

Interview with Stefi Rudolph
Holocaust Oral History Project

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Interviewer: Barbara Harris, Burton Meyer

Transcriber: Tyrene L. Labutan

TODAY IS JUNE 21, 1990. I AM BURTON MEYER INTERVIEWING STEFI RUTH RUDOLPH AT THE BROTHERHOOD WAY SYNAGOGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA FOR THE HOLOCAUST ORAL HISTORY PROJECT. ASSISTING WITH THE INTERVIEW IS BARBARA HARRIS AND BRENDA MULLONACH.

Q: LET ME START BY ASKING, WHERE WERE YOU BORN?

A: I was born . . .

Q: CAN I ASK YOUR INDULGENCE FOR ONE SECOND HERE. YOU DON'T MIND IF WE GO INTO AGES?

A: No, I don't care.

Q: WE JUST RECENTLY STARTED TRYING TO DO AN AUDIO TAPE CONCURRENTLY SO THE TRANSCRIBERS CAN WORK WITH THAT.

A: Oh, ok.

Q: WHERE WERE YOU BORN?

A: I was born in Berlin, Germany.

Q: AND WHEN?

A: August 11, 1928.

Q: DID YOU HAVE BROTHERS AND SISTERS?

A: I have one sister.

Q: AND BOTH PARENTS WERE LIVING AT THE TIME YOU WERE IN GERMANY?

A: Yes.

Q: AND WHAT - DID YOU GO TO SCHOOL IN BERLIN?

A: Yes, I did. I went to grammar school. The first day of school in Germany they always have what they call _____, which is a cone, a large cone filled with candy and I started kindergarten there, I think, I don't really remember if I went to kindergarten but I went to a public school until I was thrown out of the school, when the children were forced to leave, when the Jewish children were forced to leave the public schools.

Q: THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE YOU LIVED IN BERLIN, WOULD YOU CONSIDER THAT A PREDOMINANTLY JEWISH NEIGHBORHOOD?

A: I don't remember that.

Q: BUT YOU DON'T REMEMBER IT BEING AS SUCH?

A: No, that's correct.

Q: AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, THERE WERE JEWISH CHILDREN AND NON-JEWISH CHILDREN?

A: Yes.

Q: DID YOUR SISTER ALSO ATTEND THE SAME SCHOOL?

A: Yes. My sister is almost six years older than I so she was a little bit ahead of me.

Q: SO YOU REMEMBER WHERE SHE WAS IN SCHOOL AT THE TIME YOU WERE THROWN OUT?

A: She . . . when we left she had graduated from school already, like high school here. She had a full education of schooling, public schools but I don't remember whether she ended up having an interruption of her education, not the way I did.

Q: NOW, DO YOU REMEMBER . . . OR WHEN DID YOU FIRST HEAR OF HITLER OR THE NAZI PARTY?

A: Well I remember my parents talking about it, when my father lost his job in 1935. He was a buyer in the curtain and Persian rug department for a big company by the name of Helm and Tietz which is like Macy's or the Emporium here. In '35, they let all the Jewish people, they forced the Jewish people to leave the company. So until we immigrated to the United States, my father was not able to work.

Q: GOING BACK A LITTLE BIT BEFORE 1935, DO YOU RECALL LIKE THE ELECTION CAMPAIGNS THAT HITLER WAS INVOLVED IN AT ALL?

A: No, I don't.

Q: DID YOU REMEMBER HEARING ANYTHING ABOUT THEM?

A: [Shakes head no.]

Q: WHAT GRADE WERE YOU IN SCHOOL WHEN YOU HAD TO LEAVE?

A: I believe I must have been . . . because I know when I came here I was in the high 4th, they have a low and high in San Francisco and they put me back a year and a half because I lost one year of schooling in Germany waiting for the Jewish schools to open.

Q: AGAIN, WHAT YEAR WAS IT THAT YOU HAD TO LEAVE THE PUBLIC SCHOOL?

A: I really don't know.

Q: DO YOU REMEMBER HOW YOU WERE INFORMED YOU HAD TO LEAVE THE PUBLIC SCHOOL?

A: Well my parents told me.

Q: WAS THERE EVER ANY OFFICIAL OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WHO CAME BY THE HOUSE AND SAID THAT YOU'D HAVE TO LEAVE?

A: Not that I recall.

Q: YOU MENTIONED THE JEWISH SCHOOL, WERE YOU SUPPOSE TO TRANSFER TO A JEWISH SCHOOL?

A: We had to wait til the Jewish schools were built in order to attend them which took about a year.

Q: WERE THERE EXISTING JEWISH SCHOOLS IN BERLIN?

A: I don't know.

Q: SO, WHEN DID YOU ACTUALLY LEAVE GERMANY?

A: We left in June of 1939.

Q: WAS THE JEWISH SCHOOL ULTIMATELY BUILT AND YOU WENT THERE?

A: Oh yes, I attended that school for about a year.

Q: AND WHERE WAS THAT?

A: So, looking back at that we can maybe figure out how long I was out of school. [Laughs] This school was pretty close by my house and I can recall that I used to walk there and meet my girlfriend there who was also a Jewish gal. In the winter time it was very hard because the gentile kids when they saw the Jewish kids come out of school, they'd throw their snowballs at us. Everybody would start running away, running as fast as they could to get out of that area.

Q: DID ANYTHING LIKE THAT HAPPEN WHEN YOU WENT TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL?

A: I don't remember that.

Q: BUT YOU PROBABLY WOULD HAVE REMEMBER THAT IF IT HAPPENED?

A: I would think so.

Q: WHAT WERE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE JEWISH SCHOOL AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL?

A: Oh, God, that's a hard question, I can't recall.

Q: WERE THERE THE SAME CLASSES? DID YOU LEARN THE SAME SUBJECTS?

A: Yes.

Q: DID YOU LEARN GERMAN IN THE JEWISH SCHOOL?

A: It was . . . yes, of course, they went with their academics the same way the public schools did but they never taught any Hebrew or anything there.

Q: WERE THE TEACHERS ALL JEWS IN THE JEWISH SCHOOL?

A: I don't know.

Q: LET ME ASK YOU IF WE COULD BACK UP JUST A LITTLE MORE. COULD YOU TELL ME ABOUT YOUR HOME LIFE? WHAT YOUR FAMILY WAS LIKE, WERE YOU A CLOSE KNIT FAMILY? WERE YOU ACTIVE IN THE SYNAGOGUE OR COMMUNITY AFFAIRS?

A: Yes, we were a very close family. I did go to Sunday school. I remember my parents telling me that the synagogues, they took the Torahs out and burned them. It so happened that the rabbi that was head of the synagogue happened to come over on the same ship with us to the United States. That I recall.

I know my mother, after she married my father in 1921, she never went back to work again and she had a fairly easy life because my dad made a pretty good living.

My uncle, my mother's brother, got married in 1933 and my mother was always very surprised that he married this Catholic woman but she was such a good wife to him, she was a better wife to him than some Jewish women are to their husbands. She saved him from alot of the trauma that went on after the war started

because they didn't come over here until 1946. We were able to get the both of them over here after we arrived here.

Q: DID YOU COME DIRECTLY FROM GERMANY TO THE UNITED STATES?

A: Yes.

Q: TO SAN FRANCISCO?

A: No, we went to New York first. My father was very active in a dancing school. It's funny how I really remember this. When he went to the American consulate, I guess that's where they would have gone to to immigrate to the United States, the American consulate, right? He introduced himself to this lady who was an American, speaking German. She said, "Is your name Egan Goldschmidt? Did you ever go to dancing school with my sister?" It was her sister that my father went with and she lived in San Francisco and she was one of our sponsors to get the four of us over to San Francisco. But my father had another friend from his dancing school, he must have been quite a guy there in this dancing school, [Laughs] who he knew lived in Pennsylvania. He also had a cousin in New York so between all these three people, that's how we ended up coming to the United States. They had to sponsor us but I know it took my parents from . . . my uncle kept saying, "Oh, its going to be alright." He was a very optimistic person but my father was a little more pessimistic and he said, "I don't see how this is going to get better. Here I haven't worked since 1935." And this was 1937. So they thought they'd better try and see if they could get out.

First, they said they could possibly get out to send my sister and I ahead on the children's transport but my sister being older than I and being a little more intelligent at that time, she is now too, she

(said that, "Either we all leave or none of us leave." My parents figured that my sister and I had all the future ahead of us. We decided that we were all going to leave together.

I can remember in this flat, in this very nice flat that we lived in, my mother and father were typing. My mother was typing in the middle of the night, writing all these letters to all these different people to try to get out.

Q: YOU HAD RELATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES, THAT'S HOW YOU WERE ABLE TO GET OUT?

A: My father had the cousin in New York but her sponsorship wasn't enough so this ex-girlfriend of my father's, she sponsored the rest of us. I mean the rest of the sponsorship that we needed to get four people out of Germany.

(Q: DID YOU EVER GO TO DANCING SCHOOL WITH YOUR FATHER? DO YOU REMEMBER IT AT ALL?

A: No. This was before he married my mother.

Q: WAS HE ACTIVE, WAS IT LIKE BALLROOM DANCING KIND OF THING?

A: Yeah, I think so. I don't know. I never questioned my dad about that . . . but I know it was before he met my mother.

Q: NOW, DO YOU REMEMBER THE ACTUAL LEAVING OF GERMANY?

(A: Partially. I remember when the Gestapo came to the house. I heard about it, I wasn't home at the time. My father was in the first World War, fighting for the Germans against the French. He was shot in the liver and his bullet was in his liver until the day he died because they can't operate on the liver because it would tear. My father had all the X-rays and he got the Iron Cross from the German government. The day the Gestapo came over, we heard the Gestapo

(was coming in our area. My uncle, my mother's brother, lived across the street, they came to him but they didn't take him at that time because he had a Catholic wife. My uncle calls up my mother and says . . . and alerted her that the Gestapo was on the block. So my father jumped into bed and they had the X-rays right there in his chest drawers. They did come over to our house and my mother pleaded on her hands and knees not to take my dad. She showed them the X-rays and said, "Look, you've got a war hero here!" They didn't take him, which was very lucky. I found this out when I came home from my girlfriend's house but I think my sister was there at the time but I don't recall her telling me this.

Q: WHAT YEAR DID THE GESTAPO COME? WERE YOU IN THE JEWISH SCHOOL ALREADY WHEN THIS HAPPENED?

(A: I don't remember that. I don't remember that. I should have asked my mother, sorry.

Q: BETWEEN THE TIME YOUR FATHER LOST HIS JOB AND YOU ACTUALLY LEFT, HOW DID YOU GET MONEY TO SURVIVE?

A: My dad had alot of savings. That's how we lived, off of his savings for four years. I recall that . . . first of all, when we made our reservations to come to the United States we travelled on a luxury liner. We came over first class because Hitler was taking everybody's money away.

(The packers that came over, that came over with these huge wooden crates and all of our belongings that we were able to take, had to go to Costa Rica first before they came to San Francisco. See, our goal was to come to San Francisco. My mother had . . . she was a big entertainer and she had sets of dishes and 24 piece settings and

her sterling silver was 24 piece settings. They packed the dishes in the crates and then the guy stepped on it. We already heard the cracking of the dishes. This I remember very distinctly. My mother was going crazy, "Oh my God, here you're packing this. . . ." And he said, "Well, we have to make more room." So they decided to step on all the dishes to make more room. Then they came and we had to give up all of our jewelry that we had. We were allowed to come into the United States with one place setting of my mother's silverware a piece and four dollars a piece. So we came in with \$16.00 when we arrived in New York harbor.

Q: WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE SHIP THAT YOU WERE ON?

A: I even have a picture of it, the U.S.S. Washington.

Q: AND WHERE DID IT LEAVE FROM?

A: It left from Hamburg.

Here's another thing I do remember very vividly. You know how you look over the rail of a ship? These parents were down on the pier and there were a lot of children aboard this ship. These children were saying good bye to their parents. [Starts to cry.]

I think you better stop. [Interview stops.]

[Interview resumes.] I think I'm alright.

Q: YOU WERE SAYING ABOUT THE SHIP?

A: These parents were waving good bye to their children. These children, I found out later, were going to go to England and hopefully they were going to see their parents again which I'm sure the majority of them never did. They had a leader aboard the ship and they had activities for these children. I was standing in the doorway like, and the leader said to the kids, "It's time to go to bed now, the

activities are over." I'm standing there, and the man or the lady or whoever it was said to me, "Come on, this means you." I said, "I don't belong to this group." I said, "I'm on this ship with my parents and my sister." So you can imagine how good that made me feel.

When we left the German waters, I don't know if I'm jumping the gun here . . .

Q: JUST THE WAY YOU REMEMBER IT, THE WAY YOU WANT TO TELL IT.

A: When we left the German waters, everything was alot of tense atmosphere until we got out the German waters because we were afraid that the war was going to start and the ship was going to have to turn back as long as it was in German waters, that's what I was told even though it was an American ship. I don't know how true that was but anyway the captain did blow his horn when we entered the Irish waters and I can recall the first shopping we did was in Le Havre, France. They let us get off the ship for awhile and walk around. We walked into this perfume shop, and the woman asked my mother where we were from so my mother told her. The woman told my mother, "Oh, when Hitler comes over here, were going to chop his neck off."

We stopped in South Hampton, England where my cousin lived. They had already left earlier. My cousin, he came down to the ship to say hello to us.

When we arrived in New York, I got seasick aboard ship, when we arrived in New York, my father was so grateful that he actually got down on his knees and kissed the ground that he was in America. This ex-girlfriend of my dad's that lived in Pennsylvania, they came to pick my sister and I up right from the pier because my father's

cousin didn't have enough room for four people. Here my sister and I get piled into the back seat of two strangers in a strange country and here they are shipping us off to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania for two months because we have a stay over. We had to wait for the ship, the connection from New York thru the Panama Canal to San Francisco. Every other year the ship came to San Francisco straight from Hamburg but my father was smart enough not to wait for the next one. We were a little inconvenienced but it was a nice trip and when we saw that Golden Gate Bridge, we saw it about two or three hours before we actually got under it. It was a dream!

Q: ON THE SHIP, THE U.S.S. WASHINGTON WERE THE OTHER PASSENGERS PRIMARILY JEWS ... OR DO YOU KNOW?

A: I don't know.

Q: DID YOU HAVE MUCH DEALINGS WITH OTHER PEOPLE ON THE SHIP?

A: Yes, I recall this one . . . I don't know if it was on the ship from New York to San Francisco or from Hamburg to New York, when we made some friends with some people. I imagine there must have been alot of Jewish people on board, leaving Hamburg to New York.

Q: THE PEOPLE YOU HAD CONTACT WITH?

A: I was only ten years old, I really can't remember that.

Q: WHAT DID YOU DO WHEN YOU FIRST GOT TO SAN FRANCISCO?

A: I lived with this ex-girlfriend of my father's and her husband until my parents found a place to live, through this ex-girlfriend. Until they found a flat, my sister and I lived with them for a couple of months. We arrived July 6, 1939 in New York but we didn't arrive here until the end of September of 1939 because we had a two month stay over back on the east coast waiting for this. I'm trying to

(remember, I think it was the Baltimore ship from New York to San Francisco.

He decided, the husband of my father's friend decided to take me to school. He's going to introduce me to school. I didn't know how to say "yes" or "no." So I go into this grammar school on Sacramento Street, I still remember that. In fact I just found out about a month ago that the President's wife from our congregation here, I went to the same grammar school as her. We really hadn't seen each other since. So he took me to school and he introduced me and then they gave me ten English lessons from an English teacher but they taught the English English, instead of the American English which put me in a funny grouping. The few words I knew, they really weren't what the kids were talking in school.

(But then I had a little dilemma, the teacher that I was first put into her class, she was anti-semitic, and she didn't want to help me at all. I told these friends I was staying with. I told them I think I had to get out of this class. I communicated with the woman because the woman was German but her husband was American so he didn't understand the German at all. Then I just caught on, kids that age catch on very quickly.

(I think when my parents became citizens, I automatically became an American citizen because I was underage. My father, I can remember, he had a very hard time when he first came to the States. He first went around from door to door selling neck ties and ladies boches. He spoke English but very broken English and he used to tell the people that my mother made these just so he could get a sale. He had a very hard life in this country, he really did because he

(wanted my sister to learn a profession so he saw to it that she went to cosmetology school. Naturally, I was still going to school. I was put back a year and a half when I came to San Francisco but I made up half a year when I went to summer school. I graduated from George Washington High School, I was one year behind. I was a year older than the other kids but it didn't bother me.

Q: WERE YOU ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH WHEN YOU FIRST GOT TO THE UNITED STATES:

A: No.

(Oh, when we got here, all the crates weren't here yet because they didn't get here, I think, until a month after we were here. When my parents undid those crates, they almost got sick. But my father said to the family, "We've got our lives to save, the heck with the dishes or whatever got broken. The main thing is that WE'RE here in one piece." So my father worked for different companies as a warehouseman and here he had such a good position in Germany that he really had a hard life.

I got married in 1949 and my parents bought a house in 1959 and they retired.

(My mother also worked here. She hadn't worked since before she was married. She worked for some insurance company and she lied about her age because she wanted to make sure they were going to hire her. She made herself a little younger but don't tell anybody.
[Laughs]

(They were hard workers and they saved alot of money. I had to turn around ten times before they would give me a dime for a candy

bar or whatever the candy bars were in 1939. They were very strict because we didn't have anything.

Q: DID YOU GET INVOLVED, JOIN A SYNAGOGUE OR CONGREGATION HERE IN SAN FRANCISCO?

A: Yes. I went to Temple Emmanuel. I went to Sunday school there. I must have gone there in the '40's. I think my parents belonged to Emmanuel too at that time. Then in '47, I graduated from high school. I was working odd jobs during summer vacation.

Oh, I used to go with my mother at night to go do dishes just so she could earn some money. So my mother could make some money, she's standing there washing party dishes for other people.

Q: DID YOU GO TO THEIR HOMES?

A: Yes. I went along with her. She told me, "I'm going to wash them and you dry them and you better not drop any because it's going to cost us money to replace these dishes for these people and that means. . ." My mother used to tell me, "I'm not going to get paid if you drop the dishes." You can image how I was with the dish towels there but we all worked through it. The main thing was we were here.

My father had alot of pride of the money that the people, his ex-girlfriend and her husband lent us to buy our groceries with and to pay the rent with until they established some finances. My father paid them back every single penny. He said, "This is the way I want it and that's the way it's going to be." He never wanted to feel he owed anybody anything.

Q: IN ADDITION TO THE FRIENDS HELPING, DID YOU GO TO ANY JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS OR REFUGEE ORGANIZATIONS?

(A: As far as my single days, no, no. I had worked after I graduated . . . before I graduated I worked at Woolworth's at Easter vacation and things like that to help my parents out a little bit. So that I wouldn't have to ask them if I could have fifty cents to go to a movie. I enjoyed that too. I felt that I was doing my share. My sister was busy working in her cosmetology school and after she graduated from that, she found herself a job. She got married in '45 and she was still working there for awhile.

I got married in February of '49. In 1952 my husband decided he didn't want to work for anyone any more. He was working for his brother-in-law at the time and he said he didn't wanted to be on his own but he didn't have much money either. He comes from a Russian background of nine children. [Laughs] We borrowed some money from the Hebrew Fee Loan to start our own business. That was the only time I can remember that we ever asked an agency to help us out. That's why I mention it to you, not in my single days, I don't remember this at all.

20 13 Through the Highest Committee, you must know the Highest Committee, my best girlfriend found me. . . They left Germany in 1938 and they went from Germany to France and then to South America. When I was about 15, my parents got this phone call that this lady is looking for me, this girl was looking for me. Sure enough, she knew my parents first name, and everything and we located each other so to speak and we're still friends. She writes me in German and I write her in English. She married a German fellow but she said the situation in Chile is absolutely terrible for the Jews over there. They rented or they own an apartment in Berlin

and they go there periodically when the weather gets too cold in Chile, when it gets too chilly in Chile, then they go to Berlin to their apartment. She's been out here a couple of times to visit us. When my husband was alive, we'd celebrate anniversaries, wedding anniversaries together.

Q: WHERE DID YOU KNOW HER FROM?

A: From school, she was my best school buddy.

There was one other thing I remember in Germany, talking about school. We usually tried . . . she lived in a triangle from the school. Today she said it was my turn to walk my way and I said, "No, it's your turn to walk my way." We got angry at each other and we ended up walking separately. I should have never done that because my parents always warned me, "Don't talk to strangers." I talked to this man, he wanted to show me something. He pulls me into this apartment-house type thing, I can still see it in front of me, with a huge lobby and the door locks behind you. He said he has to go see somebody upstairs. I managed to get away from the guy before he did anything to me and I ran home and I told my parents. My parents, they said, "Come on, we're going to the police station right away." They gave me some pictures to look at. They didn't make too much of an effort and my mother said to my father, "I guess they're not doing it because they know we're Jewish and they're not going to help no Jew out."

Q: THIS WAS AFTER HITLER HAD BEEN ELECTED?

A: Oh yeah, this must have in '37 or '38. That was a traumatic time in my life that I'll never forget either.

Q: DO YOU HAVE CHILDREN?

A: Yes.

Q: HOW MANY DO YOU HAVE?

A: I'm very lucky, I have three great kids. They are just adorable and my grandchildren are even sweeter than them! I have three kids. I have . . . Do I tell the ages?

Q: WOULD YOU LIKE TO TELL THE AGES AND THE NAMES?

A: My first one is Sharon, and she is 39. My son is Gary and he's going to be 37 next month and my daughter is 33. She was just 33 in March.

My youngest one, she was the one who got married first. She married an Israeli who originally came from Russia to Israel. She went to work on a kibbutz as a volunteer in 1978 and that's where she met him, at the Kibbutz Messada near Tiberias and she fell in love with him. She came back home and she said, "Mom, I think I met the man I'm going to marry."

I have to tell you about my husband. My husband's name was Albert and the last name of this man that my daughter met, his last name was Elbert. She wrote my husband a note and she said: Dad, Guess what, I may become Albert-Elbert. She came back home and thought it over awhile. She saw she really likes this guy and she misses him. She sent him a fiance petition. He was able to leave the kibbutz in March of '79 and they got married in July of '79.

Q: THEY LIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO?

A: They live in Sunnyvale. They have two children. They have Elisa who is six years old and Aaron who is almost four.

Let's start from the bottom up now. My son married also an Israeli but he met her here through a temple where . . . my husband

(and I got friendly with this one couple. The couple said one day, "Gee I'd like Gary to meet my niece." She was kinda a matchmaker with this. I know my daughter-in-law doesn't like to hear this. [Laughs] She's a doll, I really love her very much. My son is very happy and so is my other married daughter. They have two boys, Jeremy, who is four and Alex is two. They live in San Carlos.

My older daughter, she is not married yet but one day we hope that she's going to find the right guy.

(My two older children are involved in our business. We have a custom window covering business. We did these window coverings in here. My husband and I started the business in 1952 and I helped him on and off between bearing children. In 1978, we incorporated our business and my two older children bought into the corporation and we're still running it. My husband passed away in July of '89. Now we're in the process of seeing that we've got to keep going. For 38 years, having a business is nothing to just throw aside.

Q: YOU STILL PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE BUSINESS?

A: Yes, I do. I'm the President. [Laughs] I feel that my life has been very satisfactory. I was married to my husband for forty years but . . . I don't want to start tears again.

Q: HAVE YOU TALKED TO ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN OR GRANDCHILDREN ABOUT GERMANY AND...

(A: Yes, I've talked to my children. My grandchildren, I feel are a little bit too young yet that's why I brought this tape and I called my daughter this morning, the one who set up this audio that I brought. I wanted to ask her permission whether I could bring it and she said,

"Sure mom." We were very proud of her when she won that oratory first place contest at her young age of seventeen.

Q: DO YOU WANT TO TELL US AGAIN WHAT IT WAS THAT SHE HAD DONE TO WIN THE CONTEST?

A: This was through B'nai B'rith girls where she was pretty active. They could belong there until they are seventeen, I'm not sure about that. She chose to go and enter this oratory contest. I do believe her English teacher at Westmoor High School helped her with part of it. I know this came from me talking about what I went through and what my family went through. I think this is why she really took this speech to heart.

Q: WHAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS PIECE?

A: "Never Again."

Q: DOES SHE TALK ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE?

A: No, she doesn't. She goes way back in history how much the Jews have been persecuted.

Q: HAVE ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN VISITED GERMANY?

A: No.

Q: HAVE YOU EVER BEEN BACK?

A: No, I haven't. My sister has but I haven't and she told me that I probably wouldn't remember it as well as her. This is what she's telling me because she was six years older. Six years, at that age makes alot of difference. She was amazed at what a modern city Berlin is.

Q: DID THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT EVER CONTACT YOU ABOUT COMING BACK TO VISIT?

A: Well, my mother saw to that. I can't write the German any more so she knows who to write to and everything. They did send me an invitation to come back to visit for a week. They'd put me up in a hotel and let me see some of the sights, I could go see the opera and stuff but I tell you, I really don't have any desire. My sister did go back but I don't have the desire.

Q: DID THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT GIVE YOU A TICKET TO COME BACK?

A: No, you see I would have to apply for the ticket. No, the ticket, no, the plane flight? No, they aren't paying for that yet. Maybe they're paying it for people older than I.

Q: DID YOUR PARENTS GET ANY REPARATIONS FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT?

A: Yes, I did too. I got it for getting an interruption for schooling. This was maybe . . . I'm trying to think, right around the time . . . I think it was maybe ten years after we left, I got some restitution money which I bought myself a stereo set, big deal. [Laughs]

I know my mother still gets Social Security from Germany from my father. She also gets some money that she's still alive. God bless her, she's going to be 94 years old next month. Things are getting very tough for her. She has to sign that she's still living. Her signatures are really getting bad so we had to call in a notary. The German government is very, very strict but I think they do feel guilty, I really do. They want to pay off these people who had it coming to them.

Q: THIS WOULD BE THE WESTERN GOVERNMENT?

A: Yes.

Q: DO YOU HAVE ANY THOUGHTS ABOUT GERMANY RE-UNIFIED?

A: I really didn't know it that well. I didn't really learn much German history in Germany. I know that with the crystal knock they had, with the breaking store windows and throwing torches at the synagogues and stuff . . . sick.

Q: DID ANYTHING EVER HAPPEN TO YOUR FAMILY ON CRYSTAL KNOCKS?

A: No. I also remember . . . not my immediate family, no. But my mother told me that she lost many relatives, cousins, in the concentration camps. I do remember when we went to the public park, they had benches there that were marked with the "J" and we had to wear the arm bands. We couldn't sit where everyone else was sitting, we had to sit on those benches. I felt very insecure, I mean, I was a marker for anybody that wanted to throw rocks or whatever.

Q: DID THEY THROW ROCKS AT YOU?

A: Did they throw rocks? No. [Laughs]

Q: DO YOU REMEMBER ANY OUTWARD NAZI SIGNS OR REPRESSION FROM YOUR CHILDHOOD BESIDES BEING TOLD TO LEAVE SCHOOL AND PARK BENCHES? DO YOU REMEMBER PROPAGANDA, POSTERS OR HAVING ANY DIFFICULTIES WITH OTHER KIDS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD?

A: Yeah, when we would look out the window to get a breath of fresh air then some people knew that you were Jewish living in this house. I don't know . . . they saw you when you left. They could spot you when you had the arm band on if you were going out to the park or whatever. I can't remember whether we had to wear them going to school . . . I can't recall that but I remember having this park bench that sticks into my mind. When we were looking out the window to

get some fresh air. We had like a balcony outside of our window, people would yell out, "Oh, there goes that Jew again for fresh air."

We even had the same thing happen here when we were living in the Richmond District, in my single days. There were some kids down on the street saying to you, "Oh you Jew, why do you have to look out the window for?" Don't you think how much that hurt us? After leaving all that stuff over there, we thought we had it behind us. I think that's why my daughter says, "Never Again."

Q: DID YOU KEEP UP WHEN YOU WERE HERE, DURING... AFTER AMERICA ENTERED WORLD WAR II, DID YOU KEEP UP, YOUR FAMILY KEEP UP WITH WAR NEWS?

A: Oh yes, I'm sure they did.

Q: DID YOU YOURSELF FOLLOW IT AT ALL?

A: A little bit. I just wanted to live my life the way my parents wanted me to live it. They brought us to this free country and this is the way I felt I want to be happy. You never think it's going to happen to you again but you never know. You get these crazy people around.

In fact today I went to work for a little while, I needed some batteries for my tape recorder because I didn't know if you were going to play my daughter's tape here. It bothered me so much. . . There's a young girl that just graduated from high school and I wanted her to hear this. She's not a Jewish girl but I figured, heck, what's the matter with that? Let a gentile hear what Denise had to say. She was very impressed, I could tell. She didn't say a word while the tape was on.

Q: FRIENDS OR SCHOOLMATES THAT YOU HAD WHEN YOU WENT TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, DID THEY AT SOME POINT STOP WANTING TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH YOU?

A: I only remember this one girlfriend, Sylvia. That's the one that found me again.

Q: YOU DID IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVE NON-JEWISH FRIENDS AS WELL?

A: I'm sure I did. I'm sure I did.

Q: CAN I ASK YOU A COUPLE OF QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TIME WITH YOUR FATHER LOST HIS WORK AND HOW THE FAMILY MADE DUE AND HOW DID YOUR LIFE CHANGE AS A RESULT OF THAT?

A: Like I said, my parents must have been pretty well off. From what I understand, we lived from our savings. That's why my parents booked first class on the ship because Hitler took the money away and Hitler took my Star of David away that I had, a pendant. For my 21st birthday, my husband gave me another Star of David. I lost it almost one year in my house someplace and I just discovered it again. You can imagine what a feeling that was. I lost it right after my husband passed away. Somehow it just turned up again, it was like a miracle because it means a lot to me.

Q: HOW DID YOUR FATHER SPEND HIS TIME, HE HAD SO MUCH TIME FREE. DID IT CHANGE LIFE AROUND THE HOUSEHOLD?

A: I can remember my parents resting a lot. There they have their meals at different times. They eat their bigger meal at 2:00 in the afternoon and then my father would rest awhile. Then they would have a sandwich around 7:00 in the evening. It's hard for me to remember that. I know that we had a kinder-fraulein, which is a

nursemaid. She was taking care of my sister and I. She would feed us ahead of time. We never ate with our parents. If punishment had to come it was the kinder-fraulein that did it. She was always the bad one. She was the one to give spankings. We had this attic and she used to take me up to the attic quite a bit. [Laughs.]

Q: SHE WAS NOT JEWISH?

A: No.

Q: IN 1935, WHEN THEY DECIDED THAT NON-JEWS COULDN'T WORK FOR JEWS, DID YOU HAVE TO LET HER GO?

A: Yes, yes.

Q: WAS IT VERY DIFFICULT FOR YOUR FAMILY TO..

A: It was very difficult for our mother because it was one way our life did change but by that time I was seven years old already so it wasn't so bad anymore.

Q: HOW DID YOUR MOTHER ADJUST TO EVERYTHING, OBVIOUSLY THE ECONOMIC CHANGES, THE CARE OF HER CHILDREN A LITTLE MORE...

A: She did ok, she did alright.

It's funny that you contacted me, with my mother not being well at all, she wants to gift us things already while she's still living. They brought over some Persian rugs that my father bought in 1925. We're in the midst at looking at them now and get them repaired and get them cleaned up so that we can distribute them. They're family heirlooms by now. They're over 100 years old.

There are many things that bring you back to think about what you were and what you are. I think about this alot of times, especially in the last year how my life has changed. But we have to go on with the flow of living.

Q: HAVE YOUR FEELINGS CHANGED ABOUT BEING JEWISH BECAUSE OF YOUR EARLY WAR EXPERIENCE?

A: No. I tell you I'm not afraid to tell anybody I'm Jewish - that's in quotations marks - where maybe before I was afraid. I was afraid of what was going to happen.

Q: YOU SAID ... THERE WAS A SYNAGOGUE IN YOUR FAMILY AND YOU WENT TO SUNDAY SCHOOL, DID YOU CELEBRATE JEWISH HOLIDAYS IN YOUR HOME AS A CHILD?

A: Yes.

Q: DO YOU REMEMBER ANY OF THOSE CELEBRATIONS?

A: My father was really the religious one. He would fast for Yom Kippur. My mother wasn't really that religious. I always said if I ever had children, I would bring them up in the Jewish faith which I did. My son's two children, the oldest one goes to the Jewish center to the day care thing. My other two older ones go to Sunday school. I'm glad to see that that they know what they are. I think it's the mother that instills this into them really. In my case it was different though, it was my father. I guess it's the one who has the most religious feeling.

Q: DID YOU KNOW YOUR GRANDPARENTS?

A: My mother's mother is all that I knew. She passed away quite young in 1938. She was living with us in the flat we were living in. My mother's father was killed pretty young in a streetcar accident. I just asked my mother the other day, "Did you ever know dad's parents?" She said, "No, when we met each other, his parents had passed away already."

Q: HAVE YOUR FAMILY, BOTH YOUR MOTHER'S AND FATHER'S PARENTS BEEN IN GERMANY FOR A LONG TIME?

A: My father was born in Hanover, Germany and my mother was born in Minsterburg. Those things I don't forget either.

Q: WHERE IS MINSTERBURG?

A: I think it's South Germany, I'm not sure. What else was I going to say?

Q: ABOUT YOUR GRANDMOTHER?

A: My grandmother, I remember she had gorgeous gray long hair. Sometimes she wouldn't put it in a bun on top. I used to tell her, "Gee, your hair is just like a horses tail." [Laughs] She was a sweet woman. I just got some pictures from my mother the other day that brought back some memories. I got an album and put some together. You really got me started on some of this stuff, which is ok.

Q: WAS YOUR FATHER, I TAKE IT HE WAS VERY PROUD OF THE FACT THAT HE SERVED IN THE GERMAN ARMY?

A: Yes and my uncle did too. I don't know what rank my father was. I don't recall that. I happened to see it on this picture of my uncle. He was in the calvary artillery in 1914 war because he had on his uniform and all in this picture. My mother had written on the back that this was her brother.

My mother had a sister that left Germany to go to England. She passed away through an accident. My uncle, my mother's brother, they did come here in 1946 after the war. He was just skin and bones and my family took care of him. He lived a pretty happy life yet until 1967.

Q: WAS YOUR FATHER EVER INVOLVED IN ANY GERMAN VETERANS GROUPS?

A: No. He didn't want anything to do . . . in Germany?

Q: IN GERMANY, BEFORE HITLER CAME?

A: I don't know, I really don't know.

Q: WHEN YOUR PARENTS, OVER HERE, IN 1948 WHEN ISRAEL WAS FOUND, DID THEY HAVE ANY FEELINGS ABOUT THAT?

A: My father always said, "If you ever see anti-semitism come to the United States, go to Israel." He told us that all the time. I don't know if Israel is a safe place to go to now. If it would happen here.

Q: DO YOU VISIT WITH MAYBE YOUR IN-LAW RELATIVES IN ISRAEL, THE ONES WHERE YOUR CHILDREN WHO MARRIED ISRAELIS?

A: There's only a brother left of my son-in-law's who still lives on the Kibbutz. It's getting warm in here.

[PHOTOS BEING SHOWN ON SCREEN WITH CONVERSATIONS GOING ON IN BACKGROUND.]

[PHOTO] THIS IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF STEFI.

[PHOTO] THIS IS STEFI ON THE RIGHT AND HER SISTER, HILSA, ON THE LEFT.

[PHOTO] HILSA AND STEFI AGAIN.

[PHOTO] THIS IS THE SHIP THAT . . .

My mother's name is Alice and my dad's name is Egan.

[PHOTOS] THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE U.S.S. WASHINGTON IN WHICH STEFI AND HER FAMILY CAME TO THE UNITED STATES. HER PARENTS ABOARD SHIP, EGAN AND ALICE GOLDSCHMIDT.

[PHOTO] THIS IS MARCH 27, 1921, THE WEDDING OF ALICE AND EGAN GOLDSCHMIDT.

[PHOTO] THIS IS A GERMAN IDENTIFICATION CARD FOR STEFI GOLDSCHMIDT, WHO WAS GIVEN THE MIDDLE NAME SARAH, AS ALL THE JEWISH GIRLS IN GERMANY WERE BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

[Rudolph] It's a Jewish identification card.

[Interviewer] MAYBE WE SHOULD FLIP THIS OVER ON THE OTHER SIDE.

[I.D. is flipped over to show front side.]

[Interview resumes.]

A. Let me think a minute . . . They put my uncle to work in a hard labor camp loading ammunition onto the German trains. Is this what you want to hear?

Q: YEAH, AND ANYTHING MORE ABOUT WHEN THE GESTAPO CAME, WHY THEY JUST HAPPEN TO PICK YOUR FATHER?

A: No.

Q2: THEY PICKED HER UNCLE.

Q1: THEY CAME HER FATHER, WE TALKED ABOUT IT.

A: My mother did.

Q: WAS IT A CRYSTAL KNOCK?

A: Maybe it was, I don't know, I'll have to ask my mother, I'm going to go see her.

Q: STEFI, YOU MENTIONED THAT YOU HAD AN UNCLE, YOUR FATHER'S BROTHER...

A: My mother's brother.

Q: YOUR MOTHER'S BROTHER WHO WAS DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ...

A: No, no, wait. . .

Q: I'M SORRY, WHY DON'T YOU TELL ME ABOUT YOUR MOTHER'S BROTHER, STARTING WITH HIS NAME PLEASE.

A: His name was Kurt Molar, he was married to the Catholic woman by the name of Elfrieda Molar. She saved him many times from being taken to the concentration camps, to a camp, but one time . . . They were a little easier on him, if you want to call it easy. They took him and he was working in a hard labor camp loading ammunition onto the German trains after the war started. This must have been in '42 or '43. He developed, I remember my aunt telling me he developed appendicitis. They hospitalized him but they never gave him a good chance to heal from the operation. They immediately . . . say maybe you're suppose to be in the hospital resting for a couple of weeks, they said no, that's enough resting that he did. They pulled him back to load that ammunition back onto the trains. I think that my aunt did get him several times. She pleaded with them because she was Catholic, to let him go. My uncle told us that the food was so terrible that people were eating their animals. That's what he said to me.

When the war was over in '46, we were able to get my aunt and uncle to San Francisco. He was down to 100 lbs. where he was a man who maybe weighed around 160 - 170 lbs. They managed to make a nice life for themselves, here yet what they had left. My uncle passed away here two weeks after my father passed away in 1967. My aunt, I think, passed away in the mid '70's. We were happy that we were able to make their life a little better for them here because they had nothing over there.

Q: DO YOU KNOW WHICH CAMP HE WAS TAKEN TO?

A: No. I don't really know if it was a camp. Maybe they just gave him the work in the ammunition area, I don't know. You know, where they load the ammunition onto the trains.

Q: WHEN YOU WERE STILL LIVING IN GERMANY, WERE YOU, WAS YOUR FAMILY ALWAYS ABLE TO STAY IN THE ORIGINAL HOMES UP TO THE TIME THEY WERE DEPORTED?

A: Yes. Where they were living before, yeah.

Q: I UNDERSTAND IN GERMANY THAT THE GESTAPO CAME TO INVENTORY BELONGINGS TO TAKE, THE JEWELRY ... DO YOU REMEMBER AT ALL, THEM COMING TO THE HOUSE?

A: When that was?

Q: DO YOU REMEMBER THEM DOING IT, DO YOU REMEMBER THEM TAKING THINGS AND MARKING THINGS?

A: Vaguely, vaguely.

Q: DOES YOUR MOTHER EVER TALK ABOUT IT? IT WAS ALL HER POSSESSIONS ...

A: All she told me is that they took everything. We weren't able to have any gold jewelry of any kind. They were lucky to have their wedding bands.

Q: WAS YOUR CATHOLIC AUNT, WAS SHE EVER TAKEN TO THE JEWISH CAMPS?

A: No.

Q: DO YOU THINK IT'S POSSIBLE FOR SOMETHING LIKE THE HOLOCAUST TO HAPPEN AGAIN?

A: It's possible if there's someone that's trying to ... how should I put it, trying to start an uprising and a bunch of foolish people watch him and let him do it. I remember the Hitler youth in Berlin. He

trained these young kids that were ten or eleven years old to be against the Jews. These kids, they just followed the leader. I don't really think that some of those kids knew what they were doing. Still to this day, when I see a very gentile German man, with blue eyes and the blonde hair, it STILL turns me off.

Q: DO YOU HAVE ANY FEELINGS ABOUT JEWISH PEOPLE BUYING MERCEDES, THAT SORT OF THING?

A: More power to them. If they're smart to save some money instead of living paycheck to paycheck, then more power to them. Why, should I?

Q: YOU SAID YOU REMEMBER ABOUT THE HITLER YOUTH, DO YOU REMEMBER ANY MORE ABOUT MARCHES, PARADES, THE BROWN SHIRTS, AT ALL IN YOUR CHILDHOOD?

A: Yeah, I'm sure we must have gone to some of the parades.

Q: REALLY?

A: I'm sure we must have before my father in '35 or '36, I don't recall. I remember from the movies that I've seen here. Sometimes when they have these newsreels, as a teenager in San Francisco, in the movie houses where they had these news reels, you must remember that. It bugged me so much to see the Germans with their goose stepping to see Hitler, and everybody raising their hands, "Hail Hitler". I might have been to the movies with a boyfriend of mine and all of a sudden I got so nervous about the whole thing.

Q: DID YOU EVER SEE HITLER AT THESE PARADES OR ANYTHING?

A: I don't remember that. Maybe I'm trying to lock it out of my mind.

Q: A NATURAL REACTION.

Q: IN ONE OF YOUR PICTURES, THERE WAS A PICTURE I THINK OF YOU AND YOUR SISTER IN A COUNTRY AREA.

A: Yeah.

Q: WAS THIS AN AREA YOU WENT ON VACATION ALL THE TIME?

A: Yes, yes. That was in the Black Forest someplace. My parents were always going on vacation but they didn't always take my sister and I with them. But, like I said, they were very well to do. When we heard all this we figured why not spend it, why give it to them? But I know that my parents were always going places. My father traveled quite a bit for his business too, where my mother did not go along because he was a buyer like I mentioned in this department store. What else?

Q: DO YOU KNOW WHO THE OWNERS OF THE DEPARTMENT STORE WERE?

A: Helm and Tietz was the name of the store.

Q: WAS THERE A MISTER TIETZ?

A: Yes, there was. Uh-huh.

Q: WAS HE JEWISH?

A: I don't know, I don't know. Boy, I should have asked my mother some of these questions. That's why it would be great if you could interview my mother.

Q: DO YOU KNOW ... AT THE TIME THE NAZIS WERE RUNNING, DID YOUR FAMILY EVER DISCUSS POLITICS? WHICH OF THE OTHER PARTIES THAT WERE BETTER.

A: This was never done in front of the children. That was a hush-hush type thing.

Q: BUT DID YOUR FATHER EVER ... YOUR FATHER YOU SAID WAS MORE PESSIMISTIC ABOUT HITLER'S CHANCES THAN YOUR UNCLE.

A: Yeah. Yes, Yes. He always tried to tell my dad, "Oh Egan, it'll be alright, it'll be alright." Many times my dad and my uncle had arguments over that. They never had any children. So my dad says, "Well look, I have a wife and I have two girls, I don't want to live in this country. You see what's happening. You think it's going get better, it's not going to get better."

I think in '37 is when my dad tried made his contacts to get affidavits to leave. President Roosevelt had a certain quota he would let in every year too. I don't know if this had to with the quota. Y wait your turn. You can't just come into the country.

Q: DID YOUR FATHER EVER CONSIDER MAYBE GOING TO FRANCE OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY RATHER THAN THE UNITED STATES?

A: He wanted to come to America. That was his dream. So he managed to make it.

Q: DID HE THINK THERE WAS NOT MUCH POINT, DO YOU THINK HE UNDERSTOOD THAT THERE WASN'T MUCH POINT TO GOING TO FRANCE OR HOLLAND?

A: Possibly. I think he knew that things wouldn't be quite right in the other countries. America helped out everybody so why not go there.

Q: DO YOU REMEMBER MUCH ONCE THEY MADE THEIR DECISION TO TRY TO GET OUT WHAT KIND OF STEPS THEY HAD TO GO THROUGH? WHAT KIND OF WORK YOUR PARENTS HAD TO DO TO MAKE THESE INTRICATE ARRANGEMENTS?

A: All I remember is that I used to wake up at two or three in the morning and my mother and father were together. My mother was typing and my father was dictating. They were always writing to

(somebody to really see that they really gave it all they had to get out.

Q: DO YOU THINK YOUR PARENTS KNEW ... HAD ANY IDEA THE LENGTH HITLER WAS ULTIMATELY GOING TO GO WITH THE JEWS, OR DO YOU THINK THEY JUST WANTED A BETTER LIFE FOR THEIR CHILDREN?

A: I don't know, I don't know.

Q: THEY DIDN'T TALK ABOUT IT WITH YOU WHEN YOU ...

A: No see, maybe they talked about it with my sister but not with me.

Q: DID THEY TALK TO YOU AT ALL ABOUT IT AFTER THE WAR, AFTER YOU WERE HERE, WHEN IT BEGAN TO COME OUT - WHAT THE NAZIS HAD DONE?

(A: Just from what I've mentioned to you. Some of the things that I don't vividly remember but it's what they told me about that I have conveyed to you.

Q: IS THERE ANYTHING YOU WOULD LIKE TO ADD THAT YOU DON'T THINK WE'VE COVERED WITH YOU? ANY PERSONAL REMEMBRANCES OR STORIES?

(A: No, but I tell you I was so proud of my daughter with that tape. That's why I really think that this is something that should be heard by alot of people. She never wanted me to make a big fuss over it but I can see where I played it for this girl today, the reaction I got from her, from a gentile girl, I don't think feelings . . . I don't think that alot of American, especially the American youth knows enough about what happened in the past. They don't want to know, they live from today to tomorrow. I think they should be better educated so that this DOESN'T happen again.

Q: ANYTHING YOU WOULD LIKE TO TELL THEM? ANY MESSAGE YOU WOULD LIKE TO GIVE THEM?

A: Any message. . . Gee, I wasn't prepared to give a message. [Laughs]

Q: TO YOUR GRANDCHILDREN?

A: To my grandchildren, ok. I think that there are some people who change from Judaism to Catholicism. I'm very much against that because I think that once they're born as a Jew they're going to die as one no matter what they are in between, whether a priest does this to him or a priest does this to him. I feel that the children should get proper Jewish education to know what they are, to live up to some of the customs, I don't think they should live up to all of them but they have to know what they are, what their religion is and they should stick up for their religion. Nobody can down their religion.

I think they should be proud to be American Jews. When I say to someone, they ask me, "What religion are you?"

I say, "Oh, I'm Jewish."

"Aren't you a German Jew?"

A lot of Americans don't understand the difference! I get so upset about that!! I say, "German is a nationality. I was German and I am a Jew but now I'm an American Jew."

"How can you be both?"

They don't understand that. "You're a Jew."

Well the Jews that live in Israel that are true Sabras, that are born Jews, their nationality is Jewish, am I correct? And their religion is Jewish but if you're born in Germany, until you become a citizen of the United States, you're German nationality of Jewish

(religion. Once you become an American citizen, you're an American nationality with a Jewish religion. That is the way I feel, I hope it's correct. If anybody ever downs your religion, stick up for yourself.

Q: GOOD, THANK YOU VERY MUCH, YOU'VE BEEN VERY GRACIOUS. WE APPRECIATE IT.

A: Ok, ok.

Q: WHY DON'T YOU TELL US ABOUT YOUR DAUGHTER'S TAPE THAT WE'RE GOING TO HEAR NOW.

(A: Ok. My daughter Denise, in 1974 when she was 17 years old she had belonged to the BBG's, the B'nai B'rith Girls and she entered an oratory contest with this speech where she won first place in. The name of her speech is, "Never Again."

Q: OK, WE'LL HEAR THAT NEXT ON THIS TAPE.

A: Fine. I didn't know what else to say. [Laughs]

Q: THAT WAS PERFECT. I DON'T WANT YOU TO FORGET THESE VERY PRECIOUS DOCUMENTS. THANK YOU AGAIN FOR COMING TO DO THIS INTERVIEW.

[TAPE PLAYED: "NEVER AGAIN" BY DENISE RUDOLPH]

[Denise Rudolph]

"Never Again."

"'Never again shall the Jews be persecuted without a fight.'

(This was a statement quoted by Mayor Kahani, a rabbi, a fighter, knowing what he wants and achieving it. He can be compared to Eldridge Cleaver of the '60's. He set up defense groups in New York for the Jews that were being mugged, attacked on the streets. These

groups were made up of volunteers, willing to give their time and efforts to help."

"Persecution just hasn't begun recently. In 1791, Empress Catherine the Second created the doctrine called, Pay Over Settlement which marked off areas where Jews could live, where they could raise their families, where they could make their businesses."

"In 1881, after the assassination of Alexander the Second _____ was created, but why us? Why the Jews? Because long ago the Jews were money _____. They didn't have discreet documents in which to sign. The interest that was owed caused hardship. The Jews _____

_____.

The Jews are pacifist, not wanting to avenge but only to protect."

"In Russia, they're not only hostile to the Jews but also to the Muslims, the Christians or whatever religion you are. You're forbidden to learn Hebrew and Yiddish. In the whole of Russia, there are 60 temples, 12 rabbis. Virtually no prayer books, virtually no religion passing through."

"In 1960, _____ factories were closed and the Jews were treated as second class citizens. If you are a citizen in Russia, you can be jailed for the most minute of crimes: for talking to a tourist, for attempting to shoplift when the attempt was never made, for meeting people in designated areas."

"1920. Hitler began to show his face for Germany was unstable and falling. Hitler meant hope. Hitler meant future. Hitler meant prosperity. He believed in himself. When Hitler talked to his

audience, he just didn't gaze into their eyes, he made them believe in what he was saying. Hitler made it because the Americans and the United States were thinking about themselves for it was the time of The Depression."

"1933 began the Third Reich. Hitler became Chancellor. Took away the citizenship of the Jews. Took away their right to hold office, their right to vote, their right to live. He took their lives."

"Never Again."

"Russia has now learned from Germany's mistakes. They charged up to \$64,000.00 for a prize winning scientist in exist fees. When you apply to for a visa to leave it costs you \$450.00. You have the chance of losing your job, losing your status and being bugged by the KGB or secret police."

"It's time to fight back. Charles _____ is fighting back with a _____ barring export-import on more than \$50.00 on immigration fees. Henry Jackson is fighting back with a Jackson amendment charging a nominal fee to leave. They're fighting to live with the Independence of '48, the Six Days War and the Yom Kippur War."

"There are 6 million Jews in the United States, we're together, we're united."

"Never Again."

"Never again shall the Jews be persecuted without a fight."