

First of all, I have to tell you that the ship was the last trip for the Drottningholm from Sweden to New York. And a few days before, they came and they were in a terrible storm. And my daughter had the passports and everything in her purse and it was thrown over in the water. So they arrived here without papers, and they kept and guaranteed them for them. I think these are the only two immigrants who never had any papers.

And then my girlfriend's who was in Shanghai cousin picked them up because we didn't have any money to go to New York at that time. And he picked them up, and they kept them overnight. And then the next day they went on the train. And they arrived in Oakland in February. And well, I show you the picture. It was unbelievable. It was.

You were at the train station.

Yeah, with my husband.

And you there when they disembarked.

Yes. On train. And I hugged them both.

What did they look like?

To me, great. But of course, they were grown up. My daughter is quite taller than I am. And my son was 5' 2". And you see him now, after one year, he grew up that much. And they didn't speak too much English. And their German was not too good. And they spoke Swedish constantly. And so I said, don't speak Swedish, I don't even understand it.

Did you do recognize them right away?

Oh, yeah, yeah, right.

Did they recognize you?

Yeah, I think so, yeah, they did.

What did you say?

Oh, gosh. I think we all cried. We didn't say, we cried a lot. And then I was home. But we all slept in one bed. We didn't even part at night. I forgot.

We're starting up in five seconds.

Five seconds. I don't know.

You were in one bed.

And then we went a little bit shopping. And then they went to school but they did not accept. Where did she want to go? I think she wanted to start working or something.

And then they did not accept the certificate that she was through with school. So she had to go for one year to Washington High School. And my son went to procedure, he was only 14. And then he graduated. And I still hear the music when we went to the graduation.

And then she started to work. And she met her husband at the Jewish Center on California Street. She went swimming, and he saw her. They were both 19.

And when did they get married?

A year later.

Did you think they were too young?

Of course. When my daughter told us in the breakfast table, and went, oh, mom, by the way, I'm getting married, I went upstairs and started to cry. And my husband said, don't worry about it. She will be back in a year. They don't have any money. But he was wrong. It lasted 40 years. They will be married in September 40 years, god willing. She wouldn't even let me buy her wedding dress. She had to buy it herself. She wouldn't take a penny from me. She said, you worked so hard, mommy, I won't take it. She's still the same way.

What did you talk about? Did you try to catch up with what had already happened?

Well, they told me a lot about the people they-- well, oh, yeah, I told you that my son was in the professor and then he had to go to another house. And he stayed with them and the little girl for the nine years. And in fact, they were not together. They were only together during vacation. And my son visit my daughter. She lived in Eskilstuna and Peter lived in Surahammar.

And then somebody passed away. And then the husband passed away after the lady who looked after my daughter. And then when my son-in-law made the first \$1,000 here, he sent her back with the three children to see her aunt again in Sweden. And she did. And then a year later, she passed away. So she's very happy that she showed them the three kids she had at that time.

Had Steffi changed much, other than physically, from what you remembered? What had her disposition been like when she was a little girl?

Very caring. And she never wanted to do-- get any. I mean, she didn't want to take anything from me. If I want to buy her a dress, she said, oh, no, mommy, you buy a blouse. You need it more than I do. And she is still the way today, too. It's unbelievable. She never asks for anything, never, ever.

And your son?

Yeah, he's-- well, he worked-- he was in procedure, then he went to Washington. Then he went to Berkeley. And then he was called in the Army at that time. But he had already arrangements made to go to the Navy. So he was in the Navy for three years. And he had to go.

I asked him the other day because I couldn't remember. And then in fact, the [? P ?] [? master ?] came to us and asked if he couldn't stay longer because he was very satisfied with his work. But he wanted to get out. Because I think he knew Barbara then already. And then they got married, his wife.

What kind of adjustments did the children have to make when they arrived?

It was a big adjustment with the language and with my husband, who was not their father. But they adjusted. They get along because they played tennis together with my son and taught them. We have a table tennis teacher, table tennis. So they enjoyed each other very much. And Steffi was not very long with us because she got married after five years. No, not even. Yeah, five. No.

They came in 1948.

1948. And now they will be married-- she was with us five years. Because she will be married 40 years. Yeah, she married in '52. Good thing I went to business school.

When did you buy the house?

1947.

The first house.

1947, \$1,500 down. \$1,000 to take a mortgage.

And what was that address?

16th Avenue, 241 16th Avenue. It was between California and Clement in the Richmond district.

And how long had you lived there?

You know, I don't know. Oh, I think about seven, eight years. And then we moved to the Midtown terrace section because the house was too big. Steffi moved out and Pete was not there. So we took a smaller house, a two-bedroom house.

And whom did Steffi marry?

His name is Ron Zimmerman. In fact, he was born in Shanghai, and his parents are Russian refugees, who came here then after. I think the two other brothers were born here already. I'm not quite sure.

And where did Steffi get married? In the Sharis Israel on California in San Francisco.

In temple?

Yeah. I'm thinking of the name of the rabbi, but I can't remember. I have him at home on a picture. I can't remember.

And how many children does she have?

Three.

And grandchildren?

Two boys. Four grandchildren. My daughter has four grandchildren. Tell us the names of her children and her grandchildren. Their name is Stephen, Sharon, and Sandra. And Stevie has one girl-- what's her name? Susan. Sharon doesn't have any children. And Sandra has Shannalee, Hailey, and Rory. I don't even need my book.

Very good.

And your son, when did he get married?

He got married five years later in Los Angeles.

And whom did he marry?

Barbara Miller. And then they have three girls, Pamela, Robin, and Kara. Kara is named after Kennedy's daughter, they liked the name so much. And Pamela's married, had three children-- David, Joshua, and Rebecca. Robin doesn't have any yet. And Kara is not married yet. That's my whole story.

Do you have any questions, Gail?

I do. Do you want me to go back?

Sure, go ahead.

Because I would go back quite a way.

OK.

Well, my job is kind of to ask questions that-- where there might have been gaps in the story. So what I'd like to do is go back and ask you a question about the business that your parents had when you were a girl selling feathers.

Flowers and feathers, yeah. That was across the street from Kissling. Kissling is a beer things. And when I went in the afternoon with my mother, I saw the woman coming out already drunk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. That I still remember. And they came out like this.

So what part of Breslau was that in?

That was in a town, actually, in the business section, where my parents had their office. On Jungenstrasse. But it is all changed. Because I play bridge and I met a lady. And she had a very, very heavy accent. So I asked her where she comes from. And she said, actually, I come from Poland.

But then I live in-- I said, where did you live? And she said, you won't know the city. I said, well, tell me. She said, Breslau. I said to her, this is my hometown. Where did you live? She said, you wouldn't know the street, they all changed it to Russian names. So we couldn't even convert where she was living. She went to the university. But isn't it a small world?

Yeah.

Yeah, she's the refugee from Poland.

Well, I was wondering-- in this business that your parents had, did they sell to Gentiles as well as Jews?

Oh, yes. Oh, yes. He traveled, and there was never any question what religion you are. We never even knew that you asked. Even in school, I mean, we knew this. We are Jewish girls. We had the lesson together. And these were this and these were this. But afterwards, we were always together. And never any remarks, or any hate, or anything like that. I don't remember, anyway. Never.

So when Hitler came to power, did your father still have this business?

Yeah.

And did it change in terms of the clientele?

Yes, it changed very much. And then the fashion changed and nobody wanted to buy anymore flowers or feathers. And then he had to give it up because he couldn't make any money.

But he didn't give it up because of--

Of Hitler, no, but the time was very, very bad. It got worse and worse. So people didn't spend as much money anymore as they used to.

Was there ever a time when he could not sell to Gentiles?

No, no, no. That was not. Whole Germany went down very, very much business-wise. That's why he became so big. Because he promised them so much. That's why he voted, why everybody voted for him. Because people were hungry. And when you promised them so much-- everybody will have a car, and everybody will live like a king, and you go for it.

And it's so easy to blame somebody. And there was always antisemitism. There was always in this world, in Germany, so even worse than Poland, and the worst in Russia than in Germany.

Did you feel that as a girl you experienced much antisemitism?

I beg your pardon?

As a girl?

No.

You don't feel you experienced that.

No, not at all. Because most people didn't even know I was Jewish. I don't know, maybe I didn't look so Jewish, or maybe they had another idea what Jewish looked. I don't have any idea. But I've had never anybody saying anything about this to me.

Then the next thing I wanted to ask about was-- do you remember where you were on Kristallnacht?

I was home.

And what did you see that night?

We didn't see anything. But the next day, we saw how they destroyed the business, the Jewish business, and the temples were all thrown in glass. So we knew that we had-- that was 1938, I think in November. And then, I think we had to make a move. And people still didn't believe it would last. They still didn't think it would last.

Did any of your friends experience any violence personally that night?

No, no, I don't know. No, this I don't know. Well, some shops. Of course, they all lost their business because they stole everything, and they threw glass, and destroyed the shops.

And what were the-- I know the children were very young then, but what were their reactions to the Nazis?

I don't think they knew very much about it because we didn't talk too much about it. We were so scared even to say anything. We really thought that somewhere, everybody is listening to.

So you said very little?

Very little. And even over the phone, we were very careful to say anything. Because it was open, they could all listen in to it. We didn't know who was listening in to and when. We were just scared stiff, all of us, as I remember.

And of course, you had to wear a star, of course. The Jewish star.

This, my daughter said to me the other day, that I had to wear things, but I do not remember. She thinks we did. A band. But I just-- this I cannot recall.

So you don't recall wearing a star?

No. I do not remember that. She thinks we did have a band around our arm. But I don't know. I cannot remember that. I only know that I couldn't take them anymore to the park, where there was written down the swastika and said no Jews, no Jews. So that's when we went to the cemetery to get some little bit fresh air. This I remember.

Was your shopping-- did that become limited?

No. No, but we didn't have much money anyway to shop. We just shopped what we had to have. Because when my husband brought the paycheck home, we just had this was the rent, and this was for the food. And sometimes there was some for shoes left, and sometimes were nothing left. Gas and so on. A very tight budget, very, very tight.

And the kids going to school then. But we didn't pay anything for the school at that time, I don't think so. I have the picture here, where Steffi went to school. And then we gave them two of these things for the first day with chocolate in it.

Did you ever have-- was your house ever raided, any possessions ever taken.

No. But we had to give it up. We had to give the rings and everything we had. So out of fear, we did what they told us. We would never hide anything, not to get caught and go to the camp. So as I said, I gave that beautiful ring. And I don't know who took all my beds, and my tables, and everything. That was taken away. When I moved out, I took my stuff, and moved out, and left everything.

So you don't know what happened to your apartment after you left?

No idea.

But the things my parents sent to me and they paid him for it, that was taken back to Germany. Because they were sending us to Sweden, to my kids. And they hoped that I could get it there but I couldn't. Never get anything out of that.

This is something that you may have answered along the way, and I just didn't catch. But the last time that you heard from your parents, where were they?

They were in the same street in Breslau, where they used to be.

And were you able to tell from their letters if their living conditions had changed?

No, but you could read through the lines that they were very unhappy and wanted to get out. And that broke my heart. And I couldn't do it. I couldn't help them. There was no connection whatsoever.

So you had friends who were able to take their entire families out, is that correct? I guess my question is, if you had had a lot of money, would you have been able to get your entire--

Oh, yes.

--family out?

Yes, at that time, yes. In '38, '37, yes, you could get out. But most people didn't because they didn't think it would last. Some people were smart, and sent their money out, and they were accepted, and they got the visa to get out. But not very many. Because six million didn't believe it. Right? Otherwise you wouldn't have been killed.

And then they only told them to go away to make room for other people. And they didn't know that they were going to camp. And so on and so forth. And out of the camp, they undressed them, and took their gold teeth out. And only human being can be that cruel and not an animal.

Well, moving on to England. Did you have-- were there Jewish communities set up there?

This, I don't know. Because I worked in that hospital and I never got out. On my day off, I met my girlfriend from my home town and we had some coffee together. And then I went back. I never even knew there was any. But I'm sure there was any community of us, I'm sure.

Did you go to religious services, temple?

Not at all. Not at all. Never, not in England. Not in Shanghai, either. How this was.

Was it available to you? I mean, did you want--

You mean in England?

--to go to temple? Yeah.

I don't know. Because I didn't even know my way around too much there. And to ask somebody, I don't know.

Oh, there was-- back in Germany, I just had a question about the dentist's office, when you worked for the dentist. Did he have only Jewish patients?

Oh, no, no, no. He had others, too. Other religions, too.

Even under the Nazi act?

Oh, yeah, definitely, yeah. Because it wasn't even so prominent that you asked about. If it's a good person, then you didn't ask what religion they were. That was the second. We were first German.

See, when the Polish refugees came over from Poland in, I don't know, 1933, or so, we couldn't believe it the way they were dressed, and the way they didn't have anything. We didn't have anything either, but at least we were clean. They didn't even look clean to us at that time.

So it's a different bring up, maybe, or I don't know. Because they came to Germany, quite a bit, the Polish refugees. Everybody was hungry at this, already.

Was there any regulation of the dentist's office by the government or [INAUDIBLE] during that time?

No, not the time when I was there. He had a few patients, and I did the bookkeeping for him. And I don't know if he ever got out of Germany. I don't think so. I don't know. I left in such a hurry that I couldn't even-- I asked my parents to call him that I won't be there on Monday. I couldn't even reach him before I left.

And what was his name? Do you remember his name?

Isn't that funny? I don't remember her name anymore. No, I can't remember his name. Did I say it before?

You might have.

Yeah. I can't remember now.

OK.

I can't remember now.

Let's see, then. Let's see. The next question I had was about Shanghai. What kinds of things did you do there for fun?

For fun?

Yeah, what kinds of activities?

We were sitting outside on the street and having a little bit fresh air. That was our fun. There was no fun. Sometimes we went-- there was a restaurant we went for coffee. But otherwise, we didn't do very much.

Again, there, did you feel like there were-- well, actually Sylvia asked you this question about Jewish communities or community organization.

Oh, yeah, there was. They had homes there for Jewish people they made so they could live there. And I don't think they paid any money. This Jewish camp. And then the American bombed one of these camps, this I know. But we had one room. We had enough money to rent this one room. But some people didn't even have any to even rent a room. But through this, lived in that camps and those.

And the last question I had about Shanghai was-- could you tell us about your wedding ceremony, what it was like?

Oh, yeah, this is by Chinese laws. Because Hitler took our things away, our citizenship. So you had to go to a restaurant where people can come in. And you had to have two witness and lawyer. And then I have it. I have the certificate at home in Chinese that we get married on July 30, 1942. The two witnesses were the [INAUDIBLE], the delicatessen store we lived above, and a lawyer.

And that was accepted here in America because we were stateless. But when an American was in Shanghai and married by Chinese law, this was not accepted in America. Because he was an American citizen, he has to be married by American law. Because I know a case which didn't work because she thought it was OK, but it wasn't. And he did it on purpose, by the way.

So were you able to get a special dress for your wedding?

Oh, no. We didn't have the money for that. No, no, no. Just whatever we would have. No.

And I was just curious, do you still have that bowl? That ball sounds-- the one bowl that you did everything in.

Oh, no, I left it in Shanghai. No, I couldn't take it with me. I left it in the room. No. It was a little bowl.

Well, I think the only other question that I had, really, was when you came to the US, did you-- what was your religious life like? Did you find a temple?

No, we didn't even look for one at this time because we were so glad to be here, and try to get a job, and try to get some pots and a bed. And we were busy working that we didn't join anything at the time. And then my daughter got married the Sharis Israel in there on California.

And my son is a member at the-- what is the other big temple? I don't remember. On California. [? Emanuel. ?] Well, he is more religious because the people he was with were more religious than my daughter's. So it is a different.

Oh, the people in Sweden?

Yes. And people in Sweden he were raised, he was more religious. And my daughter, they didn't hold anything. But they did good things. They kept my daughter, and fed her, and dressed her for so many years.

So I think that's it.

What did the Polish refugees look like who came to Breslau?

Oh, they were all these long kaftans, what you call it? And they all had these beards what people are having now, which we never here seen, and a hat. They all wear hats.

There were no other people, Jewish people, like that in Breslau?

No, not with this. No. Only people when they went to that Orthodox school, they were dressed like this. But most people did not go to these schools.

And did they bring stories with them as to what was happening?

No, they didn't even speak German, they only speak Polish.

So there was no contact?

No, no contact at all.

Did you wonder why they had come?

No. Well, they said-- well, the other people said to talk to them, it was very bad there. They couldn't have any jobs. And it was very much hate there. But that was before '33, that was before Hitler came. They came already to Germany.

Do you remember the year? Was it before your daughter was born?

No, it was after, after my kids were born. It must have been in '34 or so. I think Hitler was already in power because he gained power in '33. But they still came because nobody thought it would get that bad at that time. Nobody knew that.

Did you ever hear Hitler speak?

Oh, sure. Yeah, we had to listen to it on the radio. Sure. [GERMAN] Terrible.

When you heard the speeches, would that be in the privacy of your home?

Yeah. Privacy in our home, yeah.

Why did you?

Well, because it was always ugly against us, and it was we are the reason that everything is so bad, and we did this, and we did this. And maybe some people did it. But I didn't know anybody who did something that bad as he said it.

Are there any specifics you remember?

No, that they all are rich, he said, always. These are the rich people, the Jews. And I could tell them different. But they wouldn't listen to me. I was scared to say anything.

Can you recall what your thoughts were as you heard him?

Yeah, we knew that it was bad. Because they had so many plans to kill him. And we always hoped it will go through one day. And it didn't.

Where did you learn about these plans? Gossip?

Oh, gossip. Gossip, yeah. Right.

And who were the people who were going to do the killing?

Well, who were in the same things. When they wanted to be the number one. Yes, Goebbels wanted to kill him once. And we heard this afterwards, but it didn't work either.

Did you ever see Hitler?

No, not in-- we never went whenever he spoke. We never went there. I don't even remember that he was ever in Breslau. I can't recall that. We stayed most home because we were scared to go on the street. Because god forbid you said something and somebody heard it. They'd get you.

Do you know what happened to your parents?

No idea, no idea. No, it was the last time when I heard it from in Shanghai and that's all.

Have you ever been back to Germany?

No.

Would you go?

No.

Because?

No. They threw me out. Why should I go when I've been thrown out?

Have you ever been back to Shanghai?

No. No.

But your children have been back to Sweden?

Yes.

And have you ever returned to England?

No.

Where did your husband learn English?

Which one, the first one?

The second one.

Second one. Well, in Shanghai we spoke a lot. And then here in America. But he had English in school, too.

In Munich?

In Munich, yeah.

Did he have brothers and sisters?

No, he was the only one. And his parents passed away in that-- I mean, all right-- not all right, but they passed away without being in a concentration camp. They passed before Hitler.

Of natural causes?

Yeah, natural, yeah.

How did he happen to take up tennis?

They were quite rich people, and they played tennis and things. And then during 1922, I think, when Germany was very bad, his father lost everything, and he became a tennis teacher in that club overnight to make money to support his parents. And that's how he became an instructor then. And he was an instructor always, all his life.

And so he was the support of the family?

Yeah, at that time. And then the parents passed away before he left Germany. They were both dead.

And he was able to give tennis lessons in Shanghai?

Yeah.

To whom did he give the lessons?

Mostly when the Americans came, the Americans. And so other Chinese took lessons, too, before then. But then the Chinese disappeared for some reason, and only the Americans. He had only Americans before they put the Americans in a camp.

And we took a boat, and went to the camp and visited them, and brought them some food and rice. And they had not much to eat, the Americans. We took a boat trip once. This I remember, too.

A boat trip from Shanghai?

To the American camp, where the Americans, yeah, where they put them. Not very far, just maybe a few minutes. But you couldn't get otherwise. You had to go by boat. This I remember. I don't know where they were.

Do you remember what the camp looked like?

No, we just landed there, gave them the food, and left again. We didn't even go in. I don't think they let us go in, even.

You handed them the food?

We passing them, yeah.

To the Americans or Japanese?

To the Americans, no, to the Americans.

They let you go back.

Yeah. Yeah, this I remember. We went there once. I was scared stiff not to come back. I thought they might keep us there, too, but they didn't. Ah, well.

Did your husband continue to give tennis lessons in this country?

Yeah. Yeah, even when he worked for standard there, he taught people. They enjoyed it. Yeah. And we went to a game once, and this one fellow, he played with my husband. He said, hi Edie. And I said, oh, my gosh, I didn't recognize you. I've never seen you dressed.

Which was wrong. I should have said. So his wife looked at me, and he explained to her what it meant. No, so he was dressed. He has nice dress. And otherwise, in tennis courts, you go like in the t-shirt and shorts. And I said, I made

errors over errors.

Did your husband ever make any errors?

I don't remember. I was the one who made the errors, I think.

Did you ever see, in San Francisco, any of the people from Shanghai or Germany that you've spoken about?

No. From Shanghai, I saw a few people.

Who?

That was Marty Cohen, but he passed away since. And I know his wife remarried. I don't know where she is and who she married. I hardly know anybody from Shanghai because we were not in a business at all. People, who knows, they exchanged money from American dollars to Shanghai dollars.

But my husband was always a tennis only. And so we were never in the business. And we lived a little bit outside from Shanghai, a few blocks away from the main street where everybody else lived.

So whenever I met somebody, years ago, they said, oh, you were in Shanghai? How come I never saw you? I never met you. Because we were never in that groups, in these groups.

Were you getting news in Shanghai about what was happening with the war in Europe?

A little bit, yeah, through a radio. Through the radio.

The Japanese allowed you to listen to radio?

Well, we didn't have one, but my friends had one, and they listened. So I guess they allowed it. I don't remember that they didn't allow it.

You got the news from your friend?

Yeah.

Did you know anything about the death camps while you were in Shanghai?

Oh, yeah we heard. Yeah. We heard about that, too. Yeah, sure. We were upset and upset. But then we were so worried about that the war ended and everything is over, that we could do something about it, but you can't do anything unless that war was over. In Shanghai, you couldn't do anything about anything. We were just lost there. But we were thankful that they took us in and there, we saved our lives.

You will always feel that there is this huge hole in your life when your children were?

Oh, definitely. Definitely, yes, yes. This I will never forget. But as I said before, you cannot make up time. Can make money, but not time.

Do you know whether your children have this same feeling?

I think my daughter has more than my son because she was looking after him all the time. So he was not that alone as my daughter was.

Do you think this is some of the reason that both children had-- because you have six grandchildren and seven great grandchildren and big family here.

Yeah, and my daughter enjoys the grandchildren, of course, very, very much because she missed so much. When she was not with me. So it's hard to understand, really. I will never forget it.

All these years from, let's say, 1930 to the present, what's like the most vivid memory that you have?

That I had to take my children, I had to give up my children. That is my vivid memory. When they came back, it was the most wonderful day.

Thank you very, very much.

Yes.

Go ahead.

What about the tennis lesson that your husband gave the Sweden consul?

Yeah, he gave a lesson to the Swedish consul. And the Americans were sitting on his side waiting to be taught. And so in English, when you teach tennis, you have to show them how to do it. And it's a swing back. And the Swedish counsel said, please, teach me in German because I like to know German more.

So than there the word is [GERMAN]. So any time he swang back, my husband said [GERMAN]. When the lesson was over, the Americans said, Fred, why did you call him an asshole? He's such a nice guy.

I'm glad we got that.

Five seconds or eight seconds.

OK, tell us about this picture, please.

I don't remember when it was taken. Maybe in 1935, '36. And we had to have the picture taken with the left ear showing.

Who is this a picture of?

Me. Oh, that's my picture.

OK. And tell us about this photo, please.

These are my parents, the last picture I got, and took it with me wherever I went. They were in their 50s at the time.

Where was the picture taken?

In Breslau.

And what year you think it was taken roughly?

I think 1935, '36.

Tell us what you know about this photo, please.

That's my father-in-law, who was a soldier at the time. I think it was World War I. That's all what I know.

Yeah. And what's his name, again?

Levy. I don't know his first name. I forgot his first name. Levy is his last name.

Do you know what uniform he's wearing?

No, no idea. No idea.

Tell us about this photo, please.

OK. That's me when I worked in a hat shop. And it shows that they would give a photo like this to people who buy two hats. It was just an advertisement. And it was in the window.

Do you know what year it was taken?

Probably 1928. When I was-- what was I? 16 then. Yeah, 1928, '29.

Tell us about this photo, please.

That was taken when I was 16 years old. And I got this honesty ring from my husband. And then I had to give it up to Hitler. And he worked. I think he paid two years on that ring. For my 16th birthday. And I got my first lipstick from him, too. When was it? 1912? 1928.

Go ahead, Sylvia.

Did you take this photo when you left Germany?

This? Yeah, I took this photo with me. And my parents' photo. I had it in my purse.

Tell us about this photo, please.

That's a passport picture was taken. No, I don't-- I think that-- no, pardon me, that was when I was still in the hat shop. And they had a few pictures from me in the window to show, to advertise what the photographer can do when they buy two hats. That's all the same time.

Tell us about this picture, please.

That was my first husband when he was about 19 years old, when I met him. And then we got married two years later. Yeah, that's all.

Tell us about this picture, please.

That's my mother-in-law. She was a diabetic case. And I don't know. I heard that they didn't give them any insulin anymore. So she would have passed away in about three or four days anyway.

Do you know where this was taken?

No. It was taken in Breslau but I have no idea where and when. I had these pictures in my purse. Some of them, my son took it from his father.

Please tell us about this photo.

All right, that's my husband and me when we were both about 17 and he was 21. And I had to smoke, so I practiced every day when he came up in the evening to visit me so I could smoke. And I was sick as a dog, but I still smoked. I want to be a big shot.

Where was it taken? This was taken, probably, yeah, I don't even remember where it was taken. Maybe on the ocean where you can lay down on the sand or so. That's where it was taken. There was a swimming pool in the middle. Yeah, that's where it was.

On a day outing?

Yeah, on a day outing. And I think that's center is where this is. Only a different-- only different things.

Same day, different photo.

Yeah, I just want to have my hair straight and I lost it up, as usual.

Tell us about this picture, please.

Yeah, we went on an outing. And so we took the picture with the kids, Steffi and Peter.

And what year would you guess this was?

I would think about 1934, '35. Well, Steffi was about five, so it's in '36, maybe. That's what she looks like.

Do you remember where it was taken?

On a beach someplace.

Tell us about this one, please.

That's the first picture after Peter arrived in Sweden in 1939. He was five years old then.

So this was taken in Sweden?

Yes.

Was sent to you where?

To Breslau, to my hometown? That was 1939, maybe in May, June. They sent me the picture right away.

OK, tell us about this one, please.

This is my daughter's first picture in Sweden in 1939.

What thoughts did you have when you received this?

Cried. Cried a lot. Oh, yeah, let's go.

Tell us about this, please.

OK. We could not go in a park anymore because there were on the benches, "No Jews." So I took them to the cemetery to get some fresh air, my son, my daughter, and myself.

Do you know what year?

It must have been 1936 about. Steffi was probably five years old then.

OK, tell us about this, please.

That is Shanghai. And they called me Marlene. They thought I looked like her, so they took the picture. I don't know why. That's what I told you. Oh. Do you like that? You want to take the picture, too?

Well, I'm taking two different views of it so I have to hold each one for a--

Oh, interesting. I had no idea what he's doing.

Tell us about this, please.

That's my daughter's first day in school. And we always gave these-- I don't know what you call it-- as presents on the first day. These things what she is holding with the candies in it. That was-- that's what you did.

What year was this taken?

Oh, she must have been-- '31 and six. '37. She was probably six years old. And 6 and 1/2 or so. No, six when she to go to school. '37. Maybe 1936 somehow or then.

Tell us about this one, please.

OK, that was in Breslau when we were just planning to get married, in 1929, 1930.

This is near where your parents lived?

No. No, that's far, far, further away.

Particular section of the city you remember?

No, I don't remember. It looks like the funeral-- like a cemetery on the side. I don't remember where it was.

Tell us about this one, please.

That was my son when he was in the Navy.

What year was this, roughly?

Oh, it must have been '53, '54, 1955. Something like that. He was through with college. And how old are you through with college, 22? That's my second-- oh.

OK.

That's my second husband, the tennis instructor. That was taken-- I don't know. Maybe in 1947, '48, when we came here.

And how long were you married?

30 years. Passed away in '72.

This would have been your 50th?

Yes.

Tell us about this, please.

That's my husband was one of my granddaughters, who was two years old at the time. Now, I don't know. I don't know when it was taken. Must have been in the '50s-- '60s.

Granddaughter's name?

Sharon It's Sharon.