

GEORGE LYNN
April 13, 1983

Pre-war Family:

Born in Warsaw, Poland on February 5, 1922.
Father was a merchant in leather goods.
Family was composed of two parents and five children:
three boys and two girls. He had a twin brother and
was finishing gymnasium in 1939 when war began.

War:

The family was bombed out of their home and burned out
of business. They moved from house to house. His twin
was taken in 1942 selection and sent to Majdanek. Father
tried to keep the family together and they moved to the
ghetto.

Ghetto was later burned and George lived in the sewers
with his brother-in-law. Had no food and the stench was
horrible so they left the sewers in June, 1943. They were
collected by the Germans and sent to Umschlagplatz.
Were guarded on top of building by Latvians who were
throwing people to their deaths from the roof. While
waiting for the deportation train he met his uncle and
a cousin. The latter were sent to Majdanek..

Deportation:

He was sent to a work camp near Warsaw but escaped through
the help of his older brother, an attorney on the outside/
He was sent with his older sister and two nieces to an
apartment of deposed Jewish people posing as Poles out-
side the ghetto. They lived behind a hidden wall. Some-
one informed and the owners of the apartment were killed.
After hiding for 1½ days he left his sister who was
eventually shot. One niece was sent to Polish convent
and one niece to Bergen-Belsen. He was blond and had
blue eyes and a conductor's uniform so he was taken for
a Pole.

Capture:

In late 1943 or early 1944 he was caught as a Pole and
stamped as a bandit(B). He was employed as an interpreter
to Obersturmfuhrer Patz because he knew how to speak German.
Although he had been circumcised, he passed German inspec-
tion as a Pole. Was sent to Camp Neuler and put to work
until Liberation Day. A hidden S.S. man stabbed him when
he admitted to being Jewish even after the Americans marched
in.

GEORGE LYNN (Cont.)

Liberation:

Sargeant Greenfield from Syracuse (67th Army, 63rd infantry division) helped him. He was put in a German hospital for four weeks and then in a displaced persons camp. This was in 1945. Greenfield placed him in the kitchen as a helper. He was on the first boat to U.S. sponsored by a cousin Cooperman in Syracuse. He also found a sister who had been in the camp. Joined the U.S. Army in 1946 and returned to Europe but couldn't find anyone remaining. The niece in the convent went to Israel. The one who had been in the camp committed suicide.

Conclusion:

In 1949 found an old friend, George Lefkowitz, who had also joined the U.S. Army. Went to American University in 1950 and got his degree. Presently retired from The Department of the Interior. He had never told the story before and felt he needed to get it out.