 1930 when he was six or seven. Arnold's grandmother lived in Furth about 10 or 11 blocks from the orphanage so he was able to see her. The orphanage had about 30 children at first and later expanded to 60. It was close to the center of Furth and still stands. It was orthodox so the children were separated by gender. The orphanage had its own synagogue where he spent a lot of time. The discipline was strict. He had to get up early for prayer, walk two blocks to the Jewish school, and return for lunch, return to school for two hours and then back to the orphanage for two hours of religious instruction. They had classical studies of Latin and Greek in addition to Hebrew.

15:00 There was little time for play and the food was bad. The people from the town ignored them. After 1934 when the Nazis came to power, the boys had to run the gauntlet. They had long sideburns and wore yarmacas so were easy targets. They got beaten and hung up but received no permanent damage. He frequently visited his grandmother and his mother visited him one afternoon a month. She took the streetcar and walked to visit him. He did not see his sisters due to the difficulty of transportation. He felt abandoned in the orphanage. He never had to worry about companions to play with and could lean on others as had role models. He was not lonely or self-retrospective. There were children of various ages which taught him how to live with others. He once saw his father around 1934 or '35. They went for a walk along the canal which divides Nuremburg from Furth. His father indicated that he would try to leave Germany and placed his hands on Arnold's head and prayed. Arnold never saw him again as he was arrested and sent to Dachau. Arnold felt he lived in a cloistered atmosphere with no radio or newspaper and no drastic changes.

20:00 He was just told to be careful. There was a sudden increase of children in the orphanage as their parents got arrested or were in jeopardy of being arrested. Many children were thrown out of public school and placed in the Jewish School, the Weimer School (the Yiddisher Weisenhaus), for the orphanage children. There were many Nazi marches,

photographs and flags around and the arrival of the new children made them aware of the situation. He especially had to "run the gauntlet" when he visited his grandmother. The "Sturmer" was the anti-Semitic party which was being publicized. Streicher (ph) was in power who his father knew in World War I and did not like. A gang would set upon Arnold at times and he ran away as he was a small in stature. The Aryans were taller and sometimes he fought back. He would get a bloody nose and he has a scar on his thumb from when he got hung. Sometimes he was beaten in the orphanage. There were about 12 children in his dormitory. His teacher used a strap on him if he did not get a Hebrew sentence correct or slapped his hand.

25:00 He found the German uniform to be threatening. He saw the brown shirts strutting around the neighborhood. He found that at age 9 to 11, the Hitler Youth were more a threat than the adults. In defiance of a decree, the Jews marched through Furth to bring the Rabbi. The orphanage children were rented out as mourners to say the kaddish at funerals. When he saw a parade toward the Jewish cemetery, he and another child waited to perform the kaddish duty. The restrictive laws did not affect them. The food got worse as they received less support and there was immigration. Arnold left before Kristallnacht. In July '37 he was Bar Mitzvah at the orphanage wearing his only suit of short pants and a blue jacket. He read the Torah and a portion of the Haftarah which was attended by his mother, two sisters, grandmother and a great-uncle. He does not recall a celebration but from then on he was counted as part of the minyan and could wear a tallies so it was meaningful. He resided in the orphanage from 1930 to February 1938. Then he was placed on the Kinder Transport with other children. His passage to the US was partially paid for by the Quakers which he found out upon arrival.

30:00 **Tape 1, Side B** He might have had a Quaker relative in a past generation. Having Quaker support caused him problems. His mother was instrumental in arranging his passage. She signed documents waiving her rights and authorizing that his name be placed on a list to immigrate (to Palestine, Russia or the US). He was the only one from the orphanage in this transport to the US so he did not know the other children. There is a tablet today about the orphanage. The Director, Dr. Hollamay (ph) stayed on to protect the remaining children and they all were transported to Auschwitz. The Director's son was transported to Palestine and has placed a commemorative plaque to his father and the children outside the synagogue. Arnold was eager to leave the orphanage as did not like the constant beating or the food, was a poor Hebrew student and felt no attachment toward his mother and sisters.

35:00 It was difficult to get documentation that he was not a member of the Hitler Youth. He picked a time when there were few members around and ran in and got the certificate and ran out. He was delighted to leave the orphanage. Authority for Germans to travel abroad was limited. Being a member of the Hitler youth meant you were trying to escape the draft. He went by train from Furth to Hamburg where he got on an American ship.

He shared a third-class compartment with another girl from Furth. They were met at Hamburg and spent a day at a safe house before going aboard the ship. One of Arnold's classmates who was a year ahead of him and his brother, Henry Kissinger, spent two years together in the same class. Henry went to the Jewish School but was not in the orphanage. They were in the Army together. Arnold was on the ship with about 20 children. He shared his cabin with three other children. He remembers a couple of children as he saw them later. One was Elsa Judiths, who went to the University of Wisconsin and became head of surgery at Mt. Sinai in Chicago.

40:00 He was in third class, steerage. There were other passengers on the ship including regular travelers and immigrants. He does not remember having a leader. The ship landed February '38 in New York and the children were sent to the YMHA to determine what to do with them. The Jewish Social Service thought them insufficiently Jewish and the Quakers did not know what to do with them. There were many refugees arriving and he was from an orphanage and no one wanted him. He was sent to Chicago which had less refugees. He was 13 and ½ when he was placed on a train with \$5 and knew little English and wore short pants. The train arrived at 3 AM and no one met him but a train was announced to Milwaukee. He knew that people spoke German there so he got on the train and locked himself up in the toilet. He got out in Milwaukee and saw people sleeping in the station as it was warm there so he bedded down with the others. There was a soup kitchen in the station. Police picked him up and spoke German and he was placed in the Jewish orphanage. He did not like it so kept running away and eventually was placed with a Milwaukee family.

45:00 They were poor and received \$10 a week for his care and he got a newspaper route. Then he was placed with a family in Jamesville, Wisconsin who preferred a girl. He went from the 7th grade in Germany to the 7th grade in Milwaukee and to the 9th grade in Jamesville. By that time he had little accent and fitted in. It was a town of 12 to 15,000 people and had an excellent school. The town had people of both German and Irish origin. The Irish only feuded amongst themselves. There were only 5 or 6 Jews and they had no problems. Arnold graduated in 1942. His foster brother, Bob, was in the same class which was helpful and they are still close. It was the best time of his life as he had a normal family existence. They were gentle, loving people and the town was close to Chicago, Madison and Milwaukee and he got introduced to culture. His foster mother was a trained singer and listened to opera. He arrived in Jamesville in September '39. His mother and older sister went to England in August '39 and his foster mother insisted he write regularly to his mother who shared the letters with his older sister.

50:00 His younger sister stayed in Germany as she could not get out until 1940 when she went to occupied France. From there she went to Spain and to Portugal where she got on a merchant marine ship. It was a difficult journey and she went to Milwaukee where she was raised. She does not remember any German. The mother and older sister remained

in England during the war. Arnold attended Elgin Watchmaker College as the foster father was a jeweler and thought it was a good trade for him. He got certified and entered the University of Wisconsin where he enlisted in the Army. He thought it exciting to go to war against the Germans. There were some elements of the Bund in Wisconsin but not in Jamesville. He hoped to go to war against the Nazis as he was afraid the Nazis would extend the war to the US. For personal safety, he hoped that they could be contained. First he enlisted in the US Army Air Corps as watch making qualified him for entrance as an instrument technician. Later he served as a gunner on a B7.

55:00 First he received training in St. Petersburg.

File 2 of 3

Abstract

This tape is about Arnold H. Weiss' experience while serving in the US Army in Europe during WWII. He arrived in France during the Battle of the Bulge and searched for Germans in US uniforms. Being a Native German speaker enabled him to cross the lines. From there he joined the 45th Division near Nuremburg and realized the effect of the war on his hometown and on the citizens as he saw lines of people fleeing and lines of people waiting to be interrogated. He especially got emotional upon seeing his old orphanage and synagogue in Furth. His next assignment was to find special prisoners in Dachau before the camp was eradicated but did not find them until he reached Innsbruck. Next he, with a team of linguists, succeeded in finding Hitler's last will and testament in Himmler's hidden suitcase in Regensburg. Then Arnold helped the Treasury trace Nazi assets and helped the Jews cross borders against the British wishes. Arnold remained in Europe after demobilization where he performed Intelligence work with the DP camps in Munich and interrogated the Germans. He went to Frankfurt and ended his service in Czechoslovakia in February 1947. He returned home via London where he reunited with his mother and elder sister. With his foster family's support, he sent his mother home and worked a year in Janesville to pay off his debt before returning to the University. He studied economics and law and then went to work for the Treasury Department and later worked for the Council for International Finance.

Summary

00:00 **Tape 2, Side A** During World War II, Arnold H. Weiss tells of being stationed in France during the Battle of the Bulge. There was the threat of German parachuters in US uniforms who dropped behind the lines. His duty was to patrol the canals around the Meuse River to hunt down these parachuters. It was a cold and miserable time for him and he was unhappy though he succeeded in hunting down a few Germans. When the

Bulge collapsed, Arnold was transferred South to the 45th Division to cross the Rhine. He was in Intelligence and they never knew where they might be required to go next. He feels that he performed many duties that now seem stupid. He spent three or four days behind the lines and caught a German truck which dropped and picked up mail. He and the other native German speakers in his Division were able to cross the line and no one found out. He was in Alsace-Lorraine where he felt there was no difference between being French or German. He was just concerned with his own safety. His duty kept him from freezing in a foxhole and he just wanted to keep his feet dry and his stomach full. He did not sleep much nor does he recall much, partly due to being so scared in combat and the experience was so unpleasant that he forgot it. This stressful experience did not last long.

05:00 In February or March he arrived in Germany and the effect of the war on Germany hit him. He saw long lines of prisoners awaiting interrogation. Now he heard actual evidence of what happened to the Germans, Poles, Russians and some French that he heard about before. He saw long lines of people fleeing in the rain. When he arrived in Nuremburg, his home town, the effects of the war really sunk in as he saw Nuremburg bombarded. When they arrived at the train station, he ran to General Frederick and told him that they could easily take the town. They were unable to get the tanks in so bombarded the city and raised it. He went to Furth and saw that the orphanage was occupied by refugees from the East. There were no children left. The synagogue was used as a warehouse. Seeing this made Arnold emotional. He was among those designated to go to Dachau to release important prisoners including the King of England's nephew, the former French Premier Leon Blum and Shisnisick (ph) who were held there. Dachau had not been liberated as of yet and Germany was trying to eradicate the camps. The 45th Division tried to head off the German SS maneuvers at their council headquarters. They were afraid that the 40 or 50 high level people held there would be killed when the camp was eradicated.

10:00 It was April when they reached Dachau. Some of the Americans jumped from low flying airplanes and others came by jeep. Revolt in the camp had broken out so the prisoners were in charge but the perimeter was held by the SS. The German guards put on the prisoners' uniforms to blend in. There was no record system so it was hard to distinguish them. The SS withdrew as they knew the American Army was coming. Near the Nazi barracks at the railway siding, there were dead prisoners in cars which smelled. He and the other 11 parachuters were unable to find the people that they were looking for. Arnold spoke to many prisoners. The camp was divided by ethnicity – Russians, Jews, and Poles. All nationalities were represented and some of the 35,000 prisoners were in bad shape. Dachau was first liberated by French detachments, then by the 45th Division, then the 42nd as he was moving to Bremen.

- 15:00 He spoke to Jewish prisoners who asked a lot of questions about food, typhus, when are the Americans expected and departure of the prisoners. Arnold did not have any answers for them. He looked in the files that were kept in a hollow rafter and found out that his father had been held there from '34 or '35 but did not find out what happened to him. The file was kept by the prisoners until '42. He hoped that his father got away. Although Arnold felt sorry for the Jewish prisoners, he had no relationship with them due to lack of communication. They did not speak German or English as were mostly Russian, French or Italian Jews. He remained there for two or three nights. The prisoners did not want to die in the camp so he heard the sound of their wooden shoes as they walked out during the night. The camp smelled so it was a depressing experience. The rate of death after liberation was about 2 to 3,000 per day.
- 20:00 He was happy to leave to chase after the special prisoners. He found them in Innsbruck as the German Wehrmacht wanted to safeguard them from the SS. The last day of the war, Arnold was in Seyfield (ph), Austria overlooking the river and viewing the Germans blowing up the bridge. They drove a herd of cows down the winding road to clear the mines and the war ended. They delivered the prisoners to Division Headquarters. He spoke to Leon Blum but was instructed not to interrogate him but to move him to headquarters. There were specialists for the interrogation. Blum was in poor health. Arnold saw him later at the Paris Peace Conference and greeted Blum who remembered him. Arnold set up CIC Headquarters in Munich and was operations officer for regional counterintelligence for one and one-half years. First he was involved in denazification and then hunting for Hitler's last will and testament.
- 25:00 A team was organized to put to rest that Hitler might still be alive as an uprising was feared. They tried to determine that if Hitler was dead, where was he buried. They were in the Russian zone. It was believed that Hitler killed himself in a bunker so they tried to determine who died with him and who survived. Arnold was detailed with other linguists including a French officer to put together a roster. He attempted to obtain more names from Hughes who wrote a book on interrogation reports. Zanden (ph), a brigadier in the SS was on Himmler's staff according to Hughes' book. He was a native in Munich and thought that he might go home so Arnold arrested his family but they knew nothing. Himmler's mistress said he saw him working as a farmer's helper. Arnold found him on a Regensburg (ph) farm and was able to arrest him though he had a gun. Himmler had documents in suitcases hidden in drywall and there he found Hitler's last will and testimony. Hitler named his political successor which was useful later at the Nuremburg trials. There were three copies of his will and this was the first copy. They also found Hitler's merit certificate which mentioned Eva Braun.
- 30:00 Arnold was with three others in this arrest. He took Himmler's gun away. Hugh took the documents to Frankfurt headquarters as they were valuable and now they might be in the Archives here in DC. They had to trace the Nazi's assets as their treasury and the

Reichsbund gold were meaningful. **Tape 2, Side B** The Nazis had transferred their assets to Switzerland. They investigated the insurance companies and found that some of the assets were transferred as reinsurance premiums as they were a means of transferring money out of Germany. They tried to recover the assets and find out what happened to them. They found a lot of gold and foreign currency in caves in Burchesgarten though some were fake and much had been stolen by the GIs. Most of it was taken by the US Treasury and later returned. Their sources of intelligence included interrogations of refugees and foreigners. Arnold worked with Col. Bernstein who headed the Treasury operation in Europe as they needed a native German speaker. Later, after Law School, Bernstein offered him a job. Arnold learned about finance from this work. He had a lot of contact with DPs.

35:00 It was mostly for security measures. There was a lot of unrest in the camps and many in the military police had never been in combat and favored the Germans over the DPs. The military police wanted to create order and it was more difficult working with the DPs. The Germans weren't sick and dirty like the DPs who had just come out of the concentration camps and desired to go to Palestine. A Jewish brigade tried to transport Czechoslovakian arms and people who had military training into Palestine. The British did not want them and asked them to close the borders. The Americans were in charge of the borders and favored the Jews so it was an unhappy situation. Arnold felt close to the German Jews who were under the CIC. There were linguists including professors and fascists who did not fit into the military pattern. Arnold was just 21 and associated with them. He ran risks as the Brits wanted the people stopped and he bended orders to help the Jews.

40:00 Previously, Arnold had some intelligence that the concentration camps existed. He needed more intelligence on such topics as order of battle, structure of the Nazi party and how the German military machinery was set up. He knew something of the Gestapo, German military intelligence, SS and concentration camps. He was not shocked to see Dachau although it was the first camp that he saw. Others had seen other camps. This was the largest camp and there were other large camps such as Auschwitz where his grandmother was transferred from Thereisenstadt. There was nothing left there but he saw Treblinka, a death factory which his grandmother could not have survived. There were two or three DP camps around Munich. He has photos of demonstrations of people carrying the Jewish flag. The Joint had an office in Munich and he saw them occasionally, especially at Jewish holidays. They consecrated the Furth synagogue with their own money. Weissshule still functions today.

45:00 Arnold tried to upset the Germans during interrogations by screaming in German or sometimes passed solely as an American so that the Germans quickly finished the interrogation. He became skilled at interrogation. He had lists of automatic arrests and lists of those he was looking for. He caught people with documents. German soldiers

carry their own military record. Few of the interrogators spoke German so he interrogated them 18 hours or more to decide where to send them for the next level of interrogation who were also overworked. Since they had an insufficient number of German speakers, Germans were hired for interrogations. It was a huge intelligence operation with postal and telephone intercepts. The Russians demanded back those who had gone over to the German side so it was difficult to find Russians who you could trust. Everyone wanted to go home as the war was over. He received a bronze star and got extra points so stayed. The demobilization took place so there were fewer military left and he felt forced to remain and turn Eastward.

50:00 By this time, Arnold was tired and wanted to go home. He had contact with the DPs to either help them or stop the black market and theft. He wanted to weed out those who were not German sympathizers when the Russians came in. With the DPs were Croats and Slovaks who were independent and there were death head SS so had to be sorted out. He used evidence for the Nuremburg trials for who was responsible for what was done by the British and US Army intelligence and the little done by the Russians. Arnold photocopied Hitler's will and has the copy at home. He felt good that he had it but he could not tell anyone as it was classified. It was fascinating to read as it was an interesting document. When they found it, they celebrated with wine and brandy. As long as he was forced to stay, he made himself comfortable with the best mess in Europe with a first class chef. They traded horses for wine.

55:00 Being in Europe did not remind him of his childhood and family except when he was around Nuremburg. He remained in Europe until February 1947. First he was in Munich and then he transferred to Frankfurt and became an Operations Officer in theatre-like bases. Then he became anti-Soviet and was sent to Czechoslovakia as an Intelligence Officer where he got kicked out. Arnold reported what was happening when the Russians took control of Prague and he got 24 hours to leave the country. He returned to Janesville, Wisconsin. He had reunited with his mother and elder sister in London. His sister had married an Austrian Jew after they both completed their service in the British Army. He sent his mother home and she arrived in Janesville before he did. It was not an emotional reunion on his part as they had been separated since he was six years old but his mother was emotional. He and his mother became good friends. He worked a year in Janesville in a store to pay off his mother's trip that was paid by his foster family. Then he returned to the University to study economics and law. He lost five years so was able to get through Law School cum laude in four years under the GI bill. He started working for the Treasury Department during his last semester and later worked for the Council for International Finance.

60:00 Nixon made changes when he came into power and Arnold became the bank's first employee as Deputy Counselor of the IED and got to Latin America. When his older son needed to go to college, Arnold got a private practice and went to Europe and Latin

America and retired at 67. He married in 1956 to a woman of Greek parentage and they have two boys.

62:00

File 3 of 3

Abstract

This tape discusses Arnold H. Weiss' career in the US which involves investing funds in Asia and Latin America infrastructure. He suffered from bouts of depression after the War and the War still affects him as he eats hurriedly and has difficulty getting close to others which makes him difficult to live with. He has become less religious as he no longer wears a tallis or goes to synagogue. The smell of decaying flesh reminds him of the concentration camps and viewing Holocaust memorials make him feel uncomfortable. Although he was not given reparations, he obtained a sum of money from his cousin's quarry and received a sum for missing his education. Arnold has few surviving relatives but he is married with two children and has two sisters.

Summary

00:00 Arnold discusses his career. After he left the law firm, he spent a year as a consultant at the International Corporation and at Intel Satellite. He mostly served as a counselor for international private organizations as he no longer desired to practice law. Then he teamed up with two friends from the World Bank and developed a communal equity fund of \$1 billion investing in infrastructure projects of Asia. Now they raised the same amount of funds for Latin America and plan to work with Asian funds again. Arnold serves as the General Counsel for their staff of 30 here and about a dozen people in Hong Kong and Singapore. Arnold changed his name from Wangesheim to Weiss when he came to Milwaukee as his birth name was difficult to pronounce and he did not wish to carry his father's name. The name, "Weiss" was copied from an all-American in Wisconsin and is German/Jewish. This change amused his children who are happy with a short name. He believes his father probably survived the war and reached Brazil.

05:00 Arnold feels the War still affects him as memory patterns enter into thought processes and behavior patterns. He does small things like eats in a hurry because he was starving during the War and he cannot get out of the habit. He has difficulty in getting close with people because he developed a veneer as a child in the orphanage. Also, when the Nazis came he felt a sense of isolation and felt he should be his own best friend and not trust anyone so he withdrew into himself which is difficult to overcome. Arnold feels he has many other similar patterns and realizes that he is difficult to live with. His wife suffers from these behavior patterns. He finds that his survivor friends have similar difficulties. It took him time to get over the war. He experienced periods of depression, mostly

during college. This was partly due from his being an officer with medals to being a college student. Now that he is older, some of these behavior patterns have become stronger and strong weaker. He gets along easily with people and is a good public speaker. He believes that his experience leads to loneliness. It was a unique experience and he has his ups and downs and it is hard for someone else to share it and understand it. Arnold believes that he is successful and that is sufficient.

10:00 Since the War, Arnold has become cynical about religion and believes in a supreme being but feels a lot of religion is to the benefit of the clergy, not the believers. He believes that religion for others means to hate and take what does not belong to them (like what happened to the Jews). He believes there is a need for scapegoats as can be seen with the Irish and the Serbs with their age-old feuds. When he left Germany, he stopped using a prayer book and tallis as they were symbols of his being beaten in the orphanage. He respects his foster family who are observant Jews and he belongs to a Temple. Arnold feels the War made him less Jewish. He considers himself part of the enlightenment. He resents the orthodox Jews in Israel who do not work and contribute. He respects those who keep kosher and go to Temple even though he does not care to do so. In response to whether there are any smells that he reminds him of the War, Arnold said that the smell of decaying flesh bothers him. As for sights that bother him, Yad Vashen and the National Holocaust Memorial Museum make him feel uncomfortable. He does not need to remind himself of his Wartime experiences and finds this interview is difficult. As for reparations, he received a share of a quarry that was owned by a relative and received payment for interruption of education. It was about \$5,000 or \$6,000 which he used as down payment for a house after he got married.

15:00 He took his children to Germany and showed them Nuremburg where he was in the military, the orphanage and the cemetery where his grandmother is buried and to Dachau. Both children married Jews which did not please his gentile wife. He does not believe that anyone survived on his father's side. His mother was an only child but there was an uncle who reached NY with his children and an aunt and her children (his 2nd cousins) escaped. He had three or four other great-uncles (his father's brother did not survive.). His grandfather died before the time of the Nazis. Arnold did not know many of his relatives. They were a small family. Both his sisters came to the US and went to college and became teachers. His elder sister retired from the Milwaukee School System and is retired in Florida. His younger sister teaches college part-time in Milwaukee. He is closer to her as they were both in Milwaukee and both have children who now have children. His younger sister's daughter lives in Israel where the Arabs burned her husband to death, leaving a one-year-old. Some of his recollections are getting dim, especially the recall of specific date.

20:00

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