

OCHMAN, Stanisław
Polish Witnesses to the Holocaust Project
Polish
RG-50.488*01664

[Speaker's grammar is very poor. The interviewee uses a blend of Silesian and Little Poland dialect.]

In this interview, Stanisław Ochman, born in April 1921, a resident of Zduńska Wola, talks about his experiences in his hometown during World War II. He focuses on the Jewish ghetto in Zduńska Wola, on his different assignments in the ghetto, and on the mass execution of the Jews who were forced to live there. In addition, he mentions his friends from the ghetto and shows the site of the execution.

File 1 of 1

**[01:] 00:55:03 - [01:] 35: 41:18
00:48 - 37:01**

**[01:] 00:55:03 - [01:] 05:17:22
00:48 – 05:21**

Q: Please tell us your name and your birth date.

A: Ochman, Stanisław, the 14th [19] 21.

Q: The 14th of April.

A: Yes, of April. I was supposed to say April.

Q: Did you live in Zduńska Wola your whole life?

A: No, not my whole life. I went to elementary in _____ and later I didn't have...and I was asking and asking—well, I had to get some sort of job after school. I started [to work] for **Ja**—for **Jas**—as a butcher. **Jasny** had—I was an apprentice with **Jasny** and

later **Jasny** said: “Satsiu, I have to let you go, because there will be war.” In [19]39. So he fired me, he fired me in May of 19[39] and—what now. I didn’t have—my mother died, and I and my father and two, three little children, and I was the oldest. And I went to my godmother because I didn’t have a mother, so I went to my godmother and she was boarding a teacher. And I said: “Aunt, what am I going to do now? **Jasny** fired me.” “What reason?” “The war is coming.” And I was telling her all that and the teacher said: “Listen, **Tomczyczka**”, because it was my godmother’s [name] I room in a German’s [house] here on Belwederska [Street]” she said, that was a street before the war, “I live at a German’s and he could use a boy.” So I said: “Why not?” As long as not at [I don’t stay] home because we were poor. We were very poor before the war. We had no mother, we had no... So she went to that German, because she lived here on Belwederska, and asked that German, and he said: “Gladly.” And I was such a cle—clever boy with experience. Because I went to town with the flour _____ and I had some experience. And the German hired me and in four months [the war] broke out. He hired me in May of [19]39 and then I stayed with him in the [19]3[9].

Q: And what did you do there?

A: I would go to the post office, and run some errands and later when the war came and the Germans came he gave me—he gave me—three pairs of horses—and I got one pair and there were also two others. Because he had twelve pieces of livestock and he was a bachelor. We were eleven people there. Right. And I was driving flour [*in a horse-drawn cart*] to the mill because I was working on Szadkowska [Street] and I was delivering flour and then, later I—to a church, where a granary was. —I made deliveries to a church. I had four Jewish carriers [**treger**- dialect, most likely from German: **Träger**, helper, carrier], right, and they were riding with me, and I would—on the cart—to get the cart—we would deliver grain or other things to the church. We would pour it and carry it there with the Jews and later when they left—

Q: They were loading it, weren’t they?

A: They were carrying it—they were loading it and carrying it on their backs to the church—here was the first _____. And later I also—and generally—generally also **Wiecia** [**Wiecio**; **Wicio**; *possibly a masculine name Witold*] worked this. I would also deliver a few things whenever it was needed, this or that. Since there were no cars you would use horses, at night [*he likely implies that both he and Wiecia were making deliveries on the side*].

Q: Could you, could you tell us about the ghetto? What was it that you saw when you made deliveries?

[01:] 05:17:20 - [01:] 08:09:22

05:21- 08:21

A: I had Jewish friends in the ghetto, you could say that they were friends, because I did a lot for them. Because when I was driving grain, and later when we were going [home], when we finished, I would say: "Take some wheat in your pockets." [*He pretends he is putting something in his shirt pocket*] And when I was gi—giving them a ride back to **Straszicka Street [Straszycka; Staszicka; Straszacka]** they had a star [*of David*] on the front and on the back [*he points to his chest and back*]. And I was giving them a ride back and I was also picking them up, and we were working in the mill and I said—so once this sort of situation happened: they went back right away [to the ghetto] and I [stayed] on the cart. I didn't drive away yet and I heard screams: "**Ayvay**" [*Yiddish expressions equivalent to "oh" and "ouch"*], someone screamed. It seemed as if somebody was beating somebody else. I—I said: "What is going on?" I jumped off the cart and [ran] to the gate and I started to pound on the gate [*he makes a pounding motion with his hand*]. And a Jewish policeman, that means **Mandel [Mändel]**, there was [a man] named **Mandel**, said: "What's with you? What?!"—and I said: "Why are you [beating him]?" I could see that he was beating him with this stick, his own kind. I said: "Why are you beating him? This man", I said, "was carrying full sacks and he wouldn't eat either bread or—he only ate wheat", I said, "and I gave him also a pocketful to take along"—and he was beating him for that. And I said: "Remember, if you hit him one more time then I will beat the hell out of you", I said. I am sorry for talking like that, but I am getting angry now, just as I did before. "I will beat you up."—and later he mellowed some. And there _____, it was such a coincidence that I was later already working in a shoe factory—no, I'm not—no, I am not going to talk about that—that happened later. So I had four Jewish friends, and we were doing the carrying all the time, and I was always giving them wheat when I was dropping them off—that's all—so that they had it in their pockets to take along. And when they needed something, then—and once he said: "Stasiek (diminutive for Stanisław), Stasiek", he said—and they were nice to me. Because I had a coat [POLISH: **kapota**- he speaks in a Silesian/ Małopolski dialect] and as it was during German times—it was hard [*he implies that it was hard to get anything during the occupation*—only it was in good shape [though] it was faded. And he said, "Stasiu, give me that coat", he said, "and tomorrow you will have a new one". And he turned my coat [*during the war it was a common practice to reverse fabric to make clothes last longer*] together with the other Jews, the tailors. When I came at eight in the morning the coat was all ready. It was even a pity to put it on. Such a [well] turned, elegant—the supplies came from Bielsko-Biała and—I was very good friends with them.

[01:] 08:09:22- [01:] 15:36:18

08:21- 16:06

Q: And did they get anything for this work?

A: No, no. I was only driving to pick them up and then I was giving them a ride. They were not allowed to walk, they only rode on my cart and here they had the stars [*of David*]

Q: Does that mean that they were only working for food?

A: They were only [*he shrugs his shoulders*]*—well I don't [know] how they—they—they were hired. I don't know on what terms. I had four carriers [POLISH: **treger**, dialect] and we were working in the mill on Szadkowska [street]. And even once something like that took place—I didn't think it through. I was young at that time and I didn't realize that, and **Icek** (Jewish first name) said: "Stasiu, could you perhaps make a sack of flour?"—he said. And I said—and so I thought—I said: "It isn't hard. I have mills on Szadkowska", so I said: "I can most likely get a sack of flour". Great then, so I got a sack of flour and I was delivering sand from Czechy to the ghetto because the gallows were build in there. They were building. So I was taking the sand there and I put the sack of flour on there—on the cart and I covered it with something, and then I covered it with sand, and I started to drive, but—I was driving—from Sieradzka [Street]. There used to be a so called **Szulwega Street [Szulweg, Schuleweg]**. It was called—it was called **Szulwega** and I looked—and right away there was a gendarme there. Oh God how I got [*presumably scared*]! My hair stood on end [*he makes a motion to imitate his hair moving up*] but there I couldn't [*probably turn back*]. I was driving in and I even stood up [*he makes a brave face*] and I stretched out my hand [to sign] that I was turning into **Szulwega**. Here on Sieradzka [street] there is—there was—there is a street where Szaniawski [*he might be talking about a Polish writer Jerzy Szaniawski*] used to live. Szaniawski had—he lived there during occupation. And I turned, but my hair stood up. Later I got there and I unloaded the sand. The Jews took the sack [with flour] right away. They gave me 100 marks [*German currency*] and one liter of spirits. And later I had a lot of trouble with that—the marks—where to exchange it. I went to my friend—we had stores, German stores—he had bikes on Warcka Street next to the movie theatre. And I said—and he said: "Man", he said, "I won't make 100 marks even in two months. No way!" Only when I was driving **Minczok [Minczak; Mienczak]**, he lived over there and he was teaching me German, and he was teaching me German, and I learned German, and then later it was useful to me because later I was delivering flour to Łódź, to this German or another—*

Q: So you said that they were building gallows, right?

A: Yes, they were building the gallows. When I was delivering the sand then—just on the side I made a sack of flour. Oh, the Jews were so happy [*he seizes his head*]: “Stasiu, you are such a good man **ayay** [*he imitates Jewish exclamatory expressions*]!” But I—I wasn’t aware that—now I know more, but I was just a young boy back then and I was unaware—I could have gone to Dachau. My friend, my friend who worked for **Jasny**, the butcher I worked for, his name was **Bak**. It is here still—they aren’t alive any more—the **Bak [Baki]** family used to live here, and he—he killed a pig by **Holendry [Cholendry]** and he was denounced by a German woman and he went to Dachau.

Q: So you said that you saw them build the gallows—

A: Yes, they were building gallows.

Q: And did you see when they were hanging somebody on these gallows?

A: No, they were only building it. I was just delivering the sand, only—they were just building it. And I didn’t—I wasn’t there till the end and I was not making [any more] deliveries. Later I was just giving them a ride [*it is unclear who he is referring to*]— and picking them up. I was picking them up and driving them back.

Q: Did you see any beating of the Jews or—

A: The Jews, Jews, Jews—sometimes the Germans—otherwise not—I was frequently afraid myself in case something—[in case] they didn’t like something. Otherwise not—very brutal, brutal—[*the meaning is unclear, it seems that the interviewee wants to say that the Germans persecuted the Jews only occasionally, but when they did, it was very brutal*]

Q: Did you see any Jews killed?

A: No, I didn’t, because I would just enter with the sand, unload it and then leave. So—

Q: And when you—

A: Only later, later—what was the deal? Later the deal was that the gendarmes came to this policeman **Strohbach [Sztrohbach, Strohbach]**. His name was **Strohbach, Strohbach**. And I took my cart—but they did it over the course of one night. The Jews—the Germans—in one night they lit the entire cemetery [POLISH: **kirchol**, Jewish cemetery]

[he makes a circle with his hand], over the course of one night. And later they dug—they took the Jews and they dug—a ditch which was about, about 20 meters deep so that—and then they set up—and then the Jews on top of that. And I saw when they were escorting them because I was with my cart. I wasn't driving behind—behind them—behind the Jews but I drove there *[unclear where]* with my cart and I was take the sick and bedridden on my cart. The bedridden Jews, because on the beds there were—the healthy could walk. The military and the gendarmes and all came. And the sick there—there were three killed on the way, because they jumped out. They thought they would manage but they were shot on the spot. And the blood was oozing on the others on the cart and—on the sick and on all—

Q: So they loaded the killed on top of the sick?

A: All together—it was a horrible sight, a horrible sight.

Q: And next you took them to the cemetery?

A: I took them to the cemetery. I drove them up to the cemetery *[he points in the general direction of the cemetery]*. And then I climbed up *[on the cart]* and I could see.

Q: And what was going on at the cemetery?

A: It was terrible. Moaning of these, these—“**Ayvay**” *[he imitates Jewish exclamations]*. And the Jew—the children, all of them. I saw it when I drove up for the second time, then I saw it. I drove up, they still found somebody else and—you know, they all fell in. there was a Jewish woman, I could see her, she had four children, little children and slightly bigger ones. They were holding onto her apron and then they came and stood by the edge of the grave, by the – and then the CKM *[a machine gun]* fired and they all fell in. The children were alive because—the CKM shot like this *[he points to his chest]* and a child of two or four—he would just stand by his mother and they didn't kill him. The bullets missed, *[they hit]* the mother and then they all fell into the ditch together with their mother. Then they *[the perpetrators]* would finish them off with the spades and—they didn't shoot at single people—into the ditch.

[01:] 15:36:18 – [01] 18:39:22

16:06 - 19:17

Q: Did you see the shooting itself—when they were shot?

- A: Yes, I did, because they were shooting. They set up a CKM and they were shooting like that [*he points to his chest*] and they all stood there and then they all fell in. When they covered it [with soil] and it was thick [of people] underneath, then the soil was moving.
- Q: Please tell us how many dead did you see by that grave?
- A: There were—there were masses. There were at least 30 or 40 or 50 people. They lead them to that ditch [he uses a term **panzer, pancner**, which is likely a dialect]. They made a ditch and they all fell in and then the earth was moving [*he makes a moving motion with his hand*]. Oh my—that was terrible [*he grabs his head*]. You know, I was watching from the cart because I couldn't—I wasn't allowed to enter the cemetery. I climbed my cart and I could see everything. This—
- Q: And who was taking the sick from your cart?
- A: The Jews were taking all of them. The Jews. The Germans never—the Germans only—the Germans, the soldiers stood with their rifles ready. And they all one another—the Jews were pulling other Jews off and throwing into that—and that's all. And also—my hair stood up when I saw the children—this child. They didn't shoot the child only [buried it] alive in that—
- Q: You said there could have been over 50 people?
- A: It could have—if not more, not more.
- Q: And it all happened at night?
- A: No.
- Q: Because you said that they lit the cemetery.
- A: They lit it only for one night, the entire cemetery, the whole thing [*he motions a circle with his hand*]. They put in the power line poles. For one—it just happened once—I took them—I experienced that.
- Q: But were you doing it during the day or at night?
- A: During the day! During the day, not at night, during the day—only they lit the cemetery at night so that—that surprised me. Because next to the cemetery was a field and I

sometimes plowed it for a German and all—and that—and I knew it—and I live here in Zduńska Wola since before the war so I knew—I had Jewish friends.

Q: How long were they killing them at that cemetery?

A: Not long, not long.

Q: Because you said that you turned around twice, so it had to take some time.

A: Yes, it had to take some time. It took a couple of hours. And later—and I—they all came here and I had to—they marched in a procession, they were escorted and I had to—I was on—and the gendarmes were going into the houses and they were searching, and they were looking everywhere. They looked under the beds and here and there—and I had a lot of them on my cart.

Q: So you turned around twice?

A: Yes.

[01] 18:39:22 – [01:] 22:28:18

19:17 – 23:15

Q: And when you were driving, was there anybody next to you guarding so that they wouldn't—

A: There were the gendarmes, the gendarmes, the gendarmes. Because a few of them were _____ and some were also next to me. And there were also soldiers, later there were also soldiers, and the soldiers also took part in it.

Q: Were there more carts—

A: No.

Q: —apart from yours?

A: Only me. I was the only one with the cart. Because—because he mainly—a cart driver—a German if—if he had a pair of horses. They never—they only brought everything [*unclear meaning, likely: made their equipment accessible*]. Right. I had everything and my hair—I—I almost went gray from the emotions, from everything. It was so inhuman. And I also took risk.

Q: Please tell me—you said that you saw them cover the ditch with soil.

A: The earth [*he shows with his hand that it was moving*]. Because I came; I came; I came one more time, because they ordered me to come. So I came one more time because they found a few more sick somewhere and—it all went fast. The military—only the ones that were alive, the—the—the fit who could walk. Oh my gosh—my hair stood up when I saw [*he likely meant to say: when I imagined; later we learn that in fact he didn't see his friends*] my four Jewish friends: “Stasiek”—they looked pitifully at me and I was afraid for them.

Q: They—did you see your four?

A: No I didn't. No, I didn't. I didn't see them. I was also afraid, because—and on the cart, from the cart _____ I had to stand up on the cart so that I could see from the cart and I was also afraid. Because it was –it—it—it wasn't so simple.

Q: I understand. But you said that you—what did you think about your friends, the Jews?

A: I thought, that I was sorry for them, because they were such boys—they were so eager to turn [*the previously mentioned coat*], to [do] this, to [do] that [*to generally help*], “Stasiu [would you like] this or that”. But I was also very nice to them, that—that—that you couldn't find [*another one like that in a million years; the interviewee uses a Polish equivalent of that saying*]

Q: And did you see them perhaps—

A: And he hit me, this militia man [*he means policemen; in socialist Poland militia force was used instead of police and the term was frequently confused*] he hit me because—I said, “You scoundrel, you are hitting them!”

Q: Please tell me if you saw your four friends during this—

A: No.

Q: —the liquidation?

- A: No, I didn't. It all was so—so crazy that—and there was such terror, that I myself—nothing—I was afraid that someone might not like something and then they would shoot me—because I was so **rozstrzelony** [*probably: “torn”, dialect*]
- Q: Sir, and after this, after the liquidation, after the execution—was that the end of the ghetto in Zduńska Wola?
- A: It was the end. It was the end. They never went to work anymore, or anything else.
- Q: And what happened to the ghetto?
- A: Well, they closed it and that's it. Only before I had—when I had before—I had carriers before and one of them said: “Stasiek, Stasiu, couldn't you make a sack of flour?”
- Q: Yes, I remember that. You already told me that sir.
- A: Yes, I did, I was so sensitive to them [*he probably meant to say “compassionate”*].
- Q: And later, after all the shooting at the cemetery, did you see any more Jews in Zduńska Wola?
- A: No, I didn't. Only—already—I don't know but I didn't see the Jews anymore. Well, perhaps they were in disguise, or so. The cemetery was already closed and there were no—I didn't see any more Jews.
- Q: Did you see any Jews after the war? Supposedly, **Mandel** returned and he was here after the war.

[01:] 22: 28: 18 - [01:] 24:39:13

23:15 - 26:44

- A: **Mandel** was here; I even had such an example [*he most likely means “incident”*] with him. I will tell you. Because I was working in the shoe factory and there was a mass meeting, because **Mandel** came and there was a mass meeting. **Mandel** organized the mass meeting and it was all about how great it was back then during democracy [*he speaks of a socialist propaganda*]. I already had a family [*he might be insinuating that he didn't want to involve himself in anything risky because of his family*] and I was not in such a hurry to go to this mass meeting, I went last. And they were going downstairs and then **Mandel** was walking on the stairs: “Oh, Stasiek”, he said, because he knew me, because he was a Jewish militia man [*he means: a Jewish policeman*], and he said: “What

are you doing here”, and I said: “What am I doing here?! You see I am making shoes for the Russian army so that they have something to wear”, and then I stopped and said: “And how did you survive?”— “No, Stasiak. I know what you want to say. I already know what you want to say.” Because I wanted to say that he was beating his own brother—one or the other—because he had wheat in there [*hidden in his pocket*]. “I already know what you want to say”, he said. And, and, and he didn’t discuss it. And later when I thought it through: “Gosh darn it!”, I said to an older colleague. I said: “How could we get rid of this **Mandel**?”—darn it. How to get rid of this **Mandel**? And he looked and he said—he [**Mandel**] was a son of a gun [*he balls his hands into fists*]. “Damn it, during German times”, I said, “he was for his own—”. And he [his colleague] said: “Why Stasiu, you take it easy, easy. Don’t say anything, because if you talk they will come at night and they’ll get you. And even your family won’t know where you are” [*this is a reference to abductions, secret incarcerations and deportation to work camps in Siberia, which happened during communism in Poland*]. And he [**Mandel**] he stopped [and said]: “I know what you want to say”, because I wanted to tell him: “You were the son of a bitch during the war and now you give speeches.” But he didn’t discuss it and simply walked away.

Q: And what happened to **Mandel** later on?

A: Later it happened I was listening to Free Europe [*Wolna Europa; the anti-communist radio station*] and somewhere in Switzerland—no, in Swe—[*he started to say Sweden*]—no, they caught him in Switzerland. And I don’t know what they did to him afterwards, but he was famous. Because there were many more policemen but none of them was like him.

Q: Jewish policemen?

A: What?

Q: Jewish policemen in the ghetto?

A: Yes. But he, later on, during communism, he was a great patriot—because I was working in the shoe factory and _____ he said, “I know what you want to say”. What a sly Jew, darn it. Well and—but I also did a lot for these Jews. I brought them a sack of flour and I could have ended up in Dachau. I didn’t know, but—

Q: I understand. Thank you very much. We’ll wait a little, I am sure that our friends would like to ask a few more questions.

A: Certainly. Very well.

Q: Let's sit here a moment longer

[Close up of a print depicting the horse drawn cart.]

[Voice of another man]

Q: Could you take off his glasses.

[An interviewer]

Q: Why?

[01:] 25:36:04 – [01:] 29:36:04

30:41 – 26:45

[Change of scene, set up, the interview will now take place at the cemetery]

[A cemetery; tall grass, meadow like, serene setting]

Q: Did you drive in your cart through this gate?

A: No! No! No! I just drove up to the gate *[he points at the gate]*. I wasn't allowed to enter here. I drove up to the gate and —and they were taking them—them—but there were no—no—no soldiers yet. Soldiers were armed and ready. It was all secured and the Jews were taking the sick and bringing them to the ditch. There was a ditch dug and they were throwing them in.

Q: Please show us where the ditch was.

A: Here, right here *[he points]*. It was here and I drove up over there, next to—next to—and it was right here. The ditch was here. It was about 20 meters around *[the camera shows the area]*, yes, right.

[The interviewers is in the picture]

[Voice of another man]

Q: Tadziu (short for Tadeusz), Tadziu!

[01:] 30:57:06 – [01:] 35:41:18

32:05 – 37:01

A: Oh my, it was like that: “**Mamysie, mamysie!**” [*Likely: Yiddish: mommy*].

[*Camera shows the cemetery*]

[*Dogs are barking*]

[*Some pedestrians are disturbing the picture*]

A: One night the cemetery was all lit. There was no light so they lit it. They had poles and everything—I get so shaken [*close up of his face*]. What was I to do? I had an order and I had to carry out the German order. If you didn’t then the end [*he implies death*]. I—I mainly saw it. Because I had to later turn around and go and get the rest of sick people, and then I was driving once again. I brought them here and again—oh!—oh!—I can’t speak. When I remember that—because we were friends, I [was] for them and they [were] for me—

[*Camera shows the entire cemetery*]

[*Dogs are barking, sounds of hammering*]

[*Cemetery is overgrown with tall grass and meadow flowers*]

Q: All right, all right.

A: I don’t have a microphone.

Q: You do. Please start talking. Everything is all right.

A: Because I drove over here [*he points to the old brick wall and the gate*] with my cart. And here they were escorting. And here was a ditch dug, perhaps 50 meters [*points to the site that is 50 meters away from the gate*]. It was about 20 meters wide and long. And here they were coming, the Germans, the soldiers, were bringing the entire convoy of Jews and children, and this—and I came with my wagon. I stood up here on top of the wagon [*later we learn that he was parked behind the cemetery wall*] so that I could see what—so I could see the Jews, the Jews, moms, little children—each of them three, four or five or six [*years old*]. They were holding on to their moms’ aprons and they [*the Germans*] ran the CKM and the children, and all of them fell into the ditch—and the children right after their moms. [They were] still alive, because the CKM went here [*he points to his chest level*] and a child was so small, it wouldn’t reach—Germans—it wasn’t killed. [He fell in] with his mother, since they were holding onto their moms’ aprons or to a dress [*he grabs his pants at about thigh level and imitates children’s grip*] and then they would fall in [*he makes a falling motion*]. They fell in together into the ditch and then they [*the Germans*] were finishing the children off. They were finishing

them off, with various pegs [*it is likely a dialect for a wooden pole*] or with rifles—or with that—in order to cover that up. And when it was later covered [with soil] the earth was moving [*he makes an undulating motion with his hands*]. Because they were mostly alive, they killed the older ones but the children—they were all mostly alive and then they suffocated. When they [*the Germans*] started to bury them the children suffocated. When I came later, because I arrived one more time and I delivered—I delivered—I delivered the rest of sick people, sick Jews then the earth was moving [*he imitates the motion*]. I cringed [*he squeezes his temples*] and—and I thought that I was going to go insane, because my friends were also Jewish and I had _____ many friends. They were waving to me and my tears were just falling [*he cries*]. That is how it was. Horror—it was horror. As a human being—you know you had to be a **kalwin** [*Kalwin, Calvin unclear meaning he is possibly referring to protestant faith common in Germany*] to murder like that. The worst were the little children, because the older ones were just killed with the CKM, but the children—they were holding on to their mommas “**Mamysi, mamysi, mamysi**”, and they cried, “**Mamysi**”. Well—I probably saw the most of that sight, because I am already 81 and I remember more. Horror, it was horror. When I recall it—these were my friends. I had carriers and such for friends, because they—I made flour for them. I would have gone to Dachau if the Germans had found out that I brought in a sack of flour on my cart. It was covered with sand—and then they—I would have gone to Dachau right away.

[Gravestones]

[Locked gate which is braced by two wooden logs]

[Country road and village or suburbs]

[Life outside the cemetery, then picture of the inside of the cemetery, which is hidden behind the walls]

[Thicket next to the cemetery walls]

[Forest]

[Old graves]

[Technical difficulties]

[Meadow]

[01:] 35:41:18

37:01

Conclusion of the interview.

No restrictions.

Translated by Agnieszka McClure on 02/27/2011.