

In '90, we're in San Francisco at Sue Siegel's house talking to Ruth Tanner. John Angel Grant is on camera. I'm Anne Feibelman, and this is for the San Francisco Holocaust Project.

Anything else?

No, I think that's it.

OK. Ruth, let's start at the beginning. Where were you born and when? And what was your maiden name, your family name?

I was born in Vienna in 1929. And my maiden name was Kummel, K, U-umlaut, M-M-E-L.

How many people were in your family?

In my immediate family? It was my mother, myself, and my sister, and my father.

And what did your father do?

My father was a manufacturer of men's and ladies millinery.

And was his factory in Vienna, or?

It was in Vienna. I can't tell you exactly where. And he also had half a dozen retail stores.

What was your life like? Was your school religious or not religious? Did you have a large extended family? Did you have Sunday school? Tell me a little bit about life growing up.

Growing up, we did go to Sunday school. My father was very religious. And he was very strict as far as our religion goes. Going to school, we were allowed to go to school on Saturdays, but we were not allowed to write.

And what about grandparents and cousins? Who was around you?

Aunts and uncles and all those. I was I was 10 when I left Vienna, so a lot of that I don't remember, a lot of the relatives. But I do remember my aunts and uncles.

Now, you were 10 when you left Vienna. Do you remember any-- what happened before you had to leave? Do you remember the war or antisemitism, your father saying you must leave?

There was a lot of antisemitism prior to 1938 or 1939. When I went to school, the children would throw stones and call us dirty Jews. So I wasn't terribly comfortable, very, very much persecuted, a lot of persecution and antisemitism prior to Hitler occupying Vienna.

Do you remember tension at home over it?

No. I remember my father showing me a picture of Hitler in the lexicon. It's like a dictionary. And he told me a little bit about him. But he didn't talk about leaving.

But my mother told me afterwards, after we left the country, that he tried to leave Vienna by way of crossing the border to leave before we left, prior to 1938.

That your father had tried leaving?

He had tried to cross over to Switzerland, to cross the border. And for some reason or other, because of inclement

weather or whatever, he just wasn't able to make it across.

Now, you left in '39?

Left in '39.

What month?

August of '39.

Do you remember the day?

The exact date I don't remember.

Now, that was already late.

Yes.

Do you remember, could you take things with you? What was the leaving?

Let me back up a minute. My father wasn't able to leave to escape the country, and in 1938, they were beginning to round up the Jewish men to send them to a concentration camp. And he and my mother had decided that as long as he couldn't get out of the country, he would go-- and he had a bilateral hernia-- and they decided perhaps that would be a good time to have it operated on. So they decided to make arrangements to go into the hospital. And by doing so, they thought maybe things would blow over, this political situation would straighten itself out.

I do remember when Hitler came in 1938, that was the Anschluss. They moved us out of our house into a-- it was a rather dark apartment. It was sort of a basement apartment. And they took keys to our residence and our factory and our stores.

So you lost everything, really, in '38. And then your father went into the hospital.

My father went into the hospital. And oh, I really should mention the fact that before he went to the hospital, my mother and father had decided if we couldn't leave the country, perhaps she could send us to Israel by way of the underground, which a lot of families were doing. At least the children would be safe.

And then my father went into the hospital and died unexpectedly. They told us he had died of complications, but I don't really know.

That was '39?

That was sort of halfway into '38. So he died six months prior to our coming to the United States.

That must have been terrifying for your mother.

It was terrifying for her. And for a long time, she lied. She lied. She didn't want to tell us that he had died. She said he would follow us. But I think children are pretty astute. We knew.

When did she tell you the truth?

When they had the funeral, I think. She didn't even want us to see him. And I insisted, because I really had to see my father before they buried him.

And then what happened?

Well, I have to once more back up, because one of the reasons we couldn't leave as a family was because my father was born in Poland. And there was a quota system that existed. They were still allowing Jews to leave in 1938 or 1939, just a small part of 1939. But because my father was head of the family and he was Polish, the quota system, the Polish people were put on the bottom of the list of the quota system.

Well, when my father died, my mother became head of the family, and she was Viennese, which enabled us to leave almost immediately.

And then what happened?

My mother had a sister in the United States. She was a United States citizen, and she sponsored our trip to the United States. We were not allowed to bring anything with us, only used clothing and a very small sum of money, something like \$10, equal to \$10.

Can you describe what life was like during that 1938, 1939 period, with all the changes going on, the antisemitism, losing the business, losing the house, losing your father? What was day to day life like?

Day to day life that way wasn't pleasant. And what I can remember was our neighbors no longer spoke to us, even our immediate neighbors that we had been friends with. Suddenly, no one spoke to us again.

And they took us out of public school and put us into a separate school. Just even if you had just a smattering of Jewishness in you, they took the children out of school.

And what about getting food and medicine and supplies, what kind of--

Thank you.

Great.

Thank you.

Boy--

Second pre-roll, and we'll be back, back into it.

OK.

We ready?

I think we are.

Ruth, we were talking about life in Vienna in '38 and '39, having lost your father's business, your house, and then your father. Could you start that again? How did it affect you?

Well, of course, life wasn't the same for us, as you could imagine. We didn't have familiar surroundings. We just had the bare essentials. I do remember, I believe it was when the Anschluss occurred, there was some shooting going on outside. And my mother put a piece of furniture in front of the window, and she put mattresses on the floor.

And as far as getting food, she was to go down to the grocery store. But I don't remember. That's all I remember.

What about the new school you were put in? You mentioned you were taken out of your old school. Do you remember the day that you were taken out? Did they announce it at school? Or how did you know?

Oh, how did I know that we were going to be moved? I think they-- I don't know. All I know is one day, we were just going to another school.

And do you remember what your mother did after your father died? Did she have relatives to rely on, or?

Yeah, she had a sister-in-laws, and my aunts and my uncle on my father's side of the family were around.

Were all the Jews put in the same area? Did all your relatives lose their houses and move?

I don't know, because I never saw them again.

Now, in '39, what happened?

In '39, my father died, sort of, must have been six months. Six months prior to her leaving, and we left in August of '39. I do remember it was about a week or two before they closed things off. And they wouldn't allow Jews out anymore. That's when they were hauling them all away to concentration camps. So we just missed that very closely.

I just remember being on an ocean liner with my mother and sister.

You had an aunt in America?

I had an aunt. She lived in Philadelphia.

So you came right to Philadelphia?

Yes.

And that was August '39. Now, what happened after that?

After that, we lived with my aunt for a very short time. And none of us spoke English. And my mother, at some point, had decided that she needed to she needed to leave my aunt's house for one reason or another, whether she was a very proud woman or just things were not working. And so she made arrangements for us to go into an orphanage, a Jewish orphanage.

And she went to school to learn to speak English. And also, she took a job in a factory, sewing.

Did you see her in the orphanage?

I saw her on the weekends. She was fairly close by.

So you were there with your sister. What was life like the orphanage?

Pretty awful. We all hated it.

How old were you?

I was 10.

And how long were you there?

I was there for four years.

Those are four important years in a child's life.

Yeah, it was a very sad time for us.

Your sister was there also. And she is how old, or was how old? How much older?

My sister is 17 months older than myself.

Now, were there other people there who were also immigrants?

Yes, there was one other in the orphanage. Yeah, there was one other young boy that was also a refugee.

And were you friendly with that person?

No, not that I can remember.

is that where you learned English, in the orphanage?

Actually, I went to school, I lived with children that spoke English, because most of them were American children that had maybe just one parent or sometimes none. And we went to school in September. And the teacher assigned us each a student that was to help us get around and help us with our work.

And how did that work?

Well, I think my sister made a little better progress than I did. And so they decided to put me back a year, because the teacher couldn't understand me. She understood, but she couldn't respond. And they moved me into a classroom where the teacher was Jewish, and the teacher spoke Yiddish to me, and I would respond in German. And that's how I learned to speak English.

That was a better place.

It was a better place.

And you lived there all year round?

I lived there all year round for the next four years until I was 14.

And then what happened?

Well, then my mother had established herself somewhat. She had gotten herself a place to live, and she spoke the language as well as she could. She decided she would take us out, and it was about the time we were going into high school.

So you stayed in Philadelphia?

Stayed in Philadelphia.

And went to a public high school later?

Went to public high school.

And to Sunday school, or what was your religious--

We did go to Hebrew school when I lived at the orphanage. After I left the orphanage, my mother was not strict about religion, simply because I think she was pretty disillusioned with what our faith had done to us.

It was at what time or what age did you understand what had happened?

Well, I can't remember not ever knowing what happened. I always knew what was taking place, because we were so persecuted as children.

In school?

In school or on the street. So it was just I mean, I-- and I began to question, from the time I was about 13 or 14, began to question the validity of Judaism.

Can you give me any examples of the persecution that was, in your experience, specific times that you remember incidents?

I only remember the children throwing stones or spitting at you and calling you a dirty Jew. Those are just in general.

Any specifics that you remember?

No, I just in the back of my memory, I remember nothing specific, just in general.

Did you ever answer back, or did your sister answer back?

I know I never did. I don't know about my sister.

Coming back to Philadelphia, after, let's see, you were 14, and you moved back in with your mom. You finished high school where? What was high school like?

It was just school. I wasn't terribly fond of it, but I knew I had to finish high school. And life at home was rather dismal, because we didn't have any money. I worked from the time I was about 15 until I finished high school.

And what were you doing?

Well, I worked as a clerk or wrapped packages in a store, so I could buy my own clothes, because I didn't want to ask my mother for anything. Because I know she was struggling. It was a real struggle for her.

I always felt-- we lived in a neighborhood that was rather mixed. It wasn't a terribly good neighborhood. It was an apartment above a store. And I grew up with a terrible inferiority complex about where I lived.

Certainly was different than Vienna, wasn't it? And what about your sister?

What specific would you like to know about my sister?

Did you stay close in the orphanage, in high school?

In the orphanage, since we were the only two that spoke the same language, we did communicate, because we had no one else to speak to. The head of the orphanage did speak a little German. He understood us because, naturally, he was Jewish.

You mentioned that you grew up with a terrible inferiority complex about where you lived. In what way, what do you mean by that?

Well, when I began to date, I hated for my dates to come pick me up, because I lived upstairs in a store. It was a store down below.

You stayed there all through high school?

No, my mother moved. We moved once during that time that I went to high school.

And how was your English by that point?

Well, I spoke fairly well within six months of my arrival to this country, because we were so immersed in school as well as at home, because there was no one there to speak German. So as a result, I have very little of accent.

And then after high school, what happened?

After high school, my mother said that she couldn't afford to send us to college. And it was very, very important to me for me to get an education. And she sat both of us down and said that she couldn't afford to send us.

And my sister was very determined. She said she was going to college anyway. And she asked me what I wanted to do. Oh, she wanted me to go to secretarial school, and I said I wouldn't be interested in that.

And I didn't what I wanted to take in college. So I went into nurse's training. She said she could afford that. It wasn't very expensive. So that's what I did.

Did you live at home?

No, I lived in the dormitory with a lot of student nurses.

And that was in Philadelphia? So you got through that.

Yeah, I got through that.

And then what?

Well, then I worked for about three years. And at one point, I was working-- I had just working maybe the first year I was out of school. I met a young man that I was interested in. Well, he was more interested in me than I was in him. And I ended up marrying him.

And is that the father of your two sons?

Yes.

And how did you come to California?

Well, we lived in many places in the United States. My husband's work took him to different areas of the United States. And at some point, he was transferred, he opted to take a transfer to California.

And his name is?

His name is Mitchell Tanner.

Mitchell Tanner.

And what was his work, or what is his work?

He was a landscape architect.

So how many years have you been out here?

I've been out here since 1973 in San Francisco. But prior to that, I lived in Sacramento, about '68 to '73.

And your sons, were they raised Jewish?

No.

Was that a conscious decision?

Yes. It was a conscious decision. But I think I had two reasons for doing that. And one was I was married to an antisemitic Jew. And the other was I really felt that I didn't want my children persecuted. They were as good as anyone else and maybe better.

And you were concerned about them being persecuted?

Yes. I was concerned, because my ex-husband worked for the federal government. And if they had sent us to someplace where it was very rural, I didn't know how that would work. And so I decided I want them to choose for themselves.

And how did they choose?

My oldest son is very much interested in the Jewish faith.

In an intellectual way, or a practicing?

Well, he doesn't always go to temple, but he does on High Holy Days, he does participate. He just finished college, so he participates at Hillel or wherever on the college campus.

And you feel, after they've grown up now and they're adults, that was the right decision to make?

No. No, I don't. I regret not giving them some background, some of the heritage.

Maybe this tape will interest him a little bit.

Perhaps.

Ruth, going back to your early experiences, I'm trying to get a picture of what life was like before the Anschluss and after. How did things change?

Well, before the Anschluss, I think our lives were fairly happy and intact, because I had my whole family together, my mother and father and my sister. And we would go on outings and holidays and such, which afterwards, didn't exist.

We had some continuity in my life that I didn't have afterwards.

Afterwards? What do you mean by no more continuity?

Well, by having to come to a new country and living in an orphanage and not having a family, not having any relations other than my mother, no extended family.

Now, you can't go through that, what you went through, without it having had some affect about how you see the world and what you wanted in life and your beliefs. And how do you think it affected you?

I was pretty disillusioned about humanity. And I see a tremendous amount of cruelty. Man's cruel. Or that's just a term.

Human beings being so cruel to one another, I see that as an adult as well. You might say man's inhumanity to man, very cruel. I think life is very cruel.



Was there any hope or-- somehow you survived. You made it. And do you think it gave you something, a positive kind of spirit or made you more sensitive or also gave something in a positive way?

Yeah. It did make me very sensitive, incredibly sensitive.

Did it influence, aside from religion, did it influence how you raised your children?

Yeah, I sheltered them. My oldest son does accuse me of that.

It's easy to see why you would want to. And what about relations with your sister? Is she still--

Unfortunately, I haven't seen my sister in 20 years.

Oh, my. She's in Philly?

No, she lives in the Bay Area.

Bay Area? Is there anything that you would like to tell people about your philosophy of life or anything specific from the war years or from what you went through? If you were telling people about your experience, it's obviously very different from mine, what would you like to tell about it?

I don't know. I'd probably have to give that some thought. I couldn't be terribly extemporaneous about it.

You want to pause for a minute? And if you want to just take some time and think about what it is that you'd like to share. Was he Zionist, or?

No, it's just that we were so terribly persecuted that he wanted to live somewhere where we didn't have this kind of thing, or a land of our own.

Have you been there?

No.

He was right. It is an incredible experience.

Yeah, except that there's so many problems. I mean, last year, I took a class in conflict resolution in the Middle East. And the woman that taught it was an Israeli. And the things that are going on there are just unreal. It's very bad.

Yeah. Yes.

It's interesting. I might have ended up in Israel. I had a friend in Sacramento, and she went to Israel. And she didn't know whether her parents were alive. And 30 years later, she found they were living in Switzerland.

Really?

Yeah. So you hear stories like that.

Yeah. Yeah. It's a place you'd like, probably.

I don't have anymore relatives left. I only had one aunt. When we came to this country, she went to England. She and her husband went to England.

And she filled me in on some things. The Nazis came one day and hit her over the head with brass knuckles. As a result,

she developed a brain tumor.

In Vienna?

Well, she didn't find the brain tumor until afterwards. Yeah. The incidents happened in Vienna.

Was she all right after the operation?

Yes. She was OK. She was OK. But their lives were just incredibly hard.

What else did she fill you in on?

Let's see. Oh, well, I asked her about my father. I wanted to know some things about him, because I was only 9 when he died. I wanted to know where they came from and what kind of childhood they had. And she did tell me a little bit about that.

Tell me.

Well, she said they lived on a farm in Poland. And that's all I remember. And she said that she had two brothers. One of them was my dad, and the other brother went to Canada. And he was murdered in Canada. I don't know the details of that.

And her husband, my aunt's husband, actually was in a concentration camp for a year. And somehow, she managed to get him out. And they both came to England as domestics, because they didn't have anyone to sponsor them. My aunt, that was not anything my aunt could do, the one that sponsored us. She sponsored as many people as she could, and it was my mother and her brother and maybe one other person.

And she went to Israel, this aunt?

No. That aunt went to England.

I see. And when did you talk to her?

The first time I spoke to her was in 19-- I hadn't seen her from 1939 until 1969. So the next time she saw me, I guess I was 40. I hadn't seen her in 30 years.

That's incredible. That was in England or here?

I went to England. My uncle died. I never saw him again.

Any other relatives that you met up with later, at a later time?

No.

So you really lost your family, and that was hard.

It was very difficult.

Would you like some more time to-- I got you off the subject--

You did.

That's OK. We'll wait.

May I ask a couple of questions there?

Sure.

Yeah, please.

Where did the boat leave from when you left in 1939?

It left from Hamburg. That's a good question. We traveled by train to Hamburg, and the boat left from there.

Was that an eventful or uneventful train trip?

Well, we traveled third class. I remember the wooden benches and my sleeping on the train.

Were you in flight? Did you feel like you were in flight during that train trip there?

By in flight, what do you mean by that?

Were the officials starting to close in and prevent efforts at operation?

Yeah. In fact, I guess that whole experience, that whole year stayed with me. And the first time I returned to Vienna was in 1970. Yes, 1970. I returned to Vienna after 1939. So that was a long time.

And traveling on the train from Munich to Vienna, I experienced this man in uniform coming into our compartment, and I broke out in a sweat. At that point, I was an adult. And I realized that he was not a Nazi, but he was just asking for passports.

Ruth, going back to John's question, what was the trip like on the train and then on the boat? You were leaving everything. Were you on the run? Were you worried about actually--

No, no. I am actually pretty lighthearted. And things were rather nice for us on the boat. The chef took a liking to me, and it was almost like a weight had been lifted off us. I think for the first time, I was being a child again.

Yeah. You missed out on your childhood. And then when you first came to America, oh, I see. That's when you went into the orphanage. Yeah.

John, anything else you have there?

Yeah, I have a few questions--

Go ahead.

--if it's all right. Could you tell us what a day was like in the orphanage, your average day?

Well, vaguely, I could tell you. I want to tell you that when I first arrived at the orphanage, it was very traumatic, because there was a woman there who was the, as they call, the nurse. And she had us wash her hair with kerosene.

And we actually came from a pretty good environment, and that was rather strange to me. And we had to use a fine comb.

Lice?

Yeah. She was big on us using a fine comb. It was almost like as if we were in some sort of a-- we were incarcerated. We'd get up and have breakfast. We all had chores to do.

And we were assigned to do chores. We'd have to clean the bathrooms, or maybe that week, we'd work in the dining room. So we always had chores to do. And then we went to school.

And at school, when we first arrived, we were rather a curiosity item, my sister and I. It's like the whole school would gather at recess and look at us, because we were foreigners. We were, I guess, one of the few refugees that had come to that area. And that was rather strange a strange feeling.

And then tell us more about life. What was meal time like or supper?

Meals were just at big tables, and the food was not terribly good. I mean, institutional food is not ever that great. And I know we all wanted out of the orphanage, not just myself and my sister, but the other children as well.

And then I would see my mother on weekends. I don't know whether I saw her every weekend, but I saw her most weekends. And also on Saturdays, they used to send us to the movies, the children in the afternoon.

And you went to school there?

I went to a public school.

That was not connected to the orphanage?

No, a public school close by.

And what about friends? Did you have friends?

Yes, I did have some friends. When I began to speak English, it was easier.

[COUGHS] Excuse me. John, anything else you have?

Yeah. What sort of work was your mother doing during this period when she was not able to support you and later on when once she was able to have you live at home, at least?

Well, she worked in a factory. She worked as a sewing machine operator. And I was terribly unhappy about her doing that. I didn't like the environment. She'd come home and tell us what it was like.

What was it like?

Well, people smoking, and she worked piecework, so that meant she had to really rush through whatever she was doing to earn enough money. It wasn't a terribly good environment. The lighting wasn't good. It was like a sweatshop, sort of the proverbial sweatshop.

I wasn't terribly happy about her working in that. And when I finished nurse's training, they were beginning to have open schools for practical nurses. And I helped her with that. And she ultimately became a practical nurse, which was a better environment for her.

That's great. And John--

Does that answer your question?

Yes, yes.

OK.

May I ask you, you had mentioned that you were married to an antisemitism Jew.

Yes.

Could you explain what you mean by that and what that meant in terms of your life and your relationship?

Well, unfortunately, I didn't know that before we were married. That didn't become apparent until afterwards. And I felt terribly restricted. He was just not interested in-- not interested, he was really ashamed of it. But it was his immaturity.

So it wasn't a terribly good feeling. I really felt I had no business being married to a man like that.

But the times were such that you stayed? You had no choice?

Well, you couldn't get a divorce unless you proved adultery those years.

Yeah.

It just wasn't accepted.

How did you cope?

With being married to an antisemitism Jew? I'm afraid there were so many other problems, I just didn't. I mean, I coped by just ignoring that, my heritage, by just ignoring that part of it.

And when you refer to so many other problems, what are you talking?

Well, just from day to day, and just in the marriage, just dealing with him as a person.

Given your background, it's awfully brave of you to have come in and shared your experience, because you've been shut out so many times. I really admire you're coming and talking about it.

Well, I think it's really important for people to know about this era. It seems so far removed, because we live in such a different environment. And most people would never envision that this could ever have happened, and some people just don't believe it.

Is that what made you finally decide to come?

Well, I thought it was important for my children to know a little bit about this, because they're not terribly aware of what my life was like.

I agree. I think that's a very important thing. And if you want to take some time-- I promise I won't talk to you now-- and think about what you would like to convey to your children about what life was like or what happened, just take your time. Would you like some paper to scribble down some notes?

No. Well, maybe.

If you want to pause or--

All righty.

--want them to be orphans. I wanted them to have a mother.

And you were afraid that if you stayed in the marriage--

Well, if I had split, they would be latchkey children like we were, because we would both be working.

I see. So you waited until they were--

Well, I actually made some steps to do it earlier when I was about 40, and my oldest son threatened to commit suicide. And so I decided I would just stay until I couldn't handle it anymore.

So You. Are a survivor.

Yeah. I mean, it was terribly destructive, but I did. I think it was because it was the only continuity I ever knew in my whole life.

And you gave to your kids what you didn't get?

Yes. And my youngest son would like to put a real guilt trip on me. He used to tell me I didn't do him any favors, because he wasn't treated too well by his father.

You have a lot of guts to come here today and talk about this too. I just want to say that.

Are you putting this on camera?

We started rolling the tape about 30 seconds ago.

Oh, you did?

Want me to shut this off again?

Up to you.

Well, I--

We don't have the part-- we have about the left--

Let's see. I wonder if you thought that the fact that you haven't communicated with your sister in the last 20 years is related to the Holocaust experience of your childhood.

No.

No.

Not at all.

That's something totally different.

It's totally different. It's totally different. That was very sad. I feel very sad about that.

Can you tell us what happened?

Well, it was not something that she created, but it was something that my mother created. And she never understood. She made us rivals, not so much on my side, but on my sister's side. I can tell you what happened.

Sure, go ahead.

My mother used to praise her for her accomplishments, and I was praised for my looks. But no matter what she did, you

couldn't do anything right. So to her, she would say, why can't you be as social as Ruth? And to me, she would say, why can't you do as well in school?

So she began to hate me, because she was not the good-looking one, and I guess I got the attention. And as I grew up, as I got older, I was aware of what was going on. But she always blamed me for that. She wasn't he wasn't aware that this was something I didn't create.

She's just a very difficult person as a result of that. My mother died 20 years ago. And over 20 years ago, I severed my ties with her, because I didn't want to be her doormat. So that's--

One other question.

OK.

Do you experience anti-Jewish feeling in your community today?

Not in my community, per se. But every once in a while, I do run into someone that is antisemitic.

Could you share an experience or two with us there?

Yes, there was a man that I dated. And I didn't know this when I was going with him, until one day, he told me that he didn't believe that this Holocaust ever existed, that they blew all of this out of proportion. But then he was bigoted. And he would called Jews kikes and Blacks n\*\*\*\*\*, so that kind of thing.

So yes, every once in a while, I would run into it along the way somewhere. Because now, I do stick up for it. I don't allow anyone to get away with it.

That's good.

What does the state of Israel represent for you?

The state of Israel represents a place for where Jews can come and live without the fear of persecution. I'm really happy that it came about. And if it had come about sooner, perhaps I might have been living there.

Did your family ever consider emigrating from Vienna to Palestine in 1939?

Yes. I think before my father died, they were talking about that, doing that exact thing, going to Palestine. It was my father's dream to really live in what is now Israel. That's it.

John?

That's all I had to say.

OK. Are you still trying to get a--

Yeah, I don't--

get a final--

Would you like to--

--statement?

--wrap this up or something?

Whatever.

Just give you your shot. You obviously went to some trouble to come here and do it.

Well, yeah, I'm pleased that I will get a copy of this, because if nothing else, there are days that I think about writing. But somehow, the weather is so beautiful I don't want to be behind a computer, that at least, they'll have something that they can remember of my past.

Yeah, the video is good. That way--

The video.

Yes.

I have a friend who is very insistent about my writing. In fact, she's the one that told me about this project.

Is she a survivor?

No.

No, she's not? Yeah. Well, Ruth, I won't tie you to that chair. I just thought if there's something else that's sort of eating at you that you think boy, I'd like them to know this, I'd love for you to say it.

No, I don't really have anything. Except that I'd hope that my two sons at some point will take up their heritage again.

And what do you mean by take up their heritage?

Well, I'm proud to be a Jew, and I would like them to learn a little bit more about it, even though I didn't teach them.

That's nice. Well, Ruth, I thank you. And I hope you enjoy seeing yourself on tape. It was wonderful to hear about your life.

And if there's anything else we can do, you'll have to--

Thank you.

Or if any point you want to come back and do a part 2, people do that sometimes also. So let us know. Yeah. John?

OK.

Shut it down?

Shut it down.