

IMPORTANT

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AJR Refugee Voices Testimony Archive

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Interview Transcript Title Page

Collection title:	AJR Refugee Voices Testimony Archive
Ref. no:	2

Interviewee Surname:	Lesser
Forename:	Marion
Interviewee Sex:	Female
Interviewee DOB:	10 July 1925
Interviewee POB:	Berlin, Germany

Date of Interview:	6 January 2003
Location of Interview:	London
Name of Interviewer:	Dr. Bea Lewkowicz
Total Duration (HH:MM):	1 hour 20 minutes

**REFUGEE VOICES:
THE AJR AUDIO-VISUAL TESTIMONY ARCHIVE****INTERVIEW: 2****NAME: MRS MARION LESSER****DATE: 16 JANUARY 2003****LOCATION:****INTERVIEWER: BEA LEWKOWICZ****TAPE 1**

BL: Today is 16 January 2003 and we are conducting an interview with Mrs Marion Lesser.

[There was some talking in background]

BL: Mrs Lesser, can you please tell me about your family background?

ML: My family background? Where? In Berlin?

I had a mother and father. I don't remember my grandparents on either side. I had a brother who was a year older and a sister who was eleven years younger. My parents were, my father lost his business, and he changed to being a tailor, which was very hard for him. Times were bad and I was in a Christian school and thrown out from there and then went to the Reichstraße Synagogue School which was the school in front of the synagogue. I went there until I came to England. Although in 1938 we had a very bad experience because they attacked the synagogue and the teachers. There was one teacher who stood behind the gate and told us that we had to go home, that was pretty bad, and had a big influence on us. I had a friend whose parents were Polish Jews and when I went to collect my friend on the way to school, she was crying and she told me that her parents who were Polish were deported, and she who was a disabled girl, she had a 'Kinderlähmung' I think, and she was left with her brother alone in the flat. I don't know what became of her. What else can I say?

BL: Where did you live in Berlin?

Tape 1: 3 minutes 33 seconds

ML: I lived in North East Berlin, 55, North East 55, Winsstraße. It is hard to remember all these things because I have been here for sixty years now.

BL: Do you remember things from home?

ML: Yes. I have revisited it once with my husband and my eldest, my daughter, I think she was two years old when we went. I went to the cemetery, the Jewish cemetery. I had an uncle there who lived right through the war, he was married to a non Jewish woman, and he lived right through and even came to see us here, and stayed with us. He and his wife stayed with us. There is nothing more I remember.

BL: What sort of friends did your parents have? Do you remember anything?

ML: The friends of my parents.

BL: What sort of circles did they move in?

ML: Well, it was a struggle. My mother came from a large family, so we had visitors, of course, of people who were family, and birthday parties, but it was difficult for them to get around, they were nervous. My father often had to go away from home because there was a rumour that they were taking the men and putting them into camps. So sometimes he disappeared and came back again.

BL: What about religious festivals? Did you celebrate anything?

ML: Oh yes, yes, we kept our Jewish holidays, of course.

BL: Can you describe some?

ML: No. It is such a long time ago.

BL: You said you were thrown out of school. When was that please?

ML: It must have been '38 when they had a go at all the shops, Jewish shops and things.

BL: How do you remember that? Were you told suddenly you had to leave the school?

ML: Yes. We went to school and the head teacher was standing there behind the gate and told us to go home. It was a time, I think, that was very tough in more ways than one because one was very nervous about it.

BL: Was the issue of emigration ever discussed at that point in your family?

Tape 1: 7 minutes 5 seconds

ML: My parents did want to go to Australia. I think health wise they weren't accepted. I don't know why. In those days children were not so well informed as they are today. Today the children would know more than the parents.

BL: And what was the atmosphere like at the Jewish school that you went to?

ML: It was good. We all must have suffered of some nervousness of what was going on. Yes, I think that nervousness has left its mark.

BL: In which way?

ML: Well, one is often seeing the blacker side of things because of it. It's left its mark, yes.

BL: And when was it decided that you were going to emigrate.

ML: I think my parents applied for my brother and I to emigrate. Unfortunately the war stopped that. I was chosen first. I don't know why. And I had a guardian called Lord Morrell. I never met him. He guaranteed for me. I had to have permission from him to be able to get married because I was a little under 21.

BL: And how did your parents tell you that you were going to have to leave?

ML: I think that we were nervous, much more nervous than the children of today. All I can remember is that my parents came to the station and I think that they were more aware of what was going on than we were, I was. It was tough.

BL: You mentioned earlier that you experienced Kristallnacht. Can you please describe this a bit more in detail?

ML: Oh yes ... well, on the way to school which was a ten minute walk I suppose, quarter of an hour, there were shops, painted all over 'Juden raus'. People were gathering around. It is too long ago for me to remember. It was just a terrible time and Jewish people were afraid to go out, and it was a terrible time.

BL: It was from then that your parents tried to get you and your brother out?

ML: Well they filled out the forms for us to come over, yes. Unfortunately it was too late for my brother, and I was lucky enough to come.

BL: To which train station did your parents take you?

ML: I don't remember.

Tape 1: 11 minutes 27 seconds

BL: Can you please describe the journey that took you from Berlin to Britain?

ML: It was a long journey. Lots of children. One was very nervous and one didn't quite know what was going on, what we were going to. Perhaps, it was, we were all in the

same boat. Quite a few much younger children came on that transport, and we were almost in shock because leaving home and coming to another country. I remember coming on the boat and they were giving us black tea. I had never had that before, black tea, and it was a terrible shock to the system I think.

BL: Do you remember any of the other children who were with you?

ML: No.

BL: And what were your first impressions when you arrived?

ML: I came to the station. My uncle met me. He talked to me and then put us on the train to Margate and I was there until end of August, beginning of, yes it must have been end of August because we were evacuated just before the war started. We, I was evacuated with the Westminster Jewish Faith School, we were sent to Wiltshire. My headmaster was Mr Silverstone. It was a large school so we were divided, I think, into three villages, and every, he was a very kind man, understanding man, but he had an impossible situation, because he had English Jewish children and continental Jewish children and the village people didn't accept us very well. As far as they were concerned we were Germans, or we were Austrians, so we were the enemy, and I think there were 16 of us from Austria and Germany and we used to get together and gabble away in German until the headmaster separated us and put us into English speaking families, and we soon learned English. We were going to a village school. I was there for two years.

BL: With what family did you stay?

ML: Pardon?

BL: What was the family you stayed with? Who were they?

ML: The first ones I stayed with, they took three of us girls, and then they separated us as well because we were speaking German. I went into a very English family who were extremely kind to me, better to me than their own children I think, but I had never seen such a life before. They were labourers, farm labourers, and they were vegetarians, and they used to eat a lot of potatoes and parsnips and turnips and a lump of cheese with it which was totally alien to me. Occasionally they killed a chicken and cooked it for me. They were very good to me. I am still in touch with their grandchildren. I was in touch with what

Tape 1: 16 minutes 16 seconds

I used to call my foster mother and foster father all the time until they died and I was in touch with Rosemary, who was their eldest daughter who has now unfortunately died as well and I received a Christmas card from her children. Yes, they were very good to me.

BL: Obviously they knew you were Jewish.

ML: Oh yes. Mr Silverstone, the headmaster, kept us together for Shabbos and Sunday School. We used to have a service in the Sunday School and they used to take us out for long walks on a Sunday to keep us occupied. Yes, it was an experience.

BL: Did you suffer any hostility as a continental child?

ML: Sometimes, perhaps, they used to say “Jew”, or something like that, and I tried to put them right. No, on the whole people were very kind.

BL: What did you reply? What did you say?

ML: I can't remember what I said. One has to prove to people that you are no different except that you believe in God only. I tried to explain to them. Even when I was in the Land Army I was respected. When the girls used to go to the pub on a Friday night after working hard I never went and I kept to myself, I had a friend called Scottie and we used to go for cycle rides. Most of the girls went home weekends or, we were forty odd girls, and half of them were Londoners and the other half had acquaintances, boyfriends, and they used to come to London. Scottie and I stayed in the hostel and we used to go for cycle rides and do our washing, yes.

BL: At that time did you have any correspondence with your family at all? After you arrived in Britain?

ML: Yes, I have got some letters from my parents, twenty five words, if you would like to see them, I've got them.

BL: From where did they send you letters?

ML: I don't know, they were just like forms which they wrote on. I think they must have come from Berlin.

BL: Tell me what did you think, did you think that ... ?

ML: What was one to expect? Sometimes I used to feel lonely and depressed and I wanted to pack up and go home. Luckily one wasn't able to anyway.

Tape 1: 20 minutes 28 seconds

BL: Where you in touch with any organisation, Jewish organisations, at the time?

ML: B'nai Brith. And the Quakers. They were very good to me while I was evacuated.

BL: They came and helped to check whether you were ok?

ML: Yes, I think so, it was so long ago. The Quakers were quite kind and understanding.

BL: And what happened after those two years?

ML: After I was evacuated, when I came back to London? I was in Willesden Green in a hostel for girls, and from there we were evacuated. I was only there for a few days I think, a week, two weeks. And we were evacuated.

BL: When you moved to London, why did you move to London? Did you finish school?

ML: Yes, we finished school. I had to work, I had to work and I learned dressmaking. From there I volunteered for the Women's Land Army. The office was in Oxford Street, I went in and volunteered, shocked my aunt. She had never heard of a Jewish girl going into the Land Army, but there were one or two. And it was a happier time for me. It was the happiest time for me at that time, to be in the Land Army, to be someone. I had lots of girls around me, lots of friends. I am still in touch with one girl, I had a Christmas card from her just now. We are women, senior citizens we are.

BL: You trained as a dressmaker in London, Willesden, before you got evacuated.

ML: I went to my uncle, which was very unsuccessful. I stayed with my uncle and aunt. They never had children and they could not understand. They made no allowances for a teenager. I mean I was a teenager. It was very difficult. So, they more or less threw me out. I had an aunt, my uncle's sister, my mother's sister, who had a room for me in the boarding house that she lived in.

BL: Where was this? Which boarding house?

ML: Walm Lane, in Walm Lane, Cricklewood, and I stayed there until I joined the Land Army.

Tape 1: 23 minutes 40 seconds

BL: Do you remember anything from that boarding house? Who else lived there?

ML: No, they were just a couple. Mr and Mrs Schwab, who let a room to my aunt, and they had a spare room so they let it to me. And it was as good and warm. That is about it.

BL: Did you have to register as an alien?

ML: Oh, yes.

BL: Can you tell me a bit about that?

ML: Yes, I had to report to the police station in, where was it, Golders Green, yes, Golders Green, every time I came on a visit to London or I think, I can't remember, but I

think I had to report while I was in the Land Army as well to Hertford. Yes. It was a difficult time.

BL: Did you have to attend a tribunal? Where you categorised?

ML: Oh yes, I was an enemy alien.

BL: Which category did you receive?

ML: I can't remember that.

BL: Where you ever interned?

ML: No, I was too young to be interned, at that time anyway when they were interning people. I remember my uncle was interned.

BL: Where did he go to?

ML: Up north I think.

BL: In which year did you decide to join the Land Army?

ML: '43, 1943, until 1946.

BL: Did you know anyone else who joined the Land Army. How did it come about?

ML: I knew that I had to do war work. I didn't want to go and make ammunitions. I didn't want to join the ATS. I felt that having been in the country for two years I

Tape 1: 26 minutes 23 seconds

would like to go and work on the land. It was a good move because I was in a hostel with 48 girls and we were sent out in a lorry to different farmers who needed our help.

BL: Where were you based?

ML: In Cuffley, near Hertford.

BL: Can you describe a day in the Land Army?

ML: Yes, we used to have very good food because the local women used to cook for us. We had accommodation. We used to sleep in bunk beds, one up, one down. It was, we had four or five bathrooms and we used to have to fight for those bathrooms. At the end of the day we were filthy dirty because we had to do a lot of heavy work. Threshing, haymaking, harvesting, cutting kale, ditching, all sorts of things. It was good for me at that time, I needed to let my energies go into the right sort of channel, and I was there for

two years when people used to ask the office for the land army whether they could have helpers, and they used to take us to different people, and my husband at that time came and asked for two or three girls to help. They were doing tomato plants. Things which were grown in greenhouses, and I was one of the girls who went there. And he said to me, "What Shul do you go to? What synagogue? Where do you live?" Something like that.

I said, "You wouldn't know. I live, I go to the synagogue but you wouldn't know it."

He said, "Try me." So it happened that my husband came from very nearby the Walm Lane Shul. They lived in Cricklewood and he took ..., he asked me if I would like to go and see his parents. Yes, that is how it started.

BL: So how did he end up?

ML: My husband was released from the land work in '46.

BL: So he was also on land work when you met him?

ML: He was on land work, yes, and it is how it started. We were married in July '46. We moved into his parent's flat. It wasn't a good arrangement but there was no other way of doing it, and then after about 16 months we managed to be able to get a little house with controlled price, in Balham, South West London, and this way he started the business of buying and selling ex army things. And from there, I had two children there, and then we went, he wanted bigger premises and he found, he built up a factory in Hounslow and we moved to Ruislip, and we were in Ruislip for 23 years.

BL: When did you move to Ruislip?

Tape 1: 31 minutes 10 seconds

ML: Michael was born there, so that was 1954 I suppose.

BL: Can we go back a bit to the Land Army? What was it like to be the only refugee girl?

ML: The only Jewish girl!

BL: The only Jewish girl and the only refugee girl, so how did people react? Did they ask you questions?

ML: I think, most people were so careful not to offend me, and they really, they sheltered me, they looked after me, they took my part and they were very good.

BL: How many Jewish girls, refugee girls were in the Land Army?

ML: I don't know.

BL: Did you ever meet anyone else? Because I certainly haven't interviewed anyone before who was in the Land Army.

ML: No, no. I would say that that was my life saver. The Land Army was very good for me. Yes, I learned to live more openly and healthy, yes, it was a good time.

BL: Could you decide how long you wanted to stay in the Land Army?

ML: Well, we, the war was over in '46 and I left because we were going to get married. Although he lived somewhere else until we got married. He sounded like he wanted to get married. I was back in the hostel in Willesden Lane until we got married.

BL: This was after you left.

ML: Yes, this was after my release from the Land Army.

BL: And what do you remember from that time after the war in the hostel? Did you try to get in touch with your family?

ML: I think, I had the official papers - I don't know what I have done with them - to say that my parents were deported in 1943. Yes, '43 I think, or '42, I am not sure. They were deported to Auschwitz, yes.

BL: So you knew when you came back to London what had happened?

Tape 1: 34 minutes 39 seconds

ML: Well, the official report I received I think must have been just before I was married, or just after I was married I think. Yes, it was a tough time.

BL: When you lived in the hostel in Willesden Lane, you said there were a lot of refugees. What do you remember from that? What sort of distances, or coffee shops, or ...?

ML: I don't remember very much about it. I already knew my husband to be and I was busy going backwards and forwards and I had an aunt living in Walm Lane. I was just very happy to be able to get out of that hostel I think, although it wasn't a bad one. It was just that I had an aversion to not being able to have a home, yes.

BL: It was like an institution then?

ML: Yes, and I hated it. But since then of course, I have been very lucky.

BL: We are going to stop here because we are going to change the tape.

ML: Can I make you a cup of tea?

BL: We are not quite finished yet ...

TAPE 2

BL: This is tape 2 and we are conducting an interview with Mrs Marion Lesser.

Could you please describe again your life after the war?

ML: I was married in 1946; I lived with my parents-in-law for 16 months I think. Then we were able to have a house in Balham, South West London and my husband tried to establish a business. I had my first child there in 1949 and a second child in 1952 and then we moved to Ruislip, Middlesex in 1954 just before my third child, a son, was born.

BL: Did you have any refugee friends? What were your circles, your social circles?

ML: My social circles were, I had a very good friend from the Land Army, Scottie, unfortunately, she is now dead. I had an uncle and two aunts; I had a part of the Millett family as friends. My mother in law was a Millett, who lived in South West London, and I used to see them and take the children to see them. Then we

Tape 2: 2 minutes 21 seconds

moved to Ruislip, we had a very nice community in Ruislip, a synagogue and everything that went with it. The children went to Hebrew classes there. And I had friends there, yes, lots of friends there, mainly because the children made friends and the parents got together.

BL: Then again, it wasn't sort of the refugee environment?

ML: No, no.

BL: When did you become naturalised?

ML: By marriage. I think, was it automatic in those days?

BL: So you were among the few people who already got British citizenship quite early after the war?

ML: Yes.

BL: Was it important for you to become British?

ML: Oh yes. Yes, I wanted to be British. I wanted to forget that I came from Germany. I never deny it, but I had bad memories.

BL: You said earlier you went back to Germany ...

ML: Yes, 1951 I think it was. We took Tania, my husband combined a business trip, we went to Hamburg and then we had to fly into Berlin. I, we stayed, I think we stayed in a hotel, my uncle and aunt enjoyed Tania my daughter who was two years old at the time. We visited the cemetery of course, twice in a day. I have been back since then, the last time I was there with my husband and Tania, just before my aunt died in Berlin. My uncle died earlier, my aunt died and my husband and I and Tania went to the funeral. That was only a few months before my husband died.

BL: And what was it like for you to go back to Berlin in 1951.

ML: Terrible. I haven't been back since. I have no-one to visit anyway. I used to go there because my aunt was there but I have no desire to go.

BL: How do you define yourself in terms of your identity?

Tape 2: 5 minutes 56 seconds

ML: I am Jewish, born in Germany, but I have British citizenship and I am proud of it.

BL: You mentioned earlier that you think your experience had an impact on your life. What sort of impact do you think that it had for you to be a refugee and to have come here on the Kindertransport?

ML: Well, it left its mark. It was tough. I think I am a better person for it, for the experience of having all this as a background. I don't consider myself German, I am not German. I would rather be a displaced person. When I think, if I think about, my father was in the First World War in the German army. What did he get? And that he was proud of me having been in the army! That he should witness ... there should never be any more wars. My husband was a conscientious objector you know?

BL: It must have been quite rare as well?

ML: Oh yes, he had to go to a tribunal, a tribunal and he had to work on the land.

BL: What did you think of that at the time?

ML: What did he, I?

BL: Yes, you ...

ML: At first I was shocked to know that a Jewish man can be a conscientious objector, but he was right ...

BL: On what grounds? On what grounds did he object?

ML: He didn't believe in fighting.

BL: What do you think is the most important part of your identity, of your continental background to you today?

ML: I really don't know. I don't know really ... I am proud to be here, I am proud to have been able to do something for the war effort. I am very proud to be here.

BL: Can you tell me a bit about your involvement with the AJR.

ML: The AJR. I have been working with them now since before my husband died and he died in '86. Since 1984 I have been working with them.

BL: In which capacity?

Tape 2: 10 minutes 36 seconds

ML: In all sorts of capacities. Generally working, helping with dishing out meals, laying the tables, yes, and at that time I was working with the AJR in Belsize Park and then we moved over to West Hampstead and I have been working there, laying the tables, serving people. Now I am older, I welcome people to come in, they pay their fees to me and sometimes I hold a discussion group.

BL: On what sort or topic?

ML: Anything that comes into people's minds, to answer their problems. I am not very good at it, because I like the more human touch, we talk about this, that and the other, yes we just have a general discussion. They are all older people, a lot of them older than I am; I am one of the younger ones.

BL: What does it mean to you to work with people who have a similar background?

ML: I feel nearer to them. I can understand them. Yes, I can understand them. I have now taken on a job in Jewish Care, here in Bushey as well, just to help run the shop on a Monday for them. I go round selling things for them on the trolley. It keeps me out of mischief for another three hours. I go on a Monday.

BL: Working for the AJR, do you think it is important to have a place for people to be able to come to and discuss their problems.

ML: Oh yes, very often people are very much alone and they have no one to discuss it with. Yes, I think it is very important.

BL: How would you like to see the future of the AJR? How do you see it?

ML: Now that is a big question. I think eventually the AJR will have to go into Jewish Care, because how many more years is an Association of Jewish Refugees. I think, my opinion is, that they will have to get together with Jewish Care.

BL: You mention that you are also active in the Kindertransport.

ML: I am not really active in the Kindertransport. Kindertransport and the AJR are one, I don't attend many functions.

BL: Did you go to the first reunion of the Kindertransport?

ML: Yes.

BL: What was that like?

Tape 2: 14 minutes 42 seconds

ML: It was interesting, interesting, but I believe in letting sleeping dogs lie. Don't try and unravel it all and start all over again.

BL: Did you talk about your past to your children at all?

ML: [Mrs Lesser was very tearful at this stage] Yes, yes, not easily. Not easily. It was, they know, they know and they remember my uncle and aunt. They even remember the uncle who came with his wife from Berlin for a visit. Yes, it's hard to go back.

BL: We can stop here if you like. Is there anything else you would like to add which I haven't asked?

ML: No, I don't think so.

BL: Ok, Mrs Lesser, thank you very, very much.

ML: Thank you.

BL: Ok. Thank you very much.

ML: You are very welcome.

PHOTOGRAPHS

BL: What we do next is if you have any photos we can take them and I will just ask you and you will explain. Can you please describe this picture?

ML: Can I describe it? It was taken before I was born.

BL: When was it taken?

ML: Oh I don't know, 1920s, they were married in 1923 so it must have been 1922 or something like that.

BL: And the name of your mother please?

ML: Tona Bukofzer

BL: Thank you. Can you please describe this picture?

ML: My father, Leo Oschitzky he must have been born in 1892, or something like that.

Tape 2: 17 minutes 47 seconds

BL: But when was this picture taken, roughly.

ML: In the '30s I should think.

BL: And where?

ML: I don't know.

BL: Thank you.

ML: Judith Oschitzky, born 12th August 1946, no not '46, 1936. 12th August 1936.

BL: Your sister?

ML: My sister Judith.

BL: Thank you. Ok?

ML: This is Alfred Oschitzky born in June 1924 and Marion Oschitzky, born 10th August 1925.

BL: That is yourself?

ML: Yes.

BL: And this picture was taken?

ML: I must have been two years old I suppose.

BL: So it was 1927/28? Easier?

ML: Yes, thank you.

BL: Also this one, only if it is not a problem. Otherwise we can ...
Because it is very nice for yourself. You know, you are getting a copy of this.

ML: Am I?

BL: Yes. And so, at the end of the tape, can you please describe this photo.

Tape 2: 19 minutes 56 seconds

ML: I don't know, 1939 that was taken, and that blouse that I am wearing there was a dress for an uncle's wedding I think.

BL: And when was it taken?

ML: 1939.

BL: And where?

ML: Berlin, I think. Yes, it was.

BL: Just before you left?

ML: It must have been.

BL: Thank you.

ML: This must have been 1945 I suppose.

BL: What can we see here? Please.

ML: That is me, Marion Lesser, Marion Oschitzky, and Margot Harley, called Scottie, she has a lovely Scottish accent. We were the ones who were stuck in the hostel at weekends because we had nowhere else to go. And we used to occupy ourselves walking, talking, cycling, washing, doing our washing, we had a lovely time.

BL: That is the uniform of the Land Army?

ML: Yes, that's right. That is the hat.

BL: Thank you very much.

ML: That was 2nd July 1946 and it was Cyril and Marion Lesser.

BL: On the left or the right?

ML: My parents in law on the right and my brother in law at the back and on the left Auntie Clara, Julia Bukofzer and Leo Bukofzer.

BL: And when was it taken and where?

ML: 2nd July 1946 in Kinloss Gardens Shul, outside Kinloss Gardens Shul.

Tape 2: 22 minutes 23 seconds

BL: Thank you very much.

What were you wearing then?

ML: A sort of mauvey blue two piece it was. And a navy hat, navy shoes, I think, and white carnations.

BL: Thank you. Can you please describe this photo?

ML: That is Cyril Lesser, Marion Lesser.

BL: Where? You have to tell us where?

ML: Cyril is on the left. Marion is on the right. The Bar Mitzvah boy Ishai is in the middle. The little one next to the Bar Mitzvah boy is Jonathan and the boy on my husband's left is Benjamin. Behind him is our granddaughter, Cara, daughter-in-law Barbara, Michael the youngest son, Tania, the eldest, our eldest, her husband next to her, Mark, and then there is my daughter-in-law Karen and my son, my eldest son, my middle child, Andrew.

BL: And when was this taken?

ML: When Ishai was 13. And how old is he now? 32.

BL: 19 years ago.

ML: 19 years ago ... yes ... because the little girl there on that one is 20, she is going to be 21 I think.

BL: Thank you very much. It is a lovely picture.
[Mrs Lesser is showing some letters]

ML: That is when I was released, isn't it? Yes ... they won't mean anything to anybody else any more, I don't think. Only to me.

BL: As I said, is there anything you don't want included, or anything you think your children would be interested in.?

Tape 2: 25 minutes 49 seconds

ML: That is my brother. And those are all the people who I have lost in concentration camps.

BL: You put them away? Where is this photo from?

ML: That I had, I don't know how I got it. I expect there are some more.

BL: You told us this story ... this is really from Can you just explain?
Are they all the same?

ML: They are different relatives. That is my aunt and her daughter. Her husband ended up in the concentration camp as well.

End of tape.