

Transcript:

Jack Lorch

J38

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Interviewer: So what I'd like to ask you about first is, before the war, when you were growing up as a Jew in your town, what was life like then?

Jack Lorch: The life was very smooth, hardly any problems. We had two kinds of schools, either elementary school or higher school. I went to the higher school it was not—I did not have to go to higher school. It was—we had to pay dues and most of the Jewish children went to the higher school.

Interviewer: And your father was a butcher?

Jack Lorch: Butcher, yeah. He was wholesale, a meat packer then a butcher.

Interviewer: And he had grown up in your town?

Jack Lorch: Yes. My grandparents on my father's side there were born too. As a matter of fact, they were in that little town of Dieburg as you wrote it down, there were two sides—just read it up in one of the books—in [inaudible 0:01:04.9] and in the town since 1300 then [some] they had already broke [inaudible 0:01:13.2] in 1380 or whenever it was. I have the papers, you can verify it later.

Interviewer: How big was the Jewish community at that time when you were growing up?

Jack Lorch: The Jewish community was about, I would say, two, three hundred people.

Interviewer: And was your family Orthodox?

Jack Lorch: Yes. There was either Orthodox or—

Interviewer: Conservative?

Jack Lorch: No, no conservatives. We had only two directions in where we lived. Either Orthodox or you didn't believe in anything. But we had only two or three who were not Orthodox. Everybody else was Orthodox.

Interviewer: Was there just the one synagogue then?

Jack Lorch: We had one synagogue, yes, that was torn down from the congregation.

Interviewer: It was torn down.

Jack Lorch: Right, because it was old. I have the pictures of it if you want to have it, and we build a new synagogue I think in 1928 or 1929.

Interviewer: So before you left Germany the synagogue was still there?

Jack Lorch: Oh, yeah long before. I left '38, that was about '28, and incidentally that synagogue was not burnt down on the Kristallnacht. Not torn down—not burned or damaged on Kristallnacht because somebody had a lead on it.

Interviewer: When you were growing up in Dieburg...

Jack Lorch: Dieburg.

Interviewer: Dieburg, what kind of activities were you involved in? In the youth activities or Zionist groups or other interest groups?

Jack Lorch: Well, there wasn't much to do and you had enough to do. When I was there you studied or you failed, and I made my matura when I was 17 years old. I got my matura and we had no [inaudible 0:03:20.5]. I had a very interesting hobby. I was short wave radio amateur.

Interviewer: Ah, you were short wave.

Jack Lorch: And I was, a matter of fact—in 1928 I had a write-up in all the papers—I was the youngest German radio amateur.

Interviewer: Is that right?

Jack Lorch: As a matter of fact I still am today.

Interviewer: Oh, I was gonna ask if you were.

Jack Lorch: I still have my set, I just worked on it. I had ordered...spoke to Israel, Shalom, Israel.

Interviewer: Did you?

Jack Lorch: And went from Mali, West Africa, Germany, England, all over.

Interviewer: What a wonderful hobby. It's great. Yeah. Now when did you first feel the restrictions of Nazi Germany? About what age were you?

Jack Lorch: Oh, until I graduated, made my matura, I hardly didn't have any anti-Semitic encounters whatsoever. The boys came to the house, we made our school work together. I went to their house. They ate in my house. I didn't eat in their house because of the ritual conditions, we were kosher, naturally, and...well, nothing really, nothing until 1930.

Interviewer: Until 1930?

Jack Lorch: When I graduated you know, got my matura.

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: I was [inaudible 0:04:45.9] and these are teacher [inaudible 0:04:49.5] boys and all girls and we didn't have any complaints whatsoever. Well the harmonica...

Interviewer: It was just very...

Jack Lorch: We were quite all right.

Interviewer: And then in 1930, what kind of changes did you start to see?

Jack Lorch: Well, I went to Frankfurt University, and I couldn't say it had direct, no attacks or something, but we could feel, you know, it was in the air.

Interviewer: Yeah, you could... there was nothing real specific other than you can just...

Jack Lorch: No, nothing, I never got hurt or anything. Not ever when I was there.

Interviewer: Well, in 1930, how were people in your town responding to the Nazi rule?

Jack Lorch: I really couldn't tell you...

Interviewer: And just still nothing, yeah.

Jack Lorch: Nothing and no, no—nobody called you Jew or something you know, maybe a kid sometimes, you know, but never any...

Interviewer: But no—still not at that...

Jack Lorch: No.

Interviewer: Okay. What about other members of your family? Were they having any problems, and everybody was doing okay?

Jack Lorch: No. I do not know whether my father and his business had any problems, but in 1930 we sure didn't have any problems business-wise.

Interviewer: When did you really start seeing the problems?

Jack Lorch: Well I went in—after I left college, or the University of Frankfurt, I went to my uncle in his factory and...

Interviewer: What kind of factory did he have?

Jack Lorch: He had a shirt manufacturing in Duisburg.

Interviewer: Duisburg.

Jack Lorch: Duisburg, yeah. D-U-I-S-B-U-R-G. That's near Cologne.

Interviewer: Near Cologne.

Jack Lorch: There you felt even though it was not direct, but indirect you know.

Interviewer: Uh-huh, it's just kind of in the air, yeah.

Jack Lorch: Right. Right.

Interviewer: And when was it that, and what were the factors involved, that made you feel that you need to leave?

Jack Lorch: I had a small apartment rented with some gentile people.

Interviewer: What year was this?

Jack Lorch: It was '34, '35, around '34, '35. Around that time. And he was a Nazi and a good friend of mine.

Interviewer: Who was a Nazi and that was a good friend of...

Jack Lorch: A good friend of mine—

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: When he came back from meetings, he told me what was going on, and he told me, "Get out." Not just to say, "Get out," you know, but it would be smart to get out, you know, otherwise you will go getting killed. I know what's going on and he said, "Get out, get out." He told his wife and he came to me to plead to me, "Get out." But I still didn't want to go out because I had such a secure and fine position. We had...brother of my mother was a sole owner and that was a leading shirt factory in Germany, what we had.

Interviewer: At this time had your brothers already left, Joe and Erich?

Jack Lorch: No, my brother Joe left 1937, one year before me.

Interviewer: Joe in 1937.

Jack Lorch: And Erich left about a little bit after me 1938.

Interviewer: And—

Jack Lorch: He immigrated to...

Interviewer: —he was the one that went to Cuba?

Jack Lorch: He went to Cuba, yes.

Interviewer: Okay. And so your friend who had gone to the meetings had advised you to leave—

Jack Lorch: To leave.

Interviewer: —and...

Jack Lorch: And we all say he couldn't let me know strong enough how important it would be to leave. I still had no personal run-in or whatever trouble.

Interviewer: Uh-huh. No trouble at all?

Jack Lorch: No trouble at all.

Interviewer: So it was your friend who actually encouraged you to leave—

Jack Lorch: Right.

Interviewer: —and so what did you have to do in order to get prepared to leave?

Jack Lorch: You have to have your papers from here. Have affidavit of support that you would not be a burden to the state or to the community.

Interviewer: Uh-huh, you had to have an affidavit from the—

Jack Lorch: Of support...

Interviewer: Of support from—

Jack Lorch: Sent from here. Somebody who I had to...

Interviewer: In United States?

Jack Lorch: In the United States. Somebody had to vouch that he would take my— would be in trouble that he—financially, difficulties, he would take care of

me so that the communities, the town, township or wherever I was, or the state or the government wouldn't have to care of me.

Interviewer: Now who was supporting you in the United States for that affidavit?

Jack Lorch: A second cousin.

Interviewer: Second cousin and how long had your cousin lived in the United States?

Jack Lorch: Pardon me.

Interviewer: How long had your cousin lived in the United States?

Jack Lorch: He lived a long time since the '20s, the 1920s.

Interviewer: Uh-huh. So he had—he was established.

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: Now, was he in New York? Is that why you went to New York?

Jack Lorch: He was in New York. Yes, in the state in New York. Not in New York City but in Staten Island.

Interviewer: So was it very difficult to get that process going of getting the affidavits?

Jack Lorch: Yeah, it wasn't difficult but was time-consuming and a lot of paperwork, you know, when you work with government agencies, that's how it is. Later on we can go more into it, because I have the papers and the one to show what was involved.

Interviewer: Did you have to—where did you apply? Did you write your cousin? Was that the first step?

Jack Lorch: Yes. No, not the first step, probably was that—it's a long time ago you know 50 years or more...

Interviewer: Yes. A lot to remember.

Jack Lorch: You wrote to the American consul in Frankfort to advise you what is necessary in order to immigrate. You know what you had to have, from medical proof that you are sound and well, and have to get the affidavits and send you here if you got a number, and you had to wait until the number was due, was called.

Interviewer: Do you remember about how long this process took?

Jack Lorch: At that time it was maybe six to nine months.

Interviewer: Six or nine months. And what about your parents, where were they at this time?

Jack Lorch: They still were in Dieburg. At the big store, it was my parents'—I will come to it—when they immigrated.

Interviewer: Please.

Jack Lorch: You want it now?

Interviewer: Please go, go ahead.

Jack Lorch: My parents went—immigrated to Cuba, and the ship was Orinoco.

Interviewer: The ship what?

Jack Lorch: The name of the ship was Orinoco. O-R-I...I'll give you the details later. Orinoco. And that ship was a ship that followed the ship St. Louis. St. Louis was a ship that went to Cuba and was turned back because the president of Cuba at that time, that we found out later, did not get money enough, [underhanded] money, and he was in the immigration department this, his own government, didn't give him enough to bribe. So St. Louis came back and right in Cuba a lot of the Jewish people—not a lot, but quite a few—committed suicide, that was the St. Louis. And my parents came—when it happened they were on the high sea—and as they found

out that the ship didn't come, it wasn't allowed to land over there...the ship was sent back to Germany. Now comes a very interesting chapter...

Interviewer: What year was this that they were on the ship?

Jack Lorch: That I have to look it up here around the... and we can stop for a moment.

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: Here's the document, you want to read it in the record? I translated it.

Interviewer: Uh-huh. This is the document of them getting off the ship. Okay.

Jack Lorch: Came back to Antwerp.

Interviewer: This is 1939.

Jack Lorch: 1939, yes.

Interviewer: And it says Samuel and Sarah, who are your parents.

Jack Lorch: My parents, yes.

Interviewer: Had then returned from Antwerp—

Jack Lorch: Antwerp, yes.

Interviewer: —“on June 3rd, 1939 by steam ship MS Orinoco,” is that way you—

Jack Lorch: Orinoco.

Interviewer: “Of the Hamburg-America line. This ship sailed on May 27th, 1939 with 209 Jews from Hamburg to Cuba. The Jews wanted to immigrate to Cuba. Due to differences within the Cuban government, especially between the president of Cuba, the director of the Cuban Immigration Department, the Cuban government declared the visas as invalid.” Now did they—so they went back to Germany...

Jack Lorch: After the... Yeah, read that. That will be – That will...

Interviewer: Okay and so that—this will tell me. Okay. “Due to above mentioned circumstances, and because there was no other possibility to land the ship, the owners of the shipping lines decided to recall the MS Orinoco to Antwerp by order of the”—you’re gonna have to help me with this word.

Jack Lorch: S.S.

Interviewer: Oh, the S.S. Obersturmführer...

Jack Lorch: Obersturmführer

Interviewer: Obersturmführer?

Jack Lorch: Yes. Müller. One of the highest, the second highest in the whole hierarchy of...

Interviewer: Yeah.

Jack Lorch: Heinrich Müller .

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: From the secret, from the Gestapo. Secret police is Gestapo. Continue reading please.

Interviewer: Okay. “The secret federal police bureau Gestapo Berlin, no harsh forceful measures shall be taken against these returnees. From here they were ordered to return to their former hometowns”—

Jack Lorch: Right.

Interviewer: —“the passports were confiscated. The Jews were referred to report to the state police bureau, Gestapo, or to the passport bureaus. To remain in

Hamburg was denied for the Jews. Signed [unintelligible 0:16:48.1], police inspector.

Jack Lorch: Yeah. That's it. Now, in order to understand what that means, is that the Jews who returned were saved by that letter. Now, this is Heinrich Müller, he's very often mentioned in that book, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*. That same Heinrich Müller put his own people in Polish uniforms as you probably recall, had them attack the Gleiwitz radio station, had them all killed in that process, in order you know that the war started this way really. It said that the Poles attacked Germany. That was the same Müller who let—why would [inaudible 0:17:41.1] things that document were found in the archives in Damschadt we get one from where we live to get, after, we couldn't find out who he was, why he did it. Because, the whole thing and the whole connection, what happened is so unbelievable, and I give you both original German and the translation—you know, maybe somebody can translate it even better than I can—to believe that the Nazi, maybe, there's more to it, you know. In Hamburg, say, was more problems and trouble than in Dieburg, because there was nothing before, there was only the Kristallnacht and even that, when they had the Kristallnacht, the synagogue was not destroyed. So it's a whole follow of events, but we cannot find out what...

Interviewer: Was that...

Jack Lorch: ...almost like a miracle.

Interviewer: Was that sent to you or was this piece—

Jack Lorch: No, that was sent to the land commissioner in that little town. He received it here, he stamped, he received it on such-and-such date—on the 6th of June, 1939. Even the numbers on it. It comes from [unintelligible 0:19:06.3] the Gestapo, secret government police in Hamburg, and was sent to that little town, and also my parents went back like nothing happened. Naturally my parents had nothing anymore. They had only what they had on their body, you know, and what little—all the furniture were shipped already.

Interviewer: And so it's shipped with the...

Jack Lorch: It was already shipped, yes.

Interviewer: To Cuba, all the way to Cuba?

Jack Lorch: All the way to Cuba, but that's a story by itself, it never arrived. Came to Cuba it was on the port of Holland, somewhere it got stuck there and never came through, but that is only material stuff, what I even think very negligible to even mention it.

Interviewer: How did Erich end up in Cuba? Let's see, he was in 1938 and they—

Jack Lorch: At that time they still let you go, took him in.

Interviewer: Okay.

Jack Lorch: And then there came a discrepancy between the president and the guy who was in charge of Immigration Department, he took all the money and didn't give nothing to the president and under the table and say, "That's it. No more."

Interviewer: Okay. Who was given the affidavits in Cuba? Did you have any family there or was there a big Jewish community?

Jack Lorch: No. I do not recall how it was, but there was no problem up until that time, you just bought a visa or whatever, paid a certain fee. That was just in that time it happened that they declared... Well, that was 1939 and that was 1938.

Interviewer: Uh-huh. Now—

Jack Lorch: If you want take that to your archives.

Interviewer: Yes.

Jack Lorch: I give that you. I give you the original too.

Interviewer: Yes please. You already have a copy of—this is an extra copy?

Jack Lorch: I have a lot of copies because I work with somebody in Germany on a book [inaudible 0:21:17.6].

Interviewer: Did you—I guess you weren't part of the May family that was brought over here.

Jack Lorch: We had nobody here.

Interviewer: Uh-huh, just the cousin in New York.

Jack Lorch: Just the cousin in New York and yet, you know, he had to make his own living. So I got myself a job and couldn't get nothing in New York...

Jack Lorch: And speaking of that Heinrich Müller again who gave that order. In order to understand the whole event, whole tragic event, you have to read up here in William Shirer's, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*. He said that Heinrich Müller is several times mentioned here and is one of the most gruesome Nazis. Today we know even more about it. It was discovered how he put his own people even he would take some who were mentally defective, put them in Polish uniforms and made them attack Germany radio station and had them all Nazi killed off. So it's more of a, I don't know, a puzzle you know what—why he did it. Naturally we are eternally grateful to have our parents safe. It took a lot of things and effort to come and get them out again from Germany, and we still have cables getting back and forth from Germany to New York. My brother Joe stayed in New York, he got a job here. And my parents sent telegrams, you know, what has to be done in order to expedite it, because the hand-writing was on the wall on what was happening, and we were fighting against a deadline. And here are some papers where we got some help...

Interviewer: Now, let's see.

Jack Lorch: Well, we can go into some data if you want to.

Interviewer: You have some more papers over here too, any of those...

Jack Lorch: I might have something from the senator of Mississippi. There are some pictures of me at the time.

Interviewer: You're a very handsome man.

Jack Lorch: Thank you very, very much. Here are some telegrams.

Interviewer: These are all for the archives or... are these all for the archives?

Jack Lorch: If you want them you can have them for the archives...

Interviewer: Good.

Jack Lorch: I just want to make some more copies of it if you...

Interviewer: Oh, okay. This is a synagogue? Is this a...

Jack Lorch: Yes. That was a new synagogue that we have...

Interviewer: And this is in Natchez?

Jack Lorch: That was in Dieburg, Germany.

Interviewer: Dieburg, okay, I was gonna...

Jack Lorch: That is outside here with the flagpoles.

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: And sent here...

Interviewer: That's it. It's a beautiful one. Very modern, you said that that was built in
—

Jack Lorch: In 1929.

Interviewer: 1929 very modern for its time wasn't it?

Jack Lorch: Right. Right. Here are some—

Interviewer: That's beautiful.

Jack Lorch: —photocopies of cables what we send in order to, first we got some cables here to show that my brothers, my brother Erich was in concentration camp in Buchenwald, so was my...

Interviewer: Erich was?

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: And your father?

Jack Lorch: And my father, yes. My father came three – I think – Here we are: “John arrived well. Erich out of the concentration camp and father will be thrown out if we have order to...”

Interviewer: What year was that?

Jack Lorch: That was December 16, 19... wait a minute. I haven't got a date on it here. Hold on a moment please. Hold on a moment please. It says that father, mother and Erich are altogether in Dieburg and they were out of the concentration camp.

Interviewer: So they were all together, Erich and your father and your mother in 1939...

Jack Lorch: And that was about two or three months after the Kristallnacht.

Interviewer: And then it must have been shortly after that that Erich went on to Cuba? Is that correct?

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: Okay. And then your parents tried, okay.

Jack Lorch: But I don't understand here the dates. Oh, yes here, 1938 December 16, AM 7:42, that was—I was in Mississippi and I just—so it was [inaudible 0:26:57.8]

Interviewer: When, in 1938?

Jack Lorch: Yes. I went to Natchez, I stayed there one year.

Interviewer: And stay—what took you to Natchez?

Jack Lorch: A job. I found a job.

Interviewer: What kind of job?

Jack Lorch: In a garment factory.

Interviewer: Oh, like you were doing in Germany.

Jack Lorch: Right. Right, it was my line.

Interviewer: Uh-hmm.

Jack Lorch: A supervisor.

Interviewer: And so you were there for one year.

Jack Lorch: One year, then I went back to New York.

Interviewer: And what year was this? When the garment factory in Natchez?

Jack Lorch: Pardon me.

Interviewer: What year were you in Natchez?

Jack Lorch: In 1938, when I came.

Interviewer: 1938, okay.

Jack Lorch: Right. To 1939.

Interviewer: 1938-39. Okay and then you went back to New York.

Jack Lorch: I went back to New York, yes. That was, here are the original cables. Here they are very brittle now. It shows all the work we had to put in, in order—we fought against the deadline.

Interviewer: To get them to New York?

Jack Lorch: To get my parents out.

Interviewer: Uh-hmm.

Jack Lorch: I have some copies but I give to you later. Here is my driver license with a Swastika on it. Here is something too. In 1934, my father got from in the name of the Fuhrer and the Chancellor a distinguished letter you know for working—for being—fighting for Germany the First World War

Interviewer: Where were you—when you left Germany, where you able to bring a lot with you or basically—

Jack Lorch: Nothing.

Interviewer: Nothing?

Jack Lorch: Nothing.

Interviewer: Your papers and...

Jack Lorch: My papers I could take along, nothing of value. I could take as many suits as I wanted, as many shirts as I wanted, you know, because I couldn't dispose of it, you know. There was Frankfurt, Germany they needed the

money you know, foreign exchange, so I was—tell you we're allowed to take one [unintelligible 0:29:33.7] out and you got \$50 port money to spend at the boat of the ship that brought you over. That was on... here there is a better picture of the synagogue when it was opened up on the first day...

Interviewer: That's beautiful.

Jack Lorch: And that was the old synagogue that was torn down because it was built in 18 something in the 18's. Two pictures and here...

Interviewer: And you had all this when you came to America or did you get this...?

Jack Lorch: Yeah.

Interviewer: That's wonderful.

Jack Lorch: By the way some of mine got sent over from some friends too but most of the pictures I had. Here is the letter from the United States Senate on my behalf you know...

Interviewer: For the affidavit?

Jack Lorch: No, not for the affidavit for the consulate in Frankfurt to expedite it.

Interviewer: Okay.

Jack Lorch: That's the way you know it helped a lot. Here are some papers about that Heinrich Müller. Here I give it to you, that is in German.

Interviewer: Oh, yeah. When you went back to New York—

Jack Lorch: Pardon.

Interviewer: When you went back to New York—

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: —after Natchez...

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: What did you do at that time?

Jack Lorch: What I did when I came back?

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: I went together with two other men and we opened up a small shirt factory in New York.

Interviewer: Oh, you did. Now were married at that time?

Jack Lorch: Pardon me.

Interviewer: Were you married?

Jack Lorch: No.

Interviewer: No?

Jack Lorch: No.

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: We married 1943. That was 1939 when I came back.

Interviewer: 19 what?

Jack Lorch: 1939.

Interviewer: 1939...

Jack Lorch: I came back...

Interviewer: That started the garment factory. Were these friends of yours, any other refugees that helped start the garment factory?

Jack Lorch: One, one was refugee and another worker or maybe two workers it's hard to say.

Interviewer: What year did you move to Nashville?

Jack Lorch: 1938.

Interviewer: And to Nashville....

Jack Lorch: No. No. No. To Nashville—I went first from New York to Petersburg, Virginia...

Interviewer: Why did you go to Petersburg?

Jack Lorch: Because I opened up a factory there.

Interviewer: Uh-huh. Okay.

Jack Lorch: And so it's a factory and was too young to retire so I went to Nashville, Tennessee...

Interviewer: Did you have friends here?

Jack Lorch: No. But I knew there was a factory for sale. A small factory for sale and I wanted to do something. I bought the factory in Liberty, Tennessee.

Interviewer: Where is that in relationship to Nashville?

Jack Lorch: South, I don't know exactly. Southeast, southwest...

Interviewer: Southeast.

Jack Lorch: That's about 50 miles away from here and then I opened up another factory and build a new factory in [inaudible 0:33:16.2] Tennessee and send—I made a partnership in Tullahoma, Tennessee.

Interviewer: Tullahoma?

Jack Lorch: Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay, so the factory business brought you to Nashville, when you came to Nashville did you feel an acceptance here immediately and always or...?

Jack Lorch: Well, I think that Nashville [inaudible 0:33:40.4] people you know they stick to their own [inaudible 0:33:45.5] the whole Nashville consists of two or three families, they're all intermarried and all in the [inaudible 0:33:55.0] different than in the other towns where I lived. Let's put it this way, now each family is more or less a group for themselves.

Interviewer: Uh-huh, I understand that. Let me take you back to when you first came to New York and your cousin was your sponsor and you supporter, did you live at your cousin's house when you first came to New York?

Jack Lorch: No, I went to some other relative and stayed there about three of four weeks until I had that lined up down south, then I went to Mississippi.

Interviewer: Well it didn't take you long to get things lined up, it sounds like you had a lot of support.

Jack Lorch: I did. I – fortunately, unfortunately I had no support whatsoever.

Interviewer: You had no support whatsoever?

Jack Lorch: No. I had saved myself over \$500 the first year when I was in Natchez, Mississippi and we opened up the shirt factory on a shoestring. I'm head had over heels in debt, bought some used machinery and started working.

Interviewer: What do you think was the reason that you were able to come to this country with practically nothing?

Jack Lorch: Not practically, really with nothing.

Interviewer: It was really nothing, and then to turn that around so...

Jack Lorch: I had no other chance I had to...

Interviewer: Yeah. So it's just determination...

Jack Lorch: Do or die.

Interviewer: Do or die. So it's more of a survival...

Jack Lorch: And then survive and then when my parents came, I got married meanwhile. I had to pay the rent for my parents and my wife had to pay the rent for her parents, but at that time a 60-year-old man, when an old man couldn't get no more job.

Interviewer: So your parents were living in New York when they first came over?

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: And they lived...

Jack Lorch: And they stayed in New York all the time.

Interviewer: And they stayed there...

Jack Lorch: Right.

Interviewer: What year did they die? What year did your parents die, or have they?

Jack Lorch: I have to give it to you later.

Interviewer: Oh, okay. So they lived in New York, and were you living in New York at the time that they arrived?

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: Uh-huh. And then Joe also lives in New York, your brother?

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: And he's still living?

Jack Lorch: Yes, he's still in New York.

Interviewer: And where's Erich now?

Jack Lorch: Still in New York.

Interviewer: He's still in New York.

Jack Lorch: Right.

Interviewer: Okay. Let me go back a little bit to when your parents came over, okay they went on the boat to Cuba. They came back and at that point they went back to their hometown, Dieburg, and then how much longer afterwards, was it before that they came to New York?

Jack Lorch: About between one and two years.

Interviewer: Between one and two years?

Jack Lorch: Right.

Interviewer: Now how—was it—did your parents have as difficult time assimilating into the New York life?

Jack Lorch: Yes very, yeah. Elderly people have a very, very hard time, very hard. The main thing was the language. You are 60 years old, you don't easily take to another language. Don't easily learn another but the main problem you know is that language barrier.

Interviewer: So the language was much difficult, okay. And were they—was the Jewish community there strong enough to make them feel at home? Were there other—there were certainly other people in their situation.

Jack Lorch: Oh, yeah. I didn't quite –

Interviewer: Did they have a good synagogue and Jewish community that was very, very supportive?

Jack Lorch: Oh, yeah. In New York?

Interviewer: Yeah.

Jack Lorch: Yes, but they were not supportive you know they have to do their own stuff.

Interviewer: Uh-huh. I understand. You were raised Orthodox?

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: And now that you're here in Nashville and settled...

Jack Lorch: I'm conservative.

Interviewer: Oh, conservative.

Jack Lorch: I belonged to the western synagogue.

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: I had to give. I had to you know because I could not keep the Sabbath anymore, the way I wanted to.

Interviewer: Yeah. Uh-huh and that must have been...

Jack Lorch: It was a very difficult decision too.

Interviewer: So you would say that some of you religious rituals and beliefs had to change a little bit to alter to the American way of life.

Jack Lorch: Right. Right.

Interviewer: How long did it take you to understand English? Was that very quick for you or did that take you a long time? Did you have tutoring?

Jack Lorch: It's hard to say you know, you grow into it and you always that your accent is perfect, you know and even so—

Interviewer: Well you do speak well.

Jack Lorch: —I'm a radio amateur and when I speak with some foreign country wherever, I feel a little of an accent. That is – When you spoke to West Africa, also they spoke the [inaudible 0:39:34.8]. Do I hear a little bit of an accent? And I said, “Yeah, you hear right.”

Interviewer: That's very astute of them to pick that up, especially over the radio operations, that's interesting. And but did—were there any programs set up for when you came to America that you would go into an English language class situation or tutoring situation or...?

Jack Lorch: Well, I could have gone but I didn't have the time for it. When I was in Natchez we have to work two shifts in order to get some money and like I said before I save myself \$500, don't forget that was 1938, \$500 as much as \$5,000 today and to save it from nothing.

Interviewer: To save that from nothing is really good.

Jack Lorch: Then I made about \$5, sent every week to my brother in Cuba. \$5 I needed for myself and \$10 went to the bank.

Interviewer: That's wonderful. That's a good plan.

Jack Lorch: No, it's wonderful. But you have to do it you know.

Interviewer: Yeah, but it was very astute of you to do that, very smart of you to the planning. What other members of your family, did anybody I mean talking about aunts and uncles and grandparents, did anybody remain in—

Jack Lorch: Germany, yes.

Interviewer: —Germany?

Jack Lorch: Yes. I have my grandmother who we love really dearly. She vanished. She did not make it. She probably came to Auschwitz and I had about five, six uncles and aunts who perished too. They did not make it.

Interviewer: Were they Auschwitz or...?

Jack Lorch: Auschwitz or whatever, we do not know.

Interviewer: Uh-huh, you don't know. Did you have other members of your family that did make it over besides your immediate family?

Jack Lorch: No, other than immediate family. A brother of my mother came over too.

Interviewer: A brother of your mother?

Jack Lorch: Yeah, I guess. He and his wife and his baby. He has—they had a baby then about two months old or three months old.

Interviewer: You know Rick Tanner put together some very good questions for us.

Jack Lorch: Okay.

Interviewer: She really did, yeah.

Jack Lorch: Do you want to go into it?

Interviewer: Okay. One of the things I'd like to ask you is when you first came to the United States what were some of the differences that you saw between the life in the United States and life in Europe?

Jack Lorch: Life here was more hectic. More hectic and the all-mighty dollar.

Interviewer: So you did see that the culture was really surrounded and focused on making money—

Jack Lorch: Not only making money you know but...

Interviewer: But it was the primary focus.

Jack Lorch: I felt it double but I didn't have anything, I had to make the dollar. You know, that would be so somebody gave me—everyday would have been the last thing would have felt if I had to go to him for a handout, if you would invite me to dinner, I steal your silver.

Interviewer: You would what?

Jack Lorch: I would have felt the same way if I would have been invited in your house for dinner and I would steal your silver. Same thing, that he save my life and then I should come to him and say, "Hey, I'm hard off give me a couple of hundred dollars." That would have been the last thing that would have entered my thought. I never went to any organization here. I became—the only thing in the beginning, I went to the council of Jewish women to find out where a job is, and they said, as I said before, you know, "Go west, young man," or "Go south, since there's nothing in New York," you know. New York was still on the outer fringe of the depression. 1938 when we came and...

Interviewer: So the council of Jewish woman was recommending that you go other places other than New York because New York was...

Jack Lorch: Get out of New York. New York was **[oversaturated 44:01.]** That was the only thing that—but I knew by myself too you know.

Interviewer: And at that time it did look more promising in the south in terms of the manufacturing business for you?

Jack Lorch: Come again?

Interviewer: And the south looked more promising for the manufacturing business.

Jack Lorch: I didn't even know what the south was.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Jack Lorch: I didn't know what heat and humidity was you know.

Interviewer: And now you know that.

Jack Lorch: When you come from a European climate and come here that was the only time when I came it was a 100° and humidity was 100%. In the morning I went to the factory – the humidity – I started to cry you know like when you cook with onions you know. You can have it, not, you know, that was the only time that—but really hurt me the temperature. The climate. The humidity.

Interviewer: It is very hot here.

Jack Lorch: No, not the work.

Interviewer: What?

Jack Lorch: Not the work. I took to the work, you know. I couldn't—

Interviewer: The humidity.

Jack Lorch: —take to the climate because the climate didn't take to me, I don't know.

Interviewer: It was not so humid in Germany.

Jack Lorch: No. No, no way. Maybe one or two humid days. We were at 1983 in Switzerland, and it was very hot there too. And we went to a hotel there and we ate and I asked the man, “Why don't you have at least some fans?” and he said, “What you see here are once or twice a year or in two years

that it gets so hot here.” Meanwhile outside of the aquarium, you know where they had fish in it, the fish came all belly-up.

Interviewer: So this was in 1983 when you went back to Europe? Is that—

Jack Lorch: On 1981, I went back to Germany.

Interviewer: Uh-huh and—

Jack Lorch: And I find all my school friends here...

Interviewer: Oh, you did.

Jack Lorch: So I made a reception, the ones who are still alive, they made a big reception for me. And we got in contact with one of the girls whom I knew from my school time, and we're still in correspondence with her, we owe her a letter by the way, and she writes beautiful letters about 10 to 12 pages.

Interviewer: 10 to 12 pages with each letter.

Jack Lorch: Small, and it was a hand-writing you know like you had a bookkeeper done it before they had a typewriter, you know, that's the way she writes.

Interviewer: Did you see many changes when you went back to your hometown?

Jack Lorch: Very little.

Interviewer: Is that right?

Jack Lorch: No it grew a little bit you know, maybe from 5,000 to 8,000, but otherwise it was the same like I left it. There was very little in the 30, 40 years that change it.

Interviewer: The synagogue that was built in 1929, is that one still there?

Jack Lorch: No, it was sold and right now they have a memorial plate put on it, you know, that here was a synagogue and the one. As a matter of fact I think I have here some papers on it, later on I'll give to the archives if you want, if they want them.

Interviewer: Yeah, oh, I'm sure the archives will want them. What about the Jewish community in your hometown, is there—what is the population of the Jewish community there now?

Jack Lorch: Nowadays zero.

Interviewer: Zero?

Jack Lorch: There's nobody there anymore.

Interviewer: So the friend that is writing you now from Germany is not Jewish.

Jack Lorch: No. No.

Interviewer: Okay.

Jack Lorch: As a matter of fact she's a girl, we had three girls in our place, and all three girls are in correspondence with us.

Interviewer: Oh, that's wonderful. And you had mentioned before that some of your things were sent over from your friends in Germany like some of your papers and that sort of things were later sent is that—did you say that?

Jack Lorch: I don't think...

Interviewer: Earlier in the interview that some of your—some of your papers and some of the things that you had in Germany were sent over later by friends.

Jack Lorch: No...later on the synagogue, that one picture of the old synagogue, will have a write-up in the paper, and say, "Cut out that paper and"—

Interviewer: Oh, I see.

Jack Lorch: —that synagogue what I showed you, you know that's a cutout from a newspaper. As I brought it, you know, they had a ceremony you know when they put in you know a bronze remembrance up where the synagogue was standing, that's it. But otherwise, they sent me papers, whatever, or newspapers what was going to happen you know...

Interviewer: What was it like to go back to your hometown? What was going through your mind?

Jack Lorch: Very apprehensive I was first, but then when I was there I felt like it was home.

Interviewer: And it just felt good?

Jack Lorch: Not good, but not bad either. It was a...I can't describe it you know, like you said, it's one eye you laugh and one eye you cry.

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: I saw my grandparent's house and our house you know, my son is an architect, when he saw the house, "Dad, I didn't know you had such a big house here." You know and that was so modern and stuff like that.

Interviewer: So your son went back with you.

Jack Lorch: Pardon.

Interviewer: Your son went back with you.

Jack Lorch: Yes, we met in Europe. We met in Europe. He came from England and we met in Frankfurt.

Interviewer: And that was the first time that he had been to your hometown?

Jack Lorch: Right. Right. And now my daughter-in-law is there too in England you know and she comes quite often to Germany and visit and has to give some seminars from England, yeah.

Interviewer: She gives seminars?

Jack Lorch: Yeah.

Interviewer: In Germany?

Jack Lorch: In Germany, yeah.

Interviewer: What kind of seminars does she give?

Jack Lorch: Something with... I really don't know exactly what it is because it goes... some of the stuff she can't divulge because it's under a secret act of the government, it's very weird.

Interviewer: Oh, okay and this is the one that just had a baby?

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: Okay.

Jack Lorch: She is coming here to Nashville.

Interviewer: Let me ask you about during your resettlement into the United States what were some of your initial feelings?

Jack Lorch: My initial feeling was like when I got in Natchez, Mississippi where I took my \$10 to the bank I felt like a millionaire. Like a real millionaire, and I think that's fantastic you know and that was...

Interviewer: It sounds as if you put everything kind of behind you like this is what I have to do now and I can't think about you know...

Jack Lorch: Yes. Right, right. [inaudible 0:51:16.1] you know...

Interviewer: This is the way it is...

Jack Lorch: This is the way it is.

Interviewer: And at such a young age you were thinking that. I think that's very admirable as well, that you know you were able just to take the situation in hand and—

Jack Lorch: What could I have done, go in the corner and cry and say...

Interviewer: Yeah, that's right. You could have been extremely depressed.

Jack Lorch: Right. Well, sometimes I was depressed too but for other reasons. But my parents, you know that they were still in Germany, and when I thought of that, and sometimes you know hear a broadcast that what Hitler's speeches, some of them were transmitted...what shall I say... You could hear in English here too, you know they—not in English that's the original that broadcast it here in original language. I remember that one day I went to work and I saw somebody in a pretty new car, and he had German Hitler on, and I went over to him and he was a refugee too, he was a salesman. So that was it, right.

Interviewer: It must have been very difficult to have your parents over there and not knowing what was going to happen to them.

Jack Lorch: That's right and running against time.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Jack Lorch: Right. Did I give you that letter from Senator...

Interviewer: From who?

Jack Lorch: From Senator...

Interviewer: From the senator, yeah.

Jack Lorch: Alright.

Interviewer: This one?

Jack Lorch: Yeah. Senator Harrison.

Interviewer: Is this the one you're speaking off? And so you had to...as soon as you got to the United States did you start working on their entrance into America, or working on the paperwork to get them over here and...

Jack Lorch: Oh, yeah, paperwork and telephone call and cables and back and forth and I just have three or four cables left. It must have been 40, 50.

Interviewer: That must have been so wonderful to see them when they came over.

Jack Lorch: When they finally made it, right.

Interviewer: I bet you were so glad.

Jack Lorch: Right. You can't describe it. You can't describe when you came over here and have nothing and your hands you know, you have to start a new living and have the worries about your parents you know...

Interviewer: Yeah. That's right.

Jack Lorch: And all that—you didn't—look back. You would be depressed you couldn't do anything you know...

Interviewer: So you just couldn't—you couldn't be depressed because you had to...

Jack Lorch: And you mentioned today I don't know you, you know but if you would have to go tomorrow to France, don't know the language, don't have no money and here you are but when we're here at least we figure that at least nobody is going to kill you.

Interviewer: That's right.

Jack Lorch: That is a value in itself, indescribable.

Interviewer: Since you've come to America, have you felt a sense of home here?

Jack Lorch: Yes. I work myself in very fast.

Interviewer: You worked yourself in very fast.

Jack Lorch: In very fast, yeah.

Interviewer: And you have a number of friends here?

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: And your children, are your daughters in California, is that correct?

Jack Lorch: Right.

Interviewer: And your son...

Jack Lorch: I have four wonderful grandchildren.

Interviewer: Oh, and so do you get out there much to see them?

Jack Lorch: Unfortunately not. I'm not the one who's going on big trips anymore. You know, I'm 78 years old and I'd rather stay home and let them come to me.

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: My daughter—daughter-in-law and my son are coming from England next month hopefully, if everything works out all right.

Interviewer: In terms of the Jewish community, do you feel support here from the Jewish community now that you've been here awhile in terms of your friendships...?

Jack Lorch: What do we understand of support?

Interviewer: When there's a crisis in your life if there was an illness in your family would there be people coming by with dishes and to spend time with you and that sort of thing...

Jack Lorch: Yeah, when I'm at the hospital they come and visit.

Interviewer: ...and they come and visit and in terms of the non-Jewish life that you have here, do you feel like you have assimilated well and feel comfortable, in the Nashville business community and...

Jack Lorch: Yes, I'm retired now you know, but I have now, in fact a lot of Christian friends here, non-Jew friends, a lot of them, especially through the radio, you know, who come to the house and sit down and speak with all of [inaudible 0:56:10.4] and stuff like that.

Interviewer: And so this is your home now. It feels like your home now?

Jack Lorch: Yes, if I would go back to Germany, I would have to reevaluate everything and turn everything all the way around you know, or make a turn of 360°.

Interviewer: You know what I'd like to do right now unless there's any other special comment, anything else that you want to say about your experiences, it would be nice to see the papers and if you could talk me through some of the papers that you have here.

Jack Lorch: Yes, but I don't know whether I have so much time left.

Interviewer: Okay. Oh, how long have we been talking?

Jack Lorch: Oh, maybe another 20 minutes. We have time another 20 minutes.

Interviewer: We have another 20 minutes?

Jack Lorch: I think so.

Interviewer: That's alright, okay. Now you've told me what these papers are here. Do we need to stop first?

Jack Lorch: When I was in Natchez, Mississippi I found very well help from everybody who knew the story in Germany and I had—I got some friends over here and they were acquainted with Senator Pat Harrison and he was very helpful and my brother had some connections. He was engaged to a girl whose father was a rabbi and that rabbi was in World War I. He was very active in the navy yard, he might have been a chaplain and through them he engaged the navy, some higher-ups in the navy built trust in order to get our parents over. That was a very, very hard thing and we knew that the deadline and we wanted to bring our grandparents over, we couldn't make it anymore.

[technical 0:58:38.5]

Jack Lorch: He can read it.

Interviewer: Do you want me to read it?

[technical 0:59:02.1]

Jack Lorch: Well, our good friend Mr. Lowe has forwarded your letter for first a reference to your mother to your brother Erich in Cuba and your parents and your grandparents. I've been glad to comply with your request and insist connection [inaudible 0:59:26.4] that Ms. Planton, my secretary informs me that rabbi [inaudible 0:59:32.5]—was father-in-law of my brother who married later on [unintelligible 59:42]—[inaudible 0:59:43.2] my brother was in his office this week in Washington. They conferred also with Senator [inaudible 0:59:53.9] who is cooperating in there to the limit. Assure you of my continued efforts to be of assistance. I am Pat Harrison, United States Senator, Committee of Finance. So we had—I was very lucky to get help all over like that and here I am three months in America and speak with Pat Harrison called him in his office you know and I had some gall too.

Interviewer: Yeah, definitely you did.

Jack Lorch: But you had to have it, otherwise what would you do? You know if somebody fell in the water you grab a straw you know and try to save yourself and he [inaudible 1:00:46.5] telegrams what went back and forth...

Interviewer: Can you translate the ones in German?

Jack Lorch: Yes, I can. He sent me a telegram in English you know.

Interviewer: Oh, this one's in English.

Jack Lorch: No, that's German. Received a letter today stating that father, mother and Erich are all in our hometown. Then it say there were safe, they went back from the concentration camp.

Interviewer: And can you just tell...do you mind repeating what you said that the telegram said about your...Erich and your...?

Jack Lorch: Yes. Received today a letter stating that mother, Erich—that mother, father and Erich are all healthy in our hometown in Dieburg. Okay?

Interviewer: Shall we put that now?

Jack Lorch: You tell me when.

Interviewer: Okay, you can just put them down there.

Jack Lorch: Another telegram over here. Let me translate it first.

[technical 1:02:22.1]

Jack Lorch: Received cable from Holland. All are healthy. Try at once to get permission for our parents and grandparents to immigrate and please put ours, rush on it what you can and please some give us some ideas what we

can do from our end. Make some more efforts in Washington for grandparents. Here is...take it.

[technical 1:03:13.3]

Jack Lorch: That was sent to me. They all came to me. What I have of those letters. After I received them in New York. You got this one? We have another one here. When the brother of my mother came, arrived here, Uncle and his wife and Sean who is the baby arrived well. Erich, that's my brother, came home from the concentration camp and father's release will be available very shortly and meanwhile the order was given that he should be free from the concentration camp.

Jack Lorch: This was in English. We confirm New York collected \$740 account passage New York for Samuel Lorch and wife Spitalstrasse, number in Dieburg. We hold reservation for Steamer Siboney February 14th American export lines. Then they finally made it.

Jack Lorch: Finished? And then there's only [unintelligible] that have been saved. And I can give you – I have three of them, I think I have. I have photocopies of this.

Interviewer: This needs to go here because that's the original.

Jack Lorch: That is the original.

Interviewer: Isn't that an original?

Jack Lorch: That is original, yeah.

Interviewer: Yeah. Maybe you want to show this too.

Jack Lorch: Well, I can do that.

Interviewer: The synagogue and you as a young man.

Jack Lorch: Now here you want to make one, put it on one? Wait a minute.

[technical 1:06:48.5]

Jack Lorch: I have a better picture on my driver license.

Interviewer: Oh, that's right.

Jack Lorch: Hold it a moment.

Jack Lorch: With the English translation.

Interviewer: Maybe you can just describe what that is, while you hold it.

Jack Lorch: Yes. It's our order from obersturmfuhrer from the Gestapo from one of the highest Gestapo people in Germany who ordered, after my parents were returned with the ship—on the ship from Cuba, that no harsh measures should be taken against them, and coming out of man like that is a really more like a miracle and can't be described in words. That was the same Heinrich Müller who was described several times in the William Shirer's book, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*. And we are eternally grateful that our parents got saved and even though they had to go back in terrible hardships to their hometown again but no harm was done to them because Nazi SS men sturmtuppenfuhrer gives an order that is very well complied with, or else. And in this case it was in favor of my parents and those other Jews who were on that boat. I do not know what happened to those other people whether they went back or whatever happened to them or if they went back and later on put to death camp or not is unknown to me. Only can hope that they got saved too but it is a very big question here, if they had facilities that were lucky enough to get the papers in time to get out of Germany. Okay? You can keep that. I have several.

Interviewer: This one we can keep, okay.

Jack Lorch: I have several copies at home.

Interviewer: And what are some of these others here? This one in particular.

Jack Lorch: What that is?

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: If you want to get a passport you had to make application and that's an application and my father had one, part of it's...some missing and that is gives the details but just application for a passport, so that you could get a passport.

Jack Lorch: Do have any more questions? I have a dinner date.

Interviewer: Oh, you haven't—are you getting hungry?

Jack Lorch: No, I have a dinner date.

Interviewer: Oh, you have a dinner date. What time do you have a dinner date?

Jack Lorch: It's open you know, but I would say about 10, 12 more minutes.

Interviewer: Okay. Well, I just have a couple more.

Jack Lorch: Okay.

Interviewer: Is there anything else that you'd like to share from those papers?

Jack Lorch: No, not right now. I have a lot of papers you know, about the Jews in [inaudible 1:11:57.8] you know it's a—but it really has nothing to do with the Holocaust because that was before from the time till nowadays.

Interviewer: Uh-huh. Okay.

Jack Lorch: If you want to you can have it too but...

Interviewer: Thank you.

Jack Lorch: If you have any more questions.

Interviewer: Yeah. I think this is a real important question about what the impact, your experiences have had on your children or in the way that you have raised your children and what values have you tried to convey to your children, has a part of your experience in living in pre-Nazi Germany?

Jack Lorch: For the longest time, they didn't want to hear about it.

Interviewer: They did not?

Jack Lorch: They did not want to hear about it. As a matter of fact my brother Erich, he never talks about what happened to him in the concentration camp. I heard some gruesome stories...

Interviewer: Never?

Jack Lorch: ...but I can't verify it, therefore, I don't repeat them. He never talked about it. When you ask him he just closes up. And then my children, they think that it's gone and forget about it. I do not want to hear, my son now he's back in England. He's nearer to the scene. He comes more out with it than finding want to know more but my grandchildren they want to know.

Interviewer: Your grandchildren want to know?

Jack Lorch: Right. Right, we had our grandson here during the summer. He's 18 or 19 years old. He wants to know. He likes to find out you know, and my son [inaudible 1:13:46.0] makes family trees and stuff like that. He wants to know what the story is, but before they really didn't want to know and they said they didn't want to hear it. It was too gruesome for them even to stomach it.

Interviewer: What about Erich? Did your brother Erich ever open up about...?

Jack Lorch: No. He was here for the high holidays and I asked him, "What happened?" "Forget about it, let's talk about something else."

Interviewer: What about his children? Does he have children?

Jack Lorch: No, he has no children. He's not married.

Interviewer: Uh-huh. Do you think it's made any—your experiences and your family experience do you think that it's made an impact on your Judaism, on your faith, on your religious practices?

Jack Lorch: No, not with me.

Interviewer: Not with you?

Jack Lorch: No, I was—have the same faith what I had over there I have now.

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: Even though I'm a little bit less Orthodox than I was.

Interviewer: And that was more for the purposes of integrating with the lifestyle here...

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: ...and just in changing your rituals but not your belief or your faith.

Jack Lorch: No, I didn't really change much of my rituals, just that I drive on the Sabbath, that's more and you know whatever is electric and the one you know, shouldn't really do it and...but otherwise I say my prayers daily.

Interviewer: What about your wife, how did her experience impact the way that she brought up the children or on her faith?

Jack Lorch: I don't think it makes any difference you know.

Interviewer: It doesn't, okay.

Jack Lorch: She came from a very little congregation where she lived in Jena, Germany and she became more conservative. So we met in the middle.

Interviewer: That's good. Jack I know that you want to get on to your dinner date...

Jack Lorch: Okay, go ahead.

Interviewer: And this has been very meaningful information. I know that Ruth would probably like to have all these things that you can give for the archives...

Jack Lorch: Yes.

Interviewer: And that would be important and maybe we can talk to you more one on one too?

Jack Lorch: Yeah, I am willing to come another day.

Interviewer: What's that?

Jack Lorch: I'm willing to come another day if you want to.

Interviewer: Oh, good. Okay, good.

Jack Lorch: I didn't know what was requested, what was not requested, but I'm glad to go over another time wherever or if you want to go to my house...

Interviewer: Uh-huh.

Jack Lorch: ...which ever goes is fine with me too.

Interviewer: I think that Annette, Libby Rant can you know who she is, the librarian of our—the archives.

Jack Lorch: I know Annette, yeah.

Interviewer: Will probably want to go through some of these as well.

Jack Lorch: Alright, anything that she wants I would gladly...available.

Interviewer: Okay, that's good. That's good. I appreciate it. This is very...

Jack Lorch: You're welcome.

Interviewer: ...fascinating to say the least.