



Fig. 3. Frida Pöpel was forced to flee Schweidnitz with her four children in January 1945. (W. Pöpel Sanger)

m. Schweidnitz, Schlesien, Preußen 4 Oct 1932, Wilhelmine Pauline Huhndt; 2 children; k. in battle Moscow, Russia 4 Dec 1941. (Zietz-Simmons; IGI)

NOTES

1. Christa Zietz Simmons, interview by the author, Manti, Utah, October 8, 2006.
2. Presiding Bishopric, "Financial, Statistical, and Historical Reports of Wards, Stakes, and Missions, 1884–1955," CR 4 12, 257.
3. Ursula Anders Wolf, interview by the author in German, Augsburg, Germany, August 7, 2006; summarized in English by Judith Sartowski.
4. List (unpublished, 2006); private collection; comp. Christa Zietz Simmons.
5. Christa Zietz Simmons, "Biography of Wilhelmine Pauline Huhndt Zietz" (unpublished personal history), 2; private collection.
6. Walli Pöpel Sanger, interview by the author, Provo, Utah, June 19, 2008.
7. Brigitte Neumann, Christa Neumann, and Ursula Neumann McKell, interview by Marion Wolfert in German, Salt Lake City, May 15, 2006; summarized in English by Judith Sartowski; transcript of interview in author's collection.

8. Since 1941, German law required all Jews to wear a yellow Star of David (about four inches across) on their outer clothing.
9. The standard passenger compartment in those days accommodated six persons.
10. Simmons, "Biography," 2.
11. Ibid.

WALDENBURG GROUP

The only information available about this group of Latter-day Saints came from one eyewitness—Luise Böttcher Winkler. She had been widowed in January 1943 and by 1944 was encouraged by the government to take her little children (born in 1939 and 1941) out of the city of Berlin to a safe location. She traveled to Waldenburg, Silesia, because she had been told that she could attend church meetings nearby. She later described the experience of being a Latter-day Saint in that small town:

We visited the branch in Waldenburg every Sunday while we were there. We had to take the streetcar. [The branch] was very small with only twenty people meeting in two little rooms. The branch president came from Hamburg. I was responsible for the children and the singing, and I also took the children of my cousin (who was not a member) to church with me. Once, we went to Breslau for a [district] conference.¹

Sister Winkler was determined to maintain contact with the Church even while away from home. She returned to Berlin in September 1944.

Nothing more is known about the members of the Church in Waldenburg.² It appears that no members of the group lost their lives in the war.

NOTES

1. Luise Böttcher Winkler, interview by the author in German, Leipzig, Germany, June 2, 2007; summarized in English by Judith Sartowski.
2. The town of Waldenburg is now known as Wałbrzych.



Fig. 4. Like this group of refugees, hundreds of Latter-day Saints from the Breslau District were forced to make their way westward in the dead of winter. (Deutsches Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-1990-0323-501)