

David Bayer

Tape 1, Side A

April 7, 1998

RG-50.106*0095.01.02

Abstract

This tape starts with David's escape from a camp in Germany to the woods in January '45 after the Holocaust and his adventure in Panama and trip to Israel. He was starving and freezing in the woods so walked out and was recovered by Russian soldiers. Then he traveled through Germany to Poland with some help by German women who gave him food, clothes, a place to sleep and treatment for his frozen feet. It took about three weeks to reach his home, Kozienice (?), Poland, where his feet were treated in the hospital but there was no life for him there. He took a train to Lodz and then to Czechoslovakia with help from Jewish agencies and UNWRA. He ended up at a camp for Displaced Persons, Camp Pierson (?), where he was assigned to be a guard but was not busy enough so went into smuggling. He did not care to go to Palestine or the US so went to Panama where his friend lived who helped David. David did not care for the bustling Panama City so went to live with the Indians and made leather. He met a Polish Jew, Sam, who contacted the Jewish Agency for him. They arranged that David could care for cargo on its way from Panama to Israel. There he joined the Haganah and fought the Egyptian Army.

Part two is from the time that David entered Palestine to join the military to the present time. He meets people from home but upon discharge from the service, returns to Panama as there is severe unemployment in Israel. Both in Israel, and later in the US, he often meets neighbors and relatives from his hometown in Poland. Again, in Panama, he goes into the shoe leather business until he turns 33. He wants to get married so goes to Washington, DC where he has friends and meets his future wife in NY. His wife is an American born Jew and they have two children. David joins the Holocaust Survivors Group of Greater Washington. They were asked to volunteer at the Holocaust Museum and he accepted and enjoys working in Registry where he uses his language skills to help locate people. He likes the interesting people who come to the Museum and often helps them. He cannot forgive the Germans for the Holocaust and, always, thinks about it dreaming at night and talking about it during the day.

Summary

00:00 This interview pertains to David Bayer's post-Holocaust experiences and is a follow-up to his March 10, 1996 Shoah Foundation interview. It starts out when he has run away from Camp Bremerhaven (?) and is working in the dense woods with two Russian prisoners on a project. They could not continue working so lay down in the snow for five or six days. They were starving and only ate pine cones and licked the melted margarine that he had on his body. They decided to get out of the forest as they were freezing so walked out and came to a field of snow and heaven. They saw silhouettes on the horizon and did not know if they were German or Russian. They were Russian soldiers who turned their guns on them but when they realized they were prisoners, they carried them off to safety. His usual weight was 140 or 150 kilos and by that time he was down to 70 kilos. They took him to a little village to a German home where two women lived. The soldiers told the women to take care of the men and were given food and a bath. The German women were scared as there were no men in the house. David

remained there two or three days and recuperated a bit. They gave him soup and a woman's coat. His feet were frozen and his shoes were painful as they did not fit. He decided to leave and return to Poland. He was very weak and tired but walked alone to Poland. He met other people walking on the highway and they were friendly to each other to determine where they were from. He saw Germans in hiding and Russians who were not friendly and told David that he is free and not to bother them.

- 05:00 This was January '45. He stopped at another house that was warm. There were old people, women and children but no men of military age. He wanted to stay but the woman got a Russian officer to eject him. David was in Breslau (?), Germany which is now Poland. He found another place to stay until he got to a rail station. On the way, he saw snow and ice. He came to a small town with the aroma of baked bread and walked to the door and yelled, "Please, I want some bread, I'm hungry." A German came to the door and gave him two kilos of bread. While walking along the road, he started eating the bread. Two Russians came along. One was the driver and the other jumped out and asked him for half the bread in exchange for his boots. David gave him the bread and put on the Russian's boots. He walked for a mile and a half and the officer returned with others who jumped him and cursed him in Russian. The Russian took back his boots and asked David if he had any watches. He did not have any and put on his own shoes.
- 10:00 The Russian had a rifle but no belt. The Russian had nothing. He was poor and not equipped like Americans. It took David a week to get to Poland. There were only Russian military trains, no civilian trains. There were more communities in Poland. It took him two or three weeks to get to Richlene (?) which was 30 kilometers from his home. The train made lots of stops. He slept on the floor in rail stations. He met his teacher who had been in Auschwitz. He was in his 30s but looked 70 as he was starving. He was not Jewish but was a prisoner as he had been in the Polish underground. When David reached home in Kozenice (?), he told the teacher's family that he saw him as the teacher did not get home yet. David got to Radon (?) in mid-February and walked home in the snow to Kozenica (?). This was his worse trip, even worse than the march in Germany. There were no roads and it was snowing so it took an hour to walk a mile and his feet were frozen. In Radon (?) he stayed with a Christian family for two or three days. She had two children and her husband was not there. She bathed his feet in hot water and gave him food. He wrapped his feet in rags and walked to Kozenice (?).
- 15:00 He passed the Jewish cemetery and saw his grandmother's grave where he cried loudly and a Pole passed by in a horse and wagon and looked up at him on the hill. David told him that he was returning from Germany and the man invited him to spend the night. The next morning, David visited a man who worked for his father. His father bought him a house and the man worked their land. David's family had given him provisions for safe-keeping. The man was surprised to see David was alive as he had all their possessions – furniture, bedspread, tablecloth that his mother gave David to smuggle out of the ghetto. The man gave him something to eat. When David was working in Pionki (?), he asked the man to sell some belongings to send him food but he never did. Now the man was afraid of the Russians so pretended to be kind to David. David felt there was no place for him in Kolnitya, his hometown. Other friends returned from camps and they got together in an abandoned Jewish house. David went to the hospital for two weeks to get his frozen feet treated. He had to lay on

the floor as they did not have a bed for him. The doctor was German but no one knew it. During the German occupation, he had been the Director.

- 20:00 The doctor was a Folkdeutcher (German ancestry). David was glad to get out of the hospital. He had recovered earlier from burns in Auschwitz where he was treated with cream. He had been burned from an explosion from his elbows down, and on his face and legs. His feet improved from the hospital treatment. For awhile he lived in the house with his friends but soon realized that he could not stay in Poland. Through the grapevine, David learned that Jewish organizations were organizing an exodus from Poland. There were Jews from Hungary and Romania who wanted to go west to Germany. David went with friends from Kozienice (?) by train to Lodz. The train was free for former prisoners with tattooed numbers on their arm. David's number was B74. There were mostly cattle cars, few passenger cars. He stayed with friends in Lodz and then they went to Czechoslovakia. Any Jew one met was considered a friend. The Hebrew word, "Amho" was the signal to tell others you were Jewish. If the person was Jewish, they felt like brothers immediately and helped each other.
- 25:00 They traveled to Pizen (?), Czechoslovakia in a freight train. Some of the trains were military so they waited for an empty car. People from Jewish agencies, some from the US, met them at each stop and took them to the next train. They took down their name and helped them get to Palestine. Then UNWRA helped to establish DP (Displaced Persons) Camps. David was taken to Camp Pierson (?) which was for ethnic Germans. Then he was taken to a camp with beautiful houses and town houses. One home was for single men in their 20s including David as he was born in 1922 and was 23. He was in a room in a townhouse with friends from Kozienice (?). The UNWRA placed names of US states on the streets as it was in the American zone.
- 30:00 UNWRA gave them clothing and food. They went from a torture camp to this good camp but he did not want to stay. They got rations, chocolate candy, and the best food. Three or four thousand people were there. Some went to Palestine. They spent their time playing poker, football and baseball. There were shops for clothing. There were schools for girls to learn how to sew. There was a school for 16 and 17 year olds. He was assigned to be a guard. One friend was the Chief of Police. He helped his friend but did not like being in uniform. David wanted to be busier so he went into the smuggling business. His group went to German farmers and bought apples, meat and clothing which they sold at the camp. They sold items on the Black Market to Germans who were still on rations. David got cigarettes and did not smoke so sold it to the Germans. His friend, Donald Weinberg, was a courier for the Americans using a motorcycle and got paid with rations. Mrs. Lerman, a German woman, who was married to a Mexican/German lived 10 or 15 miles from Stanberg (?). She was friendly so he asked her for bread and butter.
- 35:00 In Pierenburg (?) David knew an organizer for the Irgun who were fighting the British. David wanted to buy guns from the Germans for the Irgun and told Mrs. Lerman and she got a gun for him. David gave the gun to the Irgun organizer who gave him money for it and asked for more guns. The Irgun organizer smuggled guns to Israel. One day a German with one leg who was Goering's driver came to the camp and brought guns he had hidden in his wooden leg. Mrs. Lerman wanted jewelry and gas. David had plenty of gas and she was happy. **Tape 1, Side B.** It was '46 and the DPs had relations with the German police and government which was then

under American control. The German police cracked down on the Black Market. David's friends in the Black Market went to France and slaughtered a cow and brought back meat to sell to the Germans who could not get meat from Russia. The German police stopped the truck and searched, causing a Jewish boy to be shot while struggling with the gun. Their camp was on the road from Munich to Minsk.

40:00 The camp rioted and was locked for two weeks and David could not get out. Only 10 people were allowed to go to Munich for the boy's funeral. Then people from the camp threw a German bus over and the occupants ran away but the police did not allow the rioters out of their homes. This was a tense time with the Americans. At first the Americans were friendly with the survivors but now the Americans were friendly with the Germans. Both the Americans and the camp residents went out with the German girls. David went out with these German Christian girls. He threw away most of his old photos. David could have gone to the US at that time. All of the camp residents were Jewish. The German refugees had left. Later the Jewish refugees left and Ukrainian and Russian refugees came. Some of the residents did not want to go to Palestine. The US had a quota system but 100,000 went to the US outside the quota. David did not want to go to the US as he was in conflict with the American soldiers and he did not know anyone in the US. He could go to Panama or the US. A former friend in Panama searched for him and found him so David went there. His friend had gone to the American Embassy in Panama and requested their help in his search. David's friend's father had immigrated to Panama in 1937 and went to Honduras.

45:00 The friend's father had left his wife and four children back in Kozienc (?) and sent them money and returned the following year to get them and take them back to South America. David had gone to school with his friend who left him a pen as a farewell gift. Now the friend lives in Costa Rica. The friend's father wanted him to come and marry his daughter but David was not interested in marriage at that time. David did not like how the people worked in Panama City and got angry and went to live with the Indians. David was friendly with his friend's brother. They went to live in Concepcion which was on the Panama and Costa Rica border. He learned to make leather from iguanas and was happy. He lived in a small town of 2,000 people who lived primitively. He made leather from bark or "mangler" which grows in swamps. David's family was in the leather business as they had a shoe factory and his father made leather. Now, David started a shoe business in Tenerife (?) and the Indians worked in the field. To make the leather, he made a hole in the ground where he placed the hide. He used Cal, a white stone which permeates in water. His friend's brother returned to Panama City and David remained with the Indians.

50:00 David lived primitively in a shack and slept on a board. He lived like the Indians and bathed in the river and ate the same food. He wore little clothing and sandals. He was happy to get away from the bustle in Panama City. The people in the city only wanted to play cards and not listen to David's story. They acted like he did not exist. They did not care what happened during the Holocaust. There were different kinds of Jews: Eastern European, Sephardim from Spain, Turkey and Greece and Jews from the Inquisition, the Marranos from the 14th or 15th century in Spain who converted to Christianity but still observed Judaism in a small way. Those from Europe mostly came from Romania, Poland and Germany. His friend lives in Costa Rica. Other friends from his hometown went to Canada and Mexico. No one he knew is left in Panama now.

His daughter lives in Miami. All are dispersed. The Indians treated him nicely in Concepcion. He went to market with them and met Sam, a "Polish" Jew. who was actually German. The Polish Jews had a large influence in Salvador and Panama where they taught the natives everything.

- 55:00 They started manufacturing shoes for the first time there as the people only had sandals before. The Poles taught the natives to make shoes in factories in Panama, Salvador and Venezuela. All Jews in that area were called Polish Jews no matter where they were from. Sam asked him what was David doing with the Indians there as there was nothing there. He replied that he did not like Europe or the hustle bustle of Panama City. He was religious as a child and prayed to G-d but G-d did not come to his rescue so he did not want to be religious. Sam said he would send a telegram to NY and see what the Jewish organizations could do for David. Israel was becoming independent so maybe he could go there instead of running away with the Indians. David had met a man in Panama City from Jelehoff (?), Poland who could not read or write. He was a builder so drew up blueprints to build a high rise in Panama City. They met at the Jewish Center and the man told David that he had a house in Concepcion that he could use and gave him the key. It was an unbelievable house on top of a stream with water going into a swimming pool with filters so fish could not enter. David visited the house which was between Concepcion and a dead volcano. Germans lived there who ran away from persecution.
- 60:00 David received a letter from NY that a ship would be going through the Panama Canal to Israel and he could join it. They were getting 180 Mack trucks and David could care for this cargo on its way to Israel. He took his possessions and went to Curacao to get gas in barrels. Then he got orders to buy cables and a torpedo boat in Cuba. The cables were to pull torpedo boats all the way to Israel. On the ship were two Israeli college students from San Francisco, an old man from New Jersey who wanted to buy a chicken farm in Israel and two Jewish boys from Mexico. When they reached Miami, the two Jewish boys paid \$80,000 for a torpedo boat stolen from the US government. The ship went to Antigua and then pulled the two torpedo boats to Israel. The ship was named, "Basyrioldus Rolf(?)" named after the captain's son killed in the War.
- 65:00 The torpedoes hampered travel. They went to Gibraltar and the British did not let them in so they snuck through at night. It was early 1948 and took 5 weeks to get to Israel. The engineer broke his leg and wanted to get off at Sparta in the Mediterranean and they stopped at an island and let him off. When David arrived in Israel, he felt sad about leaving Panama but happy to be in Israel to fight. From a Panama airline cargo company he brought eight World War II planes to Israel. The Jewish Agency helped Israel by opening a fictitious company. They taught Israeli pilots how to fly the planes. They had guns and ammunition and called the company, Panama/Argentina, although they did not fly there. David had met the pilots in Panama and did not know who they were until he saw them in Israel. David realized that he had no future with the Indians and Sam encouraged him to go to Israel. He felt guilty that he did not fight the Germans so was glad to fight in Israel. He did not hit the Germans as he had no place to run and no hope to get out.
- 70:00 In Israel he had guns and an enemy to fight. David was not permitted to get off the ship in Haifa. He was in the Irgun underground and they had his name. He resigned and joined the Haganah and was sent to Tereh Rezinski (?) Camp to learn to shoot. Then he went to Saravat (?) and to Feluga (?) where he faced the Egyptian Army. He was in combat in the desert and they

took all the Egyptians as prisoners. The Egyptian Army marched in. David's officer, a religious young man from Russia, spoke Yiddish. David spoke Spanish with the boys from Mexico and Brazil. The UN freed the Egyptian prisoners. The Israeli Army took the Egyptian's British equipment. King Farouk was in power then; Nasser took over later. When David was stationed in Sarafan (?), he got friendly with a man next to him.

72:00

David Bayer

Tape 2, Side A

April 7, 1998

RG-50.106*0095.02.02

Abstract

This part is from the time that David entered Palestine to join the military to the present time. He meets people from home but upon discharge from the service, returns to Panama as there is severe unemployment in Israel. Both in Israel, and later in the US, he often meets neighbors and relatives from his hometown in Poland. Again, in Panama, he goes into the shoe leather business until he turns 33. He wants to get married so goes to Washington, DC where he has friends and meets his future wife in NY. His wife is an American born Jew and they have two children. David joins the Holocaust Survivors Group of Greater Washington. They were asked to volunteer at the Holocaust Museum and he accepted and enjoys working in Registry where he uses his language skills to help locate people. He likes the interesting people who come to the Museum and often helps them. He cannot forgive the Germans for the Holocaust and, always, thinks about it dreaming at night and talking about it during the day.

Summary

00:00 When David was stationed in Saraland (?), he went to Tel Aviv. Earlier, when he left the ship in Haifa, he had two days to leave his suitcases some place. He went to the gate at the pier and saw a sailor with a rifle and said, "Meshuganna (crazy), what are you doing here?" He knew the sailor from Panama. He was leaving and David was entering. In Tel Aviv, David was looking for a woman who was sent away by his congregation. She had married a local boy and the community made her a wedding. David used to pray in a small congregation. He had her address but when he got to the house, there was no one there. He took the bus to return to the ship and was standing up. A woman entered the bus and a man stood up to give her a seat. He looked at the woman and thinks it is Tobar (?) and she looks at him but does not recognize him. She speaks Hebrew and he speaks Yiddish. He asks her if she is married to Mordel (?). This is Kolniche (?) who he is looking for!

05:00 She lives at the same number on Dusseldorf, not Ben Yehuda Street. He goes to her home and leaves his luggage in her closet. There he meets her husband, their son who was born in Israel and her brother who had run away to Russia during World War II and then came to Israel. David

was glad he found a landsman, somebody from home. Her friends and others from their hometown come to meet him. When he had a furlough in 1948, he went to visit her in Tel Aviv. He sleeps in his barracks on Nordoff (?) Boulevard where the Hilton and Sheraton are now located at the ocean. David stopped at a kiosk that sold apple strudel and candy and he asks for apple strudel and soda water. There are customers talking to the man at the counter whose name is also Bayer. The man closes up his kiosk and asks for David's father's and grandfather's names. David's mother had told him that Elimelech (?) had traveled to Palestine on a motorcycle and was in B'nai Brach. The man tells David to come to his home rather than the barracks. It turned out that the man is David's father's father's brother. David's parents are cousins so he is related on both sides of the family.

10:00 David's parents had an arranged marriage. David learns that his uncle was in the Russian Army. The Germans had put him into prison during World War I and the uncle remained in Germany until 1933 when he married a German girl and they went to Palestine. He has a married daughter who has a child. Her husband, Yaakov Asia, slept next to David in the Army. The uncle introduced David to his cousins. When David was discharged from the Army, he wanted to remain in Israel and work. His uncle arranged for him to work for the Jaffa Telephone company digging ditches to put in telephone lines for Yemenite Jews. Everyday someone would visit David at work who knew him in Poland. They felt sorry for him and bought him grapes and sandwiches. The uncle said he should return to Panama and come back later to Israel when there wasn't such high unemployment. When the Arabs lost the War of Independence, the Yemenites came to Israel.

15:00 David left and later realized that he should have remained. He returned to Panama by ship as he had nowhere else to go and had a visa for Panama. He went on the ship, "Defturia" (?) and saw the name, David Bayer, on the railing scratched out. The ship's name had been "Joanne Devitt" before and its name was changed. David had a transit visa to go through the US to get to Panama. He got locked up on Ellis Island as the inspector did not trust him as thought he would jump ship which was true. He wanted to stay in NY and not go to Panama. David sent a telegram to his friend, Sam Spiegel, in Washington, DC. His friend put a bond of \$500 to let David out of Ellis Island. He was given a month to remain in the US before he was required to go to Panama. David did not want to be locked up again so he went to Panama and stayed there until 1955. There he worked for a leather shoe supply business. He had an apartment and a car and was single so had a good time, a different life than in Israel. There were only Christian girls who wanted to get married and he was not interested. In Israel David had changed his views on religion and believed in G-d again. He still had some doubts and was not very observant as only attended synagogue on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

20:00 His grandfather was very religious and felt that G-d was everywhere. David always wondered why he survived and not his parents who were younger than 40, nor his sisters and brother. He struggled to survive as had a will to live and did not give in. If he does not agree with something, he sticks to his ideas. If he does not like someone, he tells him. David works with a German young man at the Holocaust Museum who he likes but he tells him that he does not like

Germans. He cannot be a hypocrite. They talk about Austria and David was there. He felt guilty but said the Austrians are the same as the Germans. David came to the US and was also involved with Christian women here.

25:00 He was 33 and ready to settle down. He arrived in Miami and took a bus to DC where he visited friends. He has friends all over the world, many from his hometown. He has also made new friends here. David met his wife through a friend he visited in New York. The friend's wife introduced him to her friend, an American born Jew and they dated and married. They have two children which is the most important thing in life. He was destined to die but lived. David does not understand why his father, who was like a prophet and would not hurt a fly, did not live. Also, his mother was always praying and wore a shaitel (religious wig) did not live. David feels he got a free ride for over 50 years. He is in survival groups. He belongs to the Holocaust Survivors of Greater Washington. He serves as their mailman, mailing 247 flyers to the members who consist of survivors and their friends.

30:00. The organization is important. Once a year they go to memorial services at the Capitol Rotunda and meet on Israel's Independence Day. They donate \$10,000 each year to the Red Cross and other charities to help people. Now they are getting older and dying. There was an article in today's Washington Post about the Shoah Foundation. David has volunteered in the Holocaust Museum since it opened where he works in Registry. He volunteers because he is retired. He finds Registry to be interesting work as many people come searching for information about relatives and friends. One woman wrote a letter to Registry searching for her boy friend from before the War in Bialystok. She had promised that they would marry if he came to the US. She married and had children but her husband died so she wrote the letter. David found the former boy friend in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and since he knows Spanish he called him up. The man responded that he is 79 and gave his address and the woman got together with him. David said he has lots of success stories. He learned to punch the computer and translates Polish and Yiddish documents to English. People bring him letters from the 18th century and he translates them. **Tape 2, Side B.**

35:00 When the Museum opened, Sarah Ogilby asked his organization for volunteers. He liked her and worked five years under her. He volunteers once or twice a week. He likes the people there as they get along. No one bosses him around. They are all friendly. They kibbutz (talk) a lot. Pete, a German Jewish volunteer, is very intelligent and knows everything so David learns a lot from him. Now David is working on a list of people who got killed in Zamosc, Poland. Sometimes he sees a name from his hometown of a person who went to Zamosc. David has worked with French Jews. He feels that he is an expert with names as it is his hobby. When you write the same name in Polish, German, or English, it sounds different in each language so he tries to put them together correctly. His name, Bayer, is written Bayj and sounds like Bayer. His name was Bajer but it was pronounced Bayer. He did not want to change the sound so he changed the spelling. In Spanish his name sound like "Becher" (?).

- 40:00 Writing is different in each language. David has located many people. On Wednesday, a man came to the Museum who is writing a book on his family and he was looking for documents to make a family tree. David had to translate books for him. A woman came in and saw David's name in the Memorial Book of Kolnice (?). It also had a picture of her cousin, Sigmund Halburger (?), who was David's father's age. He had a pharmacy in Kolnice. She told David stories about the cousin and he tried to tell her that the cousin was a collaborator. He was not a good man but he survived. His wife and son disappeared. After the War, the cousin went to a DP camp in Laingsburg (?), Germany where he was killed in a car accident. Survivors created the book so those who died should not be forgotten. There are about 500 such books from different towns. Mostly they are in Hebrew and Yiddish but this one is also in English. People from all over ---Argentina, Israel---come to the Museum.
- 45:00 Some do not bring pictures. David shows a photo of himself with friends taken about 10 or 15 years ago at the New York Memorial Monument. David's wife might volunteer at the Museum, too. He feels that it is the best institution in the world. Without it, many people, especially children, would not know anything. Some people do not know about the Holocaust or do not want to know about it because it was so horrible. His friends did not tell their children about it but he told his when they were seven or eight years old. His son is bitter about what happened but his daughter does not show it though talks about it to friends at synagogue and performs work concerning it. His grandson who is about 13 knows about the Holocaust and wants him to come to his school to speak to the children. David plans to go and has spoken before to school groups though he gets upset when he discusses the Holocaust. His sister was eight when she died which makes him uptight. He dreams about it all the time and during the day thinks about it and talks to survivors every time they get together. He talks about fighting back.
- 50:00 Once he fought back when he escaped with a friend from Pionki (?), a munitions plant. There was a Pole in the field who wanted to catch them to give them back to the Germans in exchange for 10 liters of vodka. The man was cutting wheat and swung at them but David's friend was larger and they ran back to the camp as did not know where else to go. Both Americans and Israelis asked him why he did not run away. David did not want the Israelis to know that he was in a concentration camp as they thought he should have fought back so he told them he was from Panama. The survivors fought the Arabs. He is glad that he lives in the US as it is the most Democratic country in the world. Holocausts can still happen if we allow it to happen. Holocausts are still happening now but they are smaller. They could be even bigger. If we allow Israel to go under, the Arabs would slaughter everyone. When he was praying in the camp, he saw English and American planes flying over them and hoped they would drop bombs but did not. On day they dropped a bomb in the kitchen and killed 20 to 30 people.
- 55:00 They could have bombed the railroad tracks to Auschwitz or Bergen-Belsen or the cities as trains were the best form of transportation. We have good roads here but Europe has many trains. He was in a train of 80 wagons when he was taken from his home for liquidation. It was so crowded like sardines that he had to stand. The floor had disinfection. You can describe it 100,000 times but if you don't feel it on your body, you can't imagine what it was like. Just like

having a pain in your leg, another person can't imagine it as you only know your own pain. The Hebrew people say that no matter how many pens you have, all the water is ink. There are not enough trees in the woods to make pens. The Holocaust will be a million years story. He cannot forgive the Poles or the Germans. Moishe Feinstein gave two best friends away and they were shot. He died in Auschwitz from typhus.

- 60:00 Moishe's mother said that you should not pray for another king. She was old and had it good as she had plenty of wood for fire. Her son worked for the Germans. David's interview on the Shoah tape is not 1% of what he saw. He cannot forgive. The Rabbi said that he should forgive but he cannot as is not a hypocrite. He feels that he will die soon, perhaps in three or four years. Soon all the survivors will be gone. One of his friends, the same age as he is, 75, died. He called the friend's wife in New York and she cried. David thought that one man was dead but the man and his wife came to his desk. The Register form enlarged with David's name as a sample is hanging on the wall. A man came from St. Louis and recognized him. David did not know that he was alive as he had a stroke.
- 65:00 His father was a watchmaker and lived a block away from him. A man from Miami called David, "Difsha (?)", his Polish name, and saw that he survived.