

## **Ralph Hockley**

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### **Abstract**

Ralph Hockley was born October 17, 1925 as Rudi Hockenheimer in Karlsruhe, Germany and has a sister, Marian, a year older. Both his parents attended university. As a child, Ralph spent every summer with his grandparents and his mother's sister whose children were the same age as him. Ralph lived in a large one-family house in Karlsruhe with many rooms including a piano room, a maid's room on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor and a basement. Sophie, their maid, took care of him and cooked. They spoke German at home. He attended the elementary school one block from home for two years. As soon as Hitler's movement started, his non-Jewish friend called him "Dirty Jew" and would not play with him. The family decided to move to France because of a friend there and thought they would return when the difficulty passed. In '34 and '35 Ralph and his sister spent a few months at a time at various relatives while his parents took care of formalities needed to move. In '35 the family moved to Marseilles where they rented an apartment in a middle class neighborhood. They lived on the top floor, the 5<sup>th</sup> story with no elevator and the bathroom had no hot water. The children attended a private school at first and then placed in the Lycee. After two years studying French, Ralph was awarded 1<sup>st</sup> prize. His father was not observant but his mother took him and his sister to the main synagogue for Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. Ralph would attend mass with his best friend, a Catholic, and joined the Protestant Boy Scouts as they were conveniently located whereas the Israeli Boy Scouts was on the other side of town. His father tried to be in the import-export sausage casings and spices business. In '37 or '38 the parents went to extend their temporary residence permit and were arrested for residing in France illegally. His father was kept in prison but his mother was let out as she had two children. His father was transferred to Gurs Concentration Camp and let out in Marseilles but after the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September, when France declared war on Germany, his father was considered an enemy alien and was interned at Les Milles in Aix Le Provence. Ralph was no longer permitted to attend school in September '40 so his mother offered his services to volunteer as a translator at the American Quaker Society and was accepted. The Society helped refugees. He was assigned to be messenger to the American Consulate to find out the status of the refugees. Around 19<sup>th</sup> of June, his mother got a call from the French police to evacuate and to be at the train station. The train arrived in Lourdes around the 21<sup>st</sup> of June and the women saw their husbands on a freight train parked nearby. They visited and had to return to their own train. Ralph with his mother and sister returned to Marseilles while his father's train unloaded to San Nicholas Camp for July and August and in early September were moved to Gurs. Many of their relatives were also sent there, some surviving and others deported to Auschwitz where they were gassed. Ralph's mother tried to obtain visas for the family for the US. With help from the American Consulate and a neighbor, Ralph and his family obtained all the necessary documents

and left on the Winnipeg on the 6<sup>th</sup>. The ship traveled to Africa and then from Dakar crossed the equator to the West Indies. It was heading for Martinique when captured by the British and taken to Trinidad. From there the family took the SS Uruguay to New York. They stayed a short while and went to relatives in Cincinnati where Ralph spent 15 months and graduated from high school there at age 16. Then he entered the University of Cincinnati night school and worked during the day. He was active in the Free French Youth until he turned 18 and was able to join the Army. . Ralph had Basic Training at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina and then was sent to Oklahoma for 4 months for radio school and assigned to the artillery at Ft. Bragg. He wanted to use his knowledge of foreign languages so requested transfer from the Intelligence Officer at the Pentagon and was shipped to Camp Richie, MD. He became a citizen after finishing basic training and changed his name from Rudolph Hockenheim to Ralph Hockley. He was shipped to Scotland on the Ile de France and took a train to Southampton and then went to an Intelligence Center in France. He was accepted in the Counter-Intelligence Corps for his last six months there. Later, at Syracuse University, he was promoted to be a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Military Intelligence Reserve. Ralph spent 25 years in Germany as an Intelligence Officer for the US government. He married in Bonn and his son, Clifford, was Bar Mitzvah in Oakland. He describes and gives many documents regarding his family tree and family events to Mr. Coleman of the Holocaust Museum.

### **Summary**

- 00:00 Ralph Hockley was born October 17, 1925 as Odolf (?) Hockenheim (?) in Karlsruhe, Germany which is in the southwest across from France on the line that separates Germany from France, 45 miles north of Strasbourg, France, due west of Stuttgart and south of Heidelberg and Mannheim. The city was involved in the traffic of boats on the Rhine River and was called Am Rhine as it has a big harbor for river shipping. His mother is from Munich and his father from Hockenheim, a cigar town close to Mannheim so he grew up in Mannheim. For professional reasons, his father came to Karlsruhe and joined his brother-in-law in a business selling machines and equipment to butchers including sausage casings as all sausages were made with casings. The business was across the street from his father's house. His father was from Baden, Hockenheim, Mannheim area. .
- 05:00 Ralph's mother's mother was from Mannheim and married a gentleman from Butenhausen (?) between Stuttgart and Nuremberg. It was very confusing when you look at the family tree as his mother's maiden name was Leventhal and she married Herman Leventhal who was not related. Ralph's father's family traced back to 1789 and his mother's family to 1850. In the 1890s the Jews moved from the villages into the cities. It was a big change. All those born in small towns moved to big cities due to the government attitude. Until 1860, the children at birth received Jewish names but starting in 1870 they got German names such as Albert, Louie, Fritz. His father was called Julius. The German Jews wanted to be German whether they were religious or not as they

wanted to be accepted. His father's father was born in 1849 in Hockenheim and was called Maier and his father was Isaac. The German Jews felt uppity about the East European Jews and you can't understand it by looking at the family tree. This was because the people changed citizenship. His late wife's name was Frankel and the paternal family was born in Poltenviel (?), Poland. In 1871 after the Prussian-Franco War, they became part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

10:00 After World War I, they became Polish and after World War II, Ukrainian. The brother of his late wife's father was born in 1873 and served in the Austro-Hungarian Army. He has a photo of him in his Austro-Hungarian Army uniform. They all had businesses in Hamburg, Germany. His first name was Moses and changed to Mauritz. In 1920 he wanted to travel from Hamburg and had to go to the Chamber of Commerce to request a permit and they asked his nationality. He indicated Polish and the form requested his nationality before 1919 and he responded Austro-Hungarian so it was confusing to find out one's nationality. They had German first names. Ralph lived in Germany until he was eight years old. As a child, he visited his grandparents on his mother's side. His grandparents on his father's side were long dead but the grandfather had a brother and sister so they visited aunts and uncles. Ralph was always interested in his relatives. He has no information about his father's childhood. His sister, Marian, is a year older and received a Ph. D from Berkeley in Social Work and consults with her on what information she has but not her sphere of interest.

15:00 Ralph knew relatives on his father's side until he was eight or nine. As a child, he spent every summer with his grandparents and his mother's sister whose children were the same age as him. Everyone had 8 to 10 children in the past so it I hard to figure the family tree. His mother was one of four siblings, the second oldest; there were three girls and one boy. His mother was Lily Leventhal. The eldest was Elsa, the brother was Walter and Margaret was the youngest sister. The grandparents were Hammond and Eula. Hammond was born in 1857. Both sides of the family were well-to-do. His maternal grandfather, Hammond Leventhal married a younger woman as he was born in 1857 and she was born in 1876 so was 20 years younger. His grandfather was 71, an old man, when he met him. He had a lady's haberdashery in Munich, one block from the Bahnhof and hats were made upstairs. Ralph watched them being made. The accounts were upstairs and there was a tube from the downstairs store to the upstairs. If someone bought something, they would give the money to the salesperson and it was placed in the tube and went upstairs. He had a distant relationship with his grandparents as was the custom in those days.

20:00 "Children were seen but not heard" as his French cousin's sayings went. His grandparents had a maid and a cook. The maid, Lena, was in charge of the children when they visited. Elsa, the older sister, lived around the corner a block from Fest. A brother lived next door. Aunt Elsa and Uncle Carl Heinemann (?) had a big villa around the

corner. He stayed with them as their children were the same age as him. Lena took them places. His grandmother worked in the store and came home for lunch which was a big meal and she took a nap. The children were permitted to stay up for 10 minutes when they got home at seven to see them and went to bed. From a sociological point of view, since they had a cook and a maid, the parents had time for other things. Nowadays, parents cater 24 hours to everyone, especially the mother. The house he grew up in was big at 2 Letterhill (?) Strasse in Karlsruhe, a one-family home. Now it has four apartments. It had a basement. On the main floor was a kitchen, dining room, living room and a piano room which you were only allowed to enter when someone (a relative) was playing.

25:00 They had a built-in tile coal stove with a bench around it to sit on and get warm. Upstairs were bedrooms and there was another floor with a bedroom for the maid but theirs came in daily. Sophie, their maid, took care of him and cooked. Ralph was 25 years in Germany as an Intelligence Officer for the US government and received villas in Munich and Berlin as his residence but the kitchens were always small and dismal. The one he grew up with was a postage stamp. Perhaps they thought the employees did not need much which is contrary to his beliefs. He lived with his late wife and the first thing she did was change the kitchen but could not enlarge it. She changed the stove as it was not functional. He was lucky that the houses were owned by the US government and he just had to call the military engineers to tell them what he needed and they came. He lived in Tierndorf (?) in Berlin. As a child, he lived in a residential district in Karlsruhe and spoke German at home. He attended the elementary school. The school, Folkshule Gottenstrasse, which he and his sister attended was one block from for two years before they left and his sister for three years. He completed first and second grades. Previously, he attended a private kindergarten. In 1932 he was in First Grade and has all his report cards as Germans keep everything. We defeated Germany because they document everything.

30:00 We took over Germany and found perfect records. He had non-Jewish friends. About two or three houses down lived the Pitkens with two or three boys. The older one was in his sister's grade and the younger one in his and they were friends. As soon as Hitler's movement started, they called him "Dirty Jew" and would not play with him. The older one never did that and remained friendly. There were four Jewish boys in his class of 25. Hitler came to power and immediately in '33 every morning they raised the flag with a Swastika and sang, "Ovesslasisel." The second year, his teacher, Minnesinger (?) was head of the Nazi party and made remarks about the Jewish children. His sister always had nice teachers and he had hard teachers. The teacher hit his hand with a stick for a minor infraction. When the flag was raised and he did not stand to attention, he got disciplined. His family was so-so religious. His mother tended to be a leader in the

Jewish youth movement in Munich but his dad was not interested in Judaism. He went into a synagogue for his wedding.

- 35:00 His dad died young and Ralph learned little about him. Lots of Jews in Germany wanted to be German so ignored being Jewish though he married Ralph's mother in a Jewish wedding. It was an arranged wedding. His mother belonged to a generation that was not subservient to a man. She was educated better than her siblings. She went to university and Ralph's father also attended university. His father served four years in the German Army in World War I and received an Iron Cross as he was a patriot. Many Jews were patriots. His father was happy to serve in the German Army. Hitler came and the Jews were scum and his father could not accept it so in '34 decided to leave but it took two years.
- 40:00 They went to France because all the relatives on both sides of the family thought the difficulty would pass. His father also thought of going to the US. They thought they would return to Germany when the problem passed. On his mother's side, Elsa's husband, Karl Hyman in the textile business, knew important people so his father thought it unnecessary to leave. His father had loyal customers for years. The butchers said, "We don't do business with dirty Jews." One uncle was in the military. In 1914 the Kaiser said to the Germans that the Jews must come and fight. The Grand Rabbi of Berlin said, "We Jews must respond." His mother had a social conscience as always did things for others. As a student in Munich, she was head of the Jewish Youth. The counselor of the Jewish congregation thanked her for leading the elections.
- 45:00 His dad was intelligent and consumed with making a living which became difficult in Germany and did not work out in France. Ralph was closer to his mother. His sister also spoke more to their mother. His father was closer to the sister than to him. His father's mother was petite, 4 feet 10 inches, like his sister and pale and his father protected her. His father did not speak much. He would ask if he had done his homework. Ralph witnessed when they arrested Jews in '33. They fined or arrested the judges, university professors and those in charge of the opera. Then they arrested the Minister of Justice of Württemberg. He was Socialist and Jewish and in the first group that was arrested. They were placed in open trucks so that the people could spit on them. There were Brownshirts all over and signs saying, "Juden Araus" (Jews out). They were placed in local concentration camps. They would arrest people they did not like such as the Trade Unionists, Socialists, Jews, Free Masons and Catholics. Hitler said to be good Germans should be blond and blue-eyed but he was dark and the Germans accepted it.
- 50:00 They started leaving in '34 and '35, step by step. The children were sent to an aunt and uncle in Minsk in fall '34 for three or four months. Then they were shipped to Mannheim to stay with his father's oldest brother and wife for three or four months and then to Zurich, Switzerland to his father's sister. The husband was a teacher. They stayed three

or four months on their farm. Ralph went every morning to the fields and fed the cows. They were away a year. Meanwhile his parents took care of formalities needed to move to France. They visited the children occasionally. In September '35 they moved to Marseilles. Ralph assumes his father sold his business as he did not take the things away. They took household things to Marseilles. His father had a good friend, Charles Polack, importer-exporter business in Marseilles to help him reestablish himself.

55:00 The children were taught some French in Mannheim so they would not be totally lost. They learned, "Le boef la vache ferme la porte." (The beef cow closes the door.) They did not know much French so their parents sent them to a private school, not a religious one. The boys and girls were separate. After two semesters, they transferred to Lycee. Ralph attended a boys' Lycee at age 10 and the sister to a girls' Lycee, public schools. He feels that anything French is different from anything German. France is more fluid and Germany is more precise, especially under Hitler. Ralph was a lieutenant in 1953 and on a train from Bremerhaven to Frankfurt and felt that everyone in Germany is living in a box like the train and still today to some extent. He had no problem with public school and did well. The classes were not big with about 20 in a class. 10<sup>th</sup> grade was for little kids and he started in 9<sup>th</sup> grade, neuvieme. First grade is for 17 and 18 year olds. In 8<sup>th</sup> grade, eightieme, he had to take exams in the main subjects including French, Latin, math, geography and history. After two years in French, he was awarded 1<sup>st</sup> prize in French and caused an uproar. The teacher announced, "The little German kid gets the prize." He worked hard. That is the way that people looked at him, the German kid. He was buddies with French children. The Lycee was a protective society and well organized.

60:00 He had mostly good teachers. Both Ralph and his sister liked the lycee. His sister was a top student. They rented an apartment in a middle class neighborhood. They lived on the top floor, the 5<sup>th</sup> story with no elevator. The bathroom had no hot water. It was a stepdown from the apartment in Germany. They were never hungry, had a regulated life, had friends but were called German refugees. Many people did not understand why they came. When the war started, they had to impress the people that they were more in danger so had to leave because of Hitler. Their neighbors, two houses down, were in the same situation as they were Jewish/German refugees. Some of the refugees were doctors. They always had doctors who were German Jews.

65:00 Some came from Saarland which was French in '36 and decided to go total German so the Jews moved into France. His parents would have been more active if they were more observant. His mother took him and his sister to the main synagogue for Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. The French Jews in general were not interested in the German Jews but they were not nasty and did not realize that they were all in the same boat. There was no effort on the part of French Jews to reach out to the Jewish refugees. Not all of his friends were Jewish. He attended Mass so knew about Catholicism. He grew up in a

Catholic country and had no challenge. His best friend was Catholic. They were Boy Scouts and his friend go up early for Mass. Religion was private and no one noticed.

70:00 Dallas has an International School but it is a French school called, "Ecole Secular School."

There is separation of church and state in the French constitution. Ralph attended Mass with his best friend. His friend's father passed away and the funeral was held in a church. The coffin was covered by a cloth and at a point in the service, the priest handed an item for blessing to the family and they made the sign of a cross. Ralph liked the Boy Scouts. The main Boy Scouts were Catholic. There were also Protestant Boy Scouts but there was no inquiry about your religion when you joined. George was Catholic but he joined the Protestant Boy Scouts as it was convenient. The Israeli Boy Scouts on the other side of town was inconvenient. His father tried to be in the import-export sausage casings and spices business so dealt with butchers. His father had an administrative problem. The French Police Security dealing with foreigners was unpredictable. His parents had a yearly residence permit.

75:00 In '37 or '38 his father went on a business trip to Basel, Switzerland visiting clients. He went to the border station on the French side and asked to visit his client and French customs said to ask the Swiss official. He was accused of crossing the border illegally which gave him a police record in Marseilles. His parents had arrived in Marseilles around October 20, 1934 to get settled. Just that day King Alexander I was on a motor arcade and his parents were in front of a bank when the King was shot by a terrorist and the French Minister Bartow bled to death. All foreigners were put in the register so now his father had two bad notes against him. In '37 or '38 had had Swiss trouble and the next time the parents went to extend the residence permit, they were arrested for residing in France illegally. The father was kept in prison and the mother was let out as she had two children, ages 12 and 14. That afternoon he and his sister were invited to the home of the sister's teacher for her son's birthday party. Their mother did not show up on time and when she arrived later, she said their father was arrested. The teacher's husband was a police official. The father was placed in a cell with a man who killed a captain in the French Harbor who was from Switzerland. They were placed together as they both spoke German.

80:00: Being in jail affected his father's health. A little later they tried his mother and found her guilty and expelled her from France. After Kristallnacht in '39 they went to Paris to see the father's sister and returned and changed to a better attorney and were acquitted by the court of Appeals. In spring '39, Germany took over Czechoslovakia. Members of his family left but Aunt Claire, his mother's oldest sister, and Uncle Carl Hyman in Munich were arrested on Kristallnacht and thrown into Dachau. Charles Hyman felt that if Carl was arrested, he must leave so went to Switzerland, to France, to England and then to the US. He established a textile company in Ohio and is now the largest company for Marriott. Cousin Paul, the same age as Ralph, is retired and his son is running the

company. Ralph's mother's brother left in the late '30s and came to the US and the youngest sister married a surgeon and left. Her mother went to Holland in '39 and no one is left in Munich as the grandfather died in '35.

85:00 The grandmother got out of Holland. She needed a voucher for the US. She was never employed though she worked in the store and was older and not going to get a job. Uncle Charlie brought her over four weeks before the Germans invaded. Her two sisters in Holland left for South America. She came to Cincinnati to be with Ralph's aunt and uncle. Cousins on the grandfather's side remained. Ralph does not know what happened to the business in Germany. Ralph's great-grandfather, Isaac Hockenheim, established a cigar manufacturing company in Hockenheim in the 1800s and called it Isaac Hockenheims & Sons. His oldest son, Albert, stayed with them for three months and became head of the company with his wife, Elfriede, and did not leave. His sister married the younger brother of his father, Louie, a bank president and did not leave. After France fell in June, 1940, Lager, head of the Nazi party in Stuttgart invented a situation. He told Hitler that he must get rid of the Jews so they got organized. All the Jews of Baden and Pfalz were ordered to be shipped out on trains to France to the Gurs Concentration Camp in the Pyrenees. Ralph's father ended up in Gurs where he met his brother and sister-in-law and elderly aunts. They lived in barracks.

90:00 Albert was the oldest and was sent to Gurs with his wife. Carl was next oldest and went to the US before World War I to Hollywood with his wife and daughter. Then came Louie who died from a heart attack in '38 but his wife was in Gurs. The fourth was Bela who lived in Strasbourg, France. All three sisters married young and were widowed young. The fifth was Josephine who got married but the husband died and she married Odenheine in Baden Baden and arrived in the US before France fell. The sixth was Amelia who lived in Switzerland so was safe. Girls at that time had no say of what they did as the husbands organized everything. The seventh sibling was his father. When Ralph was stationed in Germany, he visited Amalia in an Old Age Home in Baden as her husband died. Ralph was worried as a ladder was needed to climb up to her bed and the parquet floor was polished by the maid so thought Amalia might fall.

95:00 He wanted the area carpeted so went to the Director for permission who responded that when the aunt died, the carpet must remain with them. It was agreed. The brothers made the decisions for the sisters rather than the parents. They had the authority to do so. People should have a conscience. The Versailles Treaty affected Germany badly as all was taken away and were poor and needed Lebensraum (land). After the war without East Germany, West Germany became powerful with limited space. There were some good people in Germany. In Marseilles, the landlord did not get paid rent for months but understood the family's circumstances so there are good people everywhere.



- 100:00 The Germans are by custom who only operate by authority. In '45 in Paris, they had political cabarets. If a German is on the metro in Paris and needs to cough and a sign says, "Spitting prohibited," the German would suffer and try not to cough but the Frenchman would spit at the sign. No French are cold and Southern French are lackaisical. Some relatives died in Gurs. Albert and Elfriede got out as helped by their son in LA. Albert's brother, Louis, died in '38. The Gestapo came to arrest him and he had a heart attack. His widow, Clara and Ani, the first cousin, were shipped to Gurs. The old aunts were shipped to Gurs and died there from exposure to the elements from living in barracks. In '42 both Clara and Ani were there and corresponded through the Quakers and asked for money. He received a postcard from Clara that they were loaded on trains and don't know where they are going and later learned they were gassed in Auschwitz.
- 105:00 In '45 a cousin sent a letter and have the response on what train they were shipped and also the Holocaust Museum has this information. Aunt Sophie in her 90s was buried in Gurs. There is a cemetery there and a monument indicating a train came there. Karlsruhe sends students every summer to take care of the cemetery. His father was released in '38 in Marseilles and his mother got a lawyer and the case was closed. The Germans occupied Austria in '38, Czechoslovakia in '39 and invaded Poland in September '39. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September, France and England declared war on Germany and World War II began. His father was considered an enemy alien and was interned at Les Milles in Aix Le Provence. It was a French action as he was German. A brick factory was converted into an internment camp.
- 110:00 Marc Chagall, Meyerhof, a Nobel Prize winner and the famous surgeon of Vienna and other famous people were considered enemy aliens. The surgeon brought two non-Jews with him. They placed a fence around Les Milles and it had poor hygiene and food. His father got out in December '39 as friends in Marseilles vouched for him and he was home until May 20, 1940 when the Germans invaded Luxembourg, France, Belgium and Holland. Authorities in Marseilles took people including his father back into Les Milles where there were Nazis, Non-Jews and Jews. Anyone not French was taken.
- 115:00 There were thousands of refugees in Marseilles. The French police raided hotels daily to find the illegal people. Around January 20, they took all the volunteers threatened by the Nazis and placed on a train requested by the commander to get away from the Nazis. so all the famous people headed west to the Pyrenees. They went west to Bordeaux including his father. They thought to take them to North Africa to be safe. The Commander called his cousin in Bayonne on the Atlantic that he had 1,000 refugees he needed to get to North Africa and the cousin replied that he would charge 500 francs a head. The ship would be a short journey. Around 19<sup>th</sup> of June, his mother got a call from the French police to evacuate and to be at the train station, at Gare St. Charles, at 6 AM. to take them out of danger.

120:00 They took clothing and food. That night was the heaviest thunder storm every. He thought artillery fire had disrupted the atmosphere. It poured and there was lightning and thunder and no transportation. They walked with their suitcases about 45 minutes or an hour and returned home. They asked their next door friend, George, a Catholic, to carry their suitcase. His mother and sister went ahead and George and Ralph carried the suitcases. It took about two hours to get to the train. They went to the front and were told to get on at the back so took a cab to get to the back. His mother was hysterical as they were late and she did not want to leave without him. They left 15 minutes later. There were only women and children on the train. Ralph was 14 and over 18 were considered adult. There were three passenger trains. It was filled with German Jews including Mrs. Devreis and her daughter, Mrs. Jacob.

125:00 They knew they were going to Toulouse, Nimes and Lourdes. It was the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of June. There were gendarmes aboard but they did not know where they were going. They spent four or five hours in Lourdes. There was a freight train parked nearby. Women on his train saw their husbands on the freight train. It was known as the phantom train. Everyone got out and he saw his father on the other train. A week ago he saw a movie about the Phantom Train. They all talked a few hours with their relatives and then had to return to their own train. They learned that France signed the Armistice so war between Germany and France was over. The guards said, "Don't worry, your husbands will be home." They returned to Marseilles. His father's train had stopped in Nimes and unloaded to San Nicholas Camp. The men were there July and August and in early September were moved to Gurs.

130:00 Gurs had been established in '36 to shelter the refugees of the Spanish Civil War. On October 22, all the Jews from Germany were sent there. His parents sold their furniture and other household items when they ran out of money. They did not get money from relatives but gave money to relatives in concentration camps. When the war started, his mother knitted wool items for soldiers' legs. They did not make money from it. Somehow they ate. His father came home one day. There was no food in France except they sold woodebagers. Ralph still remembers French and his sister who is 91 still speaks by phone weekly to her French friends. School started in September '40 and he was called into the Deputy Director's office with his mother and told that he can no longer attend.

135:00 His mother questioned this and was told that they are German and that Germany defeated France so the other children will beat him up. Ralph responded, "No one will beat me up as all the classmates are my friends." His sister had no such problem. His mother said that since he was 14, an age that you could get into trouble and his father is away and has a social conscience. Gurs is at the foot of the Pyrenees near the Atlantic and far from Marseilles so you could write but not visit. His mother tried to get his father out of Gurs. She went to relief agencies. Marseilles was not a center of relief agencies

for all the refugees. There were Quakers, American Mennonites and Unitarian relief agencies. The Petain government functioned there. His mother took him to the relief agencies and they obtained an application for visas for the US. They required affidavits indicating they would not be a burden. The Germans went to war so no longer could they return to Germany.

140:00 First place went to the American Quakers. Their office was in 1029. There was a train station at the top of the hill. They came down on steps and the Boulevard of Athens. The Hotel Splendid was on the right and then the Quaker Building at 1029 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. He saw the receptionist and spoke to a representative. He had studied English at the Lycee for two years and got First Prize. His mother observed that it was a fallacy that clients only spoke German and the receptionist only spoke French so his mother offered his services to volunteer as a translator. This was to keep him off the street and it was approved. He spoke German, French and English and to the Quakers. The building was a big stone apartment house with offices next to the Hotel Splendid where the German Headquarters of the Armistice was located. They had swastikas which were scary.

145: Vernon Fry came to Marseilles and his office was in the Hotel Splendid. Eleanor Roosevelt sent him to help rescue the artists and other famous people. He was advised to leave as the Nazis would hurt him. Ralph met Fry when he came to his office. He did not know Fry's mission. Ralph was 14 and worked as their interpreter. Dr. Andrew Brien Chalmers, the administrator from the US asked him to work for him. The office answered refugee problems including refugees in concentration camps. Howard Kirschner, President of the Quaker Organization was religious and rich and wanted to give back. His wife was in charge of the children's colonies. He and Chalmers developed a questionnaire for necessary information to respond to people in internment camps.

150:00 Ralph's duties included going to the American Consulate. There were about 25 employees in the office including Howard and his wife, Chalmers, and Stevens who worked with the refugees. Some staff might have worked for the underground such as the Frenchman with a red wig and cape who did not have an office. There were subsidiaries near the camp. Everyone had a secretary, mostly American, but some were British, Swedish or from Western Europe. All the Quakers were kind. There were some Unitarian, and Mennonite. The Quakers met on Sunday morning. Howard Kirschner might not have been a Quaker. There were chairs along the wall and no tables in the meeting room. No one spoke until someone presented a thought about an issue which might be philosophical or an event.

155:00 There was silence until someone else spoke. There was no structured program and subjects were somewhat incomprehensible for him. He and Dr. Chalmers got acquainted. Chalmers was overwhelmed by the large number of correspondence from people in camps wanting their life saved by obtaining American visas. Ralph was appointed

messenger to the American Consulate to find out the status of each of these people. This way Chalmers could go quickly through the files and respond to the letters. Ralph was given a letter to present to the guard at the American Consulate. He went twice a week to do this work. There were lines of people around the block to enter the American Consulate who desired to find out the status of their visa. Chalmers was helping the people in the concentration camps who could not get there. There was a mammoth building in the middle of the square.

160:00 The address of the American Consulate is now Place Variant 5. It had a mammoth oak door in the large home. The whole building was two floors and spread out. Ralph only saw the people involved in handling applications for a visa. He was permitted to go directly to the section with a conference room. It had a large oak table and file cabinets in the perimeter. He put the briefcase and files on the table and worked alone using the request letter that were in alphabetical order to search for their files. There was no one in the room with him. He was 15 and permitted to work alone. He always looked up Hockenheim, his relative. The sponsors for Hockenheim were his mother, sister, Elise and Cousin Hyman, a businessman who gave affidavit. Walter Leventhal, his mother's brother, also gave a statement.

165:00 The policy in the US was to give no visas to refugees per Cordell Hull. The Consulate General Fullerton in Marseilles and Vice Consul Howard Bingham and Miles Standish met the refugees and got them out from camps by taxi. They dressed up the famous man and said his mother-in-law from Georgia came from San Nicola. Bingham met with Fry. Howard Bingham issued 2,500 visas without permission from Washington and got into trouble. Ralph left May '41 and Bingham was pulled out the next month. He was sent to London, to Montevideo and retired from the Foreign Service and never got another government job. He was a tall man. Eleven children followed his conscience. Ralph met him in March '41 and Dr. Chalmers said he should live with Howard Bingham. He said the next time he is at the Consulate, he should visit him.

170:00 Mrs. Hooligan, the administrator, told Bingham that Ralph wants to see him and that the Quakers highly recommend him and his family. He knew his father at Gurs. He could only issue a visa that is good for 90 days so he must get his father out first. Howard wrote a letter to the Commandant at Gurs on Consulate stationery that he is preparing to issue the father's visa. The letter was sent to Ralph's father so they would let him out. Ralph could not believe it until it happened. His father returned but how to get him out of France? It was suggested he go to Spain where Franco was or take a ship to the West Indies. The Quakers called the French line and said four members of the staff are ready to go to the States. The President of the French line refused to accept them as he had no cabins left. They replied they would take any accommodations. Freighters had some cabins and used the hold for passengers which was acceptable to them. A messenger was sent with a check to pick up four tickets and obtain a transit visa from the French police.

175:00 On the second floor of their apartment house, a Corsican lady lived with her aunt and uncle who worked for the French Police Prefecture. Previously she only said, "Bonjour." They asked for her help with the exit and transit visas and she agreed to bring papers to fill out. They did so and returned them to her. A few days later, she said the papers were ready and they should pick them up and pay the fee for the stamp and they did so. They obtained a French exit visa and a transit visa for Martinique. The neighbor hardly knew them but felt she spoke from her conscience. It was a humane gesture. Then they had to get rid of their furniture.

180:00 They could either take the Wyoming on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May or the Winnipeg on the 6<sup>th</sup>. It was the first time he heard his mother say, "Over my dead body" to leave the 10<sup>th</sup> so they left the 6<sup>th</sup>. They brought some belongings with them. He does not know how his sister took the Bavarian Alps painting and got it to the US. It was of a naked lady, Doris Hall. His sister has the painting. They took their culture as could always get furniture. The French staff picked them up and took them to the gangplank where they saw a German with a swastika who checked everyone. Some people on a list including the wife of the head of Parliament were arrested but they were not on the list. The ship went from Marseilles to Algeria and did not dock and went from Gibraltar to Casablanca. He touched the soil. It was his sister's birthday, May 14, 1940 and his father had connections. A guy came on a motorcycle with strawberries but no whipped cream as it was too hot and would get sour. He gives his sister strawberries every year. They went from Dakar, across the equator to the West Indies. It was another one and half days to Martinique and very hot and he could not stay in the hold. At midnight he went on deck to get some air. It was pitch black and the sea was calm and the ship was not moving. Suddenly there was light all over and ladders were thrown on the ship. Men without uniforms came on the ship; with weapons who wore blue jeans and spoke an unknown language took them over. Wild fire Dutch captured them on the side of the English and brought them to the West Indies.

185:00 The flag was orange and they went to the Port of Spain. They had French soldiers on board. The radio operator barricaded himself. An airplane came. A Vichy ship going to Martinique under control of the Vichy took them to Trinidad which was British. The Germans in North Africa gave the Nazis permission to use airports in Syria and as a countermeasure the British punished them by seizing the Vichy French ship; Meanwhile, the Wyoming was off the coast of Africa so turned around back to Africa and the people spent the war in Senegal working on the Trans-railroad. The Wyoming was sunk during World War II in the Atlantic while working for the Allies. The people of Trinidad were told that the British captured a German warship and people on the pier saw them. The British put them in a nice camp and fed them and took them by bus to Port of Spain. They were supposed to take the ship from Martinique to New York but a man's relative

got them on the SS Uruguay to New York from Trinidad. It was a luxury ship with air-conditioning, a dining room and waitresses with silver trays.

190:00 There was a tropical storm. His mother and sister got on the ship with Ralph and his father behind them with their luggage. They had to go on a little boat with 20 people with a pilot in a little cab. He and Dr. Hirschberg were outside and when the cyclone hit them, the tires went on the deck and the two of them placed them in the water. When they got to the gangplank, they were told to jump on. Ralph was soaked and refused to jump. His mother looked down and saw him and screamed, "This is my son." The captain sent sailors. One jumped on the boat and the other held the boat and helped him over. He had motion sickness for a while from the little boat. Ralph did not have proper clothes for the formal dining room on the ship. He jumped in the swimming pool and got over his seasickness. They had more swimming pools. The painting was with them. They stayed with a relative in New York. They saw the Statue of Liberty. When they passed it, he got a special feeling that he won't be killed.

195:00 When he passed under the Golden Gate Bridge upon his return from serving in Korea, he had the same feeling of safety, given another life. The family settled in New York. His Aunt Else and Uncle Charles Hyman invited him to stay with them in Cincinnati. He stayed for a while with his mother and sister. His grandma was there living in a court. He spent 15 months there and graduated from high school there at age 16. He had to take courses in Civics and American history to enter the University of Cincinnati night school and worked during the day. At first he worked as an errand boy for optical company on a bicycle. He went to Newport, Kentucky daily and at 17 got a job as a stock clerk in textiles and next he worked for a toy company. In October '42, he was living with his aunt and uncle and their son who was nine months younger than him. The son and his friends taught Ralph about the US. He went to NY but his uncle thought he needed a job to earn money. He and his sister just wanted to go to college. In New York he worked for a textile company and attended City College at night. He played soccer on the weekends. The war weighed heavily on him and he could not understand people dying and no one helped so he joined the Alliance Francaise to educate people on what was going on. They had speakers who were in exile talk to them about the war. They got documents from the Quakers asking Cincinnati for certain actions.

200:00 He was involved politically with the Free French Youth, the De Gaulle Youth to fight the Nazis. He felt French. At 17, Ralph was 2<sup>nd</sup> General of Free French Youth and raised money for Free French firms until after his 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. Then he entered the Army as he could not enter earlier because he was not a citizen. Ralph volunteered at 18 and six weeks later was called up. He felt tortured by being free while others were dying. He wanted to join the Free French Forces but his father said if he did, he should never return home. His father had been at Gurs and in the French jail so did not like the French as they had not been nice to him. Ralph had Basic Training at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina

and then sent to Oklahoma for 4 months of radio school and assigned to the artillery at Ft. Bragg. He was fluent in French and German and would not be as talented in radio or artillery. He was a private but went to the Pentagon and asked to speak to intelligence and saw a Lieutenant Colonel and explained this to him and was told to return to North Carolina and he would be contacted.

205:00 About four or six weeks later, while on guard duty, his First Sergeant came to his post and told Ralph to go with him as he just got classified orders from DC to leave. He got shipped to Camp. Richie, MD. The policy in May '44 was that you became a citizen after finished basic training. They could not send you overseas if you were not an American citizen as the Germans could kill you. He changed his name from Hockenheim to Hockley. At the Columbia Court House in South Carolina, he applied to change his name when he became a citizen. His nickname was Rudy so decided to change Rudolph Martin Hockenheim to Rudy Martin Hockenheim but the Judge would not accept a nickname so he changed it to Ralph. His first wife called him Ralph but his second wife calls him Ruddy. Camp Richie was established in '42 when the Army in Europe needed linguists and developed the Intelligence Training Center. It is located 65 miles north of Washington, DC and 65 west of Baltimore in the mountains. They taught both Ph.Ds. and privates. Anyone who knew languages taught POW interrogation, analysis and order of battle. He got records and knew the weaknesses and strengths of commanders. He first started in French MIA interrogation.

210:00 They did not need people in French intelligence so he shifted to German. He studied aerial photo interpretation and then worked in Officers' Mess for a few months. Then he had a two week blitz course in German interrogation. They had enemy force with German uniforms to recognize the aggressor. They were sent one week to a Pennsylvania pig farm with maps to find their way back as this is what you would encounter in combat. He was shipped overseas March 1945. He knew about the deportations. French were shipped to German forced labor in factories. He did not know about other activities at the concentration camps. Some of the French cooperated with the Nazis.

215:00 Ralph knew of concentration camps but not about death camps, gassing. In late '42 an aunt and a cousin were deported from Gurs to an unknown location with unknown actions. He was shipped on the Ile de France which docked in Scotland. He did not realize how big it was until he got off. They took a train to Southampton and then went to France. He spent a short time in Depot (sp?), France and then to the Villa Le Versine Intelligence Center. They were planning to open up the port of Bremerhaven when the war was over. He was in Paris on May 8, 1945 in his American uniform and at age 23 was caught in a circle of French women and he had to kiss them all. Two days later he had to guide people to Bremen as he spoke French and German. It was the first time in 11 years that he was back in Europe.

220:00 They hated the Germans then. Germany was 65% destroyed. Every city was flat as a pancake. They needed a bulldozer to get their truck through. They kicked out the civilians from the houses in Bremen so the US military had a place to reside. They kept their distance from the civilians as there was no fraternization but it did not last long. Everyone who worked for them knew him and said, “Shining law” as he passed by. There was a place to take girls that had music that he went to. A young lady came to his table and asked him why he only sits with GIs and does not dance. He replied that he does not want to discuss it as his family was treated badly by the Germans. The young lady cried and her boyfriend chewed him out. The fraternization policy was condemned to failure. You could not mistreat anyone but you could not be socially active with Germans. His Colonel was G2 and Ralph was staff and had to issue passes. The Air Force was not bombing so had nice headquarters. There were no German clerks in his office as it was security. He was the only one who spoke German so was the contact and sent to Bremerhaven port. At Richie, the 24<sup>th</sup> class finished and you were either Corporal, Sergeant or 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant but he did not receive a promotion. Those who wanted to be officers were sent to Ft. Benning, Georgia for a 90 day course “wonder” and became a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Infantry Officer. They no longer did that so he was promoted from Private to Corporal. He had applied to join the Counter-Intelligence Corps as wanted to catch the Nazis but he was told that he was too young. He applied again at Bremerhaven and was accepted for his last six months there. He got his commission at Syracuse University. He asked to remain a Warrant Officer when he left as wanted to go to college. At Syracuse University, he received a letter asking if he wanted to be a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Military Intelligence Reserve and he accepted. At Bremerhaven they had denazification policies. There was automatic arrest if a Nazi was high in the movement.

230:00 If lower down, he did not get certain duties. The Germans had to fill out an application about their jobs and participation in the Nazi party. Most were just functionaries. To be a teacher, one had to join the Nazi Party. Not all those in the Nazi Party were bad. His office was next to the American Jail and the French Commandant. Civilians were interrogated there. One guy was interrogated on denunciation. Ralph devised his own questionnaire including name, DOB, profession and name of person you want to discuss. A butcher waited to talk about another butcher as he wanted to get rid of his competition. One guy with a higher rank had been released from prison and spent the night with his girlfriend. Curfew was 10 PM to 6 AM. They charge German Police to do the arresting. He was arrested at 5:30 AM and brought to Ralph’s office.

235:00 No one before had admitted to being a Nazi but this one did. Ralph spoke to him for two or three hours. He said he wanted Hitler to be the leader of Germany, the Fuhrer running the country, but they should not have killed the Jews. Ralph remanded him to prison. He warned that there were still Nazis around and to prepare for trouble. The Hitler Youth



had a hard core waiting for a movement, the Werewolves. Ralph got a tip that a farmhouse was their headquarters. He went there and found all the records for Northern Germany. There was no resistance, just dreamers. Condoleezza Rice, Secretary of State said the terrorists in Iraq were like the werewolves in Germany. One killed the Mayor of Aachen before the war was over and there were no werewolves left.

240:00 Germany was so destroyed that the people had nothing to eat. Women had to clean up the rubble. When he started his intelligence career he saw an American soldier in Bremen beating a child on the street and told him to stop. as in a democracy, you don't beat your child. Germany was rebuilt due to the Marshall Plan. The Germans worked hard, were organized and lucky with the control governments.

245:00 Eisenhower ran Germany harshly but built everything up and Chancellor Willie Braun built up Germany. The Universities were liberal and the students were left-winged and learned about democracy. Young people want to come to the US or France as they had been locked up under Hitler so wanted to travel. People went to Brittany on vacation or the Canary Islands as they loved the sun. They passed a Democratic constitution and Syracuse Court. There are many nice people in Germany. At the farewell party by the Burches Naches Duchy (BND) that the Americans established, he was asked to retire in Germany. He declined but said he would visit Germany and France as frequently as possible as a citizen of the US. He only feels totally free in the US. In Germany, a foreigner must go to the Registry Office to let them know where you are residing. You may not be able to get a job in Germany and France. At 50, you must retire in those countries so there are jobs for the young. In the US you can have five jobs and they go after your income tax. If you pay, you are free. Ralph says he needs freedom.

250:00 He would tell this to German Jews who refuse to return. It is different for him as a US representative as relations are based on that. The police cannot do anything to him as he had an official passport so he is never dependent on the German economy. He could go to the PX or Commissary to shop or to a German store. He is not dependent on the German health system. Some visitors liked Germany. His Uncle Charles Hockenheim returned to Germany to see friends, eat sausage and drink beer in Munich and visit the cemetery. Many return to care for the family cemeteries. His First Cousin Ruth Hockley married to Frank, the only person he knew who spent the entire war in Berlin and survived, died recently. She was also interviewed by Ms. Navazelskis.

255:00 Her mother is Hayman who never returned. Her son does not know how she survived. It would shed light. Ralph occasionally went to German synagogues but did not become religious. His son, Clifford, was Bar Mitzvah in Oakland. His wife is reasonably religious. He had a hard time to marry so did it in Bonn where they seldom have a Bar Mitzvah. There was one that year, the son of the Ambassador. A neighbor received government money to revive opportunities. Few take the opportunities except for the old

people. Now all of Germany is a Democratic Republic. It was only West Germany before.

260:00 They tried to atone for what they did to the Jews and others but there are not enough people left. Mrs. Merkel is letting in a million refugees which may be a mistake. She was born in East Germany. She did it in a spirit of making up for what Germany did in the past. She is probably very good in her job. As a former intelligence officer, I would say taking in one million foreigners would not be safe as Security cannot handle 100,000 people at once. It is a hard task and should be done slowly. This could cause her to lose the chancellorship as she is running again. That many people coming in, someone must be bad. She is trying to be humane. It is hard to visualize so many people participated in the Nazi period. They had concentration camps and doctors who participated in deadly experiments. He hope such a thing would not be possible in the US. There are bad people, people without conscience in every country. Ten percent are in the far left and 10 percent in the far right and the other 80% try to get along. In the 50s in Germany there was the dangerous Botomynor (?) gang. Germany is very organized as far as police and security. There were about 30 members in the gang. It was way out. They killed bankers and tried to kill Americans.

265:00 They were crackpots, perhaps nihilists. It took the German intelligence service ten years to catch them, one by one. In Europe, you can presume they have one percent bad guys, about 27,000 so you could not find them all. David Halberstam from Connecticut and Ron Coleman Haldecott in Texas donated materials to the Archives. There was a blowup photo of the Quaker staff in France in 1940. All are identified in his books. It was taken at the turn of '40 and '41 in December or January in the Quaker Office in Marseilles, France. James Vale and Evans were visiting and met with the staff in the conference room.

270:00 Howard Kushner and his wife were there. Mr. Kushner was very serious and did not smile. He saw Marshall Petain regarding the children under his tutelage. He did not take, "no" for an answer. He was a wealthy American who lived a spartan life and never drank coffee, tea or coke. Ralph's mother came and made Mr. Kirshner hot water and sugar in the afternoon and a piece of toast. He lived to 98 so for a while Ralph thought to live to 98. Kirshner's wife did not eat rich food. They had a large staff all over Europe and kept aware of many operations. They did it with a great flare and ability. They may have had a falling out with the Quakers. Ralph saw him later. He was a worker for religious philosophical agencies doing good things for people. Ralph has Chalmers photograph in his book. (Pointing out people in a photograph.) Here is Mr. Wims and Mr. Marlow, all with special missions but I don't know what they were. Marlow is in the US and he called him. Here is Ben Hur and a lady, Courier, a Secretary. Here is someone like a bodyguard, Alberto Carrion, Kirschner's chauffeur. He drove Mr.

Kushner around with others. He went with Mrs. Royston to deliver food to the sisters and watched over him.

275:00 Ralph went as an interpreter as he spoke French and the sisters spoke French. Here is my savior, the Admiral who sent him to the Consulate to get out of France. He lived with David Bigham. Wicket was interested in his welfare. Ralph's family had nothing to eat and the Quakers gave him food instead of money. They gave him cheese and honey and had nutrition which was worth a lot. Mr. Nieman was effective. Mrs. Brunel, the wife of Brunel-Bingham. He was a financial guy and, probably, was Jewish. Everything they did was legal but some were ordered to do things requiring a side agreement or negotiation. In Vichy France, you had to do what was necessary for your good so not do anything illegal but had to do side deals.

280:00 Vernon Fry was close to Hiram Bingham so would get anything he wanted. For Ralph, it was administrative and too timely for Chalmers so he did it. It was clerical but on a high level as confidential. He has a letter signed by Chalmers to gain access to the Consulate. He will donate it if he gets a copy. His wife (or sister?) says, "You will see it in DC." (They find the letter.) They look at a letter from January 21, 1941. He has a letter to Hockley about a specific person.

185:00 Phyllis and her husband, Felix, ran the Quakers in Geneva. Ralph never visited the Quaker office in Philadelphia but sent them money. He was lucky he had a safe conduct pass. He has the affidavit for his father. He will place it in a larger envelope. Ralph shows several books to determine if there is Holocaust information in them. One is not as important but it has lots of information. Mr. Coleman (Holocaust Museum staff) thinks he has them as the Holocaust Museum library is comprehensive. Coleman made an internet search and found the most important book is in the Museum. The book was written to show that many Jews served in the German military. He has the speech the Grand Rabbi of Berlin made at the beginning of World War I. about whether Jews should want to be in Germany.

290:00 The documents that Ralph is showing Mr. Coleman are from several families. There is a photo of Ralph with his late wife. He has information about his grandparents to 1775 or 1785. His wife's maiden name was Frankel. In German there are either two dots on the "a" or spell I with "ae." Either is accurate. Her mother's maiden name was Boie and her father was William Boie and came from the East. She was born in Hamburg and he was born in Dorwich. There was lots of information on her uncle Monty Moses or Maurice who died in '63 in Brussels. He and Eva were only close to him in Europe and they got all the items from his apartment. You can see how things worked in the 1850s. There is a photos of him and Eva. He has the Leventhal family tree on his mother's side. A Leventhal married a Leventhal so easy to get mixed up. Ralph has the last postcards from Hamburg. There is a photo of Joanna Frankel before being deported and has her

mother's documents. (The wife or sister? is helping.) Here is Dr. Edward Leventhal and has a file on him. He was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1912 but Teddy Roosevelt got it. Someone wrote about moments of peace in the last century and six or seven pages relate to Edward Leventhal.

295:00 Joanna Frankel wrote from Hamburg on October 23, 1941, (Ralph translating) "My dear all, I say to you all on this fine morning at 9 o'clock we are starting out. My dear ones, I hope to join our children. Greetings and kisses to you. Joanna. She wrote that tomorrow at 9 will probably travel to Lodz and will write to you in a short fashion as have many things to do. The Mueller family and us send you our best wishes. Stay well." The family in Brussels is with the uncle. He was a stamp collector so some documents were in the stamp collection. There were two envelopes from Aunt Clara from Gurs to Bastogne. He also had a postcard that said she is leaving. He shows the postcard from '41. The Hockenheims corresponded with one of Coleman's colleagues, Steven Gedel.

300:00 Ralph compliments Holocaust staffer, Steve Vido. Ralph has something on the fate of Jews of Hockenheim. The last item is a photo of Ralph with his wife looking through the notebook. He has a photo of the guys he attended Lycee. They had a luncheon in 1979 at the Congress of Avignon, France and in Marseilles. All his classmates at the Lycee protected him. He remembers a few. They wore clothes that all could afford so there was no jealousy. In '79 he owned a restaurant. Next photo is in 2002 in Marseilles and it has people's names. Ralph and his sister (?) discuss the people in the photograph. One was a priest.

305:00 Ralph has another book of documents that he recently prepared. He has his family tree in front. There are tombstones of the great-grandparents in Hockenheim including that of his grandfather which was entered in 1889 in the Citizen Registry Book in Hockenheim. It is all written by hand. Ralph has his father's Certificate of Citizenship in the State of Baden and the city of Hockenheim. Here is the birth certificate of his father's sister Bela, the grandfather's daughter. His first cousin, Joseph Wolf lived in Strasbourg, France. Alsace was in danger in '39 so he came to Marseille and enlisted in the French Foreign Legion and went to Africa. He returned and went to the British Foreign Legion. When he returned, he got married and had children and one died. One child, Claudine, lived in Luxembourg with her husband, Karl Marx and his son, a doctor in Strasbourg.

310:00 Joseph Wolf wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Gurs asking what happened to his aunt when she left the camp August 6, 1942. Ralph shows the Jewish Marriage Certificate of Eva's father's brother in Belgium with translation. He has the Free City of Hamburg birth certificate of his wife showing a swastika. The purpose of the document was to indicate Sarah or Israel. His father's cousin, Albert Sieces is in Southern France. When Ralph was stationed in Berlin and Frankfurt, he visited him when he went to the Riviera. Ralph did not know about Sieces, their grandmother's family. He had information from

the 1770s. His grandmother, Josephine, wife of Aaron and, also, her father was Aaron. He does not know Aaron's children. He has his father's birth certificate.

315:00 It is from the Grand Duchy of Baden and has his Driver's License from 1913. His father always had a car and a chauffeur but sometimes he drove himself. His father attended the University of Munich for one year. He has his father's passport and affidavit. He has his mother's birth certificate, her Jewish Marriage Certificate and translation. That was the one time his father attended synagogue. He has the legal German Marriage Certificate, a letter of commendation his mother received from the Jewish Youth in March before they married, Nationalization papers, and a vaccination certificate. Brack was on his mother's Frankel side. Her father Aaron had called himself Adolf. Before 1919 you are from one county and it changed. He has a birth certificate in Polish for his father. He has Uncle Mo's birth certificate. He was born Moses and changed his name several times.

320:00 He has a Home Life certificate for him with an Austrian cancellation on it. He has a Morality Certificate from 1900 for him. He has a Marriage Certificate for Fanny David. Eva's brother was 15 years older than her and was sent to England in '39 where he got a job. The grandparents lived there and sent him to work for landscapers and he got a boil on his lip and died in a few days. Here is a letter from the grandparents to Uncle Mo explaining it. The (sister?) says, "Eva left Berlin to visit her son in England and could not return. She was alone in Germany and came out in a sealed car to Lisbon. She stayed with the Frankels until '41."

325:00 There is a letter from his father to his brother, Uncle Mo. There is Eva's birth certificate and Naturalization papers. She got to Lisbon and had to see a doctor to certify she had smallpox vaccination with a Portuguese translation. Mr. Coleman (Holocaust Museum) thanks Ralph (and sister?) for their time as the video ended.

326:00