

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
Interview with Morris Rosen
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Esther Finder, Volunteer Interviewer
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Follow up interview focusing on post-Holocaust experiences. Original Holocaust interview conducted by the University of Baltimore on Feb 26, 1989.

Tape 1 Side A

His name at birth was Moniek [Moshe] Rosen and he was born November 10, 1922, in Czenseckova [ph] but he grew up in Upper Silesia. His parents were Jacob and Golda Rosen and he had siblings: Lila who was married and living in Warsaw, Yechiel, Reuben, Yitzchak [who was the oldest and he only met him after the war because this brother had gone to Palestine], Ruska, Sara (or Sala?), Tamara and Srulek, Yosef and Bluma.

[Towards the end of the war...] He was in Theresienstadt [Terezin] and he had come from Buchenwald on the Death March. He was hiding but was afraid of getting shot in his hiding place so he joined a line of Jewish people and went out and was walked to Weimar. They also traveled for a while on cattle cars. Bodies were thrown out of the crowded cattle cars until there was some room and then they just left the bodies in the cars and used them as pillows. The train stopped at a station and they were given a soup that was full of salt, which he thinks was given to them to kill them. He did not eat it and told others not to eat it. On the 5th day of the trip he was given some potatoes. Then there were 2 Russian airplanes that came and strafed the train repeatedly. There were other transports around. People ran from the trains because they were afraid of the strafing. In the commotion Morris found a friend that he knew from before who was with Polish workers and not identified as a Jew. The man suggested that Morris join him and go with the Poles but Morris said no, he had been lucky with the Jews and would stay with the Jews. They were there during the night and saw the bombing of Dresden. That other man was killed with his transport. Some people got away but many were caught and killed. Morris was marched to Terezin. They were hungry, dirty and full of lice. They waited at Terezin all night and in the morning they were given some food and coffee. They were washed and given clean clothes, including a pajama. Prisoners were dying of typhus. He escaped from a window and was in a field. He heard singing and he woke up to find Russian soldiers around. They gave him some food. He went back to the room where he had been and there were 16 people left from a group of 30. The next day a man from his barrack smuggled himself out of Terezin, which had been quarantined. Czech soldiers stood guard to keep people in. This man came back with wine and sardines and money, which they used as toilet paper. They had no bread. He was told to go to the doctor and the doctor asked what he had been eating. The doctor told him he could have died from eating the sardines, though he never knew why. The wine saved his life. He was given the same food the Soviet army ate:

kraut with bacon, meat and other fatty food. Prisoners died from this food. He was very careful from then on and ate only some foods. Later they burned barracks. He met people from his home town who were sick and died. He met some girls, one from his home town. The one from his town was sent to Sweden and she wanted him to come, too, but he declined. There were some Jewish guards there who took the SS, and other people, to clean away the dead. The former prisoners screamed at them and he is sorry he did not kill some of them.

The Red Cross came and asked where he was from. That same night, his information was relayed on the radio. His sister's husband in Budapest heard that Morris was alive. He had been in the underground. He went to Terezin to get Morris. He had his son's pass and got Morris out on the son's pass. They walked to the next town. He was liberated around the 6 or 7th of May but he does not know the exact date. During the war he was in the ghetto, Shtakova [sp?] in Upper Silesia, then Dulag in Sosnowitz where he was part of the clean up crew. One day the SS man asked for a painter. One man from his town told the SS man that Morris was a painter and Morris

was smacked in the face by the SS man for not speaking up. He was taken aside while the others went to work. He was assigned to paint 3 rooms in 3 days. He was given tools and went to Sosnowitz. While there he noticed a Jewish girl who was in hiding. She was blond [and he recognized her as a Jew]. Morris asked the SS man if he could go to the same camp as his sister but first he went to Anaberg and then to the camp where his sister was. This was October, 1943. He was there until March of 1944. The SS came and the camp became a concentration camp, no longer just a women's camp. He was sent to another camp which was a subcamp from Gross Rosen. He was there until Feb 5, [1945] when he went on the Death March to Buchenwald. There were mountains of people and he saw cannibalism for the first time. There he saw someone he had known from before who was a German Jew. They heard that the American army was nearby and the order came for Jews to march out. He tried hiding [see above] and then he went on the 2nd Death March to Terezin in April. He was liberated in May.

At liberation his health was not too bad. During the time he was in camp he kept himself clean.

He was with a couple of friends and they kept themselves together. He was not sick. He had a strong will to live. He had pictures of his home town with him that he kept until he lost them at the end of the war. Also, he had met a girl and he hoped to see her again. That also gave him the will to live. He wanted to see his family and he wanted to take revenge. He tried not to think about food. When his brother-in-law came for him they went to a hotel and he had soup and potatoes. This was the first time he had eaten at a table with a cloth and cutlery and it made him cry. The bed had white linen and he was also able to take a shower. The next day they had to ride on the roof of the train. They went to Prague and saw kiosks with food. People from the camps were coming without food. They were given food and Morris could hardly believe that anyone would be so nice to Jewish people. One day about 100 Polish women came to the hotel.

He and his brother-in-law ran away from these women who were grabbing at the men.

He ran into and recognized his nephew. He talked to his brother-in-law and nephew and told them he wanted to go to Poland. Other people were coming from Poland and told him not to go; it was not safe and people were still being killed and nobody [loved ones] is there. Morris turned back. He decided to go to the American section and then go to Palestine.

He went with his nephew but they were instructed to tell any border guards that they were German Jews who wanted to go home. They were specifically told not to say they were Polish. Morris had no papers. His nephew spoke to the American guard in English and was taken off the train. Morris and the nephew would look for each other later. Morris got off the train at Pilsner. There were American soldiers sleeping on the ground in their sleeping bags. He got down with them and shared their blankets. In the morning he woke up alone with no place to go so he went to the police.

Tape 1 Side B

He told the police he was hungry and had just come from a concentration camp. They told him not to tell people he was Polish, just identify himself as a Jew. He was given some money, food and cigarettes and was asked to join the Communist party. He was told that if he joined the party he would get double everything. He asked if there were Jews around and was told there were not so he decided to go further. When he moved on he introduced himself to the police as a member of the Communist party and he was given food. Again he found no Jews so he moved to a 3rd town.

He was told there were Jewish women nearby in a hospital quarantined with typhus. As he left the hospital, someone called out to him. He asked this woman about his sister. His sister escaped the march and the guards shot after her, but this woman did not know if his sister survived or not. She told him to ask some other people from the transport who were in Volary.

He walked 2 days to find those Jewish women. A policeman showed him the hospital and there in the hospital he heard someone screaming his name. He recognized many of these women. There were 45 graves nearby there of Jewish women who had been prisoners there. Morris was given a job to help in the hospital but he could not work there. Instead he was sent to work in the officers' kitchen. He saw the left over food being thrown away. He started stealing oranges to take to the girls in the hospital. He got caught and was taken to the American PX and was given chocolate, soap, etc. He was told not to steal but to ask for whatever he wanted for those girls and the Americans would provide it. On the 3rd floor of the hospital there was a very sick girl. There were 4 sisters who had been friends with his sister. He brought them oranges. He gathered with other survivors on the 50th anniversary of liberation. He was the only boy there with about 100 women. Many years later he was reunited with some of those women. [note: he knew Gerda Weissman Klein in Volary, though he did not mention this on the tape. I learned this later. EF]

One of the women suggested they go see some other cities. They went on a train as far as the train went. They did not know where to go next. The motorman from the train helped them.

They pretended they were brother and sister. That motorman woke up his own mother and asked her to make food, even though it was in the middle of the night. In the morning the man wanted to adopt his "sister" and asked Morris what his profession was. He was given a job as a toy painter and was given a place to stay. He then went back to Volary. She decided to stay a bit but then joined him in Volary. He was told that some of his friends died of typhus in the hospital. His brother-in-law came and found him. His brother-in-law then went to Salzberg. Word came that the Russians were going to take over that region so the Americans evacuated and Morris went with them to Salzberg. His women friends wanted him to stay with them but he went to stay with men. He loved them like brother and sisters. They were sent to a DP camp "New Palestine." Later they met survivors from Mauthausen in a camp in Ebensee. He later found his younger brother who had survived camps and the death march. His brother was liberated May 11, two days after the war was over. Of 1,000 people on the march only 14 survived. A week later a good friend came. He was there until 1946. He heard his sister survived and was in Regensburg.

He left Salzberg. While he had been there he had people staying in his room who were being smuggled to Palestine. This was in 1945 and 1946.

He got a telegram and he learned that his sister was in Greenberg. He made his way to where his sister was. His sister's husband had a good position. He learned that another sister had gone with the Russian army to try to find another sister. The siblings were able to track each other down by leaving messages with other survivors and through the DP camps. His older brother, who was in Prague, went to Poland to get the younger sister, Bluma, out of Poland.

Backtrack to Volary: at that camp he did not have shoes and one day an officer told him to come along. He was taken to the station and they saw that the volksdeutsche [German nationals] and the officer went up to former German soldiers and ordered them to take off their boots and give them to Morris. It took a few tries but he got footwear that fit. The shoes were exchanged for Morris' wooden shoes. Morris also got a camera and with that camera he took pictures of the girls who were sick in the hospital. Those pictures are now on display at the USHMM.

Also, he had stopped in Ebensee and there was a road network intersection. While there he saw an invalid German POW. He was accused of stealing the POW's wallet and personal effects. An MP was called over and they were taken to the constable. When Morris was ordered to empty his pockets the constables noticed that Morris had American script. He was asked how he got the script and he replied that he worked for the US.

He had some coupons, more than he was supposed to have. Morris explained that he had the coupons for the girls for whom he shopped. He was taken and put in prison with Nazis. He started banging on the door and was taken away from the Nazis and put on the floor where prostitutes were held. He had to sleep on the floor and was there for 3 days. He gave them all his information and then he had to wait for them to confirm his information. He was released and most of his things were returned to him but not the American script. For his trouble he was given cigarettes. Morris spit in the guard's face for the way he was treated. Coming back he went to the same bathroom and there he found the

wallet. It had fallen under a stone. Morris took the wallet and threw it in the toilet.

The Rainbow Division had services for the High Holidays and he attended with some of the others from the refugee camp. There was the same man who had mistreated him in the prison and Morris told him to leave the synagogue. That man should have known better how to treat Jewish prisoners.

A man named Yeheskel Ben Zev traveled from camp to camp to get people to go to Palestine. Morris' youngest sister went and ended up on the Exodus. His sister had gone with clothes and ended up with only the dress she was wearing.

Tape 2 Side A

He helped his sister get new clothes so she could try again to get to Palestine. She met the man she would later marry on the ship. When Israel became a state his other sister went to Israel. Then he heard that Slamek Merrin, a friend, had gone to Israel and was killed the night he arrived without ever having seen the Land [of Israel]. Morris still has the death announcement. Morris had thought about going to Palestine. It was decided that if he went to Palestine he would never have a chance to go to America but if he went to America he could always go to Palestine later. He got an affidavit and some help from the HIAS and came to New York. He was afraid of the shots and asked the nurse in Bremen to just say he had his shots and he paid her for her co-operation.

Life in the DP camps was not bad. He was in New Palestine and there were activities and he went to the shows and dances. He would bribe the cashier at the show with soap and other things he could get. He went out often. He met some girls there but he was not interested in marrying in the DP camp. Most of the survivors spoke about their families and their wartime experiences. He wanted to make up for lost time, this was his time to be young. While he was in the camp his focus was survival and he was not thinking about his home. After liberation he realized all that was lost and he was very nervous for years. He was on medication for years to calm his nerves.

While still in camp he already heard about what happened in his town. He knew about his parents. He did not know the full extent of the genocide at that time. He did know that people died from hunger and beating. Since he was small he could hide under bigger men. Everyone looked to survive.

After the war he hated Europe and wanted to get away from the "bloody soil." Finally his time to leave came. After the war he found a friend had survived and was dying in Bergen Belsen. Perhaps if his friend had been in the American zone, he might have had better care and maybe would have survived.

During his time in Europe he participated in protests to let Jews go to

Palestine. He followed the Nuremberg Trials especially closely since his brother-in-law was the only Jewish correspondent from the camps there. Morris visited there 6 times. He donated one of his entry cards to the USHMM. Nuremberg was demolished except for the building where the trials were. He was there for the main trial and he saw Goering, Keitel and the others. His brother-in-law had contact with Rodenko. His brother-in-law wrote Like Sheep to the Slaughter.

In the DP camps they protested and lobbied for the right to go to Palestine. They wanted to leave the "bloody soil." There were 2 cousins who had survived the war in Salzberg and one of them had a carton of cigarettes. A policeman asked the man what he had and the man did not want to show him so he ran away and the policeman shot him dead. At that time, all the DP camps in Austria had people who wanted to go to Salzberg and do some damage. It was an Austrian policeman who shot the Jewish man. The Austrian police covered all the roads leading to Salzberg to stop the DPs from coming. The DPs came armed and wanted to dismantle the camp.

The funeral march was cordoned off by the military police. At the cemetery there was a caretaker's house and the DPs set fire to that house. The policeman who shot the man fled.

In Munich there had been a march and some of the protesters beat up some of the Germans.

He still has the newspaper on this story. He tried to go to as many camps as he could so he could see who survived. He met one woman who gave him some photos that included some pictures of his relatives.

When he had the chance to come to the US he went without hesitation. He went to aunt. He was the only one of the passengers who did not get seasick. People thought they were so sick they would die during the crossing. After most of the others got well, he got sick so when he and his brother arrived, his brother was well and he was sick. His aunt picked them up and bought them hats and shirts. He was still very sick. His aunt offered to support them for the rest of their lives. He wanted to be independent.

Also, his nephew [oldest sister's son] had been in Vienna as a translator for Gen. Clark and then a translator for the American army. Every morning representatives from the different Allied forces went out together and Morris' nephew translated for them because he knew French, German and English. He was very proud of his nephew. Once the nephew brought over a young girl named Herta Weiss. She had been in several camps and was only a young teen. The nephew wanted to marry her. He traced her through Budapest and found her. The nephew had been named Moniek but changed his name to Tom. Tom was warned to escape before the Soviets could take over the area he was in. At that time people were caught. Tom and his wife were able to get to the US.

At his first job in the US he was sent from military base to base and he did not want to do that. Then he worked for HIAS. After that he wanted to go to Columbia University. In 1947 there were not many Jews allowed into the university. After writing an article about his situation he got a call from Columbia and was accepted into International Law with

scholarships. Morris went to visit with his nephew and enjoyed being with them.

Morris wanted to get away from his aunt who wanted to buy him things and pamper him. He wanted his independence. His older brother had married in Palestine and in 1948 he came with his American-born wife back to her home in Baltimore. She was scared. She had had a store in Jaffa that had been burned. Morris had come to the US in Sept, 1949. He went to the synagogue since it was around Rosh Hashanna. He stayed with his aunt for about 6 weeks, until he could not stand it any more. He could have gotten a job in New York but he came to Baltimore in November, 1949.

He thought America was tremendous. His very first evening in America his aunt took him to Radio City Music Hall. He was so tired he could not stay awake even though he was so impressed with this world-famous place. After the show the aunt took him to Lindy's. He could not eat he was still [sea]sick. After all that they finally went home. He had brought for her some dishes from Europe. After he saw the lovely things she had, he and his brother just dumped their dishes outside. The aunt found the dishes and asked if she could have them, if Morris did not want them.

When he came to the US he told people he was a painter. His brother learned how to fix typewriters while still in Europe. Morris got a job painting but his brother could not get a job. Remington would not hire a Jew although they had said they needed workers. HIAS helped the brother get a job at another place in Baltimore. He was overqualified for the job. Morris did not like living in Baltimore. He got an apartment and got some pots and pans and set up his own place. It was hard because he did not speak English. He went to night school after long days of work. One day he mixed colors for a customer and this customer encouraged him to start on his own. Once he started on his own he was getting more money.

Tape 2 Side B

He took his brother in to work with him. It was tough in the beginning because of the language.

The brothers considered the grocery business. He was dissuaded from working in that business and encouraged to stay in school. Instead he went to art school for interior design. He graduated with honors from the night school. His teacher wanted to send him for further study in New York. He was miserable for the first year in the US. Every weekend he would go to New York since he did not have a social life. He was a "greenhorn" here. Newcomers were not treated well by the Americans and he felt like he was treated like a 3rd class citizen. He met his wife in 1952 and got married in 1953. She was from Baltimore. They found an apartment. He was working for a builder. He found a place to live but he had to finish some of the work on his own to keep the price down. It was one of the first semi-detached homes in Baltimore. When he got married they did not have much but they built themselves up. He has very expensive taste and would not buy just anything, His customers were among the richest people in the area and he got word-of-mouth business. Then he wanted to do interior design work, especially after his graduation.

He had to have money to open up shop so he could not do it alone easily. He did some interior design work.

He continued his work with stamps, which was his hobby since childhood. He joined the stamp club and was one of the first Jews to join. He became active in the club and began to put together stamp exhibits. He was especially interested in the Olympic stamps and he was very knowledgeable. His is one of the best collections on Olympic history. He has won prizes for his work. In 1982 he was invited by the Olympic committee in Italy to exhibit as an American guest in Rome. He was one of 16 people from around the world. He was sent tickets and his exhibit was taken to Italy by special pouch. The others that were there all went traveling together so when he wanted to visit the synagogue on Saturday, all the others had to go with him. He was invited for the 95th Olympic Congress and from then on he was invited to most international shows and he became an apprentice judge and later became a judge. His expenses were paid.

He found a stamp from the Bensburg ghetto. He started to ask about more stamps from ghettos and from the Holocaust. He assembled one of the largest private collections in the world and he exhibits all over the world. He writes lots of articles on Holocaust material. He is now working on concentration camps, subcamps, etc, and he has about 8,000 pieces. He has not yet had the time to work on this collection. In 1991 he got a call from the Jewish Council telling him that there was to be a Holocaust Tracing Center in Baltimore. He was then retired and he began to help them at the Tracing service. When Gorbachov came to power the archives became more open. Then a center was opened in Baltimore for survivors. One man told him of some important archive materials in Suitland, MD, and he began working there. Most of the first few people who began working with him, quit because the work was too hard. He read stories of survivors and he realized that other people had an even harder time during the war [than he]. The 4th largest archive of materials is in Suitland, including information from the Civil War. There are tons of materials taken from WWII in Suitland. Morris was interested in finding names. Names were collected and then sent to Red Cross for the tracing. "Dead books" were found which gave names of 400,000 and that information was given to Mrs. Dole who had been the head of the Red Cross at the time.

The other people who were working did not know languages but he was keeping an eye on documents that had to do with Jewish issues. He paid for his xeroxing himself and he found thousands of documents. He found documents from Ankara, Turkey, including a request to the American President to save 405 Rabbis from Europe. This was from 1941. England's Eden discouraged the Americans. Karski and the Vad Leumi information came out. There was information regarding moving the Jews and all the problems [involved]. 35 Rabbis came out and went to the Soviet Union. In 1944 Roosevelt finally gave in and asked all the friendly embassies in Europe to help the Rabbis. Morris has these documents at home. He made these copies himself and he, himself, declassified them. There were 33,000 documents and many had never been seen by anyone, and so they had not been declassified. He took his documents of interest to the head of the archives and get permission to get the documents declassified. She

stamped them declassified and then he could copy them. Nobody had seen some of these documents before. About 60% of his collection is in the USHMM. One day he hopes to write a book. He has some documents that are not declassified and he is worried he might get into problems because of that.

His personal collection on the Holocaust he acquired through auctions and dealers. Some of the info he has now was stolen from Poland, especially from the Lodz ghetto. There were many documents that were stolen. He has documents from Hitler and Himmler. He bought some artifacts in Europe. He has a telegram from Paris to Berlin with the news of von Rath's death and a picture of Grynspan was part of it. It was a news service telegram. The original telegram he has and the USHMM has a copy.

One day the Museum will have the original. He has various other documents. He worked for 7 years at the archives in Suitland until they moved to College Park. Then he came over to work for the USHMM working with the archives. He cannot say he enjoys working on the microfilms because it is unpleasant reading but it needs to be done. Very few people can read Yiddish handwriting and sometimes it is fancy Yiddish. He enjoys the people he works with and he learns a lot from his work. He has written many articles based on his collection. He hopes to write a book.

Tape 3 Side A

He has some unique pieces in his collection. He has pieces from small ghettos; letters could get out but people could not get out. The ghetto slang was not understandable to the Germans. For example, a postcard from his hometown is from a woman to a relative saying that Uncle "Malcha Moovis" was coming but this is a Hebrew reference to the Angel of Death. The person receiving the card understood. He is going to do an article about the pain and suffering that is in the ghetto slang. It is important to have these documents, especially those that passed through the German censors, to make sure that the stories get out.

He does not work with people at the USHMM but he does do some public speaking. He spoke at Fort Mead at a military base. He did not talk much about the Jewish Holocaust. Instead he talked about what happened to US POWs during the Holocaust. He has documents telling about how the POWs were killed, including British POWs that went on a death march. There were 8000 POWs on the march and thousands died. He also has documentation [pictures] on how American POWs were buried with their heads up. This documentation is now in College Park.

A Jewish POW told of how the Nazis wanted his ring but it would not come off his finger so they took a shovel and cut off his finger to get the ring. When the American army came in and found what happened, the captain ordered that his soldiers should not take prisoners. Over 2 million Russian POWs were killed. In Buchenwald there were hundreds of killings. He has a document that tells of an American officer who was decapitated by a doctor and the cleaned head was used as a decoration on a mantelpiece. This Nazi doctor was caught and later sentenced to death but the lawyers were able to get him off by using petitions from neighbors

and even a letter from the Vatican urging the Americans to commute the sentence. After the death sentence was reduced to life imprisonment, the lawyers sent letters with the reduced sentence and the petitions and got the sentence reduced still further. This doctor was to serve 25 years but only served 5 years.

Morris never wanted to talk but one time his son and daughter-in-law came to hear him speak in a Church. Much of his collection has been donated to the USHMM. All his money is in his collection and he will leave some things to them. He has 2 sons and has a granddaughter. His son travels a lot. His wife is not well these days.

The Eichmann Trial he followed and he has some letters from the prosecutor. His brother-in-law covered the trial. His brother-in-law wrote him that young Israelis did not understand why the Jews did not fight back. This upset Morris. Once he was invited to join with some Polish officers for a special occasion commemorating Monte Casino. There were some Jewish people buried there. Other people also asked him why the Jews did not fight back. In response he asked why so many Polish, Russian and British officers were killed and why didn't they fight back? He said that the first to fight back were the Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto. The Polish uprising came when the Russians were nearby. People fought back in Sobibor and in Auschwitz and even in the ghettos when they could. Jewish people fought. 250,000 Russian Jewish soldiers died fighting the Nazis and there were Jews in all the Allied armies and many of them fell. Give the Jews a chance to fight back and they fought.

Morris was involved with an organization of survivors in his first years in the US, but those efforts in those days, did not work. Three years ago he got a call that the Catholic teachers were having a conference and he was asked to have some documentation for them. A Catholic asked him to donate some materials to the Church and they would establish a Holocaust memorial in the Church but Morris did not want to do that. He just loaned some materials temporarily.

In response to the Neo-Nazis: when the USHMM opened there were Nazis there marching with placards. There is free speech in this country but with this free speech, especially on the Internet, there could be another Holocaust. When the Nazi wanted to march in Skokie he decided it was time for him to speak up.

He has much bitterness. He wonders where was G-d. If people were not that fanatically religious, they could have gone to Palestine. Friends from home who were religious are now not religious and others who were not religious before are religious now. He thinks his boys suffered because of his Holocaust experiences. They saw him and it does something to the kids. He thought he could just get over it but the older you get the more time you have to think about things and now he cries more. This is especially true when you work at the Museum. Sometimes he comes home from work [at the Museum] and his family can see he had a hard day. He tries to meet people with a smile and tries to do the best in life that he can. When he is in Germany people ask him about things [related to the Holocaust] and he just tells them not to let such a thing happen

again.

He wants to write a book that would talk about his whole family and his own life before and during the war. Then also about the immediate aftermath of war and the work toward building a life. His parents were taken away and he tracked them down because he did not have the keys to the house. At that time he was painting for an SS man and that man promised to help but he didn't. Later he noticed a train with Germans on the roof and inside there were Jews en route to Auschwitz. His parents were on that transport and were killed there. His sister was on the Exodus. She had been taken away in May of 1942 after she registered. She was 14. During her time in the ghetto she saw a girlfriend on a bike. As his sister ran out to see her friend, she ran into a Gendarme who saw her without her armband. He followed her into the house and saw Morris' stamp collection, which he confiscated saying that the German government would compensate him. This gendarme was also a collector. There was no compensation. Morris' sister was taken to court and sentenced to 3 weeks in prison for violating the armband law. His mother went to prison instead for her daughter. Morris went every other day to bring kosher food.

His oldest sister Losha, died on the death march out of Stutthoff. Yechiel died in Auschwitz with his whole family [wife and 4 children]. Ruchsha and Tamar went to the Russian side but then tried to go back home to the parents. That was the last he heard of them. Sala went to the underground with her husband and son. They were near Krakow.

Tape 3 Side B

They were with the workers underground. His sister was killed. Her husband and son got out and the child was put in a monastery. After the child was taken into the monastery, the father fled to his home town Lemberg. Morris found out from his brother-in-law's brother that the day of liberation a drunken Russian soldier killed Morris' sister's husband. There was a search for the child and there was a reward for information on the child. Some months later they had a lead on the child. By the time they found the child he was already anti-Semitic and the adopting couple would not return him. The child was finally taken by force and they went illegally to Palestine. The child was raised by this maternal uncle. Morris lost 4 sisters, a brother and his parents during the war.

The brother-in-law who was married to his oldest sister was named Klugman, but he changed later to Sheinfeld. Now it was shortened to Field. This is the one who worked at the Nuremberg Trial and was a correspondent and author.

He made the happiest life he could. He is very busy with his stamp organizations and he enjoys this. The one downside is that he has lots of letters to write as part of that job. He enjoys the Museum and the people he works with. He knows he is doing something constructive for the future.

End of interview.