

INTERVIEW OF ISRAEL NADJARI

Q Nadjari. This is October 29, 1988 and we are representing the Oral History Project from the Holocaust Center.

A My name is Israel Nadjari. I was born in Greece in Seronica (ph).

Q When?

A April 14, 1914. In 1940, I believe '40 to '41, the Germans they came when I was -- I was working in my own barber shop for many, many years. In 1941, when the Germans come everybody we was very afraid because we was hearing very, very bad things. In 1941 and about in 1943, we was in a camp of ghetto. We was over there, me, my wife, my mother, my sisters, my two children and my brother. It took everybody, after six days we was in the ghetto of Varonich(ph) in Seronica. It took us after six days -- we took us and we was put in the -- we were about 70 to 75 people in the one train. The door it was opened about eight to ten inches. We was about five to six days inside, two cars and Auschwitz. In Auschwitz I used to carry my son in my arms, my wife would have my daughter...

Q How old were your children?

A My children -- my son he born in 1940, forty or '41, I don't remember exactly. My daughter, she was born in '43. When the Germans, they took us all together. We was again, we was in Auschwitz when we separated over there, I have my son in my arms. My wife she used to have my daughter, when she was about nine to ten months old. Over there we took the separates -- I can't find

my wife, my wife she can't find me. My sister -- my sister took my son and we're there we separated and he took all this and separated -- he put the womans and children in a truck and he took us, we was going -- walking inside of the concentration camp in Auschwitz. Over there I was working for -- after three, four days, we was in -- we took us separate and I was working in the cement for about nine to eight months. After I was over there I was working in the union, we used to make bombs for the, for the airplanes.

Q Was this a private business?

A Yes. This -- what's the name -- this company, it was -- what's the name.

Q Are you looking for the name of the company or who ran it?

A Yeah.

Q The name is not...

A The company, we used the name union. When it was this company it was for working for the Germans. Over there I was working for about eight, seven months and after I start to work again in the cement. And after that I started to work barber. When I was a barber for about six months, I was the first barber of 42 barbers.

Q How did you get to be a barber?

A I get, I get to barber because one day over there it started to take all the Christians, anybody used to like to go out of there, the concentration camp and to be soldiers of the Germans. I was very lucky when one of this Christian barber, he left and I

took his place because somebody told my copple(ph) when I was a good barber. I was working over there inside for -- for the barber for the copples and some days I used to shave the Germans and give them a haircut. One day I was and very close from the union, which was all oil, the German he called me, I can remember, to give a haircut and a shave. After I finish he gave me, the copple -- he slapped my face, he give me some -- he kicked my back and I was in very bad condition. I was bleeding my nose when the copple show me -- when I return in the -- my, what does that mean. When I return in my place, the copple showed me that he was very, very mad and he was going back and show the Germans and he asked what's the reason he hurt me and he told him he's a good barber, what difference is he is just very, very dirty. The clothes, it was from the union, when I was working it was over oil or something like this. But every -- the, the next day my copple he took me and gave me a nice and clean clothes on the, on the shoes and clothes. I was one of the best clean. And after I started working. And after when I was the copple it was of the 42 barbers, it was the name -- I don't remember the name -- and I took his place and I started to working and 42 barbers, I used to be the copple. He used to come there from (TAPE OFF, TAPE ON) When I start to work barber, when it used to come to transportation I have to take the foot, some barbers with me, it depends on how many, how many was in transportation. The first one when I took -- he asked me to take the barbers into (unintelligible) -- into (unintelligible) big enough. (unintelligible) big enough, it was about 20 minutes to 25 minutes

walk. When we went over there it was about two o'clock in the morning and it was all womans. He pushed us -- he told me, you have to cut the hair, top to bottom and then you place the hair (unintelligible). You'd better tell the barbers to do a good job because this womans they have to be nice and clean. The difference -- I told all the barbers what you have to do. There was inspection. But I was shaking because it was the first time to go and do this kind of job. When I finished this he used to take nude all the womans, to shave everything and all take a shower. After their showers the German copple, the Germans were there, they make an inspection, if it was everything (unintelligible). One thing is he told me to take all the hair, to put it separate and that's the way I did. And we left about four, 4:30 in the morning back to hour of sleep. In the morning I was shaking all over for about two, three days, I can't was believing I can do this. But the first, the second and the third time I do it, because I have to do it.

Q I want to ask you a question. Where did you put the hair? Did you have a special room?

A No.

Q Or a special place to put it in?

A No, just all the hair in one corner. Over there other people used to take care of it. I used to take hair to the box. When I returned to my place I start to shaking for one or two days and after I use it because I have to do that. If not, they have to kill me.

Q Did you know that these people were going to the crematorium at that point?

A Yes, because I have about a year, nine to ten months in the concentration camp when I was working the cement and then the later place in the union making big bombs, we used to talk. One day I was in terrible pain and I decided to go in and see the doctor. When the doctor he saw me, he said you've have a hernia and I decide to go to take the operation. The operation it was pretty good because it was the head doctor, it was a Jewish, an old man but the different is he used to (unintelligible). They didn't put him in because he was an old man, the old man was supposed to go to the concentration camp, but this old man, it was one of the best doctors when he used to teach the German doctors. This way I had a good operation and after three days I was start to walk. When I start to walk and after three, four days, I start to hurt again. And the Germans were putting me inside of the hospital again.

Over there one German doctor, he came he asked for three to four people to make sterilizations. When he took the three of us, he took our sperm, very, very bad pain and he send us back to the hospital. I was good to go to work but he didn't send me again. Then one of these four, I don't know what happened, if one of the copples he feels so bad and after about a day he died.

Q How did they take the sperm?

A They what?

Q How did they do it?

A The sperm?

Q Yes.

A They used to have a (unintelligible) like item, they used to put in the bottle on the back. They used to push in and you take the sperm and one piece of gloves. That's the way they used to and understand if you are all right or not. But it was (unintelligible) one of the three, he be felt very bad when he died after about two days. The other one he hanged him himself. I'm the only one after he came and he asked and the copple he told him, the one he died, the other one he hanged himself, we have just him. The name is -- his number is -- I forgot.

Q Are you trying to read your number?

A 15,217. But it was my name over there -- nobody asked for my name and I forgot what was my name, except my number. And over there...

Q Who was the doctor? Was this Dr. Mingela(ph)?

A I don't know. It was a nurse. One of the best doctors.

Q But he was a German? German doctor?

A No, doctor was Jewish.

Q The one who was...

A The same doctor...

Q No, the one who was doing the sterilization experiment.

A Oh, German.

Q Was this Mingela though?

A I don't know. From there I start to work about six months head of the barbers and after then in April he took us one

night, we was about 22,000 people, well before this we used to have an inspection about every two or three weeks. I was in a good position because I was working, I was (unintelligible). When I was head barber I used to take -- I'd have a good income of cigarettes. When I used to give 22 cigarettes, between 20 and 22 cigarettes, I used to take one thing of soup (unintelligible) liters of soup and I used to give this to people who used to work in the union and did not (unintelligible) at night. Well I used it to have the most (unintelligible). (unintelligible) 1943 we left, no 1945, he took us and we left from over there, but when we are leaving one place the American or the English they came, they throw the bombs, they broke all the railroads and left one, just one from over there. This time we was about maybe (unintelligible), three to four thousand. When he died, before he died, about 200 people one day, he took us -- he opened in a hole and he put everybody, before he died, he put it there. The land after we go over the land, for about four or five days, it was going up and down, because the people they were still alive. And we went without food, without nothing. The only thing we was, we was looking about to have something to eat and it was all grass. I start to get very, very sick and I had diarrhea and terrible things. But one night after about a couple of fifteen to twenty days over there, I don't remember exactly, he took us all the Jewish today in one train. I was the first (unintelligible) because I know I can't stay anymore. And he took us into Czechoslovakia and to register. When the Russian -- when he was to put us into a concentration -- in the

(unintelligible) on the 11th of May, when I believe it was the 11th and when the Russians came the 9th over there and we had the liberation, but the Jewish over there from the Yetu, it was very, very happy and singing and drinking. They took me and one of my friends who died, (unintelligible) we was together and they took us -- the Russians took care of us. When we were there I started, I started to eat a little bit, but I turned very, very sick. When I returned I returned (unintelligible) register in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia to Hungaria, Hungaria to what's it -- Hungaria it was...

Q Austria?

A No. Before this, I forgot to tell you, when they took us over there we was -- from Auschwitz they took us into (unintelligible). From (unintelligible) to (unintelligible), from (unintelligible) we start to walk about seven to eight days without stop and without food, without nothing. A lot of people they died.

Q Was that in what they called the death march?

A The death march.

Q The death march. Did you started marching from Auschwitz?

A Yes.

Q From Auschwitz.

A From Auschwitz.

Q All on foot?

A All on foot. And about after four days, five days, walking day and night.

Q How did you get food?

A Food, it wasn't -- when I was in the march to go it was one German who was there, he have his wife and one but (unintelligible) the horses. She was all over (unintelligible) and we was pushing, because we don't have a horse. And we used to push her and he was always with us. Next to this was another piece of -- and we was told -- food and we were thrown pieces of food, of bread, until the day we come into Bukanvach(ph) and in Bukanvach they changed our number and after two days we start to work again.

Q Excuse me. I didn't understand changing numbers. What numbers did they change?

A They took and gave us another number. This number, the 15,200 is my number. They change another number.

Q Oh they tattooed another number on...

A No, no, no, not tattooed. Not tattooed.

Q Not tattooed.

A Just regular.

Q Oh, they hung it around your neck. I see, I understand.

A Just number, not name. When we were there, they give us -- send us another place, and I can't remember the name. It was underground. There was no water and we used to keep -- from there they took us and (unintelligible) it was every twenty-four hours we used to go anytime we wanted to go to eat. They used to give us one marc and this marc you give and you can have a (unintelligible) a quarter of bread and one liter of soup. Well so many, many things you can't remember, I can't remember because it was so terrible and after so many years. But the most of what I remember,

I never have forgot is when about 110 to 112 people, he took -- he was to decide, he was the German -- these people 120, or 112, I don't remember exactly, it was decided to destroy the (unintelligible). When he took us, I was one of the first in the line, I saw it was ten to twelve fingers. He put the first ten to twelve he put the finger himself. The second twelve he took, took out the first twelve, the dead and he put the second twelve to hang, the third the same, the fourth, fifth and sixth, all did, it was about five to six hours, watching, watching.

The next day somebody left and he -- the dogs he catch him. And he bring him, he sacrificed like a Jesus with one piece of wood about ten to -- 10 x 8, he hanged there. He do the same like, like it -- he do the same to this guy like Jesus was.

Q You mean crucified?

A Crucified with nails in the hands and the hands and the legs. Everybody was walking around out to go to work when everybody have to look to the left or the right and to see him. Everybody was going, I was inside and I saw when these guys he took out, he broke into pieces the wood and sent to the crematoria. Was many, many things in my life I can't remember. The only thing I remember, the chest, he took me a good care and give me food and clothes, I was very, very sick, but he took me very good care. When I was there I was (TAPE OFF, TAPE ON)

From there to Yugoslavia (unintelligible) he put me in a train and from the train pieces of wood we make like the hospital. And we took (unintelligible) over there to Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia

he took me so good care I never forget these people. Good doctors, good food and a good relation. Many people over there already died, I was lucky I hold and one day when we were there he took me back. He send me in Greece. He asked me where I had to go, I asked -- I said I had to go back, maybe I'll find somebody where I born in Greece in Selonica. When I was there I was very, very sick. And when I lived in Selonica, the Jewish Community Center, he put me in the hospital and I was about a month, a month or a month and a half, I was taken care of in the hospital and the Jewish Community Center it was paid for everything. And after I was working I try very bad, very hard to have my own barber shop back because one of the Greeks -- his father it was from the Gestapo, he took my own barber shop. After I took about three month -- I took it back. I (unintelligible) but it was, was belong to me, and he took everything. The only thing I find from my family, it was one of my brothers, and he is still alive in Chicago. That's my (unintelligible), but I still suffer here today from high blood pressure, and a lot of things like this. I have (unintelligible) in my back (unintelligible) when I was working in cement. And so many things...

Q What happened with that injury?

A I still have this holes in my back. But holes, it was hitting me and my back with his boots and it was terrible. So many, many things, after so many years, I can't remember everything. I thank God I'm alive. I marry again in 1945. '44. And I have my wife now and my two children.

Q Can you tell us about the reparation the Germans paid the Greek people?

A Yes.

Q Would you talk about this a little bit?

A Yes. One day a lawyer from New York, he came and he asked me if I know all these people came from -- were returned from Auschwitz, from Germany, I said yes. He said Mr. Nadjari do you think you're going to (unintelligible) all these people. We're trying to get the Germans to pay us. I say yes. And I called these people, it was on Saturday night, I bring over twenty people in here, and he was asking one by one the names and the family, how many they lose and everything. And these people, he start to take care -- before this -- well so many things. Before this when I was married I was working again in my barber shop and I have my two children. My two children were there. And after I decide to come -- in 1951, to come in America, when I was decided then I passed the second one, somebody told -- I put it down I don't have my own barber shop and he find out -- one of the Greeks, I was not telling the truth and the American Consulate, he refused me after I was ready to come to United States -- in America. From over there I start to work again. In 1956 I was decided -- in 1951 I decide to go see my brother in Israel. When I was in Israel, my wife she called, send me a letter if I wanted (TAPE OFF, TAPE ON).

In 1951 he came and he asked anybody wants to go to America by the law of the America of refugees. I was one of the second one when I make my application and after I have the okay he

called me about after about a couple of months, when I was starting to sell everything and to go to America. When one of the working Greek he told the consulate I have my own barber shop, but I put that I don't have my own barber shop because (unintelligible) my own business I don't have the right to put in, but the application I did. He put in me, the lawyer, was working for the American Consulate. And he called me, he said Nadjari you have to know, you don't have to go. I said why, because somebody told the American consulate you had your own barber shop and we put you don't have your own barber shop. And this is when I was so mad and so sick I decide in '51, this was in '51, after about a month I can't stay anymore, I left to go and see my brother after 31, 32 years to see him, because he lived in Israel in 1931, '32. I go the first time after 22 years to see my brother. When I was there my wife she send me a note and said in the letter, it said Israel we have a news from the American Consulate. If you want to, you can return now, you can start it. The next day I took my sheep (unintelligible) in Selonica and right away I started. That's the reason when I come in 1956. Over there, before I came, these (unintelligible) into my home and had about twenty people, he took all the, all the names of when they started and when they left and everything. These people in 1951 (unintelligible). The Germans used to pay them, all these people about 200, 250 dollars, depends on the price of the marc. Everybody used to take money. I was in 1956 in here and I asked for the money and the Greek government (unintelligible) for my disability, which they don't have the

right, because the Greek government, he took our money. We tried to get the money back, we never took it. The people he came in 1951 still taking about 250 dollars a month, but me, because I came in 1956, I don't took one penny, except to give us \$1,200 for me and my wife for the gold -- or for the good things we lost. That's all the money I took. I suffered very, very much but when I came to the United States, thank God, things are there (unintelligible) and thank God we're still alive. That's all. I have a lot of more things to say, but I can't remember everything.

Q Well I would like to go back and ask you, at the time when you first felt the fear of the Germans invading Greece. Can you remember back then?

A Yes.

Q And talk about that and was there, was there (unintelligible) a Jewish committee that formed your ghetto and ran the ghetto?

A Well one day in 1943, he took us, everybody, he put us David's Star and you put it all in the pocket, because the reason is because all the Jewish were held the same thing. We don't have to have that. We had to live all the Jewish in one place, and the second place and all the Jewish. (TAPE OFF, TAPE ON)

The terrible thing, like I say, we don't have to live all in one place. We was living about three, four thousand people in one place, one section. Another two, three people -- thousand people in another section. And this section is the most terrible thing we have. Nobody knows if tomorrow or the next day or next

year or in ten years, if (unintelligible) this was a big mistake. We have to be separate by my opinion, we had to be separate. One, thank God we are alive now, but when they took us and put us in a ghetto, each ghetto, he used to take about every five, six days. When they entered the ghetto to send to Auschwitz, he took the second and third ghetto inside. I was in a ghetto with me, my wife and my two children, my brother and sister-in-law and his children, and well now we was everybody, my mother and the two cousin, we was over there about six to seven days and...

Q What were the living conditions like in the ghetto?

A In the ghetto it was -- everybody was sleeping one room, ten people, twelve people. Our family was separate in the one place to the other. Our family. Some -- my brother he was in another room, in another house, it was a big separate -- but this ghetto, it was exactly what it was the railroad. When we are there two guards took me in April the 8th or the 9th. Two guards from there. But it wasn't a Jewish Rabbi, when he sold us to the Germans.

Q He sold you?

A He sold us we have to go, so you don't have to be afraid. We were there, we were going to work beyond and to support the whole thing. Everybody we don't know what's going on. We go on over there and he took us -- when I was in a ghetto I have money and separate places. I have my wife, my two children, my sister and everybody. And after about four to five days he took us and we sent to a concentration camp, a different...

Q How long were you living in the ghetto?

A In the ghetto I was about six days to seven days. Well they didn't use to give us nothing because everybody used to bring, when we was going to the ghetto we was taken anything we wanted. Not everything we wanted, we don't know, we took the, the better things (unintelligible) or anything.

Q What about food?

A No, because everybody we used to bring food with us and everybody used to have lots of food. All this was done -- all this -- they put us in (unintelligible) took us on the train and we left after about six days. We was in Auschwitz exactly on my birthday. It was the 14th of April, 1943. And I was in 1945 all this I return. But this Jewish who was one of the terrible men, first the Rabbi, and second this was the name, Hasson, he was big guy in the ghetto. He used to hurt the people, he used to stole all their gold and everything. And one day in 1946, I believe, he caughted -- he came to Selonica to take the gold, but he caughted him, somebody searched (unintelligible) called the police. The police they caughted him. He had in a bag a full diamonds and gold and everything.

Q He was Greek?

A He was Jewish Greek.

Q Jewish Greek.

A Like me, but he was Jewish. And it was -- and that's what -- when he returned somebody recognized him and because when he left he left a big bag in one of the Greeks. He came back to

pick this up, but the Greeks they called the Jewish Committee, and somebody over there he recognized him and he called the police and they catch him. After about a year somebody came -- after about a year the Greek government he punish him and put him to die, to die. But we were doing -- I was one of what I don't believe it, because he has so much money. The police of the Greeks, the police Greeks, they took the money. This case it was -- I don't know how many millions in value. When I have working in the barber shop somebody took said you were in a concentration number, I saw your certain number. I say yes, I was in a concentration camp, I'm Jewish. He said do you know I was the sergeant who give the, the order to kill Hasson. I said I can't believe it. And he get up -- he jumped out my barber chair so mad you can't believe it. He said why you don't believe me. I said, well I'm sorry, I don't know. He was the one who gave the order who killed him. So there's many, many things more but I can't remember.

Q Did you -- when you were still in the ghetto did it ever occur to you to try to join the partisans or to leave Greece if possible?

A No, no. Before I was, somebody came, one of my friends who was working on the ground with the Communists, he told me he was going to take me over there. I said if I'm going I have to take my wife and my children. He said you can take -- we'll take you first and after about a week we can come back and pick up your children and your wife. I said no. They're leaving with me.

Q When did you find out the fate of your wife and children

when you got in Auschwitz?

A Well I find out after about three to four days. They were all dead. We didn't want to believe it, but after we was in so many things I start to believe it. This is where I lost my wife, my two children, my mother, my sisters, my nephews, everybody. The two that was alive is me and my brother, who lives in Chicago. My other brother, he died in Israel. Now, thank God we're still alive. There's many, many things more but I can't remember because I'm still sick.

And when I was in (unintelligible) I had an accident working in the union and I tried to pay me the hours that I lost, and the doctor -- they sent me to the doctor and the doctor said these people came from the concentration camp is not a whole, a whole man, he's a half man, because he knows how much we suffered over there. That's it. (TAPE OFF, TAPE ON) Like I said, so many many things I can't remember.

But what I remember now it was when I was working cement, I was working two people and one cople in one place. When we was with the shovels, the cople used to call one, two, you had to be one full shovel, the second, the second shovel. Was working so hard you can't believe it. One of the Germans he came, he saw me, he said work. The reason I say work, the reason I say I'm working, he took me and he hurt me so bad and I was about for three days very, very sick. And over there I was working...

Q What did he do?

A I was shoveling the cement. To mix the cement.

Q Yes, and what did he do; the German?

A The German he took me, he (unintelligible) so hard and after he took me, it was a hole and put it -- took me in his fence, (unintelligible) throw me to another German, he was playing like a football from one to the other, one to the other and (unintelligible) fell down, I fell in the hole and I was very, very sick.

Q You must have weighed practically nothing then.

A I weighed about maybe 120, 140 pounds, something like that. The most of what I remember now, it was -- we used to have a sergeant, he used to have nine brothers. The eight brothers, the way we is, the eight brothers died in Russia and Auschwitz he was one like a king. He didn't used to be afraid from the general, he was all day long drunk and what he used to say (unintelligible). One day he try to find out how many people he can kill with one bullet. He find five to six -- five people, he put (unintelligible) about five feet tall (unintelligible) the same size, the same weight, the same size and he was in the front of the first and he tried to -- he took the gun to see how many he can kill with one bullet. Tried the bullet, he pulled and killed the four, the fifth not so bad, but it was, he died again. This was the most terrible place. We used to call him like a devil, everybody when they saw him would have to go someplace else. Never (unintelligible) and he was the one who used to separate us every three to four weeks in Auschwitz, one to the left, one to the right, one to the left, one to the right and we don't know what's

going on. And after we learn about this, the people -- we was in a little better condition, we was working and the others he used to send in a gas chamber. When it was the gas chamber for Auschwitz, it was about fifteen to twenty minutes walking. Over there I used to work before and we used to smell and it was so nice to smell like it was barbecue, but we don't know. (TAPE ENDS, SIDE ONE) When I come (unintelligible) when I come in and you're not dead I forgot.

Q When you first got to Auschwitz how did you manage if you weren't speaking German? How did you manage to understand?

A We used to speak any language (unintelligible) an interpreter. I used to speak a little French, a good Spanish and a good Greek. Always you used to find interpreters. But after working with the Germans and talking in German I start to learn and when I come back to Greece I was taken for many, many -- a couple of two, three years, I start to forget and after I come to the United States I get mixed up with English and I forgot. Now I speak Greek and Spanish, a little French.

Q When -- in your barrack in Auschwitz, were you with other Greek people?

A When I was there I was about two or three Greek people, no more. I was always foreign Jewish and German Jewish. All this. Before I left, I remember now, in 1944, when we came from Czechoslovakia, it was these people, like it was the most rich people in the world, some beautiful (unintelligible) lot of golds. Before they'd start to go take a bath, at first when you come you

have to go take a bath, he used to take all your clothes, your shoes and everything and he used to put you like in a pajama. When I saw these people I -- and after about two, three days we didn't see nobody, everybody got -- because it was like a low in Auschwitz concentration camp it was 22,000 -- when it was over 22,000, you had to have an inspection. The most people was coming, the most he was having inspection and took the -- the people that came was very, very like sick, he used to send to concentration camp. And these it was the guy, the sergeant who lost eight brothers in Russia, he used to give -- he used to have a piece of wood and he sent over by the finger, he used to pass one to the other and everybody who wasn't, no (unintelligible) no shoes, no nothing, and with the fingers he used to say, you to the right, you to the left, you to the right, to the left. And this we knew. I know because I was one inside of the ghetto. I start to work, I was a working barber and I know these people was to go to the gas chamber.

Q Was this person Ukrainian, the one who lost the eight brothers? He was Russian or Ukrainian or what?

A Who, this guy?

Q Uh-huh.

A No, he was German.

Q German. (TAPE OFF, TAPE ON) Do you have any memories in your barrack of -- did people help each other or not?

A No, the people used to steal one to the other, not to help one there. People like me I help because I had more than what I needed because I was working, I was (unintelligible) for 42

barbers, that's what I used to have a little accident. When I used to shave, to the couples or to somebody, people came from Poland, used to have a package every month. And when I used to shave these people, they would give me a cigarette or real chocolate or bread. When I used to have more than what I needed I used to give -- and when I used to have so many cigarettes I used to give 22 cigarettes, 20 to 22 cigarettes and to have lump barrel of (unintelligible) and to send to the Jewish who was working nights and the union, that's it. I had the most I can.

Q What was the food like if you were rich?

A It was soup of vegetables, potatoes and stuff like that. That's what it was. I had, like I said, I have many things I don't remember.

Q What was the copple like in your barrack?

A The copple, he was like to me like a father. When I remember -- I still remember him, he was German, he didn't used to like nobody, but because I was doing the work -- anything he wanted, the way he wanted, I used to shave him and to give a haircut every day and night, I used to give it. He used to go to take a bath and I used to give a shave and he used to give me a piece of bread. The most of what I remember of him, I don't care if he was a German or something like this, he saved my life and when I was ready to go out of Auschwitz, there on my knees I took (unintelligible) kiss him but he said no, you go, you are a good man, I don't care if you are a Jew, I don't care. I don't like the Jewish, I don't like nobody, but I don't know the reason I like

you. I can't forget this guy. Because I was on my knees, my knee and took his hand to kiss it and he said no. He gave me a loaf of bread, one (unintelligible) of margarine and he gave me a packet of cigarettes and he (unintelligible).

There's one thing I can't say anymore, because I've said it today, very nervous and very (unintelligible) and so (TAPE OFF, TAPE ENDS)