

Fort Hunt Oral History  
P.O. Box 1142  
Interview with Werner Gans, Werner Gumpertz, and Henry Schwab  
by Brandon Bies  
No Date

MALE SPEAKER: You know that?

MS: Yeah, that would be --

INTERVIEWER: That's mine. Just put it back in the middle.

MS: Under mine.

INT: Which field marshal?

MS: [unintelligible] and the other one I forgot, but I have it somewhere because I have the pocket knives and the [unintelligible].

INT: Kietal? Field Marshal Kietal [00:47] [phonetic]?

MS: No, not Kietal.

INT: Oh, you talked to Gary?

MS: [affirmative].

INT: Really. You spoke with Herman Burn [01:00]?

MS: [affirmative].

INT: Was this at [unintelligible], or was this out in the field?

MS: No, no long before.

INT: Okay.

MS: [unintelligible]. And most [unintelligible] to our compound.

INT: Brandon, how are you thinking of proceeding? I mean, can I just -- I'm going to start.

INT: And so -- yeah, I think we might since we have the tape recorder out what Sam was just suggesting, especially since you need to get going is if you wouldn't mind we'll turn the tape recorder on and just tell us a little bit about yourself, your name, your background,

how you came to the United States, and then a little bit about your military service and training at Ritchie [01:46]. Just, you know, a few -- five minutes or so. We'll go with you first since you're getting going. So if you want to -- great, that's fine. It'll pick you up. Sure, again, if you could just state your [02:00] name and where and when you were born.

WERNER GUMPERTZ: My name is Werner Gumpertz. I'm from [unintelligible], and I was born in Berlin [02:09] on the 26th of December 1917. My family was the typical bourgeois family. I had one brother four years younger, Barry. And in the Depression [02:25] of the 1930s we all moved to [unintelligible] where the main land of our firm was located. It was founded by my grandfather and it was making boy's clothing and I had little to do with it except that I acted as a model in the dresses and hats and so on that my parents' [03:00] firm made. I still haven't forgotten that I never got paid for my services as a model. And at the time it was really something, because in those days you had to wear the [unintelligible] and it was hot like hell. [unintelligible] were transmitting this vicious heat on me. And I had to be very obedient about following [unintelligible]. So anyhow, I came [inaudible]. And I don't know whether this interests you.

INT: Sure, this is great.

WG: And in 1937 I had my [unintelligible] from high school, my [unintelligible] certificate. Then I went to Zurich [03:49] to study engineering at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology [03:54]. And that mastered [unintelligible] in 1939 when I decided to go to Amsterdam [04:04] where I could obtain a job as a volunteer in the Department of Public Works in the city of Amsterdam. That was in order to train myself in some kind [unintelligible]. I had a very good time there. But during this time the war broke out in

Europe in the fall of '39. And I was unable to go back to Zurich [04:32] to resume my engineering studies because the Germans [04:37] wouldn't even allow me to come through. And the French -- to the French of course I was the arch enemy. So I was stuck in Zurich [04:47] and Amsterdam [04:48]. And fortunately, my father and I managed to get the Visa to the United States [04:55] and [unintelligible] [05:00]. And my father, he was a smart man. He was not really fit for that particular travel. He couldn't believe the extent of the [unintelligible]. And when we got the news [unintelligible], I turned to him and said, "Let's go and find the first ship to the United States." He said, "Well, yeah, maybe not [unintelligible] but we can only get interior cabin [unintelligible]." What? What? So anyhow, we find [unintelligible] and we could leave in March. The reason that they -- or what [unintelligible] that Hitler [05:45] had problems with the action of the British Navy in the Norwegian waters and decided to -- would conquest Norway first before they [unintelligible] [06:00] refugee, and I remember before I would use the subway -- it cost a nickel in those days. I would pay two or three times and I would walk. So it was very typical refugee experience [unintelligible].

INT: What city did you come to?

WG: Reno.

INT: Reno? You got here in March of 1939?

WG: 1940.

INT: '40. 1940.

WG: Probably when the war was already going on. So, I worked [unintelligible] and I worked in New York. He sent me to Newport News, Virginia on a project of [unintelligible] for the people that were working in [07:00] shipyards. Which reminds me of a funny story.

It's kind of funny. Many, many years later I did quite a bit of testifying as an expert witness in my field of engineering. And one time, I testified, instead of the big buildings that they usually [unintelligible] us, and for some reason, something concerning fiberglass it was. And the [inaudible] worked [unintelligible] in buildings [unintelligible]. If you ever [unintelligible] anything in engineering [unintelligible]. It was -- can you give me some idea of how many things you have done there? And [unintelligible]. Would you allow [08:00] me to give you the best estimate? And I said, "Yeah." So I said, "Well, this is my memory about [unintelligible]."

[laughter]

So anyhow, to make a long story short, I worked on the west coast for a Kaiser shipyard. Eventually I joined the Army in '42.

INT: Were you drafted or did you actually enlist?

WG: [unintelligible] drafted, and I went through the basic training in the Fort Belvoir, Virginia [unintelligible] where I was in Pennsylvania [unintelligible] to Camp Ritchie.

INT: Did you apply to go to Camp Ritchie [08:49] or were you just transferred there?

WG: No, I looked for it. I went to the Pentagon and got selected [unintelligible] [09:00]. So, in Camp Ritchie [09:05] -- well, that's a separate story. We went overseas to England and [unintelligible]. And then I was assigned to the [unintelligible] 7<sup>th</sup> Army which at the time was in Guggenheim and halfway between Heidelberg and Darmstadt. And then we started interrogating prisoners at this time [phonetic]. And that's the last time I saw [unintelligible]. And then I joined the military company in Karlsruhe [phonetic] where I handled the books publishing section [unintelligible]. And then I joined the Corps of Engineers for a year [unintelligible] design [unintelligible] [10:00] engineer

[unintelligible] eight years ago. But I didn't have any time. I did two years in Zurich [10:27], one year at MIT. I got at least my Bachelor's [unintelligible]. And I took engineering at MIT for seven years. Then I [unintelligible].

INT: Now you mentioned you had a couple of stories about Ritchie [10:53]?

WG: Yeah, Ritchie I think I told you much of them [unintelligible] stories on the [unintelligible]. And so [unintelligible] [11:00]. And so on. We learned quite a bit. The thing that I remember best was the moment that I mentioned earlier about how to use combinations of various documents. The idea that you believe you could find out -- as I said, they had a big pile of military information. None of them had anything to do with [unintelligible], court martials or that kind of stuff [phonetic]. Somebody was caught speeding with his motorcycle and [unintelligible]. And after three days [unintelligible] [12:00] we came through everything in the German [12:03] Army [unintelligible]. From one end to the other, [inaudible] the number of people they had, weapons that they supplied [unintelligible]. So that was really the excellent thing [unintelligible]. As I said, [unintelligible], they tended to forget that the fellows [unintelligible]. And everything else, you know? [unintelligible] to find where we are and they gave [13:00] us a map and the map was written only in Japanese [13:04]. So you couldn't identify by looking at street names or anything [unintelligible] a battlefield.

INT: Were you near Gettysburg [13:22]?

WG: Yeah. And I remember in one of the trainings you had to make your way from one [unintelligible] to another. And I remember [unintelligible]. And they had moved in North Square, you know? So I sneaked my way through the [unintelligible] night, and I was very attentive to what was going on [unintelligible]. So the first thing I did was

[14:00] I [unintelligible]. It took me a very long time [unintelligible]. But I had [unintelligible] of one of the [unintelligible] trying to catch me. [unintelligible] So those are the memories of Ritchie [14:32]. And as serious as it was, we had [unintelligible]. They taught us how to use unconventional means. So that's my story. I don't know what else you want to know.

INT: Could you talk about graduating from Camp Ritchie [14:53] and how you were sent over to Europe [14:56]? About when it was and what work you did in more detail [15:00] in Europe.

WG: Well, when I graduated from Camp Ritchie I was invited over to another camp; it was in New Jersey [15:13]. Dix -- yeah. And, you know, we came in and went over by a British liner [unintelligible]. What's a big harbor in the south of England?

MS: South Hampton [15:36]?

WG: Yeah, South Hampton. And we then, we [unintelligible] liner. I was scared because there were mines all around us. [unintelligible] and we were there for a short time, and [unintelligible] [16:00] and then we went to Germany [16:05] and the first place I went to was, as I mentioned, Guggenheim [phonetic]. So it [unintelligible] area where they grew a lot of [unintelligible] Heidelberg. And so it was an abandoned camp of Nazi [16:33] girls. The girls were there [unintelligible]. There's always a possibility of reeducating them.

INT: [laughs]

WG: And 400 generals and [unintelligible] and people in the [unintelligible] [17:00] was interviewing regular personnels who had announced that they were farmers because they wanted to release the farmers as quickly as possible so they could go back to growing

food. That was kind of interesting. [unintelligible] Hitler [17:38] and [unintelligible].

INT: Right.

WG: [unintelligible] [speaks German] [18:00]

INT: And so for those of us who don't speak German, what does that mean?

WG: Well.

INT: Is there not a clean translation?

WG: No, it's a joke on [unintelligible]. Come to Adolf Hitler [18:39] and be our guest and give us half of what you promise us. But not just having the fancy food that you've eaten in Germany [18:50]. The leader without woman, the farmer without pig, and [19:00] and don't forget [unintelligible]. All day long you're required to say, "Hail Hitler [19:10]." [laughter]

INT: When you were there was the war already over?

WG: No, no. It wasn't over. I had another [unintelligible] me, a thing I displayed. We were moving up to another section and I was given orders to take a truck and a driver to go to a new place. [unintelligible] my commanding officer forgot to give me the roll [unintelligible].

INT: Password

WG: Yeah, password. So we get into this truck and there are some planes over shooting at [20:00] something. I said, "Hey, what's the password?" He said, "I don't know." And so, I got really reward because if we get caught and you don't have the password [unintelligible]. Finally, [unintelligible]. So I go over there and I ask the [unintelligible]. [laughs]. Finally after [unintelligible]. You want to know what [21:00]? So I [unintelligible].

INT: Sure, right.

WG: [unintelligible]. Maybe you remember me. I had basic training in Fort Belvoir [21:28]  
[unintelligible].

INT: Lucky you.

[laughter]

WG: You know, end of the story is we were in training, in basic training. We had training  
[unintelligible] so the major officer explains to the men and he said [unintelligible] any  
questions? In the back in the ranks somewhere, “when do we eat?” It’s always the same  
questions. After that has been answered. Then another one says, “Sir, what do we do  
when we’re in the field and we hear some rustling in the bush and we challenge them?”  
He answers with a German [22:44] accent and without hesitating he says, “Well first  
shoot him, and then ask him some questions.” He turns to me and starts laughing  
[unintelligible] [23:00].

INT: But in terms of the interrogations, could you talk a little bit more about the people? You  
had mentioned interrogating Goering [23:11]. Other --

WG: Right. No, I just had [unintelligible]. We had no idea [unintelligible].  
[inaudible commentary] [24:00]

INT: [laughs]

[inaudible commentary] [25:00]

INT: We have to switch to Mr. Schwab as well.

HENRY SCHWAB: I think I’d like to excuse myself for a minute.

INT: Oh absolutely, sure thing. Sure. Sure thing. Just finish off maybe just a little bit about  
his family and what happened in Germany [25:21].

INT: Sure, yeah. You mentioned that you and your father had stayed in Germany. Were there other family members though, had you met with your father?

WG: My brother, youngest brother and [unintelligible] France [25:58] at the time. One part of France [26:00]. And so he managed to get from Spain and to Portugal. And then he took [unintelligible]. I think they were planes [unintelligible]. And mother wasn't particularly persuasive [unintelligible]. I still can't believe [unintelligible]. [27:00]

INT: Sure.

WG: [unintelligible]. I went a [unintelligible]. I was around the German [27:48] diplomatic [unintelligible], the presentation from Zurich [27:55] or [unintelligible] [28:00].  
[inaudible commentary]

INT: That's fantastic. Thank you so much [29:00]. We're very grateful you came out today. I'm sorry it was so noisy [inaudible]. Okay. Yeah, absolutely, and what I might try to do, hopefully if Henry comes back, I might take a quick picture. If you don't mind as soon as Henry gets back, I might -- before we depart -- see if we can get a waitperson to take a picture of all of us together if you don't mind. And something else that I also need -- take your time. In fact, can we ask a favor of you?

FEMALE SPEAKER: Sure, what?

INT: Can you take a picture --

FS: Oh, I'd love to!

INT: -- of the group of us before we start departing [30:00]? It should be self-explanatory; I'll try to make it as --

MS: [unintelligible]

INT: All right, it should work out just fine where you just hold it and it goes. Yeah, if you can

get the five of us that'd be great.

HS: I'll be in the center.

INT: Fantastic, thank you. Fantastic. Thank you so much.

FS: Silver button? All right. Can I get you two on the end [31:00]?

INT: Yeah.

FS: Yeah, that looks good, thank you.

INT: Fantastic.

FS: No problem.

INT: Thank you so much. And the very, very --

[End of Tape 1A]

[Beginning of Tape 1B]

INT: So he gave us both of your names and having been in touch as a result of, I guess the newspaper article up here related to Camp Ritchie [00:18]. So, anyhow, if you wouldn't mind if you have a few moments doing just what we did with Mr. Gumpertz is just introduce yourself and then just a little bit about your own personal story and then how you came to find yourself at Camp Ritchie [00:33].

HS: All right. Well, my name is Henry Schwab. I was born in April 1922 in a very small town in Bavaria by the name of Neustadt, on the river Aisch. And this was in Vienna [phonetic] [01:00] and I went to -- there were very few Jewish [01:05] families there and also it became one of the -- that whole area became one of the most anti-Semitic [01:13] areas in Germany [01:16]. And at the -- in 1933, my father was arrested and spent one week in what we call protective custody because supposedly he had sent a letter to the London times about a boycott of Jewish [01:41] businesses. I grew up -- I was an only

child -- I had very few friends. And I went to school there -- high school -- it's called [unintelligible] I think. But [02:00] I didn't finish and in 1936 my parents managed to get an affidavit for me to leave. So I -- without my parents, at the age of 14 -- I left from this little town. I was happy to leave. And came to New York where some of our relatives were. And they set up housing for me on Long Island. At [unintelligible], Long Island where I lived for two years, went to high school there. And then my parents came two years later. I joined them from New York City. When the war [03:00] was going on I -- in fact, I tried to volunteer, but I couldn't as an enemy alien. But one could ask for immediate induction, which would speed up the process. So, in December of '43 I guess -- no, '42. December of '42 I was called up and my first post was Fort Jay [03:41] [phonetic] in the harbor of New York. And then basic training in Camp Ritchie [03:49]. And from there I was assigned to a division in training in Camp Blanding [03:57], Florida [04:00]. And before -- I had never heard of Camp Ritchie [04:04]. And strange notification came along that I should be ready in 48 hours or whatever to take the train north to Maryland to Camp Ritchie [04:24], which I did. I was happy to do that. It's better than being in an infantry division.

INT: In Florida of all places.

HS: In Florida. And I forget which -- I think it was the 12th class of Camp Ritchie [04:47]. And I was quite eager to get into this field of [05:00] what it would be. And we -- interrupting the training there was about a six-week session in California [05:14]. This was in the middle of the winter. That was where we -- it was simulation of our forces, prisoner of war [05:24] and enemy forces. It was very informative. And in April of '43, '43 or '44. I was notified that I would be shipped overseas. And I went over on

the Queen Mary, which was -- I think it was 50,000 foot and it had bunks that were [06:00] five tiers high. And it was quite an experience for a 15-year-old -- 16 -- no, I was older than that. I'm sorry, I was 20 -- 21.

INT: Still quite an experience though.

HS: And I remember most of the time we spent standing in line waiting for meals. And then we landed in Scotland and we were sent to Broadway, which is in the midlands, but it's near Stratford-upon-Avon, famous theater area. And very picturesque town. We were billeted with a family -- well, I say we, I don't know how many -- and continued some [07:00] training there. I spent a couple of weeks in London at a document school [07:09], which the British Army conducted. And I was -- one of my jobs was to post the situation map in the war room of the -- of the commanding general for the 20th Corps which was Walker [07:36]. I forget his first name now, but his name came up again in the [unintelligible]. And then we were in South Hampton [07:52] boarding a U.S. small military landing [08:00] craft. And by this time it was like [unintelligible]. This was in July, like four weeks after D-Day [08:11].

[audio break]

INT: You were just about -- sure thing. Sure. You were just about to land about a month after D-Day if I remember.

HS: Yes, we were in Normandy [08:29] in a staging area. We hadn't been assigned to any unit yet. We were waiting assignment and while this was going on, we were -- our -- I guess we were a team already. We were sent to Brittany [08:56] to join the American [09:00] forces there that were the [unintelligible] breast. We were assigned to a prisoner war camp outdoor compound. The purpose was to gain experience. So we were -- this

was open territory. There was no -- actually, that was the most treacherous part of my whole war experience, was that camp experience [laughs]. We were just five or six people and eight or 10 MPs. And there was a --

INT: How many prisoners?

HS: Oh there were five, 600 altogether.

INT: Five or 600?

HS: Yeah. And so -- and the Germans [10:02] were hard pressed from the Port of Reston.

And they finally fled I believe, or at least part of them fled [unintelligible] through the lines that scattered all over Brittany [10:15]. So it was loose. That was a joy. But then we were assigned to the 20th Corps part of the Third Army [10:26] and proceeded on their route through France near Luxembourg to Germany [10:39]. And ended up in Austria [10:44] when the war ended. And part of the war experience, which was also in my book, is we were in [11:00] Buchenwald [11:02] for about three, four, five days after it was liberated. And so, bad stuff happened. And -- but when the war ended, we were brought back from Austria [11:23] to -- back to Germany [11:24] near -- south of Munich [11:27], a place called Tutzing [11:30]. And from there we got new assignment. We were, as a team, processing German [11:47] prisoners of war [11:51] that were in hospitals to -- looking for war criminals. There was a [12:00] black list that was being set up. And hospitals was a good place for them to disappear, with injuries or without injuries. So that went on for quite a while.

INT: And did you find any?

HS: Nothing outstanding, but I think we did. Or we submitted some names. Because with all this, we have to be quite good and document work identification. And then this got to be

in '45 -- in the fall of '45. And then I -- when I was eligible for coming back to the [13:00] States, I chose that and that's what happened [laughs].

INT: Well, so would you say your training -- we talked about this a little bit earlier -- that you training at Ritchie [13:10] was good and adequate for what your job was? Or was it --

HS: I think, yeah. It was -- I don't know whether this has come up or not. There was quite a mix of population that is our type -- interrogators. There were some people that were very brilliant, intelligent. And there were some other people that were just run of the mill. I was one of the run of the mill [laughs]. I sometimes stood in awe of some of these guys that served with me that had titles in civilian life. But it was [14:00] -- yeah, it was a good experience.

INT: Would you say most of the folks at Ritchie [14:07] -- were most of them refugees or were there a mix of people who were not refugees?

HS: There were mostly refugees, but then there were some who were not. Some of the officers of these teams were regular Army people that were fluent in the language. And our team happened to have a captain whom we all -- who was actually German background. And he was -- if anything he was German [14:47] friendly. I mean, he was favoring -- he wanted to make sure that nothing would be done against the rules to the German prisoners. And he became a bit of a pain and we [15:00] all sort of hated him [laughs]. And on the other hand, somebody else I knew -- their officer was from Appleton, Wisconsin, an American. And in fact, he's the only one that I recognized in that Ritchie [15:27] film. He's in there interrogating somebody.

INT: Oh really? Oh really?

HS: Yeah, his name was Liethen. Eloise Liethen [15:34], L-I-E-T-H-E-N. And his family

owned the grain company in Appleton, Wisconsin. And he comes -- I have a lot of photographs of him. Now, what is the point I was trying to make?

INT: I just -- I had asked about the types of people that were over at Ritchie [15:58].

HS: Yeah, so you asked about the war [16:00] refugees. For the -- I would say 90 percent probably. [inaudible]

INT: Sure, go right ahead.

WERNER GANS: [inaudible commentary] [17:00]

INT: What type of information -- as you're going through France and Germany [17:16], what type of information were you trying to get?

HS: Well, that's a proper question. We were on a corps level -- it was Army level corps. [unintelligible] was in the Army level Corps and it was division level. Division was close to the front, the closest. We [unintelligible]. It was overall battle plans and a combination of strategic and tactical. It was quite a bit of information.

INT: Do you remember any particular -- did any stick out in your -- there must have been many -- how many were there that you were conducting [18:00]? Was it a continuous --

HS: What?

INT: Interrogations.

HS: Well, that was a full time job. In our group we were always with camps. In our group was, I mentioned, six. And I was the one who was -- who wore the -- mostly the scribe. I mean, I did interrogation but I also put together the reports that we'd send to the corps. That's why I got all the books.

INT: Were there any interrogations that stuck out in your mind?

HS: That stuck out? Well, not really. This was during a time of the Battle of the Bulge

[18:54] and we were in that area. And some [19:00] of the divisions that were part of the 20th Corps were involved in that. We were conscious of it. But not really -- we were talking about individual stories of people. I had one encounter with General Patton [19:26]. Not personal -- well, years ago -- who was well known for his -- for his rambunctiousness and dress and so on.

[inaudible commentary]

INT: Sure of himself.

HS: Oh yeah. We were -- we were taking a shower in one of these outdoor, massive barracks things. And he walked through and we were all standing there naked. Well, he said, "Go clean yourself and get out there and kill those bastards [laughs]."

WG: [inaudible commentary] [20:00]

INT: Yeah, right.

WG: [inaudible commentary]

HS: One thing I didn't mention which is part of my writing background I guess. I -- when I brought up the question of over a million people from interesting places about paraphernalia. I wrote a letter home [21:00] almost every day to my parents. And I've got all those letters.

INT: Do you really? Oh, that's fantastic. That's great.

HS: And I have struggled actually with how to deal with during all the censorship [21:17]. You know, there isn't much information. But then it all opened up as soon as the war ended. I caught up and I went backwards and so on and so forth.

INT: That's great that you have them. Were they --

HS: A couple of in that thing that I gave you.

INT: Oh okay. Wow, and they're in German [21:40] or were they in English?

HS: English. And then -- because I don't know if this was brought or not by anybody. The conflict, if you will, most of us in that generation had [22:00] fathers or close relatives that were German [22:03] soldiers in World War I.

INT: From World War I [22:04]. It comes up all the time -- almost every, single --

HS: It becomes a bit hard to deal with or bear. Plus, I have also my archived material of relatives that were killed as German [22:28] soldiers in World War I. And their mothers and fathers were killed in the concentration camp [22:37].

WG: [inaudible commentary]

INT: Your father was as well?

WG: [inaudible commentary] [23:00]

INT: Wow, oh my gosh.

HS: Well, I can add to that. I have my father's World War I [23:25] diary.

INT: Do you really? Wow.

HS: It was in German [23:29], but I've had it translated.

INT: Oh sure. That's great. Yeah, no -- that's something that's come up with almost every single veteran we've spoken to. Almost all their fathers were decorated World War I [23:43] soldiers and for that reason they thought it was safe to remain in Germany [23:48]. And in some cases it actually cost them their lives.

WG: [inaudible] [24:00]

INT: Right.

WG: [inaudible]

INT: Wow.

WG: [inaudible] It never failed that the morning after [inaudible] [25:00].

INT: Wow.

WG: [inaudible]

INT: [affirmative]

WG: [inaudible] [26:00]

INT: [affirmative] Another one.

WG: [inaudible]

INT: Right.

HS: Yeah, these Nazi [26:42] era anti-Semitic [26:44] stories are -- I failed to mention it -- when I went to school there, at the end I was the only Jewish [26:57] kid in the school [27:00].

INT: Wow,

HS: Since then I've -- well, in recent years I've picked up contact with some people and they sent me photographs -- a class picture, you know, publication of the whole class. And I was originally on the picture, but I had been eradicated. And it says on the footnote that [unintelligible] that picture has been taken out of some parent's objective to the fact that they've done that [phonetic].

INT: It says that in the yearbook?" Do you still --

HS: It's not a yearbook; it's a monthly or a six month --

INT: And you still have a copy of that?

HS: Yeah.

INT: Could you talk about maybe Buchenwald [27:52]? I mean, how did you feel as you were talking -- as you're doing the intense interrogations in Germany [28:00], how did you

feel?

HS: That's a good question. Well I tensed up to the point where I did not -- I did not -- I did not try to get too emotionally involved with an American soldier on that kind of ground [phonetic] and also we didn't know until late in the game about these camps existed. In fact, while I went to the office with those two relatives [unintelligible] to look for their names but I was obviously uptight about this in my mind; I was full of anger and hate and revenge feelings.

INT: Well, we're running low -- we have [29:00] -- we've got about two minutes left of tape, so do either of you have any closing thoughts related to Ritchie [29:06] or any of these conversations?

HS: Closing thought?

WG: All I can say is that [inaudible].

INT: [laughs]

WG: [inaudible]

HS: Well, I can -- I can only second that motion. We are proud and happy that we've done it. We wish you and your organization well to [30:00] document as much as you can of this.

INT: Yeah, we feel it's extremely important and it's the least we can do to say thank you for what you did. And it's very important future generations don't forget the contributions. Especially people who had only been citizens of this country for a mere matter of a year or so to go to the lengths that you did. This is pretty phenomenal.

WG: [inaudible commentary] [31:00]

INT: Okay, well that about does it.

[end of transcript]

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