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Fela Warschau interview 2/9/95

SWB: Okay, Fela, why don't you tell me how it is that you

came to Bergen Belsen.

FELA WARSCHAU: Our camp was labor camp, was, the outs-, on

the outskirts of Hamburg. Every day we were coming into the

city by train, and working on the streets, cleaning [clears

throat] the rubble from the bombs that fell. It was the end

of 19, almost the end of March 1945 when the fliers came

almost constantly, there was very little respite from the

bombing, and we knew that liberation is at the door but if

we would be alive to see that, no one knew. And sure

enough, Germ- the Germany Hitler was so determined to

destroy the Jewish people that every time the allies came

closer, they evacuated us deeper into Germany. This is what

happened to us. We were taken on a train again, and after

several hours of travel, we found ourselves in Bergen

Belsen. Bergen Belsen, it was something I have never seen

in all the years that I have been a prisoner in the ghettos,

at home, and in the camps. At the time when we arrived,

everything was in disarray. They did not burn the bodies

anymore. They were stapled up like cord wood on the side.

It was unusual warm for this time of year. And the smell

from the bodies was terrible. We were assigned into a

barrack just a bare floor. Nothing anymore. There was a

skeleton crew only of SS people, and the camps were guarded

by volunteers mostly, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Hungarians,

and they were wearing white arm bands of surrender. But

that did not stop them from shooting at us if we came close

to the barbed wire and tried a hold of that piece of color

abbey, all these big piles that were laying outside of the

barbed wire, and supposed to have been the food, but they

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did not feed us for days. And that was decomposed already.

But we were so hungry that this would have been even good

enough for us. The water was turned off. It was chaos. We

did not work anymore. You just walked around and people

just dropped dead in front of you. And you were so dehu

manized you just walked over these people and kept on going

not knowing what are we doing here, what is going to happen

to us. Typhoid fever doesn't carry, and lice. I always

tell everybody that if you sit on the ground, they could

almost carry you away, so many and so huge they were. My

sister and I and two more friends, we always kept together,

supporting ourselves. Whatever we could find to eat or even

with moral support, giving each other courage. So we had a

little piece of bread that we got for the journey. This was

gone. By some miracle, my sister found a potato and we were

sharing this one potato, a slice every day. You try to find

someone you knew, very seldom, but one day we found a woman

from my hometown. She looked exceptionally good, and she

said to us, I hope I live long enough to survive and see

that I'm a free person. Looking at her, I thought oh, sure,

you will. Next day she was dead. She was swollen from all

the hunger. We just walked around like zombies, every day.

Going back into the barrack, laying down, coming out, water,

like I said was turned off. People that were so thirsty

went to the place where the latrine supposedly was and

licked the sweat from the walls there. I don't remember

doing that, I just remember sharing this potato like uh,

see-through slice each one of us got. Four of us sharing

that. But we got weaker every day because there was nothing

to eat. Finally, the last day when we had nothing, I could

barely drag myself. I said to my sister I'm going into the

barrack and I'm going to lie down and just die in there. I

do not want to die and people should just step over me like

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others do. They followed me. We all lied down there and

just almost said goodbye to life. One of our friends, she

was even younger than I was, the youngest. She was always

searching, trying to find a way. So she said she has to

take the last look outside and see what's going on. When

she came back she said to me, there's something funny going

out there. People are running all over the place and, it's

unusual. It's not what usually happen. And I told her to

just lay down and die in peace. She must be hallucinating.

She insisted, so my sister walked out with her. When my

sister came back, I don't know with what strength she came

back, grabbed me by my arm, and she says, get up, get up,

guess what, everybody's running, and the gates are open,

there's a man sitting, is it a tank or whatever, we couldn't

distinguish at that time one thing from the other. He is

speaking through a loudspeaker, his words are being

translated, I think we were liberated. When I got up and

walked outside, my eyes couldn't comprehend, it just didn't

register. It's unbelievable. I couldn't believe this was

really true, so I said to my sister that she has to grab me

by my arm and do something physical so I realize that I am

really alive and we were liberated. It was the English army

that liberated us. And the way I understand is that they

really didn't come to liberate this camp, they were just

going, passing by, somewhere else, and they were attracted

by the stench and wanted to investigate and see what's going

on there. This is what they found. People, all over,

laying, strewn, live corpses, dead corpses, because they did

not even bury before we came, they were just laying around.

They didn't bury them in the pits, they didn't burn them,

just dead bodies all over the place. It was, for them,

unbelievable. They distributed food, pieces of bread, and

they radioed ahead for more help because they did not

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realize what they have found. It was heartbreaking to see

the sum of these living corpses being handed a piece of

bread and at the same time, dying, on the day of their

liberation because they were so starved, so far gone, that

even this piece of bread didn't help them anymore. I got

some food with my sister, we just stood there hugging each

other and just crying and, it was a moment that I think I'll

never forget in my life. Just walking around and trying to

make the best of it. They, the English tried to instill

some normalcy in that camp. They um, naturally, weeded out

the sick people right away because there was a lot of people

with typhoid fever. And they did not have any hospitals,

not enough medication, so they had makeshift hospitals.

What was make- just a plain barrack. After Belsen were the

wooden camps, where we were. Bergen was farther, the brick

buildings, and this is where they took the sick people.

There, people were laying on plain mattresses on the floor.

The only one they did attend to was the ones they thought

they would survive. The severe cases, they didn't even

bother much because they didn't have enough medication. My

sister got very ill, and she was taken to one of these

places. After I found her, I didn't even know where she

was, she told me that the doctor made the rounds and he

said, we won't bother with her because she will not survive.

If she survives this night, which is the crisis, then we'll

give her some medication. She said, I did not sleep all

night. If I die, I wanted to die with my eyes open. But in

the morning, I was still alive, and when the doctor came, he

said to her, oh you're still alive, now we are going to

treat you. I had a slight case of typhoid fever, with me

they didn't bother at all. Also, they tried to bring some

normalcy into our lives. They did disinfect us, gave us

different clothes, they burned down the barracks, the wooden

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barracks, we were- which were full of disease and we were

transferred to the brick barracks. There were like bunk

beds and so many people to a room, and they gave us food and

tried to treat us. This was it. Every day, there were

posted lists from different liberated camps, telling of the

survivors. We always run eagerly to see if anyone from our

family had survived. We never found anyone. My friend, the

youngest one, was so inquisitive, she got a message from two

brothers that were...

SWB: We have to reload

[CAMERA RELOAD]

[CR#2]

SWB: Let's start again with your sister bringing you out

and you hearing the sound, and what sounds everybody made.

FELA WARSCHAU: It was noisy. It was loud. It's like

joyous shouts from people that could still raise their

voices, but most of them, the sick, were silent. Some of

them had tears, you know, looking back, you remember more

being asked, you remember more, people with tears in their

eyes, just like we did, cry, from happiness, that it was

such a long dream, all we dreamed about and what kept us

going in the camps was if maybe, if maybe by some miracle we

would survive, how happy we would be, um, that it shouldn't

be a dream, it should be a reality and we lived to see this

moment. What kept us also going is, was the thought of

after liberation, that we also would be able to meet our

relatives, our family, which we were parted from. The

people, what they fed us, is soup and bread, to begin with.

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They started slow. I know my husband told me that he was

liberated by the Russians and they gave them a lot of food

and people ate too fast and some of them died because their

stomachs couldn't digest the food, it was to the point that

your system didn't work right after being so starved. So I

suppose maybe they were more cautious. There wasn't a lot

of food. It was a moderation which was just right. Um, the

changes with burning the barracks and disinfecting us, first

of all we had the clothes, which we were wore there, which

was full of disease and lice, we had to go through showers,

then some powder. I- I couldn't tell you what it was, but I

know, disinfected with a powder. They gave us different

clothes, also. And then we were transported to the other

brick buildings. We were assigned so many people to a room,

and there were bunk beds there. We shared the room with

other people. We were weak enough to get along with

everybody, we were all happy just to be alive, and be

liberated. But you see, um, reading the lists from other

camps, from the survivors, that lived through this, we did

not find anybody which, at this point, what kept me going

was all this, and I was fine but when I didn't find anybody

this is the time we almost, I caved in. I only lived with

that hope that I will meet my family. I had such a

wonderful home life, such loving parents, and I had two

brothers, and besides that, I don't count the rest of the

family like uncles and aunts and cousins, I think it was

almost close to sixty people our rel- we had such a big

relation. And none of us survived to the end, it was my

sister and I, and two cousins that survived all this. So

you see, I was desperate after being liberated, knowing that

no one had survived, he met a man that he knew from large

ghetto. He was in the line behind my father and my two

brothers. And when we met him after liberation, he told us

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that they went the wrong way in Auschwitz. But you know,

you st- really don't believe it until you really hit it

yourself. You have to be so convinced that no one is alive

that even he told us, we still hoped, maybe it isn't so,

maybe by some miracle they did survive. But it didn't

happen that way. So you see we were in a displaced camp,

you just didn't know what to do. Like I said my friend got

a message two brothers of hers survived and they were on the

American zone. They wanted her to come there. They would

come and pick her up. Well she persuaded us to travel with

them, since we had nothing here, what did we have to lose.

Their main argument was, maybe by chance you will find

someone there. Maybe they weren't on the list and you will

find someone. So we traveled with them. Not having any

money, we traveled on freight trains, on coal wagons. There

was only one time when we got in into a passenger train.

The conductor didn't even come over and ask us for any money

because he could see who we were and he just made a wide

turn around us. We didn't have any money to give him

anyway. So we arrived on the American zone in Feldafing.

It was a camp about, I would say by train an hour away from

Munich. And it was, um, the Americans were administering

this camp, and of course they um, asked the survivors to

form their own administration, like offices that if you have

grievances even an infirmary was there, and a doctor,

[clears throat] that was, excuse me, a survivor. He was the

head of this infirmary. They also opened up kitchens and

who didn't want to eat in the kitchen got supplies and you

could, if you could manage in the rooms that you got, it was

also brick buildings which supposedly housed before a Hitler

unit[?] there. So this is where we were housed in. Also,

several people in one room, all the four of us were in a

basement room, and another girl which we didn't know at that

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time, we were assigned to this room. But we got along very

well. There were bunk beds and there were just like one

counter, and to keep a couple dishes if you could organize

this, and whatever you possessed was shoved underneath the

bunk beds. And in the middle of the room we had like a pot-

belly stove, if you could manage to get food and cook,

that's what we did on that pot-belly stove. The same thing

there, no one was there, um, people in Feldafing were from

all over Europe. It wasn't only from Poland. We had

Hungarian Jews, Rumanian Jews, Czech Jews, and also Greek

Jews in this camp. Every one just walking around and trying

to mingle and find someone. Like I said, we never did. But

what the Americans also did, is organize art schools, they

brought in films, they brought in um, organized our people

the survivors that were musicians and also traveling from

other camps they were giving concerts and believe it or not

even dances, for those that were well enough to attend all

this. And also a Jewish, our own police force, to police

that it would be safe, you know, from other intruders. They

kept us busy. But the problem was, there was no future in

being there. Where do we go from there? You see, to

Poland, we didn't want to go back. It was Communist, first

of all. I knew I had nothing to look for there and to tell

you the truth maybe, I know the Polish people resent that

very much, but I remember slurs and them being very anti

Semitic, so I just had no, I didn't feel that I wanted to

live there again. That wasn't what I wanted. Of course, we

didn't want to stay in Germany, too much Jewish blood

spilled there, so where do we go from there, you know? I,

and meanwhile, I, en-, I signed up for [clears throat] art

courses, it was um, like a technical, um, training place

where you could learn a trade. And believe it or not, um,

we were so alone that we need moral support [clears throat]

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in meeting young people there. Young man and young women,

we paired off and we got married. Hu- You needed someone,

and who else would understand you better than another

survivor. It's like a soul-mate, you know, and you just

somebody to support you. I don't think there were really

great romances, it was something, someone that we needed to

give, to comfort one another. And this is why we did get

married. I got married in 1946. I met this man that was

originally from Lotch. I spent two years in the ghetto

there, and we did get married. My sister also got married,

I think the same year. We lived in one of the buildings

afterwards in a different. Another couple, the same room,

we divided the room with some wooden boards to be separated

and have our own privacy, okay. And my husband worked as a

policeman, and I went to the art school. This is how we

spend our time, trying to figure out where do we go from

here? To tell you the truth, I wasn't very strong. I did

not regain my strength after the war. Some people did, and

I felt that the rough journey to illegal Palestine, I could-

n't take that. I wanted to go somewhere where I could

recuperate, but where. You see, the problem was the world

finally found out what happened in these camps. No one

wanted to take the people in in the beginning. We just sat

there. So what...

[CAMERA RELOAD]

[CR#3]

SWB: Back in Bergen-Belsen, when you were liberated, did

they bring in German nurses to help take care of you?

FELA WARSCHAU: Yes they tried. They had to bring them in

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at gunpoint. Even at that time, they did not want to come

in. They had caught some of the SS men escaping, and they

made them bury the people, the corpses that were laying

around all over the place. And believe me, when you looked

at them, it was a sad situation but it gave us satisfaction

when we looked at them how worn and tired they looked and

how their uniforms were all muddy from dragging the p- these

dead bodies to the uh, pit and burying them, and we thought

to ourselves, you were taught, you were taught that you were

the master race and nothing can touch you. Now look, when

the shoe is on the other foot, what you look like, and how

you react to a situation like that. Because, this is what

they kept on telling children, from little Hitler youth on

down[?], that they are the master race, and they are only,

they are the only, the ones that would be ruling the world

and they are entitled to it, because this is it, you know.

They're better than any other people or any other race. So,

I thought look at yourself, what you looked, right, look

right now, your master race, under certain circumstances you

look exactly like any other person. There is no difference

between you and I. That's, that gave us a lot of satisfac

tion, although[?]. And you know you could take revenge, you

could do anything you wanted, nobody stops you. But who had

the strength, even some people walked out to look around,

outside the gates, whoever had the strength. I didn't do

that until about two weeks later, to see what the outside

looked like. And then I was hesitant, I was afraid, I was

so afraid. When finally I walked out through this gate, I

kept on looking backwards if someone wasn't going to shoot

me for walking out of this gate. You were so paranoid, not

really. Being liberated and not really believing that

you're allowed to go past this gate, this is how I felt. I

don't know how others did feel about that. And the German

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population nearby, I think they feared a lot, they thought,

now these prisoners that are going to be let loose will come

and loot them or rob or take, um, um, your revenge. I don't

think any one of us thought of doing that. First of all, we

were too weak. And then, if I would do that, I would stoop

to their level. I don't think I could do that. This is not

the way to do it. Uh, I know our rage was inside of us, for

what happened. But it wasn't me that should judge. You

know, I judged them in my heart, but not me, personally,

physically, to take revenge. I didn't think so.

SWB: Tell me other things you remember about the German

population being asked to help, or things being

requisitioned from them, taken from them.

FELA WARSCHAU: I do not remember more. Maybe there was.

SWB: Tell me about the nurses. Tell me about the, were

Germans brought in to be nurses? Can you tell me about

that?

FELA WARSCHAU: Yeah, they had German doctors also, and

German nurses, but I think they did not come voluntary.

They worked under diress, and not very willingly. And

sometimes you could see, still, being conquered and like a

revulsion on their faces that they had to attend these

people. So, I think those people that were nurtured all

these years with Nazi propaganda, most of them, the

liberation did not change them. They were the same people.

It just, the circumstances, they had to abide by the rules

that was it. And the funny thing was, whoever you spoke

with, if you had a chance, with the uh, with, the German

population, every one of them was stumped. None of them

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knew what was happening. Like when he marched in, in the,

middle road in Hamburg to work, lined up in five, being

guarded by these SS men, some of these people really didn't

know who we were. One time I remember a wo- a woman walking

up to this SS man, and saying who are these women? Why are

they dressed like that? And you know what their answer was?

That we were young prostitutes. And we are, we were being

punished, put in our camp, because we're not supposed to do

that. Can you imagine [laughs] something like that all

five-hundred of us Jewish women being prostitutes so we were

put in camps for punishment. You, this is. And I do not

know why the German population did not question some of

them, did not question. Is it really true what they are

telling me? It seems they did whatever told, like a

mechanical man or a mechanical woman. This is what the

Nazis say, this is what Hitler says and it has to be true.

It has to be, because he says it. He was almost like a god-

like creature to them. So you see, maybe there were some

people, maybe there was a underground, but not enough of

them. Not enough of them to make a difference, because if

there would be enough, it would have made a difference.

They would not abide by a regime like that almost for twelve

years I think.

SWB: Now, let's go to the beginning, how long before you

went to Feldafing, did you stay in Bergen Belsen as a DP

camp?

FELA WARSCHAU: I think we stayed maybe two months. I um

really don't remember the dates.

SWB: Okay, tell me, before you left Bergen Belsen after you

were out of the hospital situation, tell me what it was like

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in those first couple of months. Were you locked in...?

FELA WARSCHAU: No, we were free to move around. We were

free to visit other prisoners in, in Bergen Belsen. The

doors were open. You could come and go as you please. Even

venture out to different cities if you felt like it. That's

why people traveled, and some people did venture into the

city. I don't know what they were looking for, but they

did. Those that stayed there, after a while, what they told

us, they got more food and they just did like every camp try

employ the people by some kind of a trade or whatever, make

it close to normal, and believe it or not, even in

Feldafing, they developed like a trade thing with the German

population. It was like a in- unwilling partner. Because

there were certain things you did get in the displaced

camps. But it wasn't enough what you needed. Again, we did

not have any money to go and buy anything. Let's say every

month we got a care package. But every month and this care

package was always the same thing. I mean, it was wonderful

food, but you got a big bag like powdered milk, a huge bag

dried eggs, and how much can you eat it through the month.

So you see, you took this stuff and sort of trade it in,

with the German population for something that you wanted.

We had no money to deal any other way. And they just loved

what we did. It was like I said, a very unwilling

partnership doing this. We could not stay all our lives

isolated there since we were there, from the German popula

tion.

SWB: Now in Feldafing, let's go to the early days in

Feldafing. Were you locked in Feldafing?

FELA WARSCHAU: No, no, no. The camp was open. You could

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move around. They even had a hospital which was about I

would say, close to mile and a half from the camp, and they

converted a hotel into a hospital, it was called a, the

hotel the Kaiser and Elizabeth. And was a golf course

there, very big golf, golf course around there. People came

from all over. And Feldafing was sort of in-between you

traveled by train, you could go the other way to Garmusch,

which was a famous ski resort in Germany, so there was a lot

of traffic going, uh, I would say the second or the third

station going towards Munich was Starnberg. ... Starnberg

you see is very famous, people come there to stay in summer

and to go skiing and boating. All around there, the places

were very familiar to, in Germany, people knew about these

places. But very few people remember Feldafing. It's an

odd name. So we left, in Feldafing, and my husband worked.

They were guarding, like there was a gate in the front, like

a little house for them to be in there, you know like a

policeman's guard house. Trucks were coming in and out with

food, they were being checked, you know, who they were and

all that and just to keep order in the camp.

SWB: Okay, now we have to reload.

[CAMERA RELOAD]

[CR#4]

SWB: Okay, now we're rolling again, do you, was there a

difference between the American administration and the

British administration, did you notice when you got to

Feldafing?

FELA WARSCHAU: Yes I did, the English did what they had to

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do, to me, it seems like, because they found us, and they

had to do it, it was a job, but I don't think there was any

special warmth or any connection, personal feelings, you

know. Like sometimes you feel the people sympathize with

you, maybe single ones, but in, all-in-all it didn't come

across to me like that. But once I was in the American zone

in Feldafing, you know the Military Police, they came in a

lot to the camp because they had connections with this local

police, the survivors. They always came in to this, their

office there. For what reason I don't know, I never asked,

but they were, there was a big camaraderie, it was, they

didn't make any difference, to them, like you were an equal

with them and there was great warmth that come, that came

through. Even if we didn't understand the English. One day

one of them came in, I remember this, because my husband

told me that. He came in on a jeep, and he parked it. He

went into the office and then he motioned to my husband, he

should come and bring the jeep around. Naturally, coming

from here, and thinking he is a policeman, he knows how to

drive this car, this jeep, or drive at all. Well he said I

took this key and I kept on fiddling back and forth, and I

brought him the jeep and he said this is how I learned how

to drive [laughs], see they were so, you know, it's

something that you felt close to a person when they do

things like that. But I think the English were more

distant. They meant it good but we didn't understand at

that time.

SWB: Did you witness reunions of survivors, people who

found each other who had survived and didn't know...

FELA WARSCHAU: Like my friend, when she met her brothers,

and there was my other friend, she was looking for her

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brother but she found a cousin. It was very hard on us

because my sister and I didn't find anybody, and our two

other friends had found someone. We were overjoyed for

them, but at the same time sad for ourselves, knowing that

there was nothing to hope for anymore.

SWB: What about visits to the camp by Eisenhower, do you

remember?

FELA WARSCHAU: He was there. He was in Feldafing one time,

I couldn't tell you exactly when, I know he was there.

SWB: And what about Ben-Gurion, did he come?

FELA WARSCHAU: I don't remember that.

SWB: Tell me about how the Jewish population in Feldafing

organized itself and what kind of culture they did and did

they make a newspaper?

FELA WARSCHAU: There really was no newspaper but there were

meetings. Like I said, there were socials. There were

dances, the organized dances, there were survivors that

played the instruments before the war. Where they got the

instruments I will never know. But they organized dances,

the Americans also brought in films. It was like a great

big building and they run films for us for free there. And

also amateur theater. Also survivors that traveled from

camp to camp in our own, from our camp, that performed

little skits to entertain us, and like I said, I don't know

if I told you that, one time they had a skit with that organ

grinder, two people, one of them, uh, portrayed Hitler, and

the other one, I don't if it was Goebbels or Goehring or

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Weber, and they were going around and begging people, they

were all gone and they need a few, I, you probably don't

understand Yiddish or do you. No. Well anyway, there was a

little, I remember a few words in Yiddish, how they were

singing this. And to the end they say, we are so poor now

and broke, give us a few pennies. And we all roared, and

everybody threw their pennies on the stage, you know.

SWB: Tell me that story again as if you hadn't told it to

me. Say the lines in Yiddish and then translate them.

FELA WARSCHAU: There were amateur theaters. They

performing all kind of skits. One of them was, well there

was another one about people needing to go to Palestine, you

know it was like little propaganda, and this one was two

organ grinders, going around and begging for money. And

they were singing, the song was like [Yiddish words], that

means our luck has run out, and we all we do is grind this

organ and they beg people for some money to support

ourselves. I will never forget that skit because it was

like throwing these pennies in face of these two performers,

it gave us satisfaction, you know, you don't understand, you

probably don't understand the feeling we had at that time.

Thinking that we could sit here, free, and make fun out of

them, that's what it was.

SWB: Do you remember ever having an election in the camp?

FELA WARSCHAU: I don't remember. I honestly don't. I know

they had some kind of organization, um, I think the bunt

they were called, and they marched at certain holidays, with

flags through the camp, in the camp, you know, observing

this holiday. I wasn't personally involved. I was not into

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politics at that time. There were other problems I had to

deal with, how to get out of this camp, and this wasn't my

top priority at that time.

SWB: What about children, do you remember?

FELA WARSCHAU: We had no children in the beginning. Only

the people that got married there in the camp after a while

had children. I also had a daughter there, and she was born

in the year of 1949. So, uh...

SWB: I need you to tell me the skit story once more,

because the second time you didn't tell me it was Hitler and

Goehring who were the characters.

FELA WARSCHAU: So you had this skit, two organ grinders.

One in the image of Hitler, and one, I don't remember if it

was Goehring or Goebbels. And they came out on the stage,

grinding this organ, and singing that song [Yiddish words],

and we just roared, you know, it was uplifting that we could

make fun out of them, on the other side of the coin we were.

It was unbelievable at that time. Being for so long, shut

up. And the smallest child which was a Hitler youth[?], he

had the power over you. If he came over and told you, you

have to do this, you have to obey them. You have no idea

the feelings, what restrictions we had, we felt like

cornered animals, nowhere to turn. So being free was, it

was intoxicating.

SWB: Tell me a little about how you and your sister

supported each other, emotionally.

FELA WARSCHAU: She did support me, because I was the one

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who kept on crying all the time because no one survived.

And she said to me, now we came that far, if you keep this

up, you're going to die too. And she kept on talking me out

of it. She was the stronger one. I was more like a momma

and daddy's baby, you know, we were always, all of us, we

were four children but our parents were, to that point, like

we were the most precious gems of the million dollars to

them. It was unbelievable, the love we had at home and

everything and this is what I missed so much. You only live

for it that they will be here to, to comfort you after all

what happened. And there's nothing, nowhere to turn, so it

was very hard for me to take, I got real emotional. Somehow

she thought she has to pull together because someone has to

do something. So it was a comfort to know that she was so

strong at that time. But after a while it came out that I

was the stronger one than she was, later on [laughs] So you

see sometimes the roles reverse.

SWB: Okay, thank you...

END

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