Hear My Story: Sue Ginsburg transcript

**Lisa MacVittie** 00:00

I'm the last survivor of the Holocaust in our family,

**Jackie Congedo** 00:04

behind the words pictures and artifacts in the museum are people whose stories of survival and hope come alive to inspire new generations of upstanders, one by one, these stories stir the soul.

**Al Miller** 00:18

Can there really be hope for us?

**Bella Ouziel** 00:20

See, mine is 40018, my sister was 40017

**Jackie Congedo** 00:28

Holocaust survivors, their descendants, liberators, champions of justice and courageous upstanders ask only this - hear my story - so that the lessons they teach will echo for generations

**Elisha Wiesel** 00:41

I will never meet someone else like my father, but there are many of us who, if we come together, can keep his voice alive.

**Jackie Congedo** 00:48

These stories will change you. They will move you to action, inspiring the best of humanity every day.

**Trinity Johnson** 00:54

Thank you for joining me today. My name is Trinity Johnson, and I'm the Director of Holocaust Programs and Museum Experiences here at the Holocaust and Humanity Center. On this episode, I'm joined by my friend Sue Ginsberg, someone who has been on our speakers bureau and a docent at our museum for years. She shares the story of her cousin Lili [Lebovitz], who was an Auschwitz survivor at the age of 13. We'll also be talking to Sue, because she has a very interesting perspective growing up in a one bedroom apartment with five Holocaust survivors, and this has really fueled her whole work of Holocaust awareness and education. Sue, thank you for joining me today, and I can't wait to jump into this story. You have such an interesting perspective. And before we really get into Lili's story, I was hoping you could share a little bit about your growing up in New York. I understand it was a one bedroom apartment, and there were five survivors living with you. How did that impact your early years? Tell us about that.

**Sue Ginsburg** 01:00

Okay, as a young child, I always had this feeling that something was amiss, but, but it was never something that was openly shared with me, my parents and my uncles, they would speak at Hungarian when they didn't want me to know what was going on, because I understood Yiddish and English, and so if they spoke of anything that was pertaining to the past, it always was in Hungarian and and I always felt, and I could feel, that there was something different going on, but I didn't know quite what it was. My cousin Lili did not arrive until 1947 so my parents and my uncles were already in the apartment in 1946 and she came when I was about a year and a half old. And so she told me that I was the most adorable baby and and she and, and she was only 13 at the time, so I really don't have a lot of memory of her, because I think she was very busy going to school and doing other things to improve herself when I was very young. So my earliest memories of Lili probably were not until I was about, oh, maybe six, seven and, and that's where our story starts.

**Trinity Johnson** 03:33

Yeah, and you describe her, especially in your your early years, and she was also so young, almost as a second mother. You were very, very close. Will you tell us a little bit about that relationship in the early years, and then also, I understand that when you turn 13, that relationship also shifted and changed. Walk us through that, yeah?

**Sue Ginsburg** 03:55

Sure. When I was eight years old, my parents purchased a kind of a grocery deli, and they spent long hours working there. My dad worked from eight to from eight in the morning until 10 at night, and my mom worked from about 10 in the or 10 in the morning until seven. So they asked Lili if she would be willing to watch me while they were gone. And so she became a caretaker. And, and I loved being with her. I mean, we would watch... she, she introduced me to so many things. I mean, she introduced me to reading, I mean, to love of reading and the love of like plays on TV and and we would play games together, and we would bake cookies together. And she would take me different places. She had a friend who had a boat, like a cabin cruiser, and weekends, she would take me on the boat with her, with her friend, and she would take me to the movies on Sunday. And we would watch double features, and we got along wonderfully until I turned 13, and that was the time that Lili had entered. Well, I guess she was 11 when she No, she was, let me think a minute, she was 13 when she came so, so I guess that must have triggered her, and at that point, she became like a different Lili. I never knew she was going to be nice to me or mean to me, since my parents were at home and she had full responsibility of me, I was alone until about five o'clock, and then she would come home, and it was, it was expected that I would clean the house. And if I didn't, if she felt it wasn't clean enough, even though I had cleaned it very well, she would get on me about, you have to do it again and do it again and do it again. And until I was, oh, I don't know, through teenage years and and, I mean, there were times when I really wanted to kill her. I mean, I was that angry at her, that she was so mean to me, and I couldn't understand why she was so mean. So it took me time to mature into the idea of and knowing what had happened, that she that I understood why, and to her credit, when I was about I would say maybe 20, she and I went for a walk together one day, and we sat down on a bench, and she apologized for all the things that she had done that were so horrific, in my opinion, toward me and and I told her that I understood, and from that point on, we had a great relationship again.

**Trinity Johnson** 06:48

And I think hearing that because you still remained close, even though it that was a very traumatic time for you, and I think she was also traumatized and processing. You still remained close throughout your lives. So let's, let's go back, because a lot of Lili's story is very difficult, and it it's understandable that she was so young and traumatized and carried that throughout her life. So can you tell us a little bit about where was Lili from? What was her early life like before, the Holocaust.

**Sue Ginsburg** 07:21

Okay, so Lili was born in 1931 in Irshova, Czechoslovakia, to her mother Esther Yiti and her father Meyer Lebovitz. She was their only child. And unfortunately, when Lili was still a baby, her father died of food poisoning, so she never really was aware of her father and her mother's father eventually, after a suitable period of time, went to Munkacs, which was a big city, and went to the yeshiva and found he wanted the most scholarly person there for her, for his, for his daughter to marry. So he brought him back, and that's who Lili felt was her father throughout her life. And in fact, it was so hidden about her biological father, there were no pictures in the house and no mementos or anything of him, but she found it very interesting or confusing that she had three sets of grandparents, because she had her her mother's parents, she had her stepfather's parents, and then she had these other people who were also her grandparents, but she didn't understand the connection until later on, when she was a little older, when her mother finally told her that she had had a father and these were his parents. Her mother and her stepfather eventually had two children, and they were both boys, and unfortunately, one of the boys, the younger boy, Aaron, he died of crib death, but they but the authorities, thought that the father might have done something to him, and he was arrested, but then exonerated, so that that probably was pretty traumatic also for her. I don't know how old she was at that point, but I'm sure it was traumatic for her mother. So I'm sure that trauma went on to her. And also you're losing her brother, she she was lucky in the fact that her grand her biological grandparents were both very, very wealthy. They, her mother's father, he owned a bank, the only bank in the town, and her father's father owned one of the two saw mills in the town. And so they live a pretty lavish lifestyle. I mean, she described it as they lived in mansions, and they they... in the backyard, there was like a little lake where they could swim and stuff. And she lived with her mother and father, but her her maternal grandfather was the love of her life, because he felt that her parents were not taking good care of them. And he would take Lili and her brother, Chaim, for many, many you know, he would bring them over to his house, and he would care for them and and he felt that his daughter was too cold and not loving enough, and so he lavished love and kindness and care to Lili and her brother. Her maternal grandmother was kind of like her mother, where she was very cold also, and the only thing that she cared about was her cat. That was the only living thing that she really cared about, and she was kind of cold to everybody else. And the same thing with her aunt who lived, you know, with her parents, she was the same, had the same temperament, cold and distant and aloof so. But Lili went to school. She went to school where she learned Czech and Hungarian, and she wasn't aware of any discord going on, you know, in the country and stuff, because she was too young. But when she was see in 1938 the Munich accords were the Munich Pact was signed, and so Czechoslo, the Sudetenland, was taken over, and Czechoslovakia was, you know, that was annexed, and Czechoslovakia, a year later, was taken over by Hungarians. And so she said, but life was still okay, even though, I guess, because she was, you know, with a wealthy family. But most people had, you know, they had trouble getting food and and goods, and a lot of people had to work in labor camps, labor, I guess, they were camps, but not, not like a, you know, Holocaust camp, or anything that just labor camps.

**Trinity Johnson** 12:21

And you've spoken specifically, when you share her story with audiences that really her life changed pretty drastically in 1941. She and her family were in two different ghettos and then eventually deported to Auschwitz. So I want to fast forward and talk about since she never shared this story, what did she share with you about her experiences either in the ghettos, and especially, what did she feel comfortable telling you about Auschwitz?

**Sue Ginsburg** 12:52

Okay, well, the first ghetto was in her town, in Irshova, and it was just a makeshift ghetto, and then soon after they had this little ghetto at Irshova they were taken to Munkacs, which was the bigger city, and there was a ghetto established there. And they lived in a school with many, many families, and they put up curtains to separate families. And she said it was hard to get food, and there were limited bathrooms, so it was, you know, kind of hard, but, but she was happy, because her family was all together, so she felt comfortable. And then soon after, they were transported to Auschwitz, and the trains came into Munkacs, and she was, she was, she had gone to Munkacs many times because there were stores there and stuff. So her grandparents would take her there. Her mother, you have to buy clothing and things like this. And but this time, the trains were different. They were cattle cars. And so she and her family were ushered into the cars. And she said, As soon as the doors closed, it was, it was dark and hard to breathe, and everyone was squashed together, and people couldn't, there was no place to go to the bathroom. They had to hold it, and then they couldn't hold it. And it was horrible, you know, everybody had to go to the bathroom and and so she was, you know, very uncomfortable. And then when they actually got to Auschwitz, then the real trauma began, because it was very chaotic. She... the selection began, and she was told by someone, some random woman, say you're 15, because she was tall for her age.

**Trinity Johnson** 14:41

And she arrived at in mid 1944 and she was age 13, right?

**Sue Ginsburg** 14:46

Yeah, I think she arrived in April of 44 and so she and so her, her dad... her stepdad was taken. Went to the right. Oh, no, they had to form two lines, women and children, and men. And Lili and her aunt and her mom and her little brother were in one line, and her her mother was holding on to her little brother Chaim's hand, and the selection began, and her aunt, her mother's sister, tried to tell her, "Let go of his hand. Let go of his hand. You don't want to go with him," because they were you're ushering them off to the left. And she said, and she wouldn't let go of him, because she said, "Where he goes, I go." So her mother and the little boy walked off, and Lili and her aunt stay behind. And there, you know, she was processed through. The interesting thing was, because she was on the Hungarian transports, the last transports. One of the last transports, they didn't bother tattooing numbers on her, nor did they shave her head and, but they did - to her humiliation - they, she had to strip, and they sprayed disinfectant all over her, and de-loused her, and then they took a shower. Then they gave her, you know, the uniform, uniform, per se, of Auschwitz, the striped pajama type outfit and shoes, and they were ushered to her bunk. And when they got there, there were all these emaciated women laying around on platform beds, on platforms, and in many different languages, they were like yelling at them and deriding them because they looked healthy and, you know, and here these women had gone through so much, and because, who knows how long they had been there, and so she, you know, felt uncomfortable because she didn't know what was going to happen to her. But as it turned out, they didn't do anything to her. And but she remembers, you know, having to get up really early in the morning and go for the lineup, where they would have everyone come out in the cold and line up and count and the count. And I said, "Well, what did you do after that?" And she says, "Oh, I just walked around Auschwitz." I said, "Really, that's all you had to do?" She said, "Yeah." And then a couple of days later, they took her by bus, her aunt and her and other people that had lived in Auschwitz in Irshova also, and took her to a munitions factory in the woods, and supposedly there were 52,000 people working in this plant. But her job was to put gunpowder in bombs, and she was... the bombs were so huge that she had to stand up on like a high stool in order to get the gunpowder in the bombs. But luckily for her, I guess, you know, kind of saved her, because she wasn't out in the elements, you know, was even though it was cold in the factory. I mean, she could, she was not, she was not, like I said, out in the elements. And then, as she was there, rumors started that that there was going to be the allies were coming in, and they were going to free the the camps and the munitions places. So so one day, very close to liberation, she left. The left the plant, and she started across the street, not looking where she was both ways, and she was hit by a truck - ran over her legs, and the the driver of the truck was beside himself, you know, and he came and helped her, and he carried her into the her her barracks, and the women there, you know, helped her. And just a few days later, liberation came. It was, was lucky for her, because if it had been earlier, I mean, she was couldn't work, so they would have just dispensed with her. And but the the people that were in the or the Nazis that were in the the factory, they they were more concerned about saving themselves than worrying about Lili. And so when the allies came, she was taken to Lintz, Austria, to a hospital, and, you know, they helped her recover somewhat. And...

**Trinity Johnson** 19:47

One of the interesting things about Lili is, again, this theme of determination. So early on, her being determined to survive and to live, right? So she lies about her age, she's working at the munitions factory, in excruciating pain, recovering, you know, with no types of painkillers or anything, for days in a barrack. She was determined to survive thanks to the kindness of other women caring for her. And then you bring up an interesting point, that upon liberation, she sent to Austria and a displaced persons camp, but she was determined not to stay there. She wanted to go home. So tell us about that part of her story. She would not stay there. She wanted to go home.

**Sue Ginsburg** 20:31

So here she is, a 13 year old girl. She leaves the Displaced Persons camp and she makes her way to Budapest, and she's on a train. And this is unbelievable. I don't know how this happened, but she hears a man calling her name, and she says, "Oh, here I am. Here I am." And he says, "Your father's looking for you. He says, You need to get off the train." And he helps her get into the train station and set her up in one of the benches, had her lie down because, you know, her legs were not that great. And her stepfather eventually came in, and she saw him, but he didn't see her, or he walked right by her because he didn't recognize her, because she was so emaciated, because she wouldn't eat the food... it was... the food was terrible. So she, she, you know, decided that she couldn't eat that stuff. And so finally they reconnected, and luckily, he had an apartment in Budapest. He worked for the the American soldiers. I guess he was did something for them, but I'm not sure what, and so he took her home, and he found a doctor that eventually helped her heal and got her legs to the point where she could walk well. And then HIAS came into the picture, and they were able to send her stepfather, first, to the United States, and then and her stepfather gave her money to hold her over until it was her turn to come. So she was, let's see, '47 she was 16, I guess, when she eventually came to the United States, and she was met by my father, who she didn't know.

**Trinity Johnson** 22:23

Everything she experienced throughout the war of her family, only her stepfather survived.

**Trinity Johnson** 22:31

Correct,

**Trinity Johnson** 22:31

correct, yeah. And what was his name?

**Sue Ginsburg** 22:35

Oh, Shlomo, yeah.

**Trinity Johnson** 22:38

And, and so she she eventually comes to America, she meets your father and not her stepfather.

**Sue Ginsburg** 22:44

Right, well, her stepfather wanted to take her, but since he wasn't a blood relative, it was, it wasn't allowed, I guess. And and even, he even tried to get her to to a yeshiva where she could, like a live in yeshiva, but because he had no money and stuff, they wouldn't accept her so, but like so she came to live with my parents and my parents and my mother's two brothers, and my father,

**Trinity Johnson** 23:16

and your father was the brother of her biological father,

**Sue Ginsburg** 23:19

Exactly, and and she didn't really know him, because when my father was young, his his biological mother died, and his father remarried, and he didn't he hated his stepmother, so he would do everything he could to stay out of the house. So if Lili visited there she she never really met him. So here he was, and he didn't know her, she didn't know him, and it was and they had to, you know, come to terms and live together. And, you know, so I can't imagine how she must have felt just going, going and living with some stranger. And, you know, knowing that her stepfather was still alive, and she was close to him. So, so they my father takes her to New Rochelle, which most people think of New Rochelle as a very classy area, but not where we lived. We lived over we lived on Main Street, over a bar. I remember there being roaches and being mice. And here, you know, she'd grown up with these wealthy parents, or not parents, but grandparents and and she must have just been appalled by all this, and but she was determined to make it. And so, you know, she she went to school, she was the only Holocaust survivor at New Rochelle High School, and the kids didn't really interact with her because, you know, she, at that time, didn't speak English, and she was just looked on as someone, you know, kind of weird maybe, but there was one teacher at the at the high school who took her. Under her his wing and really helped her, and she would babysit for his sister's kids so she could earn some money. But in the meantime, HIAS was instrumental in her care. Also they they paid my parents money for keeping her and they bought clothes and they insured an educate her... an education. When she graduated, she went to business school, and they paid for her going to business school and and then after business school, then she got a job as a well, kind of a secretary, but also someone who did everything it was a business was they made reproductions of of famous paintings. And so she did everything that, that I don't know, counting secretarial work, whatever. And eventually she became disenchanted with them, and she decided, I could do better than this. So she she took herself to New York City. She took the train and to Grand Central, and she went and looked at the the Yellow Pages, and looked for employment agencies and called up one or several. And finally one said, "You know, come on, and we think we have something for you." And so she went in, and they said, "You know, you just came from Grand Central. We're sending you right back there." And he said, "You need to go into the Pan Am Building and go up to the Seven Arts offices." And that's the precursor of Warner Brothers. And so the man who interviewed her there was Jewish, and he, you know, loved her immediately. I mean, he just embraced her, and he kind of was her mentor, and he was very good at financial stuff and doing stocks and things like this. So Lili, every time she would get paid, she would take a portion of her salary and invest it. So by the time she was, you know, elderly, she had quite, quite a bit of money and and she did it all by herself.

**Sue Ginsburg** 23:23

Because she was so determined, right? A couple of the themes that even in in you were calling some of these parts of her story, um, you said that in school, you know, she had not mastered English yet, but she was determined to teach herself English, right? And she would go to the library across the street, yes, and read and read, teach herself English

**Sue Ginsburg** 27:43

Exactly.

**Trinity Johnson** 27:43

And then also, it's so heartening to hear a teacher taking her under his wing and really mentoring her and helping her. And then she was determined to get out on her own right and find a job, get out of the one bedroom apartment, yeah, and she did eventually, before going to LA, which we'll get to, she did get her own apartment, right?

**Sue Ginsburg** 28:07

No, she lived with my parents until she actually moved to LA.

**Trinity Johnson** 28:09

Oh, okay,

**Sue Ginsburg** 28:10

Okay, so then her her boss said to her, there's an opportunity for you to move to LA. Seven Arts became Warner Brothers. So she moved to LA, got her own place, and she was in charge of accounts receivable for Warner Brothers, and did quite well for herself and made friends. And I think the most unfortunate part, though, was she never married. I'm not sure she she dated a lot, but nobody ever clicked. So, but she said that when I asked her about that, if she was ever sorry that she never married, she said, "I probably wouldn't have been a very good wife anyway." So, because she was a very strong person, and you know, she probably would have, I don't know what kind of man she would have needed. And so, yeah, so during this time, did you two keep in contact? Oh, definitely. I mean, you know, we I would talk to her on the phone all the time, and and if I ever had anything like really pressing that I wanted to know or needed to find out about I wouldn't ask my parents. I would always ask her, because I felt that she knew more about things than they did, so especially financial stuff. I mean, if, what if I had to make a financial decision, I would call her and ask her what she thought about it, even in my, you know, in my adult life. So yeah, and then finally, she worked at Warner Brothers for quite a long time, and she was so determined to work that she had pernicious anemia, and as she was recovering, she still went to work. So it was unbelievable. And what finally made her retire was her back was very bad, and she couldn't sit for long periods of time, so it just didn't. She felt that she couldn't, you know, offer her full attention to her job. So she decided then to retire, and...

**Trinity Johnson** 30:18

she eventually came back to Cincinnati, because you urged her to come back to Cincinnati. And that's also really what almost started a second phase of your relationship with her, because you started asking her more about her Holocaust experiences, because she never shared those, right? And so at one point, you asked her if you could share her story. And I'm wondering, you know, how did she react? Was she at first hesitant to let you share her story? Was she very open to that? Tell me how that conversation went.

**Sue Ginsburg** 30:53

Okay. So she, yeah, she I didn't really address her... address sharing her story until she was in her, in the nursing home. And I figured, you know, if you know she wasn't doing that well. And I thought, if I don't hear her story now, I'll never hear it. And I said, "Lili, don't you want to tell your story? I mean, I'll be glad to write it down. You can tell it any way you want, and I can ask you questions, or you could just tell me." And she said, "Okay," and then she started telling me, by me asking questions and getting things down, but, but the sad part is, before she passed away, the probably the last maybe a year of her life she had some dementia, and it was very interesting, because she would see her grandfather, he would come to visit her grandmother, her aunt, her her nephews, but the only person she couldn't find was her mother, and she was determined to find her mother. And she kept asking me, you or telling me, I need to do something to find her mother. And I said, "Well, I've tried everything, and I've gone..." because, you know, I, I didn't want to say, you know, you're just these people are not really here, because it gave her solace to see all these people again. And so that was, that was the saddest part, that she never saw her mother again. And then finally, she passed awayfrom COVID, of all things.

**Trinity Johnson** 32:33

Yeah, and I know the first time you shared her story as part of our speakers bureau, you were hoping that she would be able to attend and see or we could record it and show her. And if I remember the dates correctly, you ended up sharing - I think it was about a week after she had passed - for the first time. And I'll never forget how meaningful that was, that you know you had just lost her. You were still grieving, of course, but there was something very special about you being able to say, "I'm sharing her story for the first time," because she entrusted you with that, right? And that was very beautiful to witness. And I'm so glad you continue to share her story to this day. And I'm curious, just because I don't want to not talk about the other four people in the apartment that you grew up with. Do you know much about anyone else's story, like your parents or the two uncles that also and how did that? I know you said that they only spoke in Hungarian when they didn't want you to know what they were talking about. But eventually, did any of them share any pieces of their story with you?

**Sue Ginsburg** 33:42

I never... Well, interestingly enough, my mother never shared her story with me, but my daughter asked her about her story, and I don't know my mother told Robin that a little bit about the history then she said, and I escaped on Hitler's horse. So, I mean, she didn't want to, really, I guess, stress Robin, because she was like a young teenager when she asked, and so, but, but, yeah, my mom was at Auschwitz, and she she didn't get to go to a munition sector or anything. She had to move rocks and things. And that was her life in Auschwitz. And after the after she was liberated, she went back to Irshova just to find other people living at her home, a Russia, Russian family living at her home. And they said, "Well, we're living here, but if you would like to be our maid, that's fine." So my mother did that for them, until other people in our family returned, because two brothers returned, she had seven. There were seven children, and so three of them survived. And then my father came back, also to Irshova, and he in fact was supposed to marry my mother's sister, but because she had perished in the Holocaust, he ended up marrying my mother, and which kind of interesting and so and then my two uncles, they wanted them. My Uncle Martin, he met someone from Canada. Well, actually, she was from Belgium originally, so she, she, I'm not sure exactly what happened to her during the Holocaust, but he... both her uncles, no, my Uncle Arthur, he was not, he was not in a he was down in Auschwitz or anywhere he he was, he posed as a Hungarian, Hungarian soldier, and lived in Budapest. So he, he, he was fine, and but he, you know, he came over with my mother and father and his brother, and he opened a shop right down the street from where we lived. And he, he did. He sold motors and things like this, or fixed motors. And then my other uncle, he married a woman who whose family owned a, in Canada, owned a foundation, you know, bras and girdles and stuff. So every time he would visit, he would bring my mother, all these girdles and bras, and he ended up doing very well. Ended up being pretty well off. And my Uncle Arthur also ended up pretty well off. So and then Lili ended up pretty well off. So my my parents, they probably were the, you know, the poorest of all of them.

**Trinity Johnson** 36:56

And so one of the things growing up in that environment with so many Holocaust survivors, I'm wondering how has that impacted you, your life, your work and your outlook?

**Sue Ginsburg** 37:09

Well, it definitely gave me the impetus to... when I retired from working, to want to do something, you know, to commemorate, or to honor them. So I, I heard Sarah, not Sarah, yeah, Sarah speak. And I afterwards, I asked her, you know, "Is there something that I could do?" And so she said, "Oh, yeah, you could be a docent at the Holocaust Center." So that's, that's what I did. I did that for many years, while it was at Rockwern. And plus, I encouraged Lili wanted to give money to actually, she wanted to give it to Yad Vashem. I said, "Oh, no, no, you don't want to do that because lots of people contribute to Yad Vashem. You should do it locally, where it will have a bigger impact."So I persuaded her to give money to the Center. And I don't know. I guess pretty much that's telling her story.

**Trinity Johnson** 38:05

I think that that's very beautiful, because she made a gift to name our Points of Light theater here. That is the theater that introduces our humanity gallery, so our center focusing on Holocaust and humanity education, even though she never shared her story, personally, right? I think it's beautiful that she wanted people to learn from this history

**Sue Ginsburg** 38:28

And never even got to come here,

**Trinity Johnson** 38:30

right

**Sue Ginsburg** 38:31

Or the other or at Rockwern, so, yeah, so

**Trinity Johnson** 38:35

she very much valued education and remembering how important this history was, so that's such a beautiful tribute. And then, from just her story, have you ever gone back and visited any of the places your family was in during the Holocaust? Or

**Sue Ginsburg** 38:52

no, no, I haven't. No, I mean, we went, we went to Czechoslovakia, but we didn't go, or to the Czech Republic, but we didn't go to her town, actually, her town now, or yeah, her town now is in Ukraine. And yeah, so we, no I never have but Lili, Lili went to Israel and saw other people from her family, and even thought about living in Israel, but the thought she would do financially better in the United States, so she came back. So yeah,

**Trinity Johnson** 39:28

so as people are watching this story, I definitely want to give you the last word. What do you hope people will learn from stories like Lili's, and especially just that thread of determination, that that I'm always so impressed by, what do you hope they will take away

**Sue Ginsburg** 39:47

that, if that, you could overcome pretty much anything, if you put your mind to it and and really, really want to do well, you can. And, and you know it's up to you. You can you can decide to wallow in pity, or you can decide to lift your head up and be a person who makes a difference in the world.

**Trinity Johnson** 40:14

Well, Sue. Thank you so much for joining me today, and, and thank you for what you do to keep your family's memory alive and sharing this important history.

**Sue Ginsburg** 40:26

I thank you for having me and yeah and all the work you do here. Thank you

**Jackie Congedo** 40:33

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