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Wiesenthal's conclusion about the hesitation of survivors to tell their experiences to their children is because they are afraid of young people's questions: 'What did you do during the war?' 'Why didn't you resist?'

When a German officer Wiesenthal arrested in 1946 came to him 14 years later, asking him to explain to his son. W realized there were anxieties on both sides.

When his daughter [as only Jewish child in her school] asked why they had no extended family he told her everything [she was 15 years old then]. When he was freed from Mauthausen he was a Musselman, but realized through the actions of a liberating American, their .... justice could be sought after. Hence began his organization. After Eichmann's capture searchers became more organized. However, many war criminals fled to Argentina, etc.

By 1961 young Israelis were accusing 'Why did you go like lambs to the slaughter?' Wiesenthal explains the psychological reasoning for resistance, difficulty of leaving family to join. W feels that as a Nazi hunter he prevented the same propaganda from spreading. He states there are left and right Fascism today, left being more dangerous with no freedom permitted and everything policed.

At this time [the year is not stated] 1100 Nazi criminals brought to justice working on 300 more cases. He came to find Mengele in Hungary [?] missed him by 80 minutes. His wife lives in Italy, his son in Vienna.

Refers to a female camp commandant, Braunsteiner] who was arrested after 9 year search, in Queens. She had killed many Jewish children. Mentions Kresge [who had Jewish ancestry] saying 'Nazis waited 25 years for a Jew to make them[?] kosher.'