

1 INTERVIEW WITH: Clara and Morris Wierski.

2 INTERVIEWER: Ken Rothschild.

3 DATE: April 12th

4 PLACE: (Not stated)

5 TRANSCRIBER: L. Marie Splane.

6 Q. (By Ken Rothschild) Who would like to start talking? --  
7 okay, I'll just ask questions. Basically, what I'd like to  
8 know is, first, when did you realize in your own mind that  
9 something was wrong? What was the first thinking in your head  
10 when you knew something?

11 A. (By Morris Wierski) I knew something When the war started  
12 in the 1939 -- the fifth day when the Germans walked in, right  
13 away they ask you, you know, you Jewish, you UBEE, and then  
14 they take you right away, you know, and you get HELP and they  
15 take you for work.

16 Q. Where were you, where were you living?

17 A. I'm born in a little town in Poland, Lask.

18 Then they took us from the city, was a little town and  
19 they took us -- they make a ghetto, about 1940, and they made  
20 the ghetto, they put was two, three families in one -- in one,  
21 you know, what -- little houses, you know, was very bad. You  
22 can't go out after 5:00 o'clock, you can't go (inaudible)  
23 there was, you know, police was around all the time. You was  
24 working. The situation was very bad, was not much to eat,  
25 people were dying for hunger. Then this was -- went DOM, this

UBEE ? (13)

(14)

sounds like  
"help"

1 they took us around our city, they took us around our city and  
2 they come into the house with a gun in the hand and they say  
3 come -- three minutes, they give us three minutes to go out  
4 from the house. Got the gun, in three minutes what you can  
5 catch, and they took us and there was -- the whole family  
6 There was six kids home, my father and mother, and was  
7 separated and was running, and they took us around in one big  
8 street and they took us the old -- in the whole city, and they  
9 walked to a church. And they put -- four thousand people was  
10 in this town, they put in it -- everyone what went into the  
11 church was three doors. For every door he got some you get  
12 with the head, every one, human, child.

13 Q. What, say that again?

14 A. They hit you with the head, when you went through the  
15 small little door, church, and down it was sitting there, the  
16 church only can go in about thousand people was sitting one by  
17 one, you know, and, you know, pressed like sardines.

18 And a Wednesday afternoon, they come in, there was a name,  
19 says Hans Biebel, he was the selection maker. They take the  
20 kids, all the kids and older people was inside the church and  
21 they took us out in the front. And they take us to right and  
22 left, to right and left, to right and left. Then they took  
23 the selection, eight hundred people, young people, and the  
24 other one you can see when they walking, you know, you got  
KILL KA, LATZ KILL KA. You see your father walk, your brother

(  
speaking  
German or  
Polish?  
25

1 walk and you -- you know, your sister going -- we was standing  
2 in the church and they took us to sit down in a place for a  
3 whole night, sitting, you can't move you -- how you KET, they  
4 hit you with the head. And then they took us to two hundred  
5 fifty, in the morning, about 4:00, 5:00 o'clock in the morning  
6 they took us, two hundred fifty, and they say the needed to  
7 get everything what we got, watch, you know, gold, you know,  
8 dollars, everything, you know. These people were sitting to  
9 get everything. Even that, you know, is something here they  
10 hang you up in a few minutes, you know.

11 And then they took us in a place, sit all night, and they  
12 come in the -- the SD was a special SS group what handled the  
13 Jewish problems, you know, special. And they took us and we  
14 walked to the trains. We walked to the trains, was -- the  
15 bodies was eighty -- they put up to eighty people and they put  
16 us in this train. You can't go in the train, everyone, you  
17 know. They hit us in the -- the train took us to the Lodz  
18 ghetto. Was running and this was in a half day or a whole day,  
19 for us to take only an hour; no water, nothing. And we come  
20 to the Lodz ghetto. And then we were sitting there for six  
21 weeks, was no houses, nothing. And then the Lodz ghetto was a  
22 A-LOTZ-A-DON-AMIDS was working. Working, you know. They food  
23 there was terrible, you know, people was slow for hunger, and  
24 was working, and was -- I was down with two brothers.

25 Q. How old were you?

1 A. I was eighteen when the war started. I was twenty-three  
2 years old. No, no, I was eighteen -- twenty -- twenty --  
3 after -- twenty years I was, old. My brother, youngster  
4 brother was seven years old, my one sister I got was sixteen,  
5 one was fourteen and I got a brother, he was nineteen years  
6 old, and I got an older brother, he was twenty-one when I was --  
7 was six kids and nobody is alive, only -- well, myself. I got  
8 uncles and aunties, I got maybe a hundred. I got an auntie in  
9 my town with eight little kids, you know, they took. And then  
10 we was suffering and, oh, I was there for a year in the Lodz  
11 ghetto and they took us by train out to work in the ammunition  
12 factories. And I was working there in TOM-CHATZ-A come in  
13 Poland, eleven months. And then I was come out from this, you  
14 know, with -- my shoes was maked in wood, my pantses, you know,  
15 when you put down, they shook it -- shook -- I don't know how  
16 you explain this in English -- you know, I got a little drink  
17 of nothing. I only went out, was only the air what belonged  
18 to me and this was nothing, was not -- was looking around,  
19 nobody was in the world.

20 And then I come to my town, I want to see maybe somebody.  
21 I come back to my town, Lask, and I asked, you know, what's  
22 happened, you know, there in the church with the people. Some  
23 Polish family tell me that she look out in the winter and the  
24 trucks come in to took away the people from the church, was  
25 two thousand seven hundred people in the church, kids and they --

TOMASZOW ? (12)

1 only was selected the older people. They don't -- they took  
 2 them like wood, they threw them on the trucks and they took  
 3 them away, was -- camp was Chelmno, Chelmno, and there was  
 4 million of peoples was there in this Chelmno was gassed. They  
 5 not gassed, they put them down in like /PAL and then was wood,  
 6 WEEZ-A bring to this camp, they was so weak, they burned them  
 7 half alive. That's what the neighbors said they was telling,  
 8 after the war, you know. And this was history, you know.

9 And then I went out, I went down -- I went out to a city,  
 10 Lublin, in Poland, and on the Polish -- the Polish underground  
 11 was bad thing. They cared to shoot people after -- you know,  
 12 after the war, you know, was survivors, they are shoot a lots  
 13 of people in Poland, Krakow, pogrom, you know, the other --  
 14 Kielce pogrom, you know. We went to Germany.

15 Q. Who? Who shoot them?

? 16 A. The Polish -- the Polish -- was AK-KA.

17 Q. After the war?

? 18 A. After the war, was a Government AK-KA, and the -- they was  
 19 shooting. They took out people, Jewish people from the train  
 20 and they shoot them, you know.

? 21 Then I went and LEE-GAL, was a boat, in 1946, was a name,

? 22 BEER-EEA, boat, and LEEL I went to Israel. And in Israel, I

23 went there and I say myself, Jewish people needed to have a

? 24 land and the Jewish people that (are NUF are) needed to get a  
 25 gun. And to have, you know, to fight for freedom, you know.

1 It was a nation, they got now land, we can do -- everybody can  
2 do whatever you want. And I was in the Army in 1948, for two  
3 years in the Army.

4 Q. Where, in Israel?

5 A. In Israel. And I'm very proud, I was in the Army, and I  
6 got a gun, a chance to shoot to protect. I have my freedom  
7 like everyone, every nation in the world, you know, to have  
8 freedom.

9 And this, I went to Canada, you know, what was one my  
10 reason, for my health, I emigrate to Canada.

11 Q. Why, the colder weather?

12 A. Colder weather, you know, Winnipeg, Manitoba. And I'm --  
13 and that's -- is too bad, I'm -- my life, the dreams. And I  
14 went to the biggest psychiatrist in the Mayo Clinic, you know,  
15 ask him, and he sorry -- he say I'm sorry, I can't help you,  
16 nobody in this world can help you. You went through so much,  
17 that's it, it's a very bad -- very, you know -- and I hate the  
18 German BE-THE-LITZ many time I'm going to die.

19 Q. So the psychiatrist couldn't help you. What helped you?

20 A. No, he can't help me.

21 Q. What helped you? Why are you alive, why are you together  
22 today?

23 A. I'm together -- I'm alive, I can't take suicides, you know.  
24 I'm alive, I'm not a happy man. And you survive, only one to  
25 the family, with no money, and nothing make you happy, you

1 know. You got nobody. You still a human, a human being, you  
2 know, you still remember you got a family, what's happened.  
3 You know. And this is very bad and very -- I'm suffering all  
4 my life, I'm suffering, how good I am. I'm suffering, my  
5 dreams are terrible, you know, and this -- this, the history  
6 is hard and never was a history -- when the world was from the  
7 first beginning, and never happened to a nation like happened.  
8 In the nineteen year hundred, to take people, burned and  
9 gassed before -- and burned little children. I ask myself,  
10 the Jewish people believe in God, are we really -- where was  
11 God? Where was God, to see it, the little kids, the mother  
12 hold the little kids in their hand and the little kids yelling,  
13 I want a little bit water, and they say it's no water in the  
14 wells. Show them water. The little kids got no water, you  
15 know. And this is bad, you know. But nobody can understand  
16 this. You really, when you talk, you got nobody to talk, only  
17 the inside hurt you and this is the -- hit you, you -- pain is  
18 so painful, it's the biggest pain for you, people can have,  
19 you know. This is the history, this is the history. I can't  
20 say that's a very long -- tell you from the beginning, you  
21 know, what I went through, you know.

22 Q. No, that's telling me a lot. What can you remember  
23 thinking in your head when the worst things were going on?

24 A. I can remember when the Germans stopped into our house and  
25 they got it down and my sister was fourteen years old and she

1 say to me, we're never going to see again. This I remember  
2 good.

3 Q. Okay. Clara, would you like to give me some of your  
4 experiences and --

5 CLARA WIERSKI: I was born a little village in Poland. I  
6 was born a little village in Poland.

7 MORRIS WIERSKI: You can take records out, separate, you  
8 know, the tape. You got in, the tape --

9 Q. Yes.

10 MORRIS WIERSKI: Can you take -- separate the tape?

11 (Continues on the next side)

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2 Q. Clara, would you like to explain to me some of the things  
3 that went on in your life during the Holocaust period,  
4 particularly from the early parts where you -- where things  
5 first started to happen, thoughts that were in your mind,  
6 things you had to do to survive.

7 A. Yes. I was born in a little village in Poland not far  
8 from the Russian border. We were four children, my father and  
9 mother and grandmother, at home. '39, when the war started,  
10 the Germans took half of Poland, the Russian took the other  
11 half. Our part of Poland went to the Russian side. The  
12 Russians came in, they were for two years, till '41; it wasn't  
13 good, but yet at least they didn't kill us. They took  
14 everything away. Well, it didn't matter, if you're Jewish or  
15 not, you know -- they were treated not too bad. '41, the  
16 German murderers, Gestapo came in. They didn't ask any  
17 questions. They came in, they told my father to dig a grave  
18 in the back yard. They measured; they put us all together in,  
19 the Gestapo explained to us, you are Jews, you are Communists,  
20 you are dead. Standing then near the grave what my father dig,  
21 I said to myself, no way, at least I'll give them a run for  
22 their money, they're not going to take me alive. I looked at  
23 my older sister, I looked at my two ( ? ).

24 Q. How old were you?

25 A. I was fourteen. And I just said, no way, let's run. My

1 father pushed a German down, because it was almost sundown and  
2 we run. The corn, the grass, saved us.

3 Q. What saved you?

4 A. The corn, the grass, you know, the corn, that was already.

5 Q. Oh, the --

6 A. Yeah --

7 Q. You ran into a corn field?

8 A. Field, we were there. When the Germans left, we came back  
9 home, everything was taken, broken, destroyed. We were there,  
10 nothing to eat, no food, nothing, just sitting and waiting for  
11 death. My father said, that's not good enough, I'll leave --

12 Q. Oh, your father ran away too with you, your father and who,  
13 your sister and you --

14 A. All the family.

15 Q. Oh, ran -- you all got away at that time?

16 A. Yes, we did. Then when they were starting to take the  
17 people to the ghetto, my mother and I dressed like Ukranian  
18 people.

19 Q. Like what, dressed like what?

20 A. Ukranian. Like a shikse. We ran to save my auntie and  
21 maybe we could save the children, somebody. The Ukranian

22 police told us, go home, tomorrow (there will be) <sup>?</sup> lots and  
23 lots of goods to take from the Jews, because the day and the  
24 night they were going to die. We had no concentration camps,  
25 we have -- we have nothing. We were just damned to die. We

1 came back. Five minutes and we walked in, back to the house.  
2 We run away. We went to Ukranian cemetery. Then my grandma  
3 was an older lady, she couldn't walk; we carried her. On the  
4 way, Jews were running, Germans were shooting. And it wasn't  
5 just Germans, it was the Ukranian people. They were worse  
6 than the Germans in our part.

7 Q. Ukranian people were worse than the Germans? How?

8 A. They were killing, they were raping. They called  
9 themselves partisans. Their name was BAN-DAR-A. That means  
10 BAN-DER-OG-ITS. When we were running, a Ukranian came out,  
11 what he knew my parents, and he said, "It's not safe to go now.  
12 I'll take you overnight," because, like I said, he knew my  
13 father. Before sundown we went to the bush. We were sleeping  
14 there for seven days without food, without water, without  
15 nothing, just waiting for death. The Germans, the Ukranian  
16 police were all around us, looking, blank just to kill.

17 Q. Where were you hiding?

18 A. Was DA-MEET-ER bush.

19 Q. Bush? In the bush?

20 A. Yes, the forest. We were there. Then my mother went to  
21 see if she could find back her mother, what my grandmother.  
22 She didn't come back. She didn't -- we didn't know what  
23 happened to her. My father went to look for my mother. It  
24 took a week.

25 Q. Took a week?

1 A. Took a week. We didn't see our father. Then --

2 Q. So your mother disappears, then your father goes to look  
3 for your mother and then he disappears?

4 A. Disappears. Then older sister and I took the two children,  
5 my brother and my sister, and we went out just to see what's  
6 happening. There were skeletons, everything was red of blood  
7 of the Jewish people. Coming back, back to the bush, my  
8 father did find my mother. My grandmother was killed and we  
9 were hiding with my parents.

10 Q. So you found your parents again?

11 A. We did. We were hiding again in the same forest.

12 '43, winter in '43, January the 28th in '43, we were  
13 sitting, it was a storm, we were sitting seven days without  
14 water, without food, without shelter. My father died of  
15 hunger and cold. We saw the German Gestapo and the Ukranian  
16 BAN-DORS-TERS come. We run away. We left our father dead.  
17 It wasn't enough that he was dead. We heard them shoot and we  
18 heard the Ukranians saying, "We'll kill him over again. We  
19 have to find the rest of them."

20 Q. You were that close, you heard them?

21 A. Yes. We run, we were hiding. My mother was swollen. My  
22 sister got depressed. My older sister got depressed, she  
23 didn't want to leave.

24 Q. Depressed?

25 A. Yes. She didn't want to leave, she said that's enough. I

1 kept the family together because I wouldn't give in. I made  
2 up my mind then and there I'm going to fight to the last.

3 Well, '44, January the 5th, '44, we were ten minutes from  
4 liberation. We saw the Russian Army. My mother fell. We had  
5 to leave her. We walked. It was a big lake, water. I don't  
6 know -- I can't explain it, I don't even know what was  
7 happening. We crossed the river. It was ice, it was cold, it  
8 was snow. The Russian Army stood on the other side of the  
9 river. The Germans, the Ukranian, was standing on the other  
10 side. We were in the middle caught between all the bullets.  
11 We crossed it. Then it was my older sister, myself, and the  
12 younger children. The Russian looked at us, the soldiers;  
13 they cried. It was black, because the frost, the cold. We  
14 couldn't talk. And, they took us. They took us back. They  
15 asked us how, where, are you alive, we can't figure it out.

16 Q. How you are alive, they asked?

17 A. They couldn't figure this out. I begged a Russian soldier,  
18 maybe could find my mother and bury her. He said it's too  
19 late. Then, they took us to a little village, STAR-A-HOO-TA.

20 They put us in a Polish home. They were good to us.

21 Q. In the Polish home?

22 A. No, the Russian soldiers. The Poles didn't like us. They  
23 were mad, they were talking dix and damn, why are we alive,  
24 why didn't GIN-ERS TO CHOP.

25 Q. Where did you come from originally?

STARACHOWICE

?

1 A. From a little village in Poland.

2 Q. Poland?

3 A. Yeah.

4 Q. But the Polish didn't like you?

5 A. No. The Ukranian didn't like us, the Poles didn't like us  
6 and the Germans didn't like us. We were talking to Polish

7 people when the Russians brought us to their homes in

8 STAR-A-HOO-TA. We could hear them say, "Why weren't they

9 killed?" We were there for a few days; the Russian front

10 moved on. We were left again. We left STAR-A-HOO-TA, we came

MOGIELNICA ? 11 to MA-CHEW-LINK-A, because we were told in the woods there is

12 some Jewish people. We came there, but this time we all had

13 tyfoid fever. We didn't know. They came into the HOOOL into

14 the bush, we met a Jewish couple, Mr. and Mrs. Edelman. They

15 took us in, they took care of us. Then after awhile we left

16 there, but this time my sister committed suicide. I was left

17 with two children, my brother and sister. They were small. I

18 didn't know where to turn, what to do. We came back to

? 19 MA-CHEW-LINK-A; I couldn't find anybody. No cousins, no

20 family, nobody. I had the two kids. I started to work in a

21 Russian restaurant. It was the only restaurant would cater

22 just to the Russian people, like the Army, the people what

23 were working in offices. I was there. There was two soldiers,

24 TWA-LA and Yura. They took care of me and my brother and

25 sister. I know, I don't like the Russian people, but still

1 for justice, you know, I have to say, be in trust because I  
2 think of these two soldiers, because I, you know, RANG  
3 soldiers. They were trying, they were helping. I told them,  
4 I would like to go home, maybe I could find something, because  
5 we have nothing. They says okay, we'll give you -- it was  
6 called KO-MAN-DEER-OFF-KA, it means like a pass. We can go  
7 and you won't be patched, because on this pass they put my  
8 name on the foot, you know, I was working.

9 I went back to my little -- well, I went back to the  
10 A-LITTLE-ZIKY, what wasn't far from our village, seven  
11 kilometers. There I did find two friends, my girlfriend what  
12 we went together to school, and another friend. We went back  
13 to the little village to get -- maybe there is something. On  
14 the way, again the Ukranian partisans, so-called partisans,  
15 murderers, didn't let us in. They had the TOOR-ING. I came  
16 back with nothing.

17 '45, I decided that's no place for me because the  
18 Russians started to take everybody to work in their mines,  
19 send them to Russia. They did get me and I was MEK-KEM, I was  
20 supposed to be sent out to HARKT-KO to work and dig a hole,  
21 mine. Again, I was saved. I came back, I took my brother and  
22 sister across the border to Poland and came to Lublin. In  
23 Lublin, I put my brother and sister in the -- there orphanage.  
24 There was a Jewish orphanage. I went to DORM-NOR-TA-VICH-CHA.  
25 Q. How much older were you than your brothers and sisters?

1 Oh, you told me, one was seven when you were fourteen, is  
2 that -- so you were about seven years older than the youngest?

3 A. No, about six years. Six years. And then I met my  
4 husband, and three months we got married. And the brother and  
5 sister was sent to Czechoslovakia. Then we followed. We  
6 crossed the border again, you know, like in different papers  
7 we were Jews for the NIK-KEE, Greek. And we were in  
8 Czechoslovakia, sent to Germany, stayed there for a year.  
9 That wasn't for us.

10 '46 we arrived in Israel. We were caught on the seas.  
11 We were one month on the ship, we were one month on the ship  
12 BEER-EE-A.

13 Q. Caught on the seas?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. By whom?

16 A. By the British. Three days that this had before Haifa,  
17 the aeroplanes, the British aeroplanes beat SA-BEER-EE-A. We

18 were HOOT in BEEL-EE-A on a little Greek WHOLD. We stayed  
19 there for three days, no food, no water; everybody was dying.

20 As a matter of fact, there was one boy died on the Greek WHOLD.

21 The English wanted to take us to Cypress. We refused. Then  
22 they came again; we said we are not going. And we started to  
23 jump in the water. Who could? I was half dead, I couldn't.

24 The rest that could, did. This SAD-DA came to nothing. They  
25 didn't want the world, the people, to know what they were



1 doing. They brought us to Haifa, then Palestine, not Israel.

? ② They put us in BOLDS. We were there for a month again. Then

3 they came with tanks, jeeps, what Army again, what we were

? ④ again, you know, in the war. They took us to A-TEET, it was a

5 camp, we were there six -- six weeks, till they got the visas

6 and then we were looking for work, a shelter to live.

? ⑦ '48, you know the rest, you know, the NOT-TIS-RAIL, then

? ⑧ to AN-DAB-EE, hiking for freedom. Our first child was born

9 there, David; he was eighteen months old and we left Israel to

? ⑩ YAK-KIM-MAL.

11 We came to Canada for health reasons because the doctor

12 told me the climate is not for you. I was -- see, because I

13 was wounded in my head.

14 Q. You were what?

15 A. I was wounded in my head.

16 Q. How -- how were you wounded in your head?

17 A. Ukranian.

18 Q. Rifle bullet?

19 A. No, not with a bullet. How can I explain it in English?

20 It was a rubber, like a hose. And nobody, no doctor, can help.

21 The one thing that the doctor in Israel told me, the climate,

22 the heat, is not for you. I did not want to leave Israel. I

23 would never --

24 Q. What did the heat do, what did the heat do to you?

25 A. I was dizzy, I couldn't even open my eyes, the pressure.

? ① They came to VIN-A-DA, Canada, we were living there. The  
? ② doctors couldn't help me in VIN-A-DA. They send me to the  
? ③ Mayo Clinic in Rochester when is SAT-TA. The psychiatry there  
4 told me there is nothing what we can do. Physically, you're  
5 not healthy; mentally, you're completely.

6 Then I was under psychiatry care for years, I still am. I  
7 live on pills. Nightmares. And I'll never forget for Germany  
8 and what supposed the free world was doing to us Jews. That's  
9 all that I have to say. I could talk to you for months, I  
10 couldn't tell you what was happening.

11 Q. You seem -- I hear in your voice a lot of determination  
12 about life, a lot of anger. Do you still hold a lot of anger  
13 in you?

14 A. I'll always be angry, I'll never forget it and I won't let  
15 my children, my two sons, to forget they were born to parents  
16 what been through hell. And it was sad and I'll say it again.  
17 Never again, never again would Jews go to be murdered, because  
18 there's nothing, nothing worse. I don't think there is  
19 anything, really, on this earth could be worse what they were  
20 doing to us. Yet, when you talk to people what didn't go  
21 through hell like we did, they can't understand. They ask,  
22 how could you live without water, how could you live without  
23 food, without clothing? Is it possible? Why, it was

? ②④ SANE-JACK. Sometimes at night -- and there is a lot of lot of  
25 nights I can't sleep and I wonder myself, was I there, did it

1 happen to me? And I say to myself, yes, it did happen to you,  
2 you were there. Don't no -- no way that can happen again. I  
3 hope and I pray, in our children supposed to know and fight  
4 for freedom.

5 Q. Can you be -- can you be happy now at all or are -- do you  
6 find -- how is life to you? Is life just passing or can you  
7 enjoy the joys, some joy out of life now, or has your life  
8 been so ruined by the experience?

9 A. Well, I think I can maybe speak for myself, maybe for all,  
10 all of us people. No, we cannot enjoy life. We pretend, you  
11 know, we get dressed up, we go out, we pretend. We put on a  
12 smile, though it's not really a smile, it's tears. No, we  
13 cannot enjoy.

14 Q. What made you, inside you, survive? What made you run and  
15 survive and be out there in the cold without water and food  
16 and survive and survive and survive until today?

17 A. Because I think I didn't want to give the satisfaction to  
18 the murderers. That includes the Nazis, the Ukranian,

19 BAN-DER-O-SES and the Polish, A-KOF-SUS.

20 Q. Do you find -- yes, go on.

21 A. Just for them to -- they can say oh, they killed another  
22 Jew. No.

23 Q. Do you find when you talk to other people who have  
24 experienced the Holocaust that they too have this sense of  
25 anger and determination, or do you find a lot of times they

1 have -- they're not as strong as you are in remembering and  
2 being determined that it would never happen again?

3 A. Well, maybe there is some what you'll say, inside they are  
4 angry. We have all the anger, you know, they have the right  
5 right to be angry. Except you say, oh, our children, maybe we  
6 shouldn't talk about it, maybe they shouldn't know. After all,  
7 it's another generation. I don't believe in it. And our two  
8 sons don't believe in it too. Yet -- well, not sometimes,  
9 although there isn't a week what I don't see some pictures  
10 from the war. And especially my younger son, Gary, will say,  
11 "Mom, you're not watching that. Please, don't." Then I don't  
12 watch it because I been through it all, I can see it again.  
13 We came here today to be with all -- with survivors, to look  
14 for somebody, maybe there is somebody left. I didn't find  
15 anybody. There isn't.

16 Q. Okay. Now, do you know, have you been in touch with your  
17 sister or anything?

18 A. Sister and brother is in Israel, they live in Tel Aviv.  
19 They both working and of course -- of course I don't think  
20 they'll leave Israel.

21 Q. But you just stay in touch, you see them and talk to them?

22 A. Yes, I phone my brother once a month, the same goes for my  
23 sister. My brother was to visit us twice. He came long  
24 distance (bar mitzvah) and he came two years ago. My sister was  
25 here about -- many years.

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24

1 Q. What -- what has this experience done to your belief like  
2 in God and in human nature and people? I mean, can you  
3 believe there is a God out there and have something like that  
4 happen?

5 A. Do you want honestly the answer?

6 Q. Yes.

7 A. I don't believe there is a God. Where was he when we  
8 needed him? Was he out on vacation? We are the chosen people.  
9 He was supposed to help. Where was he? Didn't he hear the  
10 cries from the Jews, didn't he see the -- didn't he see it?  
11 If he is God, why didn't he help us? I'm sorry to say this.  
12 I don't believe there is a God.

13 Q. Is there anything either one of you would like to say  
14 before we end the interview, anything that comes to mind?

15 A. I can say one thing. I hope, I pray there will never be  
16 another Holocaust. Not just from Jews, from all the peoples  
17 of this earth, because there is good people still, you know,  
18 not just Jews, you know what I mean, and I hope and I pray  
19 again, our children should never see in their lifetime  
20 holocausts. Thank you.

21 Q. Thank you very much.

22 Morris, do you want to say something?

23 MORRIS WIERSKI: See me, I was very religion and I was  
24 very small when I came -- my father was religion. I'm  
25 thinking, you know, I can't figure out the miracles in the

1 Jewish history, in the Jewish religion, was happened so many  
2 miracles, you know. And Moses took the Jewish people and you  
3 know the oceans split and they went through. And took the  
4 stone when he put in the water and blood was, you know, and  
5 this whole thing, I can't figure out DEEM over a million  
6 Jewish kids, you know, little kids in there holding their  
7 mothers that took away from those little kids, they cry for  
8 their mothers. And since our God, I can't figure out how he  
9 can stand it. We the same people that every people in the  
10 whole world. The people create the world and the people  
11 create the people, you know. We the same thing. And the  
12 whole world is -- nobody say a word, nobody say a word. They  
13 hear and they listen. I will no hell to nobody.

hell? (13)  
14 Q. Okay. I want to thank you very much for a very  
15 interesting interview.

16 MORRIS WIERSKI: How will you get this -- how will you get  
17 this -- (end of tape)

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