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INTERVIEW WITH: GUSTA AND ABRAHAM BORNHEIM

INTERVIEWER:

DATE:

PLACE:

TRANSCRIBER: James R. Maves, 1833 Rome Avenue, St.
Paul, MN 55116

(Unknown spellings are in ALL CAPS.)

Q. Your name?

A. Abraham Bornheim.

Q. From?

A. From Poland.

Q. What town?

A. DONSK LONCH.

Q. When were you born?

A. 1916.

Q. The date?

A. The day, 20th of April.

Q. Okay.

(The following questions were directed to

Mrs. Bornheim.)

Q. And you are?

A. Gusta Bornheim (ph.)

1 Q. Maiden name?

2 A. BURCORD.

3 Q. You were born?

4 A. Krakow, Poland.

5 Q. And what year?

6 A. March 12, 1923.

7 Q. Okay.

8 (Questions to the husband.)

9 Q. Now were you in the ghetto?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. What is the name of the ghetto?

12 A. LITS-MAN-STAT ghetto.

13 Q. What year were you in the ghetto?

14 A. I been 1939 to 1943.

15 Q. And who put you in the ghetto?

16 A. The Germans.

17 Q. They rounded you up from your town?

18 A. Yeah, in my house and take me to the ghetto and to
19 take me everything away. Later in the ghetto I go to
20 Auschwitz, from Auschwitz to Buchenwald and later I
21 go to Flossenber, Deutchland.

22 Q. Those were all what, concentration camps?

23 A. Auschwitz was concentration camp with the gas
24 chambers.

25 Q. And what about your family; how many people were in

1 your family?

2 A. I go with 65 people to Auschwitz and I'm alone out.
3 Everybody go in the right and I go left. Dr. Mengele
4 stopped me and told me, "You sick (inaudible)", and I
5 go, "Nein, nein". Hit me in the back and later I go
6 to the shower.

7 Q. To the what?

8 A. I go, I take a shower. Take me off the hair, and
9 take me everything and I go with the blouse out and
10 when I come out everybody smelt the (inaudible) in
11 the gas chamber and I lost everybody.

12 Q. You were with your family to begin with?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Who was in your family?

15 A. Sisters, brothers, kids.

16 Q. Babies?

17 A. Babies. One year, three years, seven years, nine
18 years.

19 Q. They were all your family?

20 A. Our sisters and brothers. I find later a brother in
21 Auschwitz with a kid and I don't know what that was.
22 I think my sister -- they made a selection.
23 Everything I see she looked I go -- -- this is my
24 life.

25 Q. Yeah, you saw your sister and she said --

- 1 A. She go to the gas chamber.
- 2 Q. She went to the gas chamber?
- 3 A. Yeah, about three days and no eat nothing. I go to
4 Auschwitz for six hours, they take me three days with
5 the special train for animals. No eat, smelled
6 everything, people coming out dead.
- 7 Q. Nothing to drink?
- 8 A. Nothing to drink and nothing, no bread. We are
9 inside. People eat and everything you do.
- 10 Q. Yeah, yeah. Go to the bathroom, everything.
- 11 A. Not the bathroom, the --
- 12 Q. Yeah.
- 13 A. People seen what happened.
- 14 Q. So when you said that commandant Mr. Mengele --
- 15 A. Dr. Mengele.
- 16 Q. Dr. Mengele. You were coming in a line?
- 17 A. Yeah, I come, everybody coming in a line and the
18 right was, you know, music.
- 19 Q. Music.
- 20 A. And stopped me, me. "Mr. Cronk (ph.) Jewish?"
21 "Nein." Get me -- o a horse, you know, get me back,
22 and I go left, everybody going right. I want to go
23 right with the family. Not allowed.
- 24 Q. You wanted to go right?
- 25 MRS.: He didn't know that.

1 MP.: I see the family go to the right. I
2 don't go. I want to go with everybody.

3 Q. Yeah.

4 A. (Mr.) Maybe 200 people, 10 go left, everybody go
5 right. Later told me in Auschwitz what the kids and
6 everything that --

7 Q. I will give you a rest. All right, it's your turn.

8 (At this point the questions were directed
9 to the wife.)

10 A. What do you want to go? From the beginning?

11 Q. From the beginning.

12 A. Krakow. Then they made a ghetto in 1941.

13 Q. The name of the ghetto?

14 A. Krakow.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. And then from Krakow ghetto we went to Krakow camp.
17 Just the outskirts of the cities.

18 Q. Who went?

19 A. All the Jews from the ghetto. Yeah, they move
20 everybody. Well, first they want -- they sent like
21 my parents, that was 1942 in June they took all the
22 people. My parents weren't old exactly, they were 42
23 but they considered them old already. I was only,
24 you know, 17 at that time. So we went to work.

25 So the younger people in June like I said

1 they send out parents to their -- where did send them
2 to -- BER-GIS I guess, to the gas chambers, you know,
3 in BER-GIS they have gas chambers. And like
4 Treblinka for instance they took people from Warsaw,
5 you know, but from my city from Krakow they went to
6 BER-GIS. And they gassed them there and I never seen
7 them again. And we younger people went to the camp.
8 It was on UR-A-LIN-SKA Street, Krakow, UR-A-LIN-SKA
9 Street, a Jewish cemetery. So they built us some
10 barracks on the cemetery, took all the stones and
11 everything there, and we lived there for about nine
12 months.

13 After nine months came trains and took us
14 to concentration camp at SKAR-IS-LOF. That was about
15 I would say two hours ride with the train. And there
16 we stayed nine months. And then they took us to
17 Leipzig, Germany and there we were until 1945 until
18 the liberation.

19 Q. That was a concentration camp in Leipzig?

20 A. Yeah, in the concentration camp. It was a big
21 factory there. We worked for the military.

22 Q. What did you do at the factory?

23 A. Oh, we make little parts or whatever they need the
24 parts. They call them SHAR-FAT cinders. I don't
25 know what it was. It was little parts in there where

1 we work. And we were liberated there by the
2 Americans in May 7th, 1945.

3 Q. While you were in the first concentration camp you
4 were with other young people?

5 A. Yeah.

6 Q. From the town, from the ghetto?

7 A. Yes, yes.

8 Q. So you were with friends and some family?

9 A. No, no family. Everybody perished. Everybody went
10 to the gas chambers. They took everybody. All our
11 aunts and kids and uncles, of course my little
12 cousins. And I had one brother he went and my
13 parents, that was all. Whole family.

14 Q. How did you escape going to the gas chambers?

15 A. Yes, I did.

16 Q. How?

17 A. Oh, jump out from the train only, that is all. And
18 went back to the ghetto.

19 Q. Oh, you were loaded on the train?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. With your family?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And did your mother say jump?

24 A. My mother wasn't there. My mother left and my
25 parents -- my mother and father left in June and it

1 was the next transport that was in October.

2 Q. So you --

3 A. And the kids and my brother and we were talking about
4 because it was chlorine, it was big like for, you
5 know, like for cows, it was not train like a
6 passenger train. It was like so we put some chlorine
7 on the floor and I was on the floor and I started to
8 choke and I started to choke and I couldn't any more
9 so I just jump out. I only be dead, why should I
10 choke and I don't even know where I'm going. Luckily
11 I survived, I don't know how.

12 Q. Yeah. So you jumped off the train?

13 A. Yeah.

14 Q. Then you ran back to the ghetto?

15 A. Yeah. Next day -- that was at night I did that.

16 Yeah, one side was black and blue when I jumped out
17 from a height.

18 I went back to the ghetto and did working
19 for the military and until they took us to Germany
20 later on, you know. And then when I work I stay
21 until the liberation.

22 Q. But what I don't understand is if they loaded you on
23 the train to go to the gas chambers and you came back
24 why didn't they load you again?

25 A. Oh, they didn't know I came back. How would they

1 know? The commander what loaded us went away. For
2 a day like this to load the people like, you know,
3 animals they had different people.

4 Q. Oh, I see.

5 A. The civil administration in the ghetto they didn't
6 know. The place I worked my manager get me a new
7 camp card and a new picture so I could stay in ghetto
8 so I counted like a person. Without the picture and
9 I mean the camp card with the picture of course I
10 couldn't go back. He did that for me because he
11 knew.

12 Q. Who was he?

13 A. He was where we worked. He was a FORK-STORJ, he was
14 not German. The Polish had option to become
15 FORK-STORJ. You been there too? No.

16 Q. No.

17 A. So you don't know. Some of the Pollocks could say oh,
18 my grandmother or grandfather was German and they
19 became FORK-STORJ because they would work for the
20 German, they need jobs, they was Polish people, they
21 need jobs.

22 And he was very nice to us. He understood
23 young girls and no family, no nobody. So he knew
24 that we got to work to maybe some of us going to, you
25 know, stay after the war and live that long and that

1 is how it was. So he went to the ghetto and he got
2 on the -- he knew I lost my camp card in the factory
3 where we worked and whenever they find it he going to
4 bring it back but for now to go for me back to the
5 ghetto so I need it for today so that is how he got
6 it for me.

7 Well I never seen him after the war, I
8 don't know. I don't even remember his name any
9 more. But he, you know, he saved my life in a way.

10 Q. Yeah.

11 A. Because I couldn't get in the ghetto without the camp
12 card the next day after I, you know, came back from
13 the transport. So that is the story.

14 Q. Now --

15 A. Everybody went, nobody left. I didn't meet nobody
16 here.

17 Q. Who did you lose in your family?

18 A. My brother, my parents. My mother had five sisters.
19 Everybody was married with children. My father has
20 about, what, four sisters and two brothers all kids,
21 you know, uncle and aunts and cousins.

22 Q. So you were all alone?

23 A. Yeah.

24 Q. In the ghetto?

25 A. Yeah.

1 Q. Where did you live in the ghetto, all alone, in a
2 room?

3 A. No, in the ghetto I was with a family, you know. My
4 parents just -- they took them in June but until
5 October I lived with my aunts and my uncles and my
6 brother and then we went, everyone.

7 But when I was choking so I just said I
8 can't stand it, I'm going. I couldn't even -- it was
9 -- it was -- it was hot and the kids were crying and
10 it was dark, you know. It was evening and I am
11 jumping out, that is it, I can't any more. That was
12 it. I never seen them any more. Never read about
13 them any more.

14 Q. Yeah. And nobody came with you to jump out?

15 A. No, no, no.

16 MR.: The boy jumped out and they shoot
17 him.

18 MRS.: I seen him laying on the tracks. I
19 don't know if they got him. He probably went under
20 the train. I didn't, you know, I didn't know how to
21 jump. The minute the air hit me I was out. I don't
22 know. I don't know nothing.

23 Q. Then you worked in the ghetto? I mean you worked in
24 the factory?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Then you went to --

2 A. Then to SKAR-GIS-GO, the camp. That was a big
3 factory, you know. It was all military. And then it
4 was a part of the same factory which was in Leipzig.

5 Q. It was like a branch.

6 A. Like a branch, yeah, yeah. So when the, what was it,
7 1943 they had the Russian are coming closer. So they
8 took us out because they still needed us, we worked
9 for them. All the men -- we came to Leipzig there
10 was no men and everybody was in the service, you
11 know. Just women was there in the big factories
12 where we worked, just German women, and they didn't
13 even know who we were.

14 We were wearing the stripes. They told
15 them we are prostitutes. That is why we sitting in
16 the camp. The population German didn't know anything
17 about it, you know, the civil population. Just the
18 SS did all of this.

19 And the military they don't do that much
20 about it because they was afraid of the SS, of the
21 Nazis, you know. The Nazis held everybody in their
22 hands even in Germany.

23 So we were telling them and they were
24 crying, the women, what, they just took you because
25 you were Jewish? They did this to you all? I said,

1 sure. Oh, they told us you were prostitutes. I said
2 2,000 prostitutes from one city? From Krakow? We
3 came 2000. I said that would be a little, well, you
4 know. 17 years old what do we know, scared to death
5 and waiting.

6 Even in Leipzig in May, the beginning of
7 May we had the Russians are coming and the Germans
8 and the Americans are coming. You know what they
9 told us; don't worry about it, we are going to shoot
10 you right in the camp. The whole camp is going to
11 explode together with you so you don't worry about
12 it. You are not going to see nobody. And they
13 probably -- I think they planned to do it. But it
14 was kind of sudden and one morning we woke up and
15 nobody was there.

16 Q. Nobody was there? The Germans left?

17 A. Yeah, left us just like this. The women, the SS
18 women and the men. One morning was nobody there.

19 Q. This was in '43?

20 A. No, that was '45.

21 Q. '45, okay.

22 A. That was spring of '45 already, in May. And so we
23 were putzing around, everybody was hungry, all around
24 you know the cities, some people went to the farmers
25 and got some potatoes and we eat it raw and the first

1 time of my life I eat raw beets, red beets, and in
2 two or three days the Americans come. That was the
3 7th, May 7th.

4 Q. Let's go back to talking to these German women who
5 thought you were prostitutes.

6 A. Yeah.

7 Q. You talked in what language?

8 A. German.

9 Q. Yeah. To them?

10 A. Yeah, we managed.

11 Q. Yeah. And that was the first contact you had with --

12 A. Yeah, when we came to Germany, you know. They was
13 with us, SS women, but they weren't friendly. You
14 couldn't talk to them. They weren't allowed to talk
15 to us and what are you going to talk to.

16 Q. So they were separate. Did you have any SS men over
17 you?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And --

20 A. Guards.

21 Q. Whose behavior was worse; men or the women, the SS?

22 A. Both. They had orders, you know, to slap us in the
23 face and to call us names, HALT-E-FRESSER,
24 HALT-E-SCHNESSER, HALT-IN-SCHNABEL. That is how they
25 talked to us, you know. They had orders. Otherwise

1 I don't know -- pretty young girls but they weren't
2 allowed not to talk, not to be nice, not to get
3 closer to anybody.

4 Q. So they were always separate from you?

5 A. Yeah. They was just guards.

6 Q. They were behind fences?

7 A. Yeah. No, they took us to work with the gun machines
8 on us. We were walking to go work from the camp oh,
9 maybe about eight minutes, you know, to the factory.

10 Q. So tell me --

11 A. There was always guards.

12 Q. Tell me about the day; you slept in the barracks?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. On what?

15 A. On the bunk beds.

16 Q. Boards, no mattresses?

17 A. No, no mattresses, nothing.

18 Q. No covers?

19 A. Covers, yeah, we had some kind of a thin old blanket
20 whatever it was.

21 Q. They got you up -- how did they get you up?

22 A. Five o'clock in the morning. Oh, everybody,
23 everybody has light. Let's see, the bunk was like a
24 big room, like five hundred people in a room with the
25 bunks. All they make the big room light, five

1 hundred people in a room like that, they made the
2 light and said get up.

3 Q. They said it in German?

4 A. Yeah.

5 Q. And then you got up and then what?

6 A. Then we wash up.

7 Q. You had water to wash in, you had water?

8 A. Yeah, it was a long room with toilets and with sinks
9 right away. Everybody wash up first, then we go to
10 work.

11 Q. They marched you in a line to work?

12 A. To the factory.

13 Q. When did you eat?

14 A. Oh, we got some black coffee there and a slice of
15 bread. I think the slice of bread we got in the
16 evening. I always ate it in the evening, that is
17 right, in the morning was nothing. Yeah, in the
18 evening when we came back to the barracks. We just
19 got black coffee.

20 Q. At noon?

21 A. At noon? In the morning we got black coffee. We got
22 nothing, coffee like water. And then some soup which
23 was again like water. But you are so hungry so we
24 had the soup and we worked 12 hours from six to six.
25 From six in the morning to six in the evening. By

1 the time we got to the dish everybody got a portion
2 of bread like two slices of bread.

3 Like I said you were so hungry you didn't
4 leave it for the morning, you ate it when you went to
5 bed. There is what it was.

6 Q. You fell into bed you were so tired and exhausted?

7 A. Yeah.

8 Q. Could you sleep with anybody to keep warm?

9 A. No, everybody slept separate. No, you don't sleep
10 with nobody.

11 MR.: Slept together.

12 MRS.: Slept together? With whom?

13 MR.: The floor, I sleep on the floor.

14 (inaudible) In the morning a little coffee with again
15 the coffee, you need the coffee three hours, three
16 hours from 4:30 to six, six we stand in a line and
17 going this way and this way. Later they take you to
18 the factory. In the factory 1 o'clock again a little
19 soup, not much. Noon.

20 Q. Did you have a cup that you drank it out of?

21 A. (Mr.) A plate. I take my plate and in one SS man I
22 saw this when I take this and I go in and the people
23 want to go in in the STOK-KRUTEN and everybody out,
24 and later the people was no got nothing they going in
25 and they eat mine, you know, and I got nothing.

1 Shoot three or four dead and everybody a half hour
2 going back.

3 Q. Where was there, in Germany?

4 A. In Kennitz, HOK-EN-STEIN. This belonged to
5 Flossenberg. From Auschwitz I go to Flossenberg.

6 Q. Yeah, yeah.

7 A. They in evenings they come home and give us a slice
8 of bread for ten people. You may cut it -- we
9 measure it with the two fingers and I couldn't keep
10 it to morning.

11 Q. Yeah.

12 A. In a few weeks, maybe six weeks we (inaudible) of
13 this and do it, you know,.

14 Q. Yeah.

15 A. Nothing. I sleep with a guy the name is Ray
16 Gulbert. We think we can run way, you know, in the
17 SHUT-KNIT. Not me. I go the fields. (inaudible) I
18 come back and they look for me but they not finding
19 me. I go by the barracks, you know, and one day they
20 take me and go 40 miles a day, 200 miles a day. When
21 the Russians come this way and the Americans, you
22 know. One day we not see, everybody in civil
23 clothing, the German, you know, and one guy comes and
24 says over. Somebody said, don't go off the place, in
25 the nights they shooting everybody. And I wait and

1 come to this by Czechoslovakia and I got maybe 99
2 pounds, 90 pounds, I no can eat. Every people was
3 eat, as a bone, you know.

4 So I got two pills a day. One is from
5 Chicago and one a doctor from Texas. I took the
6 pills. I took three weeks that I can go to America
7 right away with the Army to get to take me but I want
8 to find somebody so why I go to America. I go back
9 and I no find it and later I find my wife in
10 Czechoslovakia.

11 Q. You met in -- where did you meet?

12 MRS.: Czechoslovakia, Prague.

13 Q. You had gone to Prague?

14 A. (Mrs.) 1945, yeah. Everybody was going to Prague
15 because we want to go to Israel right away so we went
16 to -- we was in the home town for two or three weeks,
17 we didn't know everybody was dead, we didn't know
18 that during the war, nobody told us so we came from
19 the camp but my parents come from the camp, you know,
20 my brother is going to come back but after several
21 weeks when nobody came so we meet a girlfriend, I
22 just called her, she was here, I seen her yesterday
23 already, so we went together and now she lives in
24 Florida. And we got married there. She married one
25 one guy, I met my husband. We got married in 1945.

1 So we live a little bit in Czechoslovakia, four
2 years, then we go to Israel. We go better to go
3 Israel. The communists came there in 1948 so we went
4 to Israel and then we had one daughter by then and we
5 have been ten years in Israel since '49, '59.

6 '59 I had the only aunt who survived. I
7 don't know all the time she did. Somebody told me
8 that he had -- that my aunt Regina survived. That is
9 how I got to know her.

10 Q. How did you find her?

11 Q. I wrote to HI-AS here in New York and they gave me
12 that she was in Milwaukee because she was in Germany
13 for awhile in the camps. We haven't been in
14 Germany. I didn't want to go to Germany. I said
15 when I go to Germany I'm going to get crazy now. I
16 wish I would, you know. But I just couldn't see, I
17 didn't know all the truth, you know, in Germany. I
18 thought it was like Germany we knew during the war,
19 you know. Now to Germany you listen to the terrible
20 people and look -- I can't go to Germany so my
21 husband didn't go either and we stayed there and then
22 the Russian was this time good to the state of
23 Israel, they trained us and send like guns and
24 everything. They told if Israel is going ever going
25 to be a state we are going to be a Russian state, you

1 know, they didn't know.

2 Yeah, so they opened the gates when the
3 communists came and were allowed to take
4 everything. We make a big thing like a lift they
5 called, you know, we took furniture and everything we
6 had during the four years. Yeah, and we went to
7 Israel. And we lived there for ten years and my
8 other daughter was born there. I have a little
9 Sabra, my little Sabra. She was just here from New
10 York. She came to see us for two days.

11 Q. Oh, how nice.

12 A. She drove down with her girlfriend. Now they left
13 already so we came here.

14 Q. So tell me after all these terrible experiences you
15 got married?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And you started your family?

18 A. Yes.

19 MR.: She knows what happened.

20 Q. So the kids know what happened?

21 A. (Mrs.) Yes.

22 Q. But to start all over again --

23 MR.: I'm a tailor.

24 Q. Oh, a tailor, are you?

25 A. Yes, SNYDER. A year I worked in Milwaukee I was a

1 SNYDER too.

2 MRS.: Isn't this amazing. Something like
3 that a person start a family and some people said oh,
4 I never have kids any more. Oh, in a few years it
5 going to happen again. You can't think like that,
6 you can't, you just can't do it. So thank God life
7 went on and I see beautiful ladies, gorgeous
8 dresses.

9 MR.: How pleasant I want maybe a boy my
10 name, you know. I got two gals, okay, I have three
11 grandchildren and I work in the ghetto as tailor.
12 You got in the ghetto 20,000 people, maybe 25
13 tailors. Everybody I live and everything.

14 Q. Why do you think you survived besides being lucky?

15 MRS.: Why, why? I think when you are
16 young you can take it differently things. Now when I
17 am all these years I can hardly believe it what I
18 went through, you know, when I think back. I don't
19 even wonder that some people don't believe it. It is
20 unbelievable. But sometimes when you are young you
21 can do it. I was always a nice husky kid, you know.
22 Oh, well, so I was a little hungry.

23 Q. Thank you again.

24 A. Thank you.

25 MR.: I'm not believe what happened. I

1 survive it. I never can believe it.

2 MRS. : We can never forget it. We are
3 heartbroken and we didn't have no good memories for
4 you when you were young and everything. We no have
5 it. And everybody is gone.

6 MR.: Injections --

7 Q. They gave you injections?

8 A. (Mr.) See how long the people lived. You know some
9 people, you know, and everything just come down and
10 that was it.

11 Q. You got injections?

12 A. Yeah, I got injection here.

13 Q. Oh, yeah, all right. Of what?

14 A. Water, seeing how it work with the heart, you know.

15 Q. I see, these were experiments?

16 A. Experiments, yeah, in Auschwitz.

17 MRS.: I was lucky, I haven't been in
18 Auschwitz because they used people to work so bad
19 when we were, you know, in this factory they needed
20 military so they just kept us.

21 Q. But they experimented on you?

22 A. (Mr.) Yes.

23 Q. With injections of water?

24 A. Yeah.

25 Q. To see how fast it went to your heart?

- 1 A. Yeah, yeah, yeah.
- 2 Q. You had no anesthesia?
- 3 A. No.
- 4 Q. Tell me about the experiments; what did they tell
5 you?
- 6 A. They told us to get an injection of healthy, you
7 know, and send you out.
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. And then the three or four coming out, you know, they
10 send in German.
- 11 Q. So you went into the room and you sat down?
- 12 A. Yeah.
- 13 Q. And what, it was a German doctor?
- 14 A. Yeah, German, all the Germans doctors. We had Jewish
15 doctors too but they couldn't do this so everything
16 -- trying it.
- 17 Q. So continue with the experiment.
- 18 A. Yeah.
- 19 Q. But you said --
- 20 A. People cutting off the hand was come out, bled, bled,
21 you know. In a few days you are lucky, they are
22 lucky.
- 23 Q. Why do you think you survived?
- 24 A. Oh --
- 25 MRS.: He was strong, he was in good

1 health.

2 MR.: I never got, I never got strong
3 food, I never been a big eater, you know.

4 Q. Yeah.

5 A. (Mr.) I believe in the GEIST, in God. And maybe I
6 come out of that thing.

7 Q. You said the GEIST?

8 A. The GEIST, GEIST.

9 Q. The spirit?

10 A. The spirit. I told, I live with spirit. Why I come
11 here today too.

12 MRS.: We didn't know anything, we didn't
13 know anything. Everybody was living with the hope.
14 Sure, all the people like I said my parents were not
15 old, they were only 43.

16 Q. They were not old, I'm 43, yeah.

17 MRS.: You know what I mean, 42, so but I
18 thought maybe they work someplace else, that is what
19 I thought, that they sent them to a camp. I said not
20 everybody is going to come home so we work with the
21 Germans now, what can we do. But now we going to go
22 back how it was and everybody --

23 Q. It was going to be okay?

24 A. (Mrs.) Yeah, I suppose that the hope it wasn't true.

25 MR.: (Inaudible) You die, then you do

1 this, forget about it, you know, you die, don't do
2 with it, forget it. The strong, you know, that is
3 it.

4 Q. Yeah so you were strong you felt?

5 A. (Mr.) No, I'm strong, you see. I have a nice wife,
6 okay.

7 Q. Are you in a rush to go?

8 A. Yeah.

9 MRS.: Yeah. So thanks a lot.

10 MR.: When you have the book --

11 MRS.: We want to see the book.

12 THE INTERVIEWER: All right, we'll try to
13 let you know.

14 MRS.: Thanks a lot. If it's possible to
15 come.

16 MR.: Thank you. What is your name?

17 THE INTERVIEWER: Marilyn.

18 (End of tape.)
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