

Good afternoon. Today is May 28, 1991. My name is Ellen Collins. And I'm interviewing Mrs. Saba Wenger in The Jewish Community Center in Newton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Wenger, tell me where and when you were born.

I was born in Poland, in Bialystok, in 1917, March 16.

OK. Tell me about your family, please, the names of your brothers and sisters.

My oldest sister's name was Marsha. The second was Fanie. The third one was Libby. And then I had a brother, Mayer. And then I had a sister, Leiche. And then I was born, Szprinka. And after me I had a brother, the youngest, was Hone.

And what were your parents' names?

My mother's name was Rachel. And my father's name was Leib, Leibel, Leib.

What did your father do for a living?

He was a Weber. How do you say in England? He was making material in the--

A weaver.

A weaver. Yeah.

Did he work in a factory?

Yes, in a factory. Yeah.

Did he make a good living for the family?

Well, my mother was working, too, together, was a big family, seven children, and she helped out.

What did she do?

She was working in the factory, too.

Do you remember your grandparents at all?

No, I never saw my grandparents. I never had. In my time, I never had. Maybe the older did, but not me.

I had a grandma in America, but I never saw her. And she died in '44, 1944. She was 90 years old. I have the picture from the grave, but I never saw her.

And I came here in 1951, beginning. And she was already dead then. I never had a grandfather or never a grandmother.

How did it happen that she came to America?

Because she had here a few brothers. And my father didn't want to come here because he was very religion. And he thought he going to have to work Saturday. And he didn't want to come.

My mother had the brothers here and her mother. This was my mother's mother.

So when your grandmother came over, she had her brothers here. And did any of your mother's brothers and sisters also come to America?

My mother's? Yeah, everybody. She had a sister, which I met her. She was still alive. She's not alive now. When I came to America, I met my mother's sister and a few brothers. But nobody is now.

Of your mother's family, did anyone else remain in Poland? Or was she the only one?

She had cousins. She had cousins a lot. Which the factory was the cousins'. She was working there. Rich people, they was rich people. But the brothers and the mother was here.

Everyone?

America.

OK. So your aunts and uncles on that side of the family were in America?

Yeah.

And how about on your father's side?

My father, he had a sister in America. That's what I know. And he had a brother.

He had a brother. He was a rabbi. And he was in Poland. That's all what I know. He had one sister and a brother. And I never met the parents. They wasn't alive.

OK. About when were your parents born? Just estimate how old, when your parents would have been born.

Pardon me?

What year your parents would have been born.

My parents? Well, my father died before the war. He was 49 when he died. And they must have been the '30s, beginning of '30s. And I don't know really.

And my mother was killed from the Nazis in '43. And she was 40-- she was 55 in that time.

OK. All right. Tell me about your childhood, about going to school, the friends you had. What did you play with as a young girl?

Well, I went to a public school in Poland, with Polish children. It was a Polish school. And we was just six Jewish girls in this. It just was for girls at school.

Well, we was playing-- we didn't have, I never had a doll and just one ball, a little ball. That's all we was playing. Never had like here, the kids have. I never saw so much. But we was happy.

And from the whole six girls, I'm the only one who survived. Everybody was killed. And this was a miracle, too.

You mentioned your father was religious.

Yeah.

Was your mother religious, too?

Yes, we had a very kosher house. I went to school, but I couldn't write in Saturday. We went to school Saturday. They unchecked every time if I don't have the pencil, the pen, not to write. And I remember the teachers told me I can't go to school if I'm not writing.

Then my father went and want me to put in a Hebrew school. And in the way, he met the rabbi from our town. And he says, no, I'm going to settle it down.

Go home. I'm going to arrange this. She's going to go in school, not to write [? indeed. ?] I'm the only girl, the Jewish, who didn't write in Saturday because my father was religious, very.

Were you part of a religious community there, the shul your father went to?

Oh, yeah, yeah, yeah. We lived the next house to the shul. And we was very active in the temple, very active. We was very religious.

What were the holidays like in your house? What was Shabbat like, when you--

Shabbat? He used to go every day. Before to go to work, he used to stop in temple and pray every day and every evening. And no question about Saturday, he didn't work Saturday. People was working Saturday what they didn't.

And for Shabbos, your mother was working, too. Did she bake bread? Or what did she do for Shabbos dinner?

We used to make cholent for Shabbos. This is you put it in the bakery Friday, and you pick it up Saturday after the prayers in temple. They had cholent. Yeah, every Shabbos, cholent.

And you give the baker a couple kopeks or whatever to--

No, you pay money for it.

It was your mother? Your mother cooked? She made the pot up?

Yeah, she prepared this, of course. She put it in, whatever, somebody. Every Saturday, she make something different. And they took it, the pot, to the temple, to the bakery, and we picked it up Saturday after the services.

OK, so you couldn't give him money on Shabbos. So your mother paid for it when she brought it in?

Well, we was in this place already for so many years. They know us. We was friends. Then any time we shouldn't have. We didn't give Shabbos, not Friday even. We gave, like, we took the bread, and we paid every week.

My mother paid every week, everything what she bought there. They was writing down, and then we paid them. It wasn't any problem.

So you walked every place? Bialystok was a big city.

Bialystok was a very big city and a lot of Jews. It was, like, 55,000 Jews. Every neighbor was Jewish. Just a few people, like the landlord was not Jewish.

And you went to the store, you talk Jewish. You went to the pharmacy, you talk Jewish. Wherever you went, it's just Jewish, it was talking Jewish. This was Bialystok.

And every day you had to go, or your mother had to go to the bakery to get the bread for the day?

No, I went. Another child went. My mother didn't go.

Because she was working?

She was working.

Did you have a lot of responsibilities around your house?

Yes, I did. Because I have to come and help to clean the house. In school, they have religion class, the Polish children. I used to warn the girls, the Jewish girls could go out for this hour. I used to go home and to clean. Because it used to be Friday. And I used to clean at least the kitchen. And then when I came back, I cleaned the rest of the house.

And I used to wash the clothes too, for Sundays, and we didn't go to school. Yeah, it wasn't so easy, like here. The kids have so easy everything.

How did you wash the clothes?

We had, like, they call it a baleja, a big thing, a wooden. And we used to put it in chairs. And I used to put a little chair. I was too small to get inside.

And then we used to clean it, the sheets, everything. And they used to put in big pots and boil it later. And then we used to keep it in cold water a day, overnight. That's the way.

And we used to hang out in the sometime outside when it's nice to dry. We didn't have any washers and dryers, no. It's a easy life here.

What was your house like, your apartment?

Very small. We had one small room. It was probably like this. And the bedroom was with no windows, just the path from the kitchen. So this, and was dark, a little small, very small, very small.

Was your bathroom inside or outside?

No. Outside, outside. In the beginning, we didn't have even water. But later, a few years later, we had a water and a sink.

Where did you get the water when you didn't have it?

Well, it was in our building, in the basement. We used to bring it in the house.

OK. So that was a lot of schlepping you had to--

Yeah.

--or your brothers had to carry.

Yeah. Everybody, I mean, who was home used to bring the water. But later, we had already the water in the house and a sink, which was so easy.

When you heated the water for the wash, what did you heat your water with? How did you make it hot?

Oh, with wood. We had a stove, not like here. You turn on and you have it. We used to buy wood for the winter and for summer, to cook. We used to cook with wood.

It was a stove in the top. You can put on four. But you have to put in wood, make a fire, and to cook everything, and to bake with this. Not like here, here is very easy.

And in the winter, how did you heat your house? Well, between the two rooms, they call it a haven, what you put wood and you make it clean-- warm in the house. You put it in, you make a fire, and it burns for a few hours, and then you close it up, and it's warm up a wall, the wall, like it was warm in the house. It's not easy like here, but--

Do you remember being cold? Was there times when you didn't have enough wood to heat your house?

night Was cold. Yeah, and especially in the war was cold, no food, no nothing. Yeah.

When you were growing up, did you have enough clothes?

Yeah, I have.

[LAUGHS]

They used to say from the older one for the smaller, for the younger one. And I used to have just make for school a block and put a white collar. And we used to wear it every day the same. And then for the weekend, we washed it, and wear again and again for all year like that.

So you had one dress that you wore every--

Well, I have a few other one. But in school, like this. And they have a few other dresses. Yeah.

It wasn't easy to buy so much. I didn't. My father died when I was young. I was to be in third grade or fourth. Then just my mother have to support us.

So did your life change a lot after your father died?

When my father died, then my sister started to work. And then when she was married, I took it over and I was working. We helped. Everybody helped out.

So were your older brothers and sisters, were they married and out of the house?

Yeah, they was married. My older sister was married. And she went to Belgium, because the boy fell in love with her. And they took her to Belgium. He went first. And then--

This is Marsha?

Marsha, the oldest, she went to Belgium and America there. And then Fanie went there, and Libby, and my brother. Then I just left with Leiche, me, and my youngest brother.

Why did they all go?

Because there was a better life. They worked there. The other two sisters met the boys there, and they was married to. Then I had three sisters in Brussels, in Belgium, married.

And then my brother went there, too. And from over there, he went to Paris. He maked his life in Paris. He was in the army, in the war when it was--

The French army?

In French army, yeah. Yeah. And he survived there.

OK. When your sisters went to school, did they have any training when they finished their schooling? How many years did you typically go to school?

I really don't know, not too long, not too much. I graduate just seven, in public school, seven. But we went six days a day in school there, not like here, 5. We went 6. That's all what I make in Polish.

So when you finished school, you went 7 years. So when you finished school you were probably 12 or 13 something?

I must have been 14.

14. OK. And when you said you went to work, what did you do?

What my mother did, in the same place. Because it was her family's factory. Then I did the same thing.

But she had one. She had one-- how do you call it, it's like you work overtime. And I had the other one, who worked the overtime and did it.

So you were already working by the time you were 14.

14, 15.

15. I really started when the other sister was married. Then I can get her place. The older sister was married.

So that was in the early '30s you were already working, maybe 1932, '33. Is that right?

I don't remember exactly, but--

OK.

I know the war started in '39. And I would have been out of school. Of course, I was working already. Yeah.

OK. Well, tell me what those years were like before the war. You were out of school, and there was just and your brother home with your mother.

Yeah.

So there were two people working. So you were able to make to support yourselves.

Yeah, but of course, we support ourselves. Of course, we didn't. Was like here, just to go and buy clothes every day or something. No, but we make it OK.

We didn't have a big house. We had just a small. We didn't pay too much rent. But we made a living. We didn't starve.

In the winter time, the factory was closed. Then we used to get, like, what do you call it here? We used to get the--

Unemployment?

--unemployment. Yeah, it was very little. But we tried to prepare, to have potatoes in the house, everything. And then we have to buy just bread and a piece of meat or something, fish, that's all. And we made it a few months, the winter.

What did you do as a young teenager? You were working. Did you go to shul on Shabbos? Did you go over to your girlfriend's houses?

Yeah, I did go to the shul, Shabbos, no. Not my mother, too, just for the holidays, but my father used to go just two or three times a day. Yeah, he used to be [? chosen. ?] And we used to go to the-- my friend, we used to walk around.

A lot of people belonged there. It was a Hebrew with working for Israel. What do you call it? I forgot already what it is.

They belong and they allow the young Jewish, they used to go for trips. They used to sing in Hebrew and dance. But I

didn't go there. But I had friends there.

Tell me a little bit about your mother. What was she like?

She was a nice lady. She was a good mother. Nothing what to complain about it.

She did the best. She gave care of us. And she wasn't healthy, but we helped her. She was high blood pressure, heart trouble. But we helped her everything that she was working.

My father was healthy and died all of a sudden in his sleep. And she was the sick one.

He must have died of a heart attack?

He had a stroke in the middle of the night. And by 6 o'clock, he waked up at 3 o'clock and says he has a headache. And till the doctor comes, see, we didn't have telephones there. We didn't have cars to go.

Till the doctor came, 6 o'clock, he pronounced him dead. He had a stroke. Because they saw the blood was coming to the eyes and to the nose. The vein collapsed in his head.

And he was 49 years old. He was looking old because he had a gray beard, but he was 49 years old.

What do you remember of your father?

He did care of the kids. He was a very good father. He teach us how to-- we couldn't eat before we say our broke. In the morning [INAUDIBLE] before I went to bed sleeping, he was there. It was I have to say a prayer. He was a good father. It was the religion, was a good father.

So the religion was very important to him and he tried to see that the children--

It was very important. If not the religion, we would be in America, and my mother probably would be alive and the sisters probably. But he was very religion. He didn't want to come.

How do you remember the war starting for you?

The war?

Yes.

Oh, I remember it good. It was about 5 o'clock in the morning. We heard the airplanes over the house, airplanes. And then we looked and we see the Germans' airplanes.

And they was throwing leaflets. And all the neighbors, they was out in the yard and picked it up and was reading. And it says they going to kill all the Jews. All the Jews are going to be killed.

Then we didn't believe that. How can they kill children, old women? We didn't believe that. It must be a joke. But it was true.

And then the same day, this was about 5 o'clock in the morning. In the evening, it was already dark. It must have been about 8, 9 o'clock. They came in already in our town, in Bialystok.

And we was all hiding in a big building. We had a big building for all Jewish neighbors. And we went to the third floor. And we saw a fire and screaming.

They burned about 2,000. Or I think they say more. They say 3,000, but I would say 2,000 men in the temple.

They burned the temple right when they came in. They burned them alive. And the screaming, we heard the screaming, but everybody say not to go out.

In the morning, find out what it was. They burned the biggest temple with the Jews with it. They was alive. And they burned them.

And it was straight. You couldn't see nothing. Everything was gone. This was the first hour they came.

Of course, the Polish people was running and show them where the Jews are living. And everybody have to go out from the houses. And they put them alive in the temple, they put gasoline around, and they burned them alive. This was the first, the first hour when they came in our town.

Then they started to build the ghetto. They put up fences. Must be about 8 foot. Nobody can see nothing, from wood. It was very closed. And nobody can see what's going on outside, what's going on. Nobody can see.

And they had just a fence. We have to come in, and they asking for work. They just build a fence.

And then they said they took a lot of people, men again, and they say they want to have a kilo of gold. If not, they're going to kill them. And everybody gave away whatever. I remember my mother had just the wedding ring she gave away. Everybody gave away like this. And they took the gold, but they was already dead.

The killing, hunger was in the ghetto. They say everybody have to work. Who's not going to work is going to be killed.

And I tried to go out from the ghetto. You see, you couldn't go out and buy yourself. If they came, as I say, they need people for work, or you have something to show you have to go to work. And it wasn't what to buy in the ghetto [? heat. ?] It wasn't any stores.

It was terrible. And every day was dead people. They used to come, if you had a Judenrat in the ghetto, what they ruled the ghetto. Jews, the Jews, they have even Jewish policemen.

And they used to have, let's say, every time they want to have 500 people for work. But it wasn't for work. It was to be killed. Then the Judenrat, the Jewish policemen, they have to give them the people to pick up. That was going on till '43.

I remember I was one time out. We didn't have what to eat. And my mother was sick. She couldn't go to work.

And my brother was still young, a young boy that I say, I never want to have to go out. Maybe I'm going to bring a few potatoes home or something. I was out. And they took us in a warehouse. And we find there sugar.

And we were so hungry. the pieces of sugar, the little pieces, and I was with a lot of friends there, sitting on the floor and working. We have to work.

And we start to eat the sugar. We was very hungry. We came hungry. We went-- it was good. But they killed a--

Later, they saw the people. Before we was out, they start to knock with the guns over the head. And they start to look in the pockets and some people, they find a piece of soap. They find a few peanuts or something.

Because everybody was hungry. They want to have something or they killed a lot of people in that time. And then I say I'm not going anymore.

You're not going to work anymore.

I didn't go. They didn't get nothing for the work. We didn't get paid for the work. I just want to go out and to see if I can bring something to give. They didn't want money. They want to have a blouse. They want to have something, like a

towel or something to give a few potatoes, the Polish people.

But it was very hard. They used to check before you get it in the ghetto and to find everything and take it away and to knock over the head with the guns and sometimes to kill. It was bad. Then, till '43, they start to liquidate the ghetto.

Well, how did you survive all this time if your mother wasn't working and your brother was young?

We were starving. We were so hungry. They gave, like, one piece of bread. They gave a piece of bread.

And one time, they bring in, like, frozen potatoes. I remember this good. They say they're going to give frozen potatoes. Even frozen potatoes are better than nothing. And I was standing from 6 o'clock in the evening till next morning in winter time to wait to get the potatoes.

But till it came to me, it was gone. I remember I was going and crying all the way. Everybody was starving, my mother, everybody. We didn't have what to eat. That what--

Did you keep your apartment when you were in the ghetto? Did you stay where you were?

Yeah, we was lucky. Because we didn't have to move. We have our house where we was living before. They took, like, maybe about 10 blocks, and everybody was living in other places. They have to move into the ghetto.

And we didn't, because in our street was in the ghetto. But we have to take in in this little tiny apartment, everybody have to take in. We took another family, four people. Because nobody have where to go here. And it was too small.

Then everybody have to take in the people. Bigger apartments took more people. And we took in a family from four.

And then when I started liquidation in '43. February 5, I was caught with my family. We was hiding in the big building where all the Jewish people was living. We prepared a hiding place under the stove to get in in case they come. Because we knew they're going to start.

You knew because-- how did you know?

Because we knew they was-- they're going to liquidate. They liquidate already around in all towns, no Jews. A few survived. They come in Bialystok, in our ghetto. And we knew this already. And then they start to liquidate Bialystok.

And you knew what the liquidation meant.

What liquidation, yeah.

You knew what was in store.

We knew. Then it was a little place, big like this, maybe. We dig that prepared before, in the ground, under the stove. And they wouldn't find where to get in.

And there wasn't any windows, nothing. We was hiding over there. But my mother was sick and she stopped. And my sister had two little children, 18 months and 3 years.

And one girl came, so she said oh, they're not going. They're not going in this street. They going someplace else in the other side of the ghetto.

Then she says we can go out, catch a little bit bread. Because we didn't have what to bread. The minute we was out from this in the kitchen, from that house, the Germans, the Gestapo came in. And they caught us, me, my sister with two kids.

Which sister? What was her name?

Leiche, the fourth one, and my brother, the younger brother. And my sister's husband was waiting downstairs. He says if you hear the coming, it wasn't any steps, just a letter. That I going to stay here, and you give me the keys, you come here right away.

But the people heard it. And the Nazis took us. They didn't let them go out. Because if were out, they would catch everybody there.

Then we was out from the front of the house. And it was already a lot of Jews, people standing there, what they caught already. And it was winter time. It was February 5. It was freezing.

And the children didn't have nothing. She didn't have the baby, what to put. It was freezing.

Then I heard the German. I said let me go in and bring out a blanket for the baby. He started to knock me over my head with a gun.

If my mother wouldn't pull me away, I would be dead. I have here pain for years, even after the war. He knocked me with this.

And we were standing there, a lot of people. Every minute, some more people and more people, and we were standing all day like that in the cold.

The kids were crying.

Crying. Cold. And by 5, 6 o'clock in the evening, they start to take us to the train. And we was there on the train, it wasn't too far from us, the train there, maybe about half an hour to walk.

And we was have to go into the train. And we were standing all night, no food, no water, nothing, all night. And the train start to go in the morning. And they took us to Treblinka.

You must have been terrified. How did you feel at the time?

Of course, we know we're going to be dead. I knew they're taking us to kill. We know that. They took us to Treblinka.

And they start to chase us out from the trains when it stopped by the gate. And they start to beat us over the gun, quick, quick, you know. Schnell, schnell, they start to scream. And we was waiting. And we saw the flames there, the smoke and the smell, the crematoriums.

And then my mother start-- the men have to go separate, and the women separate with the children. Then my brother was the only man in my-- what it was there. My mother start to kiss him, to say to have an easy death, not to suffer too much, because we know we're going to be killed. Then the Nazis started to knock with the gun. They split his lip here, knocking him.

And then five minutes later, they say to go back in the train because it was too many Jews to kill them. Then we was back in the train, and they took us to Auschwitz.

Your mother? Your brother, too?

My brother, my mother, and my sister with the two little kids. And we was about three days in the train with no food, no drink.

The baby was so hungry that she gave it the breast. She didn't stop to feed it, but she didn't have nothing. Then the baby was so hungry it bit up the nipples on that breast, so hungry.

And we was lucky. We was on a train, but it has windows. Then people start to jump from the window.

We know, anyway, we're getting killed. Better to be killed by the bullet, that's what I start to beg my mother. Let's jump.

I don't want to be in the oven to get burnt alive. I want to be killed by the bullet. They was shooting from all sides if somebody jumped. Of course, it was death, too. But maybe somebody could survive. I don't know.

Because when the train was-- and my brother starts, he wants to go out with a bullet. They cut off his hat. The hat what he was wearing, not the head, the [NON-ENGLISH].

He was wearing with a [NON-ENGLISH]. How you call it? A hat, a cap on his head. They shoot it off. And we didn't let him jump anymore. And we was there for three days till the train was almost empty.

Everybody jumped out. They probably was dead, because they were shooting. But everybody was jumped out. It's just left a few older people and children. It was a few parents that left the children, and they jumped out.

And our train was almost empty. Then I say now they start to shoot because nobody is jumping. When the train is going to stop, we have to jump out.

This was my idea. I didn't want to be in the oven. I want to be killed by the bullet.

And when the train stopped, and my mother says, you go by yourself. Let me stay here. Because of me, you're not going to survive. And we say no. If we have to die, we die together. If we going to live, then we put my sister out through the window and gave her both children, and then my mother, and then I jumped out.

And my brother started to jump out when the train started to go away already. And we're all saved. We made it.

But what was use? We didn't have where to hide. First of all, we eat the snow. We start to eat the snow. We were so hungry.

And then I start to look where to-- it was in the night. I don't know what time. I don't remember.

But it was dark. It was night, to look where to hide. And I knocked in the doors. But people, I saw their light is there on. And I asked them if we can go in and to hide.

They say, no, nobody wants to let these Jews. They know who's running in the night. It's our whole family are Jews.

Did you have a yellow star on?

Yeah, we had yellow stars. But we took off the stars when we was out from the train. But they knew who's coming in the night with children.

And it used to be in the streets. Who's going to hide a Jew, going to be killed together with the Jews? And who's going to show that Jews are hiding, they're going to get a kilo of sugar. And this was a lot of thing in the war.

Then we didn't have where to hide. And finally, I knocked on another door. And my sister had a little bit money with her. And I said, we're going to pay you. Let us in just to warm up.

And she did. We was there maybe about an hour. They took the money and then let us go out again. We was like that--

Did they feed you?

--for two weeks. No. Who feed us? No. Then we was, like, two weeks like that, hiding.

One time we went in a lady's-- she had a little room. And she let us in. We gave her money. And there came a neighbor. It was [INAUDIBLE], it was. It was with her all night.

And then we was two nights there. And then comed another neighbor. And he says, you know, he's going to tell you that he has a place where to hide in the woods, but he wants to kill you. Because he knows you have money. And he saw the watch. He liked my sister's watch.

Then we have to run away right away from this. I knew that we was out right away from this house. We didn't have where to go.

Then we saw from far away, it was like a farm where we was hiding. And I saw another house. I ask her the same thing. And she said all right. Let's come in and warm up. And I gave here money again.

And then from far away, we saw the house that we was running away, the police is there. They called the police. The Polish police was working with the Nazis, was already there.

The children were with you still?

We were still all together. We were still all together, if we would have a place where to hide. And then we have to go away from this village there. I don't know it was a village. I really didn't know the place, because we never was there.

Then I saw a little boy, and I tell him I'm going to give you \$5. Go and bring me-- we didn't have cars over there. We had just like a horse and a wagon.

He says OK. I say I give you \$5. And he brought it. And then he asked me, where do you want to go? I didn't know where to say, I didn't even with-- I said just take us in another place.

And then I saw a house. I say stop over here. And it was there a man. It was like in a farm, too. And I ask him if he can let us in. I'm going to pay ii, too.

And he let us in where they keep the horses. And it was there a hole where they keep the potatoes for the winter. And there was a little bit empty there. And in the top was the horses. This is the place he gave us.

But it was good till we can hide. And after this, we couldn't sit down. Even if it was just like this, in one little place, six people with the children there.

And then, he came one night, the next night, and he want to take me out. And I didn't want to go. He want to take me out. He says if there's something. I say my mother, my brother, they was holding me. He was pulling me from my hand.

And I say I don't want to go. You have a wife in your house over there. And he says my wife is pregnant.

So be it. I didn't want to go with him. Then he came this night later and he says he had a bad dream. We have to go out.

In that what we went, we ask him to take us. He has a wagon and a this to take us in the what town is it here? He says it's Czestochowa, a big town. All the Jews are killed already, but they have a little ghetto where they keep 3,000 young Jews from 18 till 20. The rest can't get in there, that is older.

Well, anyway, we smuggled in.

How?

Because he showed us where a few families was living. Not in the ghetto, Jewish, but they was working for the Nazis. They was working, like, making shoes.

And we went in over there. And they told us can smuggle in when they coming for work. Everybody comes from work like 5 o'clock. But it's very risky for the children and for my mother.

Because they keep Jews from 18 till 20. They have a street. They calling it the Puppenstrasse. It means for the dolls, for the young girls. And the boys have to be in another street.

Well, anyway, I took one baby under my coat. And my sister took the other one. And we smuggled in. The people helped us to smuggle in our mother, too.

So they were very helpful to you. They fed you?

The Jewish people. The Jewish people here, [INAUDIBLE]. It wasn't a [INAUDIBLE]. They was killed later. Then everybody have to go to work there, they said.

The Judenrat, they told me. They was very surprised when we came alive, so many people from the train. Six people, we were six.

They gave us a little room over there. And they told us, we have to go to work. It was not working. They are killing. And they ask you how old you are.

They told me you can say you're 18. Because if you say you're older, they're killing. They want from 18 till 20.

Then I went the first time to work. And I was very tired not to sleep and already, two, three weeks. My mother said don't go to work today. Lay down and rest. Go tomorrow.

That day what I was home, the Gestapo came in the ghetto and said, everybody who's home didn't go to work out. My mother didn't go out because I know she's dead if she goes out. The children, my sister didn't go out with the children because of the children.

But I was out. A neighbor said you go out. Because they're going to kill you. I was out.

And they picked 10 people to be killed. And I was between the 10. They killed the 9. I'm the only one who survived.

Because one from the back was holding the gun to my head. He asked me, how old are you. I say 18.

Then he start to fight with the leader from the ghetto. From the little ghetto, Paul Degenhardt was his name. And he says she lied. She didn't go to work. I have to kill her.

And he says I'm going to kill her later. I have work for her. And they send me to the people where they go to work. And they killed all the nine. It was six boys, young boys.

It was a mother with a girl. She must have been by 11 years old. She was crying and begging not to kill. They start to knock her over the head. And another girl, another lady must have been the 30s. I'm the only one who survived.

I was three days arrested. They took us to the labor camp there. It was ammunition factory.

And they didn't let me go for three days in the night. They locked me there in a room, and I was there. And the third day, I came home. And my mother was looking between the dead people. They took her in.

And she didn't know where I am. So when she saw you, she must have been very happy.

She was very happy. My brother was already working. And I told him tell her that I'm-- he knows. Because I was working all day, and he was working there, too.

Then she knew already. But I don't know if she didn't believe it. She thought I'm dead already. Well, anyway, that's what I survived all the war.

And then, in a few weeks later, I was going every day to work in the morning. They used to take us, and we used to go in this to sing. They made us to sing and make pictures into showing the Jews are so happy because we have the stars.

And we couldn't sing in Hebrew. They said, [INAUDIBLE]. We have to sing like that. That's all what I remember.

And who didn't sing, they knocked over the head. Because they make pictures how happy we are with singing. It must have been a month later. My mother must have been a month there.

We was at work. They coming in. And they say you don't go in the ghetto. Everybody was in the ghetto is dead. We killed them.

And I knew my mother was there and my sister with the kids. I never saw them again. They never took us there.

We didn't have even the barracks still there. We were sleeping in one place, 3,000 people. And it was so much people.

It came in. It was the leader with a dog and chased everybody to make to lay down. It was so much. And then later, they build the barracks there where we was living.

But my mother, they was dead. And a week and a few days later, they bring the clothes because a lot of people didn't have what to wear there. And it was a factory. People used to come in, Germans.

They bring in the clothes for when they shooting and killing, they have to take off their clothes. Naked, they have to be naked. And then they say everybody can get in and take just one piece. If you're going to take two pieces, you're going to be killed.

My brother was afraid to get in. He didn't have any shoes, and this was winter time.

Then I put in I have a small foot. I put it in a pair of slippers. And I put in a pair of shoes, like for him, a big one. And then I was looking something to take a coat. He didn't have a coat.

You mean, so you stuck your foot inside a big foot--

Yeah.

--a big shoe so you could have your slippers and his.

Right.

And then I was-- I was looking. And I find my mother's blouse. It was a pink sweater. And this is the only thing we had. Because we didn't bring with us nothing. That's all what we had.

And I saw my mother's. And I know she's dead. Between-- it wasn't too much. That's it. That's it.

I didn't see them never. And I knew they did, because I saw the clothes. I never know where they buried. Nothing.

It was the end of the days. And then later, I was there till '55. I was free. I was with my brother there till a few years later.

In Czestochowa?

In the labor there. I have the picture from the labor there if you want to-- labor camp.

And you slept there and you ate there? And you were always in the factory?

Yeah. We ate there.

[LAUGHS]

If it was like, three, I was in the bottom, and it was two more on the top. We didn't have heat there. We didn't have water there.

They gave us one day, like, it's supposed to be a soup. They gave us water, and it was, instead, cabbage. It was like worms, green worms. I used to take out the worms.

Yeah. And they gave just one little piece of bread a day, that's all. They didn't pay us money for nothing. They just was beating us up and killing. That's all what they did. And I was there till '45.

But the last month, they took us out, like, 10 girls. And I was between them. And they say they take us to another work. And they're taking us out to kill already.

But they did take us in another place in the same town, in another factory from the ammunition, it was. And I was there, like, a few weeks. I became sick. I had pneumonia.

But I didn't want to go. They had a little room where the sick people go and I didn't want. Because anytime, they came and they killed them right away.

Then I was working when I was sick. And then we were standing already to go out. Half of the camp was already gone to dead. I was from the last one. And we staying already to go.

And I heard the girls I want to go to the room. I can go. I had pneumonia. I was sick.

And they say, no, you're not going to go. We're going to help you. Because if we go there, we right away dead.

Then they didn't let me go. And all of a sudden, we heard the planes and the Russians start to bomb. And the Germans was running away. And we standing maybe for a half an hour, we free. We free.

We didn't know nobody. We was afraid to go. And then I say I have to go see if my brother survived. He was there. They took me just away from the other camp.

And one girl, she says she know how to go because she was from over there, from the town. I didn't know how to go out or nothing. We saw a lot of people in the streets, dead.

From the bombing?

There was bombing. Yeah, they was bombing. And a lot of people was dead.

And then we come to this place, and I see my brother is waiting, standing in these over there. The other girl's brother wasn't already. Half of the camp was already dead, and her brother was dead already. But I met my brother. We both survived.

What happened then?

Then we heard still fighting, the bombs and everything. And this was in Czestochowa. And I say we have to go. And in Bialystok was already the Russian. I say let's go over there.

How can we go away from here? Because they come back and they're going to kill us. And there is already the Russian.

Then we went to the train. We ask people how to go to the train. And we didn't have any money. We didn't have nothing. We was-- I was sick even.

And we climbed on the train. My brother was up. And he pulled me up on the roof of the train. And came to Russia, to Warsaw there. The train stopped in in Warsaw.

Meanwhile, were you eating? When the bombings started, were you able to get some food, steal food?

We didn't have nothing. I just was in the train, then. And people was eating. The Polish people was eating.

I was afraid to say that we're Jews. And she say, you don't have nothing to eat? She gave me a piece of chocolate.

I was afraid, we was afraid to tell them we're Jews, because it was pogroms there. The Polish people killed after the war, too. But in the night, we went there. And it was-- everything, all the houses was damaged. I mean, it was nothing.

And one little light that we saw in one place. And I knocked in the door there. And I tell her if she can let us in for the night.

It was a Polish this. And she let us in. And she gave us something to eat, a little bit soup. I remember a little bit soup, and I shared with my brother.

And then in the morning we went, again. And in a miracle, we came to Bialystok. But I didn't find nobody.

My house was destroyed. I didn't know where my house is, nothing. It was just one room there, where the people come from, the woods, from they're taking the Jews there, and they give a little bit food to eat.

Who's there, the Russians?

No, the Jews.

Oh, the Jews did.

There was already there the Russians. But they make, like, to help the Jews who come in from the woods, from the concentration camps. But it wasn't there room where to sleep. Then we went in the broken houses, we find a little room. But they gave us once a day to eat till I find-- he came and he find me.

Well, wait. So, OK. So you were staying there, and no one was coming back. You thought maybe--

Nobody. We didn't find nobody. I find him, just he find me.

You have to tell me that story.

I was in that-- it was a few people. One family who survived, who know me, one family. She survived in jail there with all kids and the wife. But I knew her before.

And she came and he met her, too. Because she was working in the same factory. She knew my mother. She knew my--

Oh, this is your cousin's factory? She was--

Yeah. Yeah. And when I met her, she says there is a little room. You can go both there. They gave us the little room.

And then when he came, he met her, too. And she says, you know who survived? Szprinca Szczupak survived. Then he

want to meet me.

[LAUGHING]

No. He didn't have nobody. He was on crutches. He was in a hospital over that year. He was very wounded in the war. Then he was in at that time in crutches. And the leg was wounded.

That how what we met. He came to this, we met, and then he's away because he was in the army. He's away in Wroclaw. And he was in the Polish army, [? mundur. ?] And they said, you can go in Wroclaw and find apartment between three or four blocks. And then you can take one apartment.

This was from the Germans. The Germans was living there. Wroclaw was a German town. Then he went there, and he took, and then he wrote me a letter to come over there.

And were you married at this time?

No, I wasn't married at that time. No. We married right after this. It was in Wroclaw. Then we was married there.

Yeah. Married a big [INAUDIBLE].

There was a rabbi?

Huh?

A rabbi?

Just a few of the witnesses. That's all. That's all.

Your brother wasn't there?

Yeah, my brother was with me. Yeah, yeah, he was with. This was the end. And then we was in the DP camps. We was already married when we was in the DP camps.

So you had the apartment there. And your brother was living with you in the apartment?

No. How did he get there? He had cousins. He find cousins there. They was hiding in the woods, very young boys, very young, in the woods. They wasn't in the camps. They was in the woods hiding.

And they was over there, and they called him there. That's why they had another apartment. They make a store. They start to make a living. But then we was in the DP camps.

So how did you get to the DP camps? Why did you give up your apartment?

Because it was pogroms there. There was Kielce pogrom. We just came in in this house, and we heard in the night pogrom. They killed about 42 people.

You was afraid to go in the streets. I want to go away from Poland. I don't want to be there. That's why we was in DP camps.

And then it was there somebody. Then I say I have sisters. I didn't know then one sister was killed in Belgium and the other one alive. I say, I want to go away from there because I was pregnant in that time. And I say I don't want to have my baby in the DP camp. I don't want to be there.

Which camp were you in? Where were you?

In Germany, this was in Germany.

The name of the camp?

Maybe he remembers. I don't remember. I think it was in Breslau. I don't remember. But he remembers the name.

OK.

Then I find out, we said we had sisters in Belgium. And somebody was there what they smuggled to Belgium, and they find my sisters, two sisters. Their husbands was killed. One sister was killed with the husband and the children. But two survived with the children. Then I say, oh, now I can go there.

OK. You found this out because someone in the DP camp was from Belgium? How did you find this--

Probably was from Belgium, I don't remember exactly.

And they were able to-- how did they?

They said they're going to Belgium. Then we gave her the name for my sisters. And they find my sister, where she was working there. Yeah. It was Libby and Fanie.

She must have thought you were dead.

She must have taken me for dead, yeah, of course. Then we smuggled. I smuggled when I was at seven months to the frontier, to Paris first, to Paris.

We had a man. We paid him money for this, to take us to Paris.

Tell me about the journey a little bit. You were seven months pregnant and you paid someone to take you and your husband.

Yeah. And it was my husband's brother came from Russia with a girlfriend. He married her. Then we was all--

So how did you-- the border was closed. They wouldn't let you?

Yeah. We was afraid. We was going in the middle of the night.

But it was the man what we paid him. He wasn't a Jew. He wasn't Jewish. And he took us.

But I was lost with my sister-in-law because I couldn't run so fast. I was pregnant. I was lost in the woods. And my God, I say, I don't want to-- we was waiting. And then he came back and he says to follow him. And we made it to Paris.

So he took you over the border at night?

At night.

And then during the day, you were in a small town in France, probably, right?

We went right away to Paris. Because I had a brother there, my brother was in Paris.

And you knew he was alive?

Yeah. He's in Paris. Then we was there in his apartment there a few nights. And then we smuggled to Belgium-- not

smuggling. We took already the train, because if you live in Paris, you can go by train.

But you didn't have papers?

No, we didn't have papers. We didn't. No.

We had, I think, DP camp's papers to show. And they let us go there. And I met his sister there, the two sisters there.

And there, they helped us out there. They gave us the UNRRA, I mean, helped us out there.

They paid for mine having the baby. They paid for doctors. They paid for mine apartment. One room, but they paid for the apartment. He wasn't allowed to walk over there.

Then a Jewish lady took him into work. She locked the doors. And she heard somebody's knocking, they stopped the work.

In Belgium, they helped. They helped to save the Jews. Even non-Jewish people came. And they know I'm pregnant. I'm from the war.

They brought me diapers for the baby. They helped me. Yeah.

It's not like in Poland. They helped to kill. Maybe it was a few they [? detail, ?] but they mostly they helped to.

So when was your baby born?

She was born '47, 1947. June the 1st. This is the baby. This is my baby.

OK. So you were living, then, you got an apartment? Or were you living with your sisters?

No, apartment. My sister didn't have the husbands. They have to go to work and support two children. They wanted two children, little children, the other one.

Then I was just till I had an apartment with my sisters. And then they gave me the apartment, one room on the third floor, and by a Jewish lady.

And he was working. And even next door was a policeman. And you're going every day to work and you didn't say nothing.

They helped. It wasn't like in-- [INAUDIBLE] it wasn't allowed to work. It was a policeman.

But it worked. It didn't make too much. But I had at least they paid for everything. And I had to buy the food, just.

The UNRRA paid for everything?

Huh?

The UNRRA paid for the apartment?

I think it was the UNRRA. Or maybe they had the Jewish organization there. The UNRRA is not a Jewish organization.

No.

They paid for my trip to come to America. They paid for this. That I knew the UNRRA paid. But over there, they had a Jewish organization. They helped the Holocaust survivor who come.

How did your sisters and their children survive?

The Belgian people was holding them. One lady was holding the two children from one. Another one was holding the other two children. They were small children. They was little kids.

And my sisters had documents. They make blonde their hair. One is blonde, but the other one make blonde. And they was going like not Jews. They just not like Jews.

But they must have, if they were born in Poland, they must have spoke like they were from Poland.

They were speaking French. I don't know the Germans know the difference. You can find out that I'm not English born. I'm not born here. I don't know.

OK. So one was killed, though. One was killed. Because the little girl, she was maybe about 11 years old. She didn't like the lady what she giving her the food.

And she had money, my older sister Marsha. Then she says, let's go in the hotel. It was the rich hotel. There was the rich Jews was hiding.

Then she went over there. And one day somebody spy it, and they took them out, and they killed him. She was with two children, eight years old. They took them to Auschwitz.

That's it.

So when and why did you decide to come to America? Because we wasn't allowed to be in Belgium to work. He couldn't work. You didn't make too much money if you have to lock the doors.

Then we decided to come to America. Because he has his family here in America. And at that time, I had a aunt, too. But she died.

They came in America. And when he came here, he was very sick. They have to take off this leg they said, it was so sick. Because he was wounded in the war. He's still now--

So who brought you over? Who signed for you?

His cousins. Yeah, his side. Yeah, but the UNRRA paid the money for taking us here.

So when did you come here and where did you go when you came?

In Connecticut, we was living in Connecticut, Norwalk, Connecticut. He has his cousins over there. And we came here to Brockton because he retired. And the other children away, one is in Michigan, and my son is in New York.

And then my daughter says, come over here. I'm not going to move. We have to be with somebody. Then we came here. This was already eight years ago, be eight years here.

When did you come to America?

It was before New Year in the end of 1950. We started '51 here. It was a few days before New Year. Yeah.

And how did you start your new life? You already had one child.

Yeah. I didn't want to have more because I didn't have how to live. But when I came here, and they gave, ooh, I had a house, apartment, I mean, not a house. Apartment, I say.

I can have now another one. Because my daughter went in school, and she came one time, she was in kindergarten, I think, she came, Ma, I want to have a sister. Because somebody came there and says, a little girl, ooh, my mother had a little baby. And I was so lucky. Then I can tell her, you're going to get one, too.

[LAUGHING]

And she start to cry. Good. I want now, she says. I want right now. I say, I have to wait till the doctor calls me. But she was happy when I had another one. And then I had a son. They was 18 months apart, but she was older than the other one. Yeah.

And did anyone help you financially? How did you get started here? You wouldn't believe it. I came with \$20. I was two weeks but a cousin just stayed till she found an apartment for us, one room with a kitchen.

And the apartment is \$40 a month. And I didn't tell nobody then. I don't have any money. I had one \$20.

And I didn't tell nobody. She paid for one week, the rent. \$10. But thank God, he was looking right for a job. He found a job three days a week.

He was sick.

He was sick. But for three days, he didn't have a job to stand on the feet. For three days, I could buy the groceries. First of all, I say I have to buy the \$20 for the next two weeks, pay for the rent.

But I could buy the groceries. I'm not a big spender. I mean, I didn't buy nothing. I washed it and I wear it again. I washed it [INAUDIBLE]. I can do it.

But we didn't starve till I have to buy the food. That's it. I didn't have any too much.

Well, they gave me a few-- a whole bed, later. They gave me a couch. That's all. They bought new that they gave me that is. That's all.

So none of the Jewish organizations helped you?

No, I didn't ask nobody. No. Nothing. I didn't ask. They helped me, just the UNRRA help me to come here. They paid what it is.

How did your husband find the job. He didn't speak English.

Yeah, but he always find somebody, a Jew, the Jewish, or something. Yeah, he was working later in the one place. He was a Jewish boss. The boss was Jewish.

Yeah, I couldn't speak nothing, too. I couldn't speak even one word. And he couldn't. But you find sometimes somebody will speak Jewish a little bit or understand a little bit.

See, I speak Jewish. I speak Russian. I speak Polish. But I couldn't speak even one word in English.

So it must have been hard. Because even to go to the grocery store must have been.

No, you don't have to. Because they have the numbers there. I didn't talk nothing. I just picked it up.

This and this and that's it. And I gave them money. And they gave-- I knew the numbers, how much. Yeah.

I made it. I made it all right. Yeah.

I didn't ask. I didn't tell nobody, nobody that I have just won \$20.

Did you talk about the war to anyone?

For a long time, nothing. Nothing. I didn't go.

Did his cousins ask about the war when you came?

He had a aunt, and she in New York. And I was there. His mother was her sister. And they was killed.

And she says, tell me what was going on there. I want to know. And I told her. And she start, oh, stop. I can't hear it. Stop it.

I told her, and she started. And from that time, I didn't say a thing. I didn't say

I didn't talk even to my children I didn't want to hurt them. I didn't want to.

The first time when she was in high school and they was talking about the Holocaust, and she says something. And they tell her, what do you know?

She says, my mother is a Holocaust survivor. That's how what she know. And then they was writing something in her note for the best. I tell her a little bit. She asked me what to write a little bit. And she had a good mark of it because it was the best.

Yeah. But I didn't say. Do you want to see a picture? I have for the-- I think it's '67.

OK. He'll have to move the camera in. But let me just ask you one more question and then we'll go through the pictures.

How do you think the war has affected you?

The war was me affected? Very bad. I can't sleep the nights. I always hear the screaming from this little girl and the shooting. They killed the nine people.

I was standing, the last one. They was shooting and killing and crying. And that's all these years. I heard it. And I went through this every time.

And when I was working in the ammunition factory in the labor camp, we was all the Jewish girls with each other like friends, helping. And one time, I see the Steiglitz. He was the leader from this camp, from the labor camp there, he came in and he dragged our friend out, and he beat her.

And then he comes in. He cut her hair. She was all beat up with bruises. And he was laughing and took her around the factory. He was working to show her how she looks.

And he took her out later. And never-- he killed her. She had a husband, [? that two ?] killed the both of them.

And I still see she was terrible beating up. The clothes was ripped. And I saw it a lot of time like this.

And this Steiglitz was a homosexual, I think. He took a Jewish boy, was living with him. It was a beautiful boy.

And he was living with him. It must have been about 16, 17 years old. I don't know. And he killed him, too, later. Steiglitz, he was a murderer.

I saw a lot of terrible things. In the night, I think now the doctor gave me sleeping pills. I couldn't sleep because when I

don't sleep, I get me everything what I went through. I mean, not with people talking. I went through this everything.

And I can't sleep. Then I take sleeping pills. I used to get Valium, but the doctor said, I'm going to get from beginning, they used to give me Valium. But I still remember like it was yesterday. I would think.

Well, I guess I have to live with it. I have to go on with my life. I have three children. I can't make them to be miserable. But I'm inside miserable.

Is there anything that you'd want your children to know or lessons to be drawn from your experience? Well, I want them to be happy and not to get through that what I went through. Let's hope nobody, nobody went to get through what I went through.

OK. Thank you.

You want to see the pictures?

Let's go to see the pictures. Just come in.

[PAPER RUSTLING]

See this is--

So I want you to hold them up in front of you like this so that I can get the camera on them.

This is the first time in Connecticut. They make the Holocaust survivor to burn the light in Jewish Center.

How long ago was this?

It was in '76, I think. '76. OK?

What's this?

This is mine concentration camp, what I was from '43 till a labor camp. The ammunition factory was work there. This was from '43. I was there till '45. And the last month, I was sent in another place.

OK?

That's all.

Well, this is the pictures, we was together in Washington. This was about 8 years ago we was there together. It was about 20,000 people came there.

That's me and him. And this is my daughter. She took us there. I don't know if you want to make the pictures for this. No?

It's running. It's taking the picture.

You take it? The other. Now, see, this is my family when I was small. One Leiche is knocked off. I don't know.

Can you bend it so with your right hand a little bit? OK. Now, OK.

Can you describe who the people are in the picture?

This is Marsha, what I told, the oldest. This is Fannie, the other one. This is Libby. And this is my brother, my brother

from Paris what it is. And that's me.

And this is my father. And this is my mother. And that's me. And one Leiche, they're broken. I don't know. I had it here. They send me. I didn't have nothing to the pictures. But when I came here, when she died, they gave me the pictures.

That's it. I don't know if you want to have more.

This is my whole-- this is my family when they were small children. You don't want these? No?

[INAUDIBLE].

Well.

And This is my sister, when she was married, Marsha, the oldest, with her husband. They're both dead. He was in Auschwitz and she was killed with the two children in Auschwitz, too.

I don't know if I have to show. This is my father. He died at 49. He looks old, but 49 years old.

So that was right before he died. Was that picture when he was--

Yeah, the last one, the last one. This was, I told you, he died suddenly.

See, I don't know. I don't know.

This is my oldest, the sister's two children what it was killed with her. This is Marsha, too.

OK, hold it more. Can you see it?

That's fine.

OK.

They was killed.

And this is mine husband's family. His mother was killed, his father, and these. He was in the army. He disappeared. And nobody knows where he is. It was with the--

OK? That's enough? I have a lot. But I don't know if you want to.

Sure.

Huh?

Yeah. We have time.

What are you going to do with it?

It's a document. So we're documenting your life. [INAUDIBLE].

This is my family. They was both killed, and my mother. That's me, and that's my brother, the younger. But he's not alive anymore. He's dead. Three years ago, he died. He survived with me, but he's dead.

Where was this picture taken? This picture was taken in Poland?

In Poland, yeah, in Poland.

You look to be a young woman. So that picture was probably taken--

Before the war.

Not much before.

Yeah. Not much before. She was already married with him. And she had-- this must be the baby was born in the ghetto. Then it must be two years before the war.

And this is my other daughter from Michigan with her baby. She has one with my son-in-law. And this is my son with the baby. I have three children. OK?

All right. I think. Now I have your papers, if you-- I was a witness. I recognize the murderer who killed the nine people and my mother and my sister, the two kids.

How is it you came to be a witness? Because I read a Jewish paper, The Forverts. And it was in the Jewish paper they asking.

They called Paul Degenhardt, who knows about him? He's a murderer. He killed people. Who knows?

And I answered it. And I was a witness. They gave me pictures, maybe about 15 pictures. And I picked Degenhardt, Paul Degenhardt. He's the murderer who was telling I have to be killed. He was standing closer than I am with you.

And they gave me the pictures. He was maybe about 60, 70 years old over there. And when he talked to me and he killed everybody, he must be about 45. But I recognized him.

So the pictures weren't accurate. They were much younger than he was when you knew him.

Yeah.

So they made it difficult for you to pick him out.

They probably was going to make it difficult. But I picked him. I picked him out.

Because it was there. All the pictures, it wasn't even close to him, looking like him. And I start with two pictures, and I picked him up.

And what happened with the case?

With the case? He was arrested in Germany. But I was a witness in New York, German consulate.

What happened? Do you know?

They told me that he's in jail. But now I don't know. It's already a long time. It was in 1960 I was a witness. I don't know what's going on, what's with him there.

OK. Very interesting.

I get this. I belong to the-- [? for New York. ?] This is what it comes from Bialystok. They send me. I received a lot.

I receive this, like, twice a year. And whatever they-- [INAUDIBLE]. I was from the first when they start to liquidate the ghetto. And here, they're writing about they started in August, liquidated, they finished the ghetto. It's everything

here. And If everybody-- oh, that's it.

Here is the rest of it. I just tell you what I went through-- I was picked the February the 5th. And there, they was there still by six months. They start in August the 16th and they finish the ghetto. And if somebody goes to Poland and they knew something there from the town, they let know in these books.

See, this was when he was-- this was when we was of the-- they hanged up. And I think maybe our name, maybe somebody's going to recognize us. But they didn't find nobody. Everybody has, like, with the name on. But I didn't find nobody. We didn't find nobody.

[SIGHS]

And see here?