

And there were also quite a few that had emigrated there because it was one of the few countries that was still taking refugees.

Were most of the other Jewish families also on farms? Or were they--

They were all over. They went on farms to do the managing. They-- most of them went on farms because that way, they could live, and have a job to do, and work.

OK. We got time for, I think, one more question. Yes, right there.

If your family couldn't take money with them, how could your father buy the farm?

My family was very fortunate. I had a very astute grandmother, who insisted that the business that they were running take money out of Germany on May 1, 1933. That's the day that Hitler came to power. And a lot of our money was smuggled out of Germany into Holland. And if you want to know how it was smuggled, I found out.

I didn't know it at the time, but one of the cousins had a army-navy business. And he was selling surplus army shoes. And he had a salesman that was selling him shoes. And they took the soles off the shoes, put the money, and put the soles back in. And the salesman traveled to Holland with his suitcase and delivered it. And we didn't-- the family that organized this was not sure that the salesman was not going to abscond with them. So my uncle very quietly followed him. And the man was honest. He delivered it. And that's how the money got out of Germany.

That's why my parents were saved. That's why my aunt and uncle that lived in Holland and took care of the money-- they were able to take it to Kenya freely. And the money that was left behind in Holland, it was-- my uncle, his sister, her husband, and a little girl walked onto the boat in Holland on May 10, 1940. '40, that's when Hitler walked into Holland to occupy Holland. They walked onto a boat for Kenya that same day.

And we didn't know what had happened to them. My parents were frantic. Where are they? They don't answer the telegrams. What happened to them? What happened to them, it was-- were on a boat. And one day, they were standing in the driveway on the farm in Kenya. They got there. We were just lucky-- lucky.

I'm going to turn back to Inge in just a moment to close the program. When Inge is finished, she'll step down over here to the side of the stage. If any of you want to come up and asked her some more questions or say hi, you can stay for a little while. I want to thank all of you for being here with us at First Person, remind you we'll have this program each week until the middle of August and then again beginning next year. So for those of you who are not from town, please, come back. It's our tradition at First Person that our first person has the last word. And so on that note, I will turn it back to Inge to close today's program.

I just have one last word. And that is hate. You have to be taught to hate. You are not born hating. So please, please, don't teach your children or your grandchildren even the word hate. Hate is still-- if Hitler hadn't had the hate that he used on the German Jews, on the Catholics, on the priests, on everybody that didn't agree with him, the Allies would not have won the war. They happened to be able to overcome the hate that he showed people. That hate is still going on in the world today in different parts of the world. And if you, in any way, cannot-- can see to it that the word hate is stricken off the dictionary, it would be the best thing in the world. Because nobody is born hating, it's taught. Children hear it, and say it, and don't know what it means.

Thank you, Inge.

[APPLAUSE]