

Good afternoon and welcome to First Person. My name is Patricia Haber. I'm a historian with the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, which is the scholarly wing of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. This is our fifth season of First Person. This year's programs have been very generously funded by William Goldring and the Woldenberg Foundation. And we're grateful to them.

First Person is a public program that takes place throughout the year at 1:00 PM in this Rubenstein Auditorium. This one-hour program features the experiences of different kinds of Holocaust survivors. You can read a preview of upcoming First Person guests on the museum's website at [www.ushmm.org](http://www.ushmm.org).

And now, for just a few housekeeping announcements before we begin, at the end of our interview today, we'll have about 15 minutes to take questions from the floor for our speaker. And out of the respect for our survivor, we ask, if you can, to remain throughout the program.

Any passes from the permanent exhibit will be honored at the time shown printed on the ticket or thereafter. That means that if you're holding a ticket that's printed-- the time printed is 1:30 or 1:45, you'll be able to use those passes later on to enter the exhibition any time you wish after the presentation. So you don't have to get up in the middle of the presentation in order to make your entry into the permanent exhibition.

Also, photography is not generally permitted today. We actually have a person who's filming a documentary. But photography without clearance and also audio recordings of these First Person programs are not permitted. And I'm also going to ask you to turn off your pagers and cell phones, at least if you have an audible alarm for them.

And finally, I ask that you take a few minutes to share your comments with us. Each of you, hopefully, received one of these review forms from our staff. And I ask that you fill those out and pass those to staff waiting outside the auditorium as you leave today. We do care about your opinion.

Our speaker this afternoon is Dr. Kristine Keren. And to give you an historical context for her experience, we've prepared a brief audiovisual introduction. So Dave, if you want to roll that.

The Holocaust was the state-sponsored systematic persecution and annihilation of European Jewry by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. Jews were the primary victims. Six million were murdered. Gypsies, the handicapped, and Poles were also targeted for destruction or decimation for racial, ethnic, or national reasons. Millions more, including homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Soviet prisoners of war, and political dissidents also suffered grievous oppression and death under Nazi tyranny.

Today, Kristine Keren has a dental practice with her oldest son in offices overlooking Central Park in Manhattan. In 1943, she was a frightened eight-year-old girl hiding with her family in the sewers of a city in Poland. On September 1, 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland from the west. On September 17, Soviet troops overran the eastern part of the country. And by the end of the month, Germany and the Soviet Union had partitioned Poland between them. This joint occupation lasted until June 1941, when Germany, having invaded the Soviet Union, took control of the rest of Poland as well.

Jews in Poland suffered under both occupations and were marked for certain death under the Nazis. The Polish city of Lwów was originally part of the Soviet-controlled portion of the country. When the Nazis took over, the Jews of Lwów were forced into a ghetto within the city. And in 1943, that ghetto was slated for liquidation, its inhabitants deported and killed.

This sweater was continually worn by Kristine Chiger when she and her family hid in the sewers of Lwów to escape capture by German troops. For 14 months, Kristine and her immediate family endured rats, disease, and heavy underground flooding to escape from their persecutors. They managed to survive beneath the streets of Lwów before liberation in 1944. Like other Polish Jews, Kristine had to endure antisemitism in postwar Poland. And then she and her family immigrated to Israel in 1957. She came to the United States in 1968.

Dr. Keren's story is one of the mosaic of experiences endured by Holocaust survivors. And today, she'll share

her story with us. So please, join me in welcoming Dr. Kristine Keren.

Thank you, Dr. Keren, for coming and sharing your first-person experiences with us today. We're glad to have you. I thought we'd start out with talking a little bit about your childhood and your family before the war began in September 1939. I know that you were quite young, but do you have any memories of those times?

I remember 1939, when the war broke between-- when the German attacked Poland. And I remember the airplanes, German airplanes, and the bombs falling on the city. And we were hiding in the bunker underneath the building that we used to live. And at that time, my brother was few months old young because he was born in 1939 in May. This was September. And I vividly remember a fear that I have and my parents, that we will be killed by the falling bombs.

And then I remember that the Russian came. The Russian Army came to Lwów. And it started a different period in our personal history because my parents used to have a private business. And when the Russian came, they took over because they didn't believe in any privatization.

And I went first time to kindergarten. And I remember my first day, I was crying and I was very scared. But I got used to this. And it was a difficult time, too, because it was difficult with food. It was a Russian. You can get only like a kilo of bread and a little bit some eggs and things. And my parents were struggling to get food for us.

And then I remember, in 1941, it was June when the German attacked Lwów, and the planes, and the bombs. And that time, I remember, I was standing with my father and watching through the window when the German walk in. And my father was very, very upset. And he said, this is end of us. And we still live in our apartment.

But a few weeks later, the SS governor came. And they took our apartment. They took all our possession that we had. We packed only few things. And we were forced to move to different part of the city. And I remember, we live three, four families in one room.

There were four of you at the time?

Four of us and another three families. And it was one big room that we lived together. And from then, now, every few months, we were moving to different place because the ghetto started to be smaller and smaller. And this is like-- we were constantly on the move. And each time, we took less with us from the previous time.

At that time, the ghetto still wasn't sealed in the first few months. Is that correct? Do you have any memory of that?

From the beginning, a few months, it wasn't. But later on, I remember, it was because my parents used to have a special card. My mother used to work in the labor camp. And she had a letter W. And they were working shifts. Once, they were working at night. Once, they were working during daytime. My father had a different number. Our number, I don't remember what the names meant. But I know that they used to have a clip it to they arms. And always, we were very aware of where we are and aware that we have to hide.

Most of the time, I was alone with my brother because my mother was working and my father was working. And I knew that I have to hide him. And I really got experience how to hide him. And I could recognize the German's footsteps that I managed to be in front of them, and hide him first, and then hide myself.

One of the places that I used to hide him, it was a suitcase that I put him in the suitcase and I pushed the suitcase under the bed. And then I ran to the corner of the room that my mother robe was hanging. And I hide behind the robe. And I always made sure that my feet will not stick out, that they won't see it. They used to come-- the German used to come, the Ukrainian used to come inside and looking for the Jews, especially for children.

I should add that the first deportation of Jews from the Lwów ghetto was in March of 1942. And these 1,500 Jews were deported to Belzec. And about this time, they also began to look for children in the ghetto. And that's why your parents were hiding you.

Yes. And I wasn't allowed to go outside. Only I was sitting inside because whenever Germans saw a child wander on the street, they killed him or they took him and sent him to concentration camp. And my father and my mother, they warned me not to go outside. My father used to find different places to hiding us. He camouflage small hiding.

He built a second wall. And it was very small place, place that was maybe for one foot width and maybe three feet long. And we used to sit there. And he closed the wall. And then he put a big table next to this. And we used to sit there in hours. And this was so scary because I was afraid that we will suffocate there. And I was afraid that something happened to him, nobody will know that we are there. And who will free us? The fear was terrible.

And how old were you at the time and your brother?

And my brother was-- he was 3 and 1/2 year old. And I was 6 and 1/2.

And you learned to be very quiet?

Oh, we never cry. And we learn to be very quiet. And we learn not to ask questions, to do what our parents told us to do. Because everything has to sometimes be done instantaneous, very quick. Because when the news came that the Germans were coming or something, you have to run and change the place or hide. It had to be done very, very quickly. But we learned those things I really was like I had an instinct like an animal already develop. Like I said, I knew the footsteps. I knew how to hide and things like this.

Yes. And there were subsequent deportations from the Lwów ghetto in the following months. And at some point, your father decided to take you and the family underground, literally underground.

Yes, this was after it was in Warsaw, the ghetto uprising in Warsaw. And the news spread that the German will liquidate the Lwów ghetto. And my father started to look for a place that he thought that they will not go and look after. And one of the places what came to his mind that he found was the sewer beneath the city because it was built like it was a river that was covered. And then it had small branches, that branches out. You could hide there.

And he started with two other people to dig a tunnel to get from our basement where we were staying through the tunnel to the sewer. And it has to be done very quietly because German could find out the digging, things like this. They took all the precautions. And finally, one day, they got to the tunnel.

And when they were in the tunnel with the noise of the rushing water and darkness, and suddenly, they saw light. And they got scared. They thought that those are Germans. So they didn't know who it is. They were sewer workers. They heard some noise. And they came to check what is it. And they ask my father, what are you doing here?

And my father told him that I'm trying to find a place where I can hide my family. They started to laugh. And they said, you want to hide your family in the sewer? He said, yes, I think this is the only place that maybe I can hide them. One of them said to my father, let me see, what did you do? And my father went with him, and showed him the tunnel, and showed him what they did.

And he said, not bad, but you need a help. He said, we are willing to help you if you will pay us. And my father asked him how much he wants. He said some amount, I don't remember. And my father said to him, I will meet you tomorrow in the same spot. He went with those two friends. And he said that next day, he will bring him money to those sewer workers.

And those two friends started to laugh. And they said, how can you trust them? You saw them only once. And my father said, I don't have anything to lose. Or they will help me, or they will kill me. And next day, he

came down. And he brought the amount of money what they were asking.

And one of them, the leader, his name is Socha, Leopold Socha, he came with my father to the bunker there we were staying. And he saw my mother holding those two little children. And he looked. And he said to my father, I will help you. And the day of the liquidation, we and another other people ran through the tunnel to the sewer. And he was waiting for us there.

He took us to a compartment, one of these sewers compartment. And we stayed there for a few weeks. It was terrible condition. The rush of the running water-- I was very scared. I was crying and asking only my father where he's taking me. I was on his back. And my little brother was on my mother back.

And this is how we were crawling to those compartments. We stay in one for few weeks. But we were discovered by another sewage workers. And we had to run. And Socha help. He found another, better place. It wasn't so cold. The other one was very windy. The wind was coming from all direction. It was unbelievable.

Were there other Jews from the Lwów ghetto that joined you in the sewer system?

Yes. From the night of the liquidation, it was a lot of Jewish people who ran there. And it was a big panic. A lot of them lost their lives falling to the water because the ridge was very narrow. It was maybe a foot only wide. And the walls were very slippery. And the ridge was very slippery. It was a lot of rats and webs, cobwebs. It was terrible. You can imagine, even.

And a lot of them lost life. A lot of them decided that they will go out, that they will not stay there because it's impossible to live there. And we were 20 people. From those 20, 10-- some of them die. Among them, it was my uncle, who drowned. And 9 of them left because they couldn't stand it. And we stay, a group of 11. One, it was a elderly lady whose son left her and went outside. And few months later, she died. And we were 10 people. It was my family, four of us-- my father, mother, and my brother, and me-- and six other people.

And you never went above ground for 14 months?

No, we stayed 14 months. We stayed there. We use only carbide lamps, two carbide lamps to have little bit light. And Socha and another sewer worker, Wroblewski, they used to come and bring us food. They used to bring us bread, some farina, and potatoes. And from this, we used to cook some soup and eat the bread.

We have partners to the bread, the rats. Then they were feeding on our breads. And my father used to stay guards and try to disperse them. And this is how we stay 14 months. The only nice thing that happened during the day, it was when Socha used to come. It was like our connection with the outside world. He used to bring us newspaper and telling us the situation what was outside.

You called him, in fact, your savior.

Yes, absolutely. And when he was coming, it was like the angel was stepping down. And the whole thing what we had that we grabbed to, it was him.

And once you had lost courage, you were very small, and he showed you up to the light.

Yes, I sitting so many months there in the darkness, I got sick. I got very depressed. And I refused to eat. And I refused to talk. And my mother tried to persuade me and my father. And somehow, nothing help. And Socha, when he saw this nothing is helping, he took me with him through some small tunnels that I could see the daylight.

And he picked me up. I could really hear the voices and see the daylight. And he said to me that I have to be very brave because I will survive. And I will live like the other children. But I have to be very patient. But I will get to there. And he brought me back. He stay with me. And really, it helped me. It was like a breaking point. I started to eat and, to talk, and behave like a normal child.

Yeah. I should just say, Lwów was-- before the Germans came, it was a town of a thriving Jewish community, about 150,000 persons. And only 820 Jews are registered to have survived the Lwów ghetto, including Dr. Keren. When did you know? How did you find out that you were free, that the Soviets had come in 1944 and taken the city back from the Germans?

Yeah, we heard that the Russian is coming because we could hear the shelling of Lwów. And Socha told us not to-- that maybe he won't be able to come because the front is coming very close to the city. He brought us more food, that we will be able to stay for a few days without his help.

And then I don't know if this-- it was a day, but for us, it was like a night. We heard a noise. Somebody was banging to the sewers outlet, to the street. And we were sitting very quietly because we didn't know who is it. And we were afraid. But he started to call our name. He called Chiger. This was my family name-- Chiger, Chiger, you are free. You can go out.

And he gave us direction how we have to go through the labyrinth of the tunnels that we can come out. And he gave us strict direction that first, they are coming out, they are coming children, then the women, then the men, and the last one is coming my father, who he called always the captain. And this was captain of the ship. He was the last one.

He was very resourceful to have saved you in that way, to think of that.

Oh, he-- yes, he thought about everything. When he used to come to the sewer, he was sitting with my father. And they discuss everything what to do about different things. He was very cautious. They used bought food in different places not to raise suspicious the why he is buying two loaves of bread, not one loaf of bread. He was going around the city buying. It was a lot of things that he took precautions.

And shortly after the war was over, I believe your family moved to Kraków. Can you describe what those days were like? I understand you encountered antisemitism, even in post-war Poland, which should come to no surprise, those who know the history.

Yes. We came to Kraków the-- it was spring of 1945. And we were advised to change our name from Chiger that sounded Jewish to Chyrowski that sound Polish. And this is why we changed our name. My mother went to and she registered me to school like I were pretending that I am Christian. I used to go for mass to the church. Because we had, for example, in Kielce, It was the pogrom of Jews, it was after the war. And then the Jewish population, whoever was left, they were really afraid. And they started to hide the Jewishness.

And is this why the family moved, eventually, to Israel? Or how did that come about?

Yeah, we try during the years to move to Israel. But we were always rejected. But finally, in 1956, the change of the government, it started to be more relaxed a little bit. And they let us permission to go to Israel. It was a big-- they call this in Israel Aliyah. A lot of people from Eastern Europe come at that time to Israel. It was the Second Aliyah. The first was in '40s. But the second was in '56, '57. And we came to Israel.

And you began to study dentistry even though there were hardships for you.

I started the first year in Poland, in medical school in Poland.

You were how old? I'm sorry.

I was, at that time, 20. And I came to-- I was 21. I came to Israel. And I went to university. And I wanted to continue to study. I passed the exam. And they told me that I can continue. But the difficulty was that I didn't know Hebrew and I didn't know English.

But the only thing what help me, when I was in high school, that I studied Latin. And this really helped me with English. And most of the time, I study from English book, I study, I had a book, and I had a dictionary. And I look for every word in the dictionary. And it used to sometimes take me one page half a day for a one page. But finally, I learn. And I finish. How I did it, I know, I don't know. But I made it. Yeah. And I

graduated in '61

In Israel?

In Israel, I graduate from the Hadassah School, from the dental school, Hadassah. Then I knew already English. And I knew already Hebrew. Yeah.

And how did you come to the United States?

I came to the United States because my husband family, 25 years before they immigrate to Israel, it was in Poland after the war, they try for a immigration paper to United States. And the quota for them came in 1960-- no, 1967, the quota came. And my husband, his family had the opportunity to go to the United States. His parents decided that they will stay in Israel. But if we want, we can try it. And we said, OK, we will try. We will go for a year or two. We will see how it looks like. And we'll see. And a year or two, well, it came to almost-- is already 30 years.

Yeah. And that's great. And you have a family here now. I know that you're--

Yeah, I had to pass the board examination here in United States to get my license. And I said, if I made it in Israel, I will made any place. I got my license. And I have a family. I have two sons. One son was born in Israel. And one is born in United States. The older one is a dentist too, graduate from Columbia. And he's working with me. We are working together, mother and son.

Oh, that's great. Isn't that nice? I heard, I read, and it was something that really moved me, that your experiences, the terrible experiences you had as a child makes you a better physician, a better dentist. And as someone who is very afraid of dentists, that moved me.

Yeah, yes. You know, I have few patient that they came to me only because they said that I probably are more sensitive. And it is true. I can't stand pain. And I try to do anything what I can not to hurt people. But the experience that I went through made me much more stronger. And I always use my experience with what I had to work through the positive way. I don't look back to this and I am crying over this. It happened, it happened. I still have those flashbacks. It never disappeared. It always live with you. But I'm trying to use this for a positive way. And this makes me much more stronger.

Thank you for sharing your experience with us today. And I want to just have some time to maybe open the floor up because I know that there are questions for you from our audience. So I will do that at this time and ask you for your questions from our audience. So I will do that at this time and ask you for your questions. Because our time is limited, I want you to be as brief and direct as possible and also to be very loud. First, my colleague, Anatole, who is here to check up on me.

Thank you so much for sharing your experience with us. I'm wondering, did you remain in contact with Mr. Socha, your savior.

I'm sorry, I'm just going to repeat the question. Did you remain in contact with Mr. Socha after the war?

Yes. Yes, but unfortunately, Socha die a year after the liberation. He was riding the bicycle with his daughter. And a Russian truck was coming in front of him. And the driver was drunk. And he saw that the truck is going straight to hit his daughter. And he pedaled fast and he came in front. He pushed her aside. And he came in front. He got hit. And he died. It was in one year. For us it was a disaster. But he always live in my memory. He's always my angel.

I wonder how you understand Mr. Socha's motivation for helping.

What was, as you understand it, Mr. Socha's motivation for helping your family?

From my story right now that I told you, you don't know his story. But he was a criminal. He was sitting in the jail for thieves. And I think he was very honest and very good person. He became a thief because he was

an orphan. And he wanted-- he tried to make a living. And with meeting with my father, who was very intellectual, and very well-educated, and who put trust in his hand, and we all loved him, and gave him such a support that he never had before, and he was devoted Catholic too-- he was very religious-- but he like people who were religious.

He used to bring my mother for Friday to light the candles. He used to bring her candles. And I think this was-- he wanted a redemption. He wanted to change his life completely. And this was like a metamorphosis in his life. He finally got somebody to trust him, to believe in him, and who loved him. This is what I think.

Mrs. Keren, the moment when you came up from the sewer, what happened? Was there someone there to help you? Did your family-- what was that moment?

OK. What was your experience when you came up from the sewer?

When he came for the sewers, first, we were blind. We didn't see anything. Everything was in red. And Socha was waiting for us. It was the corridor between two buildings. And he was waiting for us. And we went to a building that was before occupied by Germans. And we got one room. And the rest of the people, they got different rooms.

And we started on our own. It was very difficult. We didn't have anything to wear. I didn't have shoes. I have only my feet wrapped in the newspaper. And my mother tried to make latkes and selling on the street. My father tried to find some job. He found some part-time job.

And the first thing what my mother did, she went and she registered me to school. And they couldn't believe it, that a Jew-- Jews are still in the city. They didn't want to register me in the school. And my mother went to the principal. And she said that we survive. And I have to go to school, but that I went to the first grade.

And the first money that my father got, he bought us shoes. And we were really left alone. Some people were trying-- people who were walking in the street and so, they saw us, they used to buy us some fruit or something because we really looked like a ghost.

And slowly, we tried to live a normal life. But it was very difficult. And then we had to escape from Lwów because the Russian, whoever was safe during the war, they thought that he was doing something fishy with the German because otherwise, how can you survive? And we escaped to Kraków.

Next question.

Were all of you physically healthy during the working [? in ghetto ?]

Were you physically healthy during your stay in the ghetto sewers?

In the sewers? No. From the beginning, we had terrible dysentery. But probably, we got immune. And no, my brother broke a leg. But my father fix it. And he found out everything was OK. He could walk later. But when we were liberated, we were very sick. The American doctors checked us. And they said that me, maybe I will survive. But my brother probably will die in a few months.

And he did survive also?

He did survive. And I survived too. And his health, years later, were OK. He served in Israeli Army that you have to have a perfect health to go to the army.

More questions over here?

I wanted to ask you, the family that were with you in the sewers, they also survived with you after, that you knew, or family?

They were not family. A matter of fact, two of them got married-- no, four of them, two couples. Yes. We

stayed very close together. We were really like one family all the time. Unfortunately, right now, I'm the only one who are still alive.

You.

When you were hiding from the Germans in the little closet or between the walls that your dad built, did you really understand why you were hiding or what was going on?

Go ahead. OK? OK, I'm going to just repeat it. Because you were so small, did you understand, when you were hiding from the Germans in the ghetto, what exactly was going on, why you had to hide?

Yeah, I understood very well. I grew up very fast. I mature very fast. I was-- being six, seven years, I was a grown-up person already. I knew that I have to hide myself. I have to escape. I knew what's going on exactly. I saw the executions. And I saw people get killed. I knew exactly what's going on. And this was the frightening one.

Questions?

Have you been back to Poland? And if so, what is your thoughts about that?

Yeah, I--

OK. But let me just repeat it for them. Have you been back to Poland? And what were your experiences like there? Sorry.

I went back to Poland. I was in Kraków. But [AUDIO OUT]. Difficult to get visa. But I want to go. I have very mixed feelings. I'm afraid to go. And I want to go. Maybe someday, I will decide and I will go to see.

Any other questions?

I wanted to know about the experiences and the things you've been through, if there is a message that you would like people to know today or something that you think we could learn from?

Is there a message that you could learn from today? That's my question at the end. But you can answer it.

Yeah. I don't like to talk about my experience. It's very painful. But I'm doing the-- and the reason why I'm doing this, and the reason why I came here, and I thank you for inviting me here, is because I would like to send the message. Especially, I'm very happy that there are a lot of young people here.

I would like to tell them that it is-- you have to be very strong. You shouldn't give up. And things like this shouldn't never repeat again, that people should treat each other with equality. And they should take care of each other. And absolutely, they shouldn't be any killing, any racial or any other killing of innocent people. And I would like that the young people would convey the message to their friends, that the Holocaust shouldn't never repeat again.

Are there any last questions for Dr. Keren?

I do have a really-- it's a very random question, Dr. Keren. When you-- I read in your oral transcript that when you first went in the sewers, there were little bugs on rocks. And there was rats [INAUDIBLE], rats that were as big as cats. And when you think about those experiences, and you see what pop culture is like today or what reality is like today, how does that make you feel?

Did everybody hear the question? OK.

Pop culture?

Pop culture, like you see on TV. I think, yeah. I think Susie, who's our curator, she means these reality



programs where people have to eat bugs and all this sort of stuff. And of course, you had the experience for real--

Yes.

--in really bad conditions.

No, maybe because I had the experience with this, but I don't watch this program.

A woman of taste, no?

I don't think so that this is a program that should be-- people should go through this and show this. I don't see any emotion, anything, any education value, nothing. Maybe this is my own feelings.

OK. Your hand up there, sir.

Sort of based on that, all you've been through now living in this country, successful practice as long as you have, how much progress do you think we've made as a nation or as a people worldwide, how far do you think we could rest this in terms of having something like the Holocaust not happen?

It's a different one here. How far have we progressed as a--

Or are we maybe going the other way in light of some of the things that this young lady had brought [INAUDIBLE]. I remember, when I was a child, I always thought, terms that we were taught about the Holocaust was this should never have happened. This should never happen again? How could this ever happen? You know, the older I get, the more I understand how it could have been. And then maybe I'm a little more cynical in my older age. But I wondered your opinion. What do you think the chances of something like this being eradicated or happening again [INAUDIBLE]?

I can only hope that we are in much better position right now that we were in 1933, even though history likes to repeat themselves. But I hope-- I can see it, especially in United States, that I think is a big progress. And I hope we will continue to go forward with this program. And I think-- I hope the world look right now much better. Because we still remember what happened 60 years ago. I don't know, maybe in another 60 years, when it-- people will forget this, they can read only in the books, maybe something will happen like this. I don't-- I hope not. But I hope this is much more understanding right now among people, where they can live together. And I always was very positive thinker. I hope it's much better right now that it was before.

We have time for one more question.

When you went back to school, did they talk about it at all? Did they talk about what happened in the war, the things that had changed, [INAUDIBLE]?

The question was when you went back to school, did anyone talk about what happened?

No, nobody talk about it. I went to school, the only thing what they were talking is that it was very unpleasant for Jews. It was a lot of antisemitism. The only first time that I really felt free and good, it was when I arrive in Israel in Haifa by a ship from Europe. This was the first time that I knew that I'm among the nation, that I am not second-class citizen or somebody that you can not recognize. But in school, they never talk about it. Right now, in Poland, there are studies about Holocaust. This I know because when I went to visit. But at that time, nothing.

Right. I should just point out that Dr. Keren speaks a lot about this in her community and that she was very glad to see particularly young people here today. And she's dedicated to getting that message out and to making sure that the new generations don't forget either, which is work, of course, that the museum has been doing. I want to thank Dr. Keren for sharing her experiences with us today and for being such a wonderful First Person guest.

Thank you.