

Fort Hunt Oral History
George Washington Memorial Parkway
Interview with Rudolph Fellner
by Brandon Bies and Vincent Santucci
November 30, 2007

BRANDON BIES: Go ahead and get started. This is an interview as part of the Fort Hunt Oral History Project with the National Park Service. We are here interviewing Mr. Rudolph Fellner at his home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Today is November 30, 2007, and this is the first tape in a series of interviews with Mr. Fellner. This is National Park Service Historian Brandon Bies, as well as George Washington Memorial Parkway Chief Ranger Vincent Santucci. With that, we'll go ahead and get started. Mr. Fellner, if you wouldn't mind just starting off by telling us, again, just stating your name and your place of birth, and if you don't mind telling us when you were born.

RUDOLPH FELLNER: My name is Rudolph Fellner, usually known as Rudy, whether I like it or not [laughs]. I live in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and [01:00] I'm happy to have served with the United States Army, and served, if you want to call it that, at 1142 [01:16].

BB: Great. And where were you born and when were you born?

RF: I was born in Vienna in 1913.

BB: Could you tell us just a few minutes, a little bit about your family and your background in Vienna?

RF: I usually describe my parents of trying to reach up to lower middle class. I never felt that we were poor, but we didn't have very much money. I went to school and I went to university [02:00], thanks to the government, which gave me a free pass for that, and I graduated from the university just short of a doctor's degree. That means I didn't finish my thesis. I'm trying to do that now.

BB: Are you really?

RF: Really [laughs]. I got a master's degree in Chicago on the basis of what I had started in Vienna,

and I'm trying to finish a book right now on the same subject. So I lived quite happily until 1938 [03:00].

BB: That was the Anschluss [03:03], correct?

RF: Right. I conducted a concert on March 12th or 13, and the next morning the Nazis [03:21] had marched into Vienna, and I could not conduct anymore or do anything at all. As a matter of fact, it was very funny, if you want to call it funny; the best-known manager, music manager, called me and said, "Mr. Fellner, are you of -- are you of pure blood?" [04:00] And I said, "I sure am. Pure Jewish." He said, "Oh, I'm very sorry." Bang! Down goes the telephone, and that was the end of my career in Vienna. Then I had three wonderful months living under the swastika [04:26]. I was not scared. I lived two blocks from the Gestapo [04:34] house, and when you cannot do anything about your situation, you are not scared, because it's useless. Three days before I left, when I had my passport and I knew I was going in three days, the last three days I was trembling [05:00]. I was scared because I knew if I could survive, I would be out of this mess. It was not a pleasure. Then the Nazis [05:16], a bunch of hoodlums, caught me one day in the street and took me to a Jewish gym, and they made me clean the floor. I was cleaning the floor, and I was showing them that I could clean as well as anybody else, but they didn't like my guts. They were ready to send me to Dachau [05:53]. At that moment, an SS man [06:00] walked in, black uniform, swastika [06:06] on the arm. He looked and said, "Fellner, what are you doing here?" Turned out to be a former schoolmate of mine. Five minutes later, I was home again. That was my own life-threatening experience. After that, I left.

BB: Did you leave by yourself, or did your whole family leave?

RF: I left by myself. My family experience -- the experience of my family was a story in itself. They left much later at night and fog [07:00], and had a very, very long travel to an island in the

Mediterranean, where they were eventually picked up by the Italians. The Italians were magnificent to the refugees. When the island was occupied by the Germans, the Italians took their Jews to the Italian mainland, and that's why I tried to get to Italy afterwards. I, myself, took a plane to Italy. There was an Underground [07:56] connection. We knew one day it [08:00] was good to fly and one day it was good to walk because Italy was the only place for which you did not need a visa. You couldn't go any other place, but you were never sure whether they wouldn't send you back or not. So I landed in Venice, and they didn't send me back. They gave me a 30-day permission to stay in the country, on which I stayed a year and a half, which can be only in Italy, I suppose, but it shows what kind of people they were. They were absolutely wonderful. They might kill you if they got angry, but they would give you [09:00] their shirt if you needed it more than they did. So I was called to the police every two months or every three months. The man would put on his jacket and his hat, even if it was August and everybody was sweating. He would say, "Would you please sit down, Mr. Fellner? Mr. Fellner, sit down." "What can I do for you?" He says, "Well, if you are still here, you must leave the country. You have only a 30-day [unintelligible]." "But, sir, I'm waiting for my American permit, my American visa." "But you told us that two months ago." "Yes, I know, sir, but now I'm two months closer." "All right. Just don't forget that you have to leave the country [10:00]." Handshake, and so it went for a year and a half until I had my American visa.

BB: Did you have family in America?

RF: I had a distant cousin who gave me the -- who took responsibility for me. That's what you had to do in those days. Well, anyway.

BB: Did you have any siblings or were you an only child?

RF: I'm an only child.

BB: Okay. If you don't mind me asking, because we asked this of many of the veterans, was your father at all involved in the First World War [10:42]?

RF: He was in the Army [10:45], yes. He was with the Army.

BB: For the Austro-Hungarian?

RF: He didn't get to fight, but he was in the Army, and matter of fact, that's the first thing I [11:00] remember of my father, in uniform coming to bring me a little present when he had a furlough from the Army.

BB: Because you would have been a young child during the First World War [11:16].

RF: Yes, I remember the end of the war and I remember the revolution when we became a republic, but I still remember living under -- I always stand up and salute Kaiser Francisco Joseph [spelled phonetically]. It turned out that actually -- it turned out that actually Austria was not as bad off as many countries were when the head of a state [12:00], even the dictator left because we had all that mess in Yugoslavia, which was held by Tito. At least they didn't kill each other then.

BB: Your father's occupation?

RF: My father's occupation, well, we had a store. We had a store, which was not tremendously successful because my father was by -- well, he was a good comedian. He was much better doing that than he was as a businessman, which made for a very nice home.

BB: And so you can bring us forward [13:00] now. You eventually did get a visa to the United States?

RF: Right.

BB: And this would've been approximately -- would this already be 1940?

RF: Thirty-nine. I arrived on the 23rd of September at 4:00 p.m. in New York.

BB: And how did you -- you traveled by ship from Italy to the United States?

RF: With what we thought was the last boat to come from Italy to the United States. It really wasn't, because the Italians remained neutral for another six months, but at the time I came, we didn't know that because the war had started on the 1st of September, and we thought that was the end of it [14:00].

BB: So you came to the United States. Did you speak any English whatsoever?

RF: Yes, I went to an English play school when I was about 7, 8, 9, 10, and then in high school, we had four years of early school and eight years of high school. Four years of elementary, eight years of high school. I had eight years of Latin, six years of Greek, and four years of English. Then in my last year, I and another boy, we put on an English evening, and I was the ghost of Hamlet's father [15:00], "Doomed for a certain term to walk the night and for the days confined to fast in fire till the foul crimes done in my days of nature burned and purged away."

FEMALE SPEAKER: Are you being a ham?

[laughter]

BB: Fantastic. Well, this would be a great stopping point, sure. This is great.

[audio break]

BB: Okay, we're just going to pick right back up where we left off. Mr. Fellner, we were talking a little bit about how it was that you came to the United States. If you want to just pick up with your arrival, you came in by yourself on a ship into New York.

RF: I may have been a good musician, but I was not very smart, and [16:00] somebody told me, "You should go to Texas," I did go to Dallas and I actually found a job there. I was washing windows at Mangel's [spelled phonetically] Department Store, which kept me alive. Eventually, I got a job at the Dallas Music Center, but it didn't last very long because I got a letter of invitation from President Roosevelt to join the U.S. Army [16:34], which, of course, I did with

great satisfaction. It was before the war had started. It was in March '41, and I got into the Army and the first night I didn't know what to do with myself. I went to the service [17:00] club in Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and I started playing the piano, and I think I got the best review I ever had for my music-making the next day in the Stars and Stripes down there. It said, "We have a new recruit, Private Fellner, and he sat down with the piano in the service club and," now here it comes, "even the Ping-Pong playing stopped."

[laughter]

So, however, with the help of my piano playing, I got some good connections down there, and I got nice jobs. I went from one place to another. I landed in a -- with an observation [18:00] battalion where the commander thought I would do very well. So I went through all the departments and worked there, but I could speak German and I got a call to go instead to Camp Ritchie [18:21]. [unintelligible]

BB: Yes, I was just going to back up for a little bit more detail. You said you were drafted in March of 1941. How did you feel about that? You'd only been in this country for about a year and a half or so.

RF: Well, when I came to this country, I think as soon as I came, I put in an application for becoming a citizen, which not forces you, but qualifies you to join the Army [18:58], and I don't [19:00] think anybody in this country had any better reason to join the Army than I had, who knew much better than the average American soldier what we were fighting about.

BB: So you were somewhat almost happy to be drafted then into the military?

RF: Absolutely, and as I said, I did fairly well in the Army. That was even before the war had started. Then from Camp Ritchie [19:36], I got various assignments, which didn't work out because I wasn't a citizen.

BB: So did you go -- were you at Camp Ritchie before the war started, or had the war started already?

RF: I think the war had already started.

BB: Okay. So you think you were probably in Texas or Oklahoma [20:00] when you heard -- when the war started?

RF: I still was in Fort Sill when the war started, I think.

BB: And your rank at that time was still a private?

RF: I think it was probably corporal at that time. I made it to staff sergeant during my progress through the various units, and I graduated from Camp Ritchie [20:39] as interrogator of German prisoners of war [20:43]. I got various assignments. I cannot keep them quite straight, but one assignment was a very nice one, as a German specialist [21:00] for the general headquarters, who went to North Africa in preparation of the invasion of Italy. And you know what happened. I couldn't go because I wasn't a citizen. So I was hanging loose, and in Fort Meade [21:21], they didn't know what to do with me. I became a stockade sergeant. That means I was looking over the people at the stockade. I asked one, "What are you here for?" And the answer was, "Murder." So the good thing about that position was that I was through every afternoon at 4:00, and they had a typing course. I learned to type there [22:00] with an English -- with an American keyboard, which was new to me, and they had typewriters which you could borrow. I was very busy both practicing and going to classes, and that's where I learned to type, which was the best thing I got out of the Army [22:24], except for the satisfaction of being there, of course. So I think I got tired of being a stockade sergeant. I called the commander of Ritchie [22:39] and said, "Colonel, what am I going to do?" He said, "Well, you can come back to Camp Ritchie, but you have go through the course again because many new things have been added." By that time, my parents had gone to Southern [23:00] Italy in a detention camp there. It was not a

concentration camp; it was a detention camp. As I mentioned before, the Italians were as good as they could be. At the island of Rhodes, where they had been before, they were treated quite well, but their food was lemonade in the morning and onion soup in the evening. But the Italians didn't have very much either. In Italy finally they had it even better; they let them go out and get some food. If they had any money left, they could buy some [24:00], so I said to the colonel, "Well, if I have to go through the course again, why don't I go through the course in Italian? Maybe I get to see my parents." Well, I went through the course in Italian. I was a sergeant of the company, who sang dirty ditties when they felt like it, until it turned out that when we passed the nurses' quarters, there was one nurse who could understand Italian. That was the end of the dirty ditties.

[laughter]

So that was one of my most unhappy moments, when we went to the port of embarkation and everybody [25:00] left except me. So I did make a speech to them, of course, and I said how miserable I felt, but I also said that if somebody gets to the camp in Ferramonti [25:15], to say hello to my mother. One of them actually did, which was very nice.

BB: So you could not go because you were not yet a citizen at this point?

RF: That's correct.

BB: Okay. Were a lot of the other folks that you were working with in this Italian company, were -- they were all already American citizens?

RF: Yes.

BB: But were many of them foreign-born?

RF: I don't think so. I think most of them were born in this country, yes.

VINCENT SANTUCCI: When we weren't on tape, you were telling us originally about how you

inherited this group of men in your company that didn't speak Italian [26:00]. They were Italian boys, Italian names, but they didn't speak Italian.

RF: That is correct, yes.

VS: Could you repeat that again?

RF: The Army [26:08] thought that everybody who had an Italian name could speak Italian, and even when they did, they often spoke such wild dialects that they were of little help. But they were my boys, and I felt terrible when they left.

BB: And so all of this took place before your coming to 1142 [26:38]?

RF: Yes, I think that's right --

BB: Okay, so you had been to Camp Ritchie [26:48] --

RF: -- but I'm not quite sure about that. I just got dropped someplace sometime. It may [27:00] have been after 1142 that I went back to Ritchie. I can't tell.

BB: We can tell you exactly when you got to 1142 [27:15].

RF: Yes, but I don't know exactly when I came to Ritchie again. I went through the course, and I stayed back, and I was hanging loose again.

BB: Were you trained in Italian interrogation?

RF: Same thing. Same thing.

BB: So your first time through Ritchie [27:42], the focus was on interrogation in German?

RF: Right. So I had to learn all about the German Army.

BB: What sorts of things did they teach you about interrogation, and how did you learn?

RF: We had to [28:00] learn to recognize airplanes, for one thing. We had to know the Army organization. So when we talked to somebody who told us what unit he was with, we could figure out who was around us. That was essentially the way it worked. Came '44 and something

called the cattle alert. That means that everybody who was not assigned was assigned to some unit which would invade. I was assigned to Second Armored Division [28:58], also called Hell on Wheels [29:00], and at that time I was demoted from staff sergeant to sergeant because the Second Armored [29:16] had been in North Africa and had seen combat, and the powers-that-be figured that they wouldn't want a staff sergeant to come in who hadn't done anything yet. I think they were right, of course. So I was assigned to an artillery battalion. I went with the Artillery Battalion. We invaded D-plus-six. We were the first artillery that landed on Normandy beaches.

BB: What sort of -- did you receive training with the artillery, or were you just kind of thrust into this position with no [30:00] --

RF: No training at all.

[inaudible commentary]

BB: What was your role with the artillery? What was your specific job?

RF: I'm trying hard to think of it, but a lot of what happened is somewhat dark in my memory. I landed eventually in what was called forward military government. That's where I landed. That means mostly whenever we occupied a town, I had [31:00] to go in and set up a town government. It was a very difficult thing to do because we obviously had to look for people who had been in government 15 years earlier. Otherwise, we would have put in the same Nazis [31:21] we had tried to eliminate. The Army was not very cooperative in that respect because they wanted us to set up -- to work quickly, and I was lucky enough that my superior, who was, of course, an officer, agreed that we want to put in some people who are not Nazis [31:57].

BB: Sure. If you could just hold on for one second, we need to just flip that tape.

(End of Tape 1A)

(Beginning of Tape 1B)

BB: Go right ahead.

RF: Are we ready?

BB: Yes.

RF: My superior was a very bright and very good man, a major, who had worked with [unintelligible], but he was a very, very fine man, very, very much trying to work what he thought was right. So he didn't last forever. But unfortunately, he didn't speak either French nor [01:00] German, so for most of the time, I was really acting the commander. But he used to stand there and listen to the people talking, and when they smiled, he smiled, and when they frowned, he frowned and said, "Fellner, how am I doing [laughs]?"

BB: So do you feel you were given this job because of your background, your training at Ritchie [01:32]?

RF: Well, not really quite. I was given the job essentially because I could speak German and French or whatever. One city actually surrendered to me, the city of Zeistskitter [spelled phonetically]. I couldn't tell you where it was, but I remember the city. They just had shot [02:00] down a tank of ours, and we were waiting for the infantry to walk in, and the infantry was still far behind us. But a man came out and said, "The city surrenders to you." And so I said, "Who are you?" And he said, "I'm working at city hall." But whether he was a janitor at city hall or whatever he was doing there was never quite established, but what happened is the military government section, consisting of three people, the captain, me, and a corporal, had to go into town, into city hall, and we went into city hall and we made a new mayor. The infantry [03:00] was carefully walking into town on two sides of the street, in the way the infantry should walk in, and the way we faked being infantry and walked into -- they were very surprised to see the military government

walking out already, because the infantry was not very fond of us, because we told them what they could appropriate and what they could not appropriate as they occupied places. I think I may have been the first American who went into Berlin. Berlin, of course, was already occupied by the Russians [04:00], but I think we were the first American unit who got in there. It was a dangerous place with the Russians being more dangerous, especially the way they were driving their jeeps. From there I got my leave, my compassionate leave, to get married in England. When I came back, of course, it was very nice. It was very nice to come back and to know that nothing will happen to you anymore because it was peace. Then having been in the Army for [05:00] five years, I, of course, had priority to go home again, but they didn't have enough transportation, so the Army [05:14] offered us all kinds of inducement to stay over there. I got a course at the University of Dijon to study French language and civilization, and I have seen enough cathedrals to last me a lifetime. [laughs] I learned a lot of French, still, which was very good. Something very strange happened. Four, five, six years later, I was [06:00] in Chicago and I went to the bank, and there were lots of windows there. It was a big bank, and at one window, there was only one little woman standing there. So I went to that window, and when she was done with what she was doing, she turned around, she looked at me, and she said, "Don't you remember me? I'm Mademoiselle Bongrand [spelled phonetically]. I taught you French at the University of Dijon." Believe it or not. The likelihood of this to happen is just as impossible as the schoolmate of mine coming in and saving me in Vienna. That is about the [07:00] end of my story, as far as the Army's concerned. Did you want to hear anymore?

BB: We've got all sorts of questions we'd like to ask, but if we want to just keep going chronologically for a few more minutes, at what point did you actually get out of the Army?

RF: Christmas day, '45.

BB: And that's when you came back to the United States, or that's when you actually mustered out of service?

RF: Right. Honorably discharged.

VS: And where were you when that occurred?

RF: What did I do? I went to -- I was in New York, and I got an offer to [08:00] go to Chicago to get a master's degree in musicology, which I did. After that, I stayed there. I started my first opera workshop in the United States. I started a couple of them in Vienna already. But then I got a job for one year at Louisiana State, and at Louisiana State, I first came across water fountains for blacks and for whites. However, I think the first shock I got was on my way to 1142 [08:55] when I was at the bus station in Washington [09:00], and there was a black lady with a baby who couldn't get any milk at Washington bus station. I got her some. So this I have forgotten to tell you, how I got to 1142.

BB: And I think we're going to cover that in a minute. We've got a ton of questions to ask, obviously about 1142.

RF: All right.

BB: So we'll finish up with what we're on right now, and then we'll backtrack to 1142 [09:22].

RF: All right. I spent one year at Louisiana University and then I went to New York. In New York I met a number of very nice [10:00] people, who didn't know me from Adam, but who were very nice. I had a recommendation to Accompanists Unlimited, but the lady there said, "Too bad. I have so many pianists, I can't use you, but you know something about opera?" "Yes," I said, "I do." So she says, "The woman upstairs is starting an opera company, maybe." She went to the telephone and called the woman upstairs. The woman upstairs said, "Send him up." So I walked up, and I played a rehearsal for them, and she said, "Wonderful. You are hired. We are leaving

in six weeks, and you will get that salary for the tour [11:00].” I said, “What do you pay for the six weeks?” “Oh,” she says, “we don’t pay for the six weeks.” I said, “I have a big family. I cannot live six weeks without this.” She said, “That’s too bad. Why don’t you let me call a friend of mine?” And she called a friend of hers, who turned out to be the director of opera at NBC. He said, “Well, send him over. We are just rehearsing.” So I went over, and at that moment somebody came in and said, “Mr. Al [spelled phonetically], I needed help for this recital hall show.” And Mr. Albert said, “Meet Mr. Fellner.” So I had a job at NBC, and from there on I just kept working in opera [12:00].

BB: And your wife, did she follow you from place to place? You said you were in Louisiana for a year and --

RF: Yes, she did. She’s a dressmaker, and we had a fun time in New York because she was working both for theater people making costumes, concert gowns. She nearly got famous with one of them. It was a lady, a fine singer, who went on a recital tour eight months or so pregnant, maybe it was only seven, and she made a dress for her, so you couldn’t see that she was pregnant.

BB: And then you came here to Pittsburgh in 1964?

RF: Well, I traveled, you know, with opera companies, and [13:00] one year I was nine months away from home, which wasn’t so good. Then I got offered a position here to start an opera workshop at Carnegie Mellon [13:14], and after 15 years of that, I retired, and I went back to do what I did before; I went back with opera companies. Then I retired of that, and I taught five years at Duquesne, and then I decided 70 years of working with singers is enough. I got a lifetime award from the National Opera Association [13:59], and I retired [14:00]. And after 10 years of retirement, last year I got an award from the Pittsburgh Opera Theater, which is called a Millie Award. You can see it standing on my piano there. It’s a very nice little glass star. Very

unexpectedly, but it's nice to get rewards before you are dead.

[laughter]

All right. If you have any questions.

BB: Fantastic. Well, one thing, and before we get back to 1142, at what point did you become a U.S. citizen?

RF: Well, it was difficult for me to become a citizen because I got various jobs during the Army [15:00], and the Army insisted that every command I went to did their own investigation, and by the time they had investigated me, I was someplace else. However, when I got my final conversation with the Intelligence Service, I was very impressed. They knew of every letter I had sent to a foreign country since I came here. They knew more about the people to whom I had sent a letter than I knew, which was very comforting, and I suppose we have to thank a lot for the Intelligence Service, that they worked so well. I, of course, [16:00] got my citizenship before the cattle alert, before they let me go over there, which, of course, was for my protection that they didn't let me go because I couldn't go as a German citizen, which I was, to Germany. That would have been very unpleasant.

BB: And if you don't mind me asking, because this is something that some veterans who were preparing to go into combat, we've heard this before, read this before, you being Jewish, did your dog tags read a J for Jewish?

RF: Did I what?

BB: Did your dog tags, do you know if they had a J on them?

RF: I don't know. I know my German passport had a J. A big J. I don't know. I can look it up.

BB: I'm only curious [17:00] because some Jewish Americans prior to going, they were afraid if they should be captured by the Germans, they did not want to advertise that they were Jewish, and so

sometimes they would change that to a P or something, for Protestant. I just wasn't sure if you had any fears going into combat against the Germans, knowing that you were --

RF: No, never thought of it. I must have a J on it.

VS: Another quick question that we didn't cover. When you came across on the boat, you came to New York?

RF: Yes.

VS: Did you go through Ellis Island, or how were you processed there?

RF: No. There was no Ellis Island anymore in '39.

VS: And so Fellner was the name that you had prior?

RF: I changed only my first name, from Rudolf with F [18:00] to Rudolph with P-H. But anybody who hears me talking will still spell it with an F. But I felt if the Americans accept me as a citizen, I should make it simple for them, so I changed it.

BB: D-Day Plus 6, did you come in on Omaha or did you come in on Utah Beach? Do you know?

RF: I think Omaha. I wouldn't swear.

BB: Do you recall some of the towns? Because there was a year between --

RF: The only town that I recall was Saint-Lô.

BB: Saint-Lô, okay. Carentan or Coleville [unintelligible]?

RF: I don't remember. There is much of it blacked out [19:00] and un-retrievable. Saint-Lô I remember because we were stuck there, and it was a very uncomfortable place, to say the least. [laughs] And then I remember Zeistkitter, and [unintelligible] and --

VS: Did you go into Paris?

RF: No, that was a southern route with Patton. Yes, I remember the Bulge [19:35] because that was Christmas Day, and we were in Holland, someplace in Holland, in province of Limburg, I

remember, but the exact location I don't remember. We were stuck there for a while, and then came the Bulge [19:58], and we traveled for [20:00] 24 or 36 hours without stopping after the Bulge, but then the Bulge [20:08] was already dissolving.

VS: You said Saint-Lô was uncomfortable because of the presence of the Germans?

RF: Yes. We were under constant fire.

BB: Did you have any contact -- when you were in Europe, did you have any involvement at all with German prisoners?

RF: No.

BB: Just citizens in the various towns?

RF: Yes.

VS: Okay. Were you aware of the resistance fighters? Did you have any interaction with resistance fighters?

RF: No, no connection at all.

BB: So your job the entire time you were in Europe, whether it was France or Germany, was essentially to set up these [21:00] local governments?

RF: I set up the local governments. I took food to various places, driving my jeep by myself, which was strictly against the law, but my commanders allowed me to do that. I did all kinds of things which were strictly forbidden, for which I got a Bronze Star [21:34].

BB: Oh, really?

RF: Yes.

BB: Would you mind telling about that? How exactly did you get the Bronze Star [21:41]?

RF: Well, the citation says that I did jobs usually reserved for officers.

BB: Really? That's great.

RF: So [22:00] I did a lot of that.

BB: Do you still have your Bronze Star [22:04]?

RF: I never got a star; I have the ribbon. I have the ribbon.

BB: Oh okay. You know if you would ever like to actually get the star, there are ways that you can go back and apply and get the actual medal, if you're interested.

RF: I have [unintelligible].

BB: Wow. That's great. So were never commissioned as an officer?

RF: No. I remained a sergeant.

BB: And was that fine with you, or would you have liked to have become an officer?

RF: It didn't matter. I didn't matter. I wanted to do a job.

VS: Personal recollections of how you were treated by the liberated French or the Dutch [23:00]?

RF: I never got to the French in France; I just went through Belgium. They were all very happy to see us, and the Germans were not at all antagonistic; they accepted. You know, that's the difference between now and then. When peace was made, that was it. When you were occupied, you were occupied, and you agreed to that. There was nothing you could do. It's not like now where you have insurgents where nobody agrees that you really have been defeated. They gave in. And [24:00] the women, of course, all of them were very happy to see the American soldiers because they hadn't seen a man for God knows how long. Their men were all at the front. So there was relations which were strictly forbidden, of course, which were quite common.

BB: You told us a little bit over brunch, but would you mind again just very briefly saying how you met your wife?

RF: Yes. Is that part of this?

BB: It's just an interesting story.

RF: Well, we were stationed in Wales, near Cardiff, ready for the invasion. It was shortly before Passover [25:00], and the sergeant said, “Well, you Jew boys, on Friday, you Jew boys, if you want to go to the synagogue, I give you a pass.” So I hadn’t gone to a synagogue in God knows how long, but I got a pass, and I actually did go to the synagogue, which turned out critical, because the head of the community said, “Well, next week is Passover, and the community at Cardiff invites you to join them for the festivities, and if you want to come in, come forward after the service and draw a name out of a hat.” So I drew a name out of a hat, and [26:00] it was my wife’s uncle. We had a Passover there, and she completely ignored me because I was not exactly what she thought a strapping, tall, handsome American would look like, which infuriated me. I pulled out all the stops, and the result was that after six months of correspondence, I proposed to her and she accepted. Then I got a leave, a compassionate leave from the Army [26:50], just in time to be in London for Victory Day [26:57] in Europe, May 8 [27:00]. It’s quite an unforgettable experience when all of London was gathered on Trafalgar Square. When the day lights dimmed, there was a floodlight on the statue of Nelson, and everybody went wild because it was the first light at night they have seen in years, when they had blackout ever since ’41. We’ve been married since, for 62 years now, and Anita says, “I never thought it would last as long.”

[laughter]

And I think for the last 20 years, she has been saying [28:00], “Too damn late to change.”

[laughter]

So we are still married.

BB: So you had only met her just for a few days over Passover?

RF: We had three dates. We had three dates.

BB: And then the rest of your relationship was just with letters back and forth.

RF: Right.

BB: And you decided to -- did you actually propose in a letter?

RF: Yes. Well, it was very strange. I read all her letters in a foxhole. Whenever there was a letter from her, I knew there would be fire.

[laughter]

But I must say the Army did something else for me, which I think is a great thing. I got to know Americans [29:00] from all parts of the country and from all classes, if you want to call it that, from all professions and so on. It was a very nice thing, and they were all wonderful to me because I was not tremendously good with a shovel, and they always helped me with my foxhole when needed, and they were very tolerant of my accent, which was possibly even worse than it is now.

BB: Well, right now we're at exactly one hour, and our tapes are about to run out. So I think we'll go ahead, stop, change tapes, and then we'll go back and ask you some specific questions about 1142, since we skipped over that a bit.

RF: Okay.

BB: So we'll go ahead and take a real quick break right now.

(End of Tape 1B)

(Beginning of Tape 2A)

BB: It's the beginning of a new tape. Okay. This is the second in a series of recorded interviews with Mr. Rudolph Fellner of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Today is November 30, 2007. This is part of the Fort Hunt Oral History Project. This is National Park Service Historian Brandon Bies, as well as Chief Ranger Vincent Santucci. We're going to pick up with the discussions we

were having now during the break, because we wanted to talk with some more detail, obviously, about P.O. Box 1142 [00:42], but also a little bit more about Ritchie [00:46]. Since we were just talking about Ritchie, why don't we keep up with that for a little while? You received two different trainings at Ritchie, one in German interrogation and one in Italian [01:00] interrogation. I guess you were mentioning to Vince a little bit how you remembered a Sergeant Kubala [01:05]?

RF: I remember, that's about the only person I do remember, because, as I said before, unfortunately, a lot of that memory is forever blocked out. But I remember Kubala [01:26], who was a delightful person to learn from. Is he still alive?

BB: Unfortunately, he's not. He passed away. I don't know right off the top of my head, but I can get you that information, if you'd like. But I believe he did pass away. He went on to quite a career in intelligence at 1142 [01:55], and then he eventually went over to Europe as an interrogator [02:00]. He was actually the first American to interrogate Goering. He worked very closely with Goering leading up to the Nuremberg Trial [02:11], in fact, was even a little bit controversial because apparently he appropriated a number of Goering's personal items. And some of those -- I believe some of those have actually been turned over to museums and whatnot, some of his personal -- his dagger, for example, that sort of thing. But he's one of the more remembered folks because he was one of the lead interrogators at 1142 [02:40]. Did a lot of work with German U-boat crews.

RF: He was quite a personality, too, and a very loveable one. I'm sorry to hear that he didn't -- he probably must have been my age, as a matter of fact.

BB: He didn't pass away too long ago, within the last five or 10 years [03:00].

VS: And was it you that mentioned to me that he may have been responsible for you going to 1142?

RF: I don't know. I didn't mention that. I don't know.

BB: It might have been George Frenkel, but there's at least one veteran who remembered Kubala [03:19] as being -- or it might have been [unintelligible], actually. So when you were at Ritchie [03:28], can you get into any more detail about what your training -- or even how long the training took?

RF: I have no idea anymore. I cannot recall that.

BB: Do you know if you had weapons training, or had you already received all of your weapons training in boot camp?

RF: I never received any weapons training because when I got into the Army [03:55] first, I got into Special [04:00] Headquarters Unit [04:03] because I could play the piano. So I was playing the organ on Sunday for chapel, and during the week I was handing out ping-pong paddles at the service club. I never got any basic training anywhere.

BB: Really?

RF: And when I was transferred from that unit to the Observation Unit [04:45], I had no special training anymore. The Observation Unit was a very interesting one. It was number two. There was [05:00] already a number one observation battalion. What we did was look at a balloon that was going up to very different heights. We would observe it, and we would therefore know the aberration of the shootings of the artillery, where the wind would blow them. And it took us -- we had to plan it on a board, and it took us about 40 minutes to figure out what it is, until the colonel said, "Why don't you make it shorter?" And I put together a [06:00] -- what is it called? A gadget where you moved three discs, and you knew immediately the result, which shortened it. A slide rule, that's what it's called, which reduced it from 45 minutes to 45 seconds. It was a wonderful thing. The first observation battalion went to the east, to the Pacific, and there was

only one thing they didn't think of, that when they sent up the balloons, the enemy knew exactly where they were. They were completely wiped out. So [07:00] that observation battalion idea didn't work out at all. It was very unfortunate. So from there, however, I came to Ritchie [07:14].

BB: Do you remember specifically how that worked? Did you apply? Did you want to go to Camp Ritchie, or an officer came in and said, "You speak German, come with me?"

RF: That's about the way it worked. That's the way it worked.

BB: Had you heard of Camp Ritchie before? Was this a well-known place?

RF: I don't think so. I just remember the colonel coming in, and we had a little talk and then I got my orders to go to Ritchie [07:51]. But that was not as interesting as my orders to go to 1142 [07:56], because you know what my papers said [08:00]? To proceed to Washington by bus, and from there to XXXX and that's all I knew. I landed at the bus station in Washington and didn't know what to do. So I went to the next MP I saw, and he looked at it and said, "We've already been waiting for you." And he secured transportation to 1142 [08:35] for me, where I had a two weeks' vacation.

BB: So you went to 1142 from Camp Ritchie [08:44]? Is that where you were at when you received these transfer orders?

RF: That's a good question [09:00]. I can't tell you because I went so many different places, I can't exactly recall the order.

BB: So you had never, ever heard of this place called P.O. Box 1142 [09:24]?

RF: No.

BB: And again, your orders just said you are being assigned to P.O. Box 1142, report to Washington, D.C., period?

RF: Period. Just report to Washington, D.C., and to go to XXX.

VS: You didn't know why you were going?

RF: I didn't know what XXX was. Of course, I knew it was a hush-hush camp because XXX.

VS: Do we want to try to go through Ritchie before we go on to 1142 [10:00], or just continue?

BB: Sure. If there's more you want to chat about Ritchie [10:04], sure.

RF: I don't know whether it was between my first or second Ritchie camp.

VS: When you were at Ritchie -- just trying to see if you remember any of the physical aspects of the camp -- you stayed in barracks? Did you stay in barracks?

RF: Yes.

VS: When you were there with the German training versus the Italian training, the men that you worked with, did you stay together in the same barracks with the Italians, the American boys with the Italian names?

RF: Did I stay with -- yes, of course I stayed with them.

VS: So you were together for training and in the same bunk?

RF: Yes.

VS: Do you remember anything about the camp, the physical layout?

RF: I don't.

VS: The parade ground?

RF: I don't.

VS: The lake?

RF: I'm sorry.

VS: That's okay. Did you enjoy Camp Ritchie [11:00]? Did you like it there? Was it particularly easy or difficult?

RF: Yes, I enjoyed Camp Ritchie both times. I felt I was doing something.

BB: Was it a particularly vigorous training or fairly typical, in terms of was this an all-through-the-night training?

RF: It was not extreme, but it was a serious work camp. You didn't have a great deal of free time, if that's what you were asking. We were working all day. That I do remember.

BB: And so your training was held in classrooms?

RF: Yes, it must have been. Anything else?

BB: Well, let's talk a little bit about 1142 [12:00] for what you do remember. You were assigned -- do you remember how you -- did they pick you up and take you to 1142?

RF: Yes.

BB: So the MPs did?

RF: I suppose it must have been a jeep. The jeeps were very interesting anyway in those days. You don't remember that. But they actually had windshields, and they had windshield wipers. You worked the windshield wipers by hand. You moved them to the left and to the right, except when it snowed. When it snowed, you had to put the windshields down.

[laughter]

But they were a good start to the cars we have now.

BB: So you arrived [13:00] at 1142. Do you remember what your initial impressions were about this place?

RF: I really don't. I really don't. I remember nothing about 1142 [13:17], except that I ate and slept someplace.

BB: Did they tell you why you had been assigned there?

RF: Well, I assume because I spoke German.

BB: But did they tell you what your job was going to be?

RF: No. I haven't found out until today. I don't think you know either what they specifically wanted me for, I suppose. Maybe to play chess.

BB: Did they assign you any specific tasks while you were there?

RF: Nothing [14:00]. I did nothing for two weeks.

BB: So you just ate, slept --

RF: I just ate and slept and --

BB: -- relaxed in the barracks.

RF: -- got bored at times. Maybe they had a piano there, so I played the piano. I read something. It was very mysterious. Took them two weeks to find out that I was not a citizen, which is kind of long time for an intelligence setup.

BB: And so you feel that your stay was so short there because you were not yet a citizen, and they only wanted U.S. citizens to work there?

RF: Obviously. It ended for me again to hang out loose some other place, as it happened several times without an assignment.

VS: So let's make sure we're clear here [15:00]. You think that there's a possibility that they didn't know that you were not an American citizen originally, and upon finding out that you weren't an American citizen, then you were sent away from 1142 [15:13]?

RF: I suppose. That's the only thing I can think of.

BB: Do you remember when you were there, did you know that there were German prisoners there?

RF: I didn't know anything. I assumed there were German prisoners there. I thought there were also Japanese prisoners there.

VS: Oh really? But you don't remember every seeing any prisoners?

RF: I've never seen anybody. And the people I talked to at mealtime wouldn't say anything.

BB: Really? So they were very secretive about what they were doing [16:00]?

RF: They were absolutely mum.

VS: They wouldn't say anything about what was going on, or they wouldn't even talk to you, period?

RF: Oh, yes, they would talk.

VS: They would talk casually?

RF: Sure. Yes. I'm sorry, that's all I -- I can't [unintelligible] anymore.

BB: That's okay. So you had no real inkling of what this place -- it was not obvious that there were prisoners there. It didn't obviously look like a prisoner-of-war [16:33] camp or anything like that?

RF: No, it just looked like a camp, the way I remember.

BB: How did you come to find out -- when you left, did they just say, "Sergeant Fellner, you're being reassigned?"

RF: "Goodbye." That's right. I think that's where I landed at Fort Meade [16:56].

BB: Which is possible, because there was definitely a link [17:00] between 1142 and Fort Meade.

RF: And from there I got probably to the cattle alert.

BB: Did you have any sense in your short stay at 1142 how big this -- if there were lots of Americans there? Do you remember being -- for example, compared to Ritchie [17:23]?

RF: No.

BB: Very small or --

RF: Yes. I had a definite feeling it was small, compact.

VS: This is just -- I'm trying to see if we can put some sort of chronology here. From what we've discussed thus far, from some of the previous discussions, you talked about going through

Ritchie the first time, German training. Is it possible that at the end of that training, you were assigned to 1142 [17:54], things didn't work out for you, they sent you to Meade [17:58], you were guarding the stockade [18:00], you called your friend at Ritchie [18:05], called you back, went through the Italian training, and then you went to the cattle?

RF: It's possible. It's possible.

BB: Does that seem reasonable?

RF: It's possible.

VS: Because you did indicate that you had called, from Fort Meade, your friend at Ritchie and discussed this idea of doing the Italian training.

RF: Yes, it's possible that that is the way it happened. It's likely to be right. I don't have any documents.

BB: Just that first one, transferring you to 1142 [18:47] at XXX and that's it?

RF: And the certificate that I honorably served the intelligence [19:00].

VS: It states that on your discharge. Does it state that in your discharge papers?

RF: No, no, no, just in the certificate I sent you.

BB: Okay. Oh, that's right. It even had the dates on there for just those two weeks. So even though you don't remember doing anything, they considered that you had worked in military intelligence for two weeks.

VS: And on the roster, his name is on there?

BB: Yes.

RF: Yes.

BB: Yes, your name is on there. I believe it was on there for exactly two weeks.

RF: I have the list.

BB: And for the -- and I think those dates match up with that military intelligence certificate that you sent us.

VS: By chance, is there anybody else that came the same day? Did you come alone to 1142, from what you remember? One second while I [20:00] just check. It shows you arriving as a sergeant on August 24, 1942 and then leaving on September 7, 1942. So exactly two weeks would have been how long you were there. It does show one other person. Interestingly, there is one other person who also arrived on August 24th and left within two days of when you left. Actually, two days shorter. He left on September 5th.

RF: Oh yes?

BB: A private. Interestingly, his name is Hassan Querin [20:43], which I don't know, is that an Egyptian name? Do you know the name Hassan? Is that a European name? Have you ever heard that before? Sounds more Middle Eastern name.

RF: Right. It does [21:00].

BB: So that's the only other person who arrived on the same day. One other person arrived on the same day you did, and interestingly, just so that you know, you were there very early in the history of 1142 [21:16]. The very first people to be assigned to 1142 arrived July 13th, and you arrived just about one month later, on August 21st. So you were there at the very, very, very beginning.

RF: I didn't realize it.

BB: And the post had only been functioning for about a month. Of course, it went on to function for almost four years. It was a brand-new post when you got there.

VS: So, given the fact that, again, trying to piece together the chronology, your dates of enlistment --

RF: Your chronology sounds pretty good, because if that was '42, I must have been back at Ritchie

[21:59] after that [22:00], because I didn't hang loose that long. I spent most of my time in Ritchie.

BB: It's interesting, and I'm sure this seems like an oddball, off-the-wall question -- you probably wouldn't remember -- do you remember if there was anybody else at 1142 in a similar scenario as you were, just kind of sitting around with nothing to do, or were you all by yourself?

RF: I was very much by myself. I do remember that.

BB: The reason I ask, a few days after you got there, on August 29, 1942, Gerald Stoner [22:47] arrived. He's another veteran who we're in contact with. He was there for two months, accidentally. Didn't do a thing. He lives in California now [23:00]. He had been trained in Japanese interrogation, arrived at 1142 [23:06], didn't speak a word of German. There were no Japanese prisoners there while he was there. You were there for two weeks. He was there for two months, twiddling his thumbs, reading books. He said he would stoke the fires and put coal in the stoves. He was there for two months during the same period that you were there doing absolutely nothing, and then he was shipped out to Hawaii after that. So there are other people that were there doing nothing, and in military intelligence he had been trained in interrogation, just like you had been trained in interrogation, so had he -- and it's interesting that you arrived within five days of one another.

RF: It's strange. Well, you know, if you have a big operation like that [24:00], I suppose you are liable to make some mistakes. It's just unimaginable, the whole portrait of the works and the cost of life. I was so lucky. I got out without a scratch, but not without a scratch in the brain. Besides, I'm wearing two hearing aids now. I was wondering whether it had something to do with my being with the artillery.

BB: So were you fairly close to a lot of the firing that was going on with the big guns?

RF: Yes [25:00].

VS: And did you see Americans getting wounded and killed? Did you observe that while you were in Europe?

RF: Well, occasionally we saw the infantry coming back or being brought back. Usually they were ahead of us, but at times we were ahead of them, because the Germans retreated so fast that the motorized things like us would go faster than the infantry. That's when Ziestskitter surrendered to me.

BB: So at one point you were probably the furthest forward American going into the frontlines.

VS: You did mention previously that you thought you might have been one of the first American units to go into Berlin. Were you still attached to the same [26:00] division?

RF: Second Armored [26:03], yes.

VS: That's easy to confirm.

RF: We might have been the first Americans unit to get into Berlin.

VS: Were you welcomed with open arms?

RF: Yes, yes.

VS: I guess the alternative was to be greeted by the Russians.

RF: Exactly. I was going to say that. The Russians were so mean and so wild, and a lot of women complained about the way they were treated. And, of course, you had to watch when you walked the streets because they were driving like crazy.

VS: You had a chance to interact at all with the Russians [27:00]?

RF: No.

VS: Didn't see them at all?

RF: No.

VS: Did you have any opportunity to use your language skills once you arrived in Berlin?

RF: Yes, of course. My main duty in Berlin was, of course, to find a place for the general's headquarters, and the general would say, "Where does Sergeant Fellner stay?" And then he would come and say, "Well, that's just fine for me," because, of course, I always found them the best places to stay.

BB: I don't have too many other questions. You have been very helpful for us. Believe it or not, you [28:00] -- in terms of just trying to help us understand why you might have been at 1142. And it's interesting you bring up the point about citizenship because we've interviewed now 23 veterans who were at 1142 [28:16]. Most of them were European-born, and most of them had gone to boot camp or something, then became citizens, and then came to 1142. Yours is the only case of someone who got to 1142 who was not yet a citizen, and we see the results of that. You were immediately --

RF: Sure.

BB: So that's very interesting to us. And if you look over these lists that we --

RF: I had been three years in the -- in about '42?

BB: In '42, yes.

RF: Well, I had been only one year in the Army [29:00], a year and a half. So probably nobody thought that I could not be a citizen. That's easy to assume. But as I said, I had so many different jobs that they never caught up with me.

VS: But clearly, your lack of citizenship impacted you several times, going over to Italy, et cetera.

RF: I had at least three top assignments, which I couldn't get to do. The last one, of course, was a group which went to Italy to get Mussolini [29:52] and finally set up new government there. But what happened that Mussolini [29:59] was hung [30:00] before I got there, before we got there.

So the unit was useless.

VS: [unintelligible] few minutes. It sounds like you really developed a bond and a relationship with those Italian Americans, and unfortunately, you weren't able to go with them. You indicated that one of those gentlemen was able to actually contact your mother?

RF: He came as commander of the camp where my mother was in, and he recognized the name, of course, and I think my mother got some favors in comparison with other camp people. She wrote very happily about it.

BB: Do you have that letter?

RF: I may, I may, I may, yes. You know, Red Cross [31:00] transported those letters, and I have a very, very interesting letter that came through the Red Cross from the camp written by my mother when my father died. Of course, it had to go through an Italian censor, and when I opened the letter, there were some pieces, some little pieces, falling out. It turned out that the censor had cut off the four edges, torn off the four edges. So when I opened the letter, it was in the shape of a cross, which to me meant an expression of sympathy by the Italian censor [32:00], who couldn't say anything, of course. But I found that very moving.

VS: Wow, that is interesting. Had you kept in contact with any of the other veterans that you worked with, either these Italians that went to Italy or anybody from Ritchie or somebody from the Armored Division [32:23]?

(End of Tape 2A)

(Beginning of Tape 2B)

RF: -- with one man whom I must have met in Ritchie [00:06], who remained in military intelligence and who was one who predicted the Bulge [00:18] three months before it happened, and of course nobody listened to him. I think there were two people, he and somebody else, who

suspected it, but nothing happened. I said -- I kept in touch with him for many years.

BB: So you mentioned your father; he passed away when he was in one of these Italian camps?

RF: He passed [01:00] away in the Italian camp in Ferramonti [01:05], which I said was only a detention camp, with the Italians not giving them much to eat, but they didn't have much to eat either, I guess.

BB: Did your mother stay in Europe after the war?

RF: My mother eventually went to Palestine where I had a cousin, and his mother and my mother, they went to Palestine. She said she came there just in time for another war, just for the liberation war, and eventually we had her come here and she lived with us [02:00] for many years. At age 70 she graduated from the English course and became a citizen, and she was very proud of it. That was a time when you still had to speak English and know some history to become a citizen. Of course, I never did have to know any history because I was in the Army. I learned what I learned mostly from my children [laughs]. So that's about it.

VS: Just a couple of closing thoughts. When you received the call from the National Park Service, could you tell us about that phone conversation and your thoughts about [03:00] what the National Park Service now is doing with 1142 [03:05], and about your cup and your pin?

RF: Well, I was very happy to hear from you that my service or non-service was going into history, and I'm delighted to have the gifts, which I can show to people and use. To be a little cog in a big thing is always very nice. And [04:00] having special relation to the national parks, of course, makes the whole thing even nicer because we have spent, for many, many years, visiting national parks all over the country and being very happy with their work.

BB: And did you discard your pin and your coffee cup? Did you get rid of your coffee cup and your pin? What did you do with your pin and your coffee cup?

RF: My pin is in my lapel of my topcoat, and my coffee cup is in continuous use. As I told you, the shirt is about the size of my son-in-law, who is six-foot-two [05:00], and the cap will go to my other son-in-law, who wears these sort of caps. So we will spread the news of 1142 [05:13] all over the country.

BB: Fantastic.

VS: Is there anything that he felt that we missed?

BB: Any other final thoughts about anything? We're about out of questions, but if anything you think --

RF: Final thought is that you just called me in time.

[laughter]

VS: Could we just take a shot of that painting, and could you just tell us what the meaning is behind that painting? Because that's wonderful.

RF: My wife's father was taken to Dachau [05:52] at one time, and to everybody's great surprise, he [06:00] -- the first time he was at Dachau [06:02], he came home again, and unexpected as it was, his little daughter -- my wife now -- flew into his arms happy to see him home again, and this is a moment my son captured in a series of 20 artworks which were called "Exodus," a series, by the way, which started with, there was a train full of children, and ended with, there was a platform of parents all crying, and a lot of people were crying when they walked through the exhibit, which [07:00] stayed here in Pittsburgh, at University of Pittsburgh it exhibited about 15 years ago.

VS: Wow. Very good. Thank you very much.

BB: All right. Fantastic.

[end of transcript]

Index

Anschluss, [Tape 1A] 03:03, 10:45, 16:34, 18:58, 22:24, 26:08
Army, [Tape 1A] 10:45, 16:34, 18:58, 22:24, 26:08
 [Tape 1B] 05:14, 15:00, 26:50
 [Tape 2A] 03:55, 29:00

Battle of the Bulge, [Tape 1B] 19:35, 19:58, 20:08
 [Tape 2B] 00:18

Bronze Star, [Tape 1B] 21:34, 21:41, 22:04

Camp Ritchie, [Tape 1A] 18:21, 19:36, 20:39, 22:39, 26:48, 27:42
 [Tape 1B] 01:32
 [Tape 2A] 00:46, 03:28, 07:14, 07:51, 08:44, 10:04, 11:00, 17:23, 18:05, 21:59
 [Tape 2B] 00:06

Carnegie Mellon, [Tape 1B] 13:14

Dachau, [Tape 1A] 05:53
 [Tape 2B] 05:52, 06:02

Ferramonti, [Tape 1A] 25:15
 [Tape 2B] 01:05

Fort Meade, [Tape 1A] 21:21
 [Tape 2A] 16:56, 17:00, 17:58

Gestapo, [Tape 1A] 04:34

Kubala, Paul, [Tape 2A] 01:05, 01:26, 03:19

Mussolini, [Tape 2A] 29:52, 29:59

National Opera Association, [Tape 1B] 13:59

Nazi, [Tape 1A] 03:21, 05:16, 31:21, 31:57

Nuremberg Trial, [Tape 2A] 02:11

P.O. Box 1142, [Tape 1A] 01:46, 26:38, 27:15
 [Tape 1B] 08:55, 09:22
 [Tape 2A] 00:42, 01:55, 02:40, 07:56, 08:35, 09:24, 10:00, 12:00, 13:00, 13:17, 15:13,
 17:00, 17:54, 18:47, 21:16, 23:06, 28:16
 [Tape 2B] 03:05, 05:13

Prisoner of war, [Tape 1A] 20:43
 [Tape 2A] 16:33

Querin, Hassan [Tape 2A] 20:43

Second Armored Division, [Tape 1A] 28:58, 29:16

[Tape 2A] 26:03, 32:23
Stoner, Gerald, [Tape 2A] 22:47
Swastika, [Tape 1A] 04:26, 06:06

The Underground, [Tape 1A] 07:56
U.S. Army Observation Unit, [Tape 1A] 18:00
[Tape 2A] 04:45, 07:00
U.S. Army Special Headquarters Unit, [Tape 2A] 04:03

Victory Day, [Tape 1B] 26:57

World War I, [Tape 1A] 10:42, 11:16