

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

World War II Veterans Project

World War II Army Services

O. H. 123

FRED A GIOGLIO

Interviewed

by

Steven Ard

on

June 17, 1980

FRED ANTHONY GIOGLIO

Fred Anthony Gioglio was born on August 21, 1906 in Marseilles, France, the son of Angelo and Josephine Gioglio. In 1914, his father and one of his brothers went to America to find work and earn enough money to bring the rest of the large family of eleven over to America. However, World War I broke out and the family had to wait until 1918 to be reunited. After being processed at Ellis Island, the family went directly to Youngstown, Ohio, where Angelo Gioglio was a steelworker.

A death in the family caused Fred Gioglio to quit school after eighth grade to go to work but he was able to attend the South High night school and eventually receive his diploma. Not having the education to attend West Point as he desired, Gioglio joined the Ohio National Guard in 1926. That same year, he began working for the General Fireproofing Company which allowed him to take time for his guard activities. On October 15, 1940, a presidential order put his unit into active duty for a year. When war broke out in December of 1941, his unit was federalized. Too old for combat duty, Gioglio served as a translator for POW camps in Georgia and Tennessee. He also trained for the CIC. He left the service in 1948.

Today Gioglio still lives in Youngstown with his wife, Cora, whom he married on September 22, 1934. They have raised two children, Fred Jr. and Josephine. Gioglio retired

from General Fireproofing in 1969. He stays involved with the ITAM War Veterans, the VFW, the ROA, and the Boardman Veterans.

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INTERVIEWER: Steven R. Ard

SUBJECT: World War II Army Services

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A: This is an interview with Fred A. Gioglio for the Youngstown State University World War II Veterans Project by Steven R. Ard at 3531 Hillman, Apt. 416, on June 17, 1980.

Okay Fred, do you want to tell me when you were born and where?

G: I was born on August 21, 1906, Marseille, France.

A: Can you tell me a little bit about your childhood? Do you remember when you were a young boy?

G: Normal childhood. I went to elementary schools in France until 1918 when I came to America. Then from then on I went to grade schools in America and to high school. That was the extent of my education.

A: Okay, now what did your father do?

G: My father was a worker in one of the steel mills.

A: Did your mother work?

G: No she did not. She kept the family going. It might be of interest to know that when the war broke out in Europe, World War I in 1914, my father and one brother came to America with the intention of getting enough money to book passage for the other members of the family, but in the meantime war broke out and passenger service was closed down. So we had to wait in France until war

was over, which was 1918, and then we were brought into America and reunited as a family.

A: Do you remember what Marseille was like then?

G: I would say it was similar to a city the size of Cleveland, Ohio, a very beautiful city on the southern seacoast of France, just like any normal American city. The biggest business, naturally, would be shipping. It had a very, very favorable harbor on the Mediterranean Sea.

A: Do you have brothers and sisters?

G: Yes, I had quite a large family, but the ones remaining are a sister and one brother.

A: How many brothers and sisters did you have altogether?

G: I have to think back a little bit. There were five brothers and four sisters and during that time naturally, some of the members passed away and that's what remains of the family right now.

A: When you came to this country, where did you come to, what city?

G: Well naturally we came through Ellis Island on the port of New York and then came directly to Youngstown because that's where my father was employed in one of the steel mills of Youngstown.

A: And then you went to grade school to some of the schools here?

G: Yes.

A: Which schools?

G: Well, the first one was what is known as Briar Hill School located on LaFayette Street in the Briar Hill section of Youngstown. It was a very old school.

A: Okay, you were speaking about Briar Hill.

G: Briar Hill School had six grades. Then whenever we finished with that we had to transfer over to a different school known as Jefferson School which was much further north. It was on the boundary line between Briar Hill and the northern part of the city. And that school went up to eight grades and when graduated from that we went

to Rayen High School. But just about that time we had a death in the family so that necessitated me to drop out of school and go to work to help maintain the family. But I was fortunate enough to attend night school, at the same time work and finally, after six or seven years, I finally received a diploma from the South High night school. That's the extent of my education.

A: Where were you working at this time?

G: At this time I was employed by the General Fireproofing Company and I stayed with that company for 41 years.

A: Did you volunteer or were you drafted into the Army?

G: That's what I was going to lead up to. I had a very strong desire to go to West Point Academy, but I realized that I didn't have sufficient education for the entrance examination. So the next best thing for me was to join a local guard unit in 1926, which was the 135th Field Artillery, part of the 37th Division, Ohio National Guard. My work and my National Guard experience almost parallel each other. Just about that time I started to work, and I kept both things going. I was very fortunate that my employers were sympathetic enough to give me time off to attend summer training camp, otherwise I couldn't have stayed in the program. Then that kept on going like that for about fifteen years until we were ordered to one year active duty by presidential order. After that one year, we were supposedly to return home to the base station and resume our natural activities.

A: What year was this that you first joined the Guard?

G: 1926.

A: 1926?

G: That's right.

A: Okay, and when was this one year active duty ordered by the president?

G: October 15, 1940.

A: Okay, and . . . well go ahead.

G: Well just about the time we were supposed to go back to our home station--you probably know what happened--war broke out, 1941, Pearl Harbor. The draft came into effect and froze everybody, while on duty the War became a reality

at the time. At that particular time I was too old to go into combat. In other words, we were federalized now. We were part of the Army of the United States. We were no longer National Guard. And since I was over age for combat, those people that were in the similar category like myself were transferred into the Service Forces to do various things such as quartermaster operation, the induction station, operate the reception centers, the training centers and what have you, just short of combat.

When I was classified, they saw that I had a background in the Italian and French languages and they sort of held me off for prisoner of war work, whenever we had captured enough POWs to intern them. Between that time, I had various jobs, what they call, branch and in material jobs. Any branch at all, anybody with plain common sense could perform those duties. My first job in POW work was when they were afraid of German forces running over England, therefore they brought all these German and Italian officers to this country for imprisonment. These people were captured during the Ethiopian campaign. They brought them to Crossville, Tennessee. They set up a POW camp and that was my first duty with prisoners of war.

Most of the time my duties with POWs was translating documents from the Italian language to English in compliance with the Geneva Convention. Officers were not required to do any work under Geneva Convention rulings so they spent most of their time holding classes among themselves, familiarizing themselves with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. They knew the provisions of the Convention much better than the American troops, and anytime they had any trouble, right away they wanted a representative from the State Department or the International Red Cross to straighten out their differences. And that was principally my duties, interpreting and translating.

A: What rank did you hold at that time?

G: At that time I was a captain.

A: A captain?

G: Yes.

A: And what rank did you hold in the National Guard?

G: I went in in 1940. I went in as what they call a

technical sergeant. They call it a sergeant first class now. And then at the start of the War I had a reserve commission in the National Guard and that took effect. My commission became effective and I went up through the grades and when I finally did come out, I came out as a lieutenant-colonel.

Another phase of POW work was during World War II when we captured a great amount of prisoners. They sent them here for work and internment. I had a group of them down in Fort Gordon, Georgia, and the only way they used them down there is on peanut plantations. They were not required to do this work, only on a voluntary basis, but most complied with the orders because they wanted to get away from camp naturally. They did not want to be locked up and interned in the camp. It was a welcome relief for them to go out on these farms.

A: In Georgia, were these officers again?

G: No they were a mixture, mostly enlisted men.

A: They kept some officers in with the enlisted men?

G: No, there were no officers involved. They were mostly enlisted men and non-commissioned officers. And they ran their administration and everything they'd need. All we were required to do was just supply them, whatever their needs. They operated their own mess hall. They operated everything, administered everything themselves.

A: Do you have any interesting stories about some of these prisoners?

G: The most amusing stories is in connection with their rations. They couldn't get used to the American ration at all. Down at Camp Gordon, naturally they were used to the Italian diet and the quartermaster supply didn't carry a lot of those items like oil, and flour, stuff like that. They gave us the normal supply, subsistence that the American troops would use. They came to me, "Hey Captain, we can't use this stuff." So I said, "Okay, if that's okay we'll go to the American mess halls and see if you can trade it off for what you can use." So they were stacking butter up to the sky, and that's one item that we took to these different mess halls and the supply sergeants from there welcomed that. So they traded oil, flour and then they took it back to their own mess hall. They made their own spaghetti, macaroni. We had the ceiling and rafters, it looked like a macaroni factory. And they were terrific cooks too. Most of them they used as cooks were cooks in Italy, in some of the best hotels

and restaurants and they cooked up some terrific meals.

But going back a little bit prior to getting in POW work, they had to use me in one way or another. So I was at a training center at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, being an artillery officer. Fort Bragg was a replacement training center for artillery. It was one of the largest in the United States. And I had a training battery consisting of four or five hundred men. We had what was known as a clerk battery, in other words we used to train them as artillery men, at the same time train them to be clerks in these different places. Then, when their sixteen week cycle was over, they were sent to different units that were being activated. Just about that time they were phasing training centers out. So I requested to go to school. Just about that time the "Manhattan Project" was getting started at Oakridge, Tennessee and they required a lot of military police officers. So being that I was a branch in material, I put in for that and I was able to get it. They sent me to Fort Ritchie, Maryland. That was the intelligence training center. It was a small camp about seventy miles outside of Washington D.C. And I went through their CIC [Counter Intelligence Corps] course. When I completed that course I was sent to a unit in the Philippines. They flew five of us on secret orders to the Philippines and we had to go through another course, a refresher course you might as well say, because General MacArthur sort of required certain things from the personnel coming from the States. That was one of his requirements, a refresher course under his command. Finally, we were assigned to a CIC unit, but just about that time, the CIC mission was over with. There was really no point in having it because just about that time the American troops came in on the Lingayen Gulf and marched all the way down to Manila and finally secured the entire Philippines.

A: What does CIC mean?

G: Counter Intelligence Corps which was part of the military police command.

A: And what did they train you to do when you took that course?

G: To intercept the Communist elements that were working in the country. There was one Communist element known as the Huk-Belahakso. It was a name given by the Philippine Government. They were trying to undermine the American Army which was coming in there. They were throwing as many obstacles in their road so they wouldn't occupy the the country.

- A: Okay, if you had gotten to carry this out, how were you supposed to identify these people or what were you supposed to do with them?
- G: Well actually, try to incarcerate them and question them further to see if they had any ammunition or weapons from the Japanese Government, because the Japanese Government occupied that country for three years before the Americans came in. This one particular group were able to get a lot of ammunition and weapons. They cached them with the idea in mind that when the Japanese Army moved out they were able to stop the Americans from coming in or make it as tough as possible for them to operate.
- A: When you got over to the Philippines, then you had to take that refresher course, what little things did MacArthur want you to know?
- G: Well, there was really nothing new, but the only thing, they'd make sure that whatever was taught was in compliance with his teaching. In other words, you didn't have any dissenters in there.
- A: In other words, he wanted people who supported him totally?
- G: Loyally. Loyalty, that's what he wanted more than anything else because he was entrusted with trying to rebuild the Philippino Army. They were just about down to nothing in preparation for when the American troops moved out. They could take over and stabilize and control the government, entrust it to them. But after that things worked out a whole lot better than they figured. He was transferred over to Japan.
- A: And that was it?
- G: That just about ended up the Philippine campaign.
- A: So you didn't actually get to use any of this? You didn't get to identify any of the communist subversives?
- G: No, there was only one person in our particular sector that was identified as a leader, Colonel Laurel and he was put under house arrest, but he didn't cause any trouble. No trouble from Manila because just about that time they were all broken up. They weren't organized the way they had hoped.
- A: Okay, then what happened to you?

G: After that, naturally, people were starting to rotate back to the United States. I had more than enough points for rotation, but I hung around. I hung around as much as possible, finally I was rotated to the States. And I had four months leave time coming and I was contemplating on going back to work after that four month period was over. This was about 1946. And just about that time, the service, the armed forces were being depleted and there was still a mission to perform. That's just about the time that General Eisenhower was the Chief of Staff and he put out a call for anybody that wanted to volunteer to come back into the service. So I talked it over with the wife. I said, "Well, do you think I should go back?" I said, "Well, let's take a chance on it." with the idea in mind that my family could go along with me.

But, as you would have it, they sent me up to a section of the country where housing was in terrible condition, you couldn't bring your family with you. That was up in Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska. Fairbanks, Alaska at that time was known as an Air Force Command. It was strictly all Air Force. The only Army troops they were sending up as individual replacements were people on service duty like military police, cooks, bakers, quartermaster, anything like that, anything with supplies to administer to the Air Force which was on a flying status.

I stayed up at Ladd Air Force Base for two years and in the meantime assisted in building up what is know right now as Eglson Air Force Base, which they were getting ready. Air Command was getting ready to have Air Force people come up there for winter training, then they'd go back to their home station. That was the principal mission of this Air Force Base. In the meantime, they closed up Ladd Field and turned it over to the Army and after my two years category was up I said, "Well, that's it." I came back home and I went back to my job.

A: Okay, let's go back to the time when you were down in Georgia and Tennessee with the prisoners of war, POWs. Did you ever go out to supervise the prisoners in some of these farms, the plantations, working.

G: Yes, this was in Georgia. There was no work details in Crossville, Tennessee, because most of those people were German and Italian officers. They didn't have to go out to work at all. They did request to go out, just for exercise. They went out on their own. It wasn't necessary to escort them, just on their honor.

A: Where did they go out to?

G: They went in the city, which was a real small city, Crossville, but since that time naturally it's been built up but they didn't get too far away. And they were trusted.

A: Could they speak English?

G: Some spoke very good English.

A: Oh really?

G: Really, that's one thing I always say that the American troops were at a disadvantage because they couldn't speak any other languages. Especially the German personnel, all of them spoke English. You didn't have to have an interpreter.

A: This is the officers, the German officers?

G: Officers and enlisted men.

A: Did you ever ask them where they learned English?

G: No, I never did. But I imagine through their normal channels, school channels.

All right, going back to this, I used to go out on work details with them just to see what they were doing, more or less curiosity. They were really happy to get out there in the fields. They got to liking our Coca-Cola. Coco-Cola in the South is a very popular drink and that's all they used to ask for.

A: The ones who worked in Georgia on the plantations, did they work very hard in your estimation?

G: Work very hard?

A: Yes.

G: No, no they didn't push them too much. They had their own supervisors. The non-commissioned officers were supervising. They didn't work too hard. As I remember they were paid eighty cents an hour but the money was not given to them. It was put into their account and then they could buy supplies like shaving cream, the normal toilet articles from that account.

A: Did the plantation owner pay them?

G: Well, they didn't pay them direct. They paid it to the military officials and then that money was put into their

account.

A: What did the people who lived in the South, like in Georgia, who would normally be working these plantations--like today, if something like this happened, don't you think the labor unions would kind of step in and say, "Hey, you're replacing our workers." What did the people feel?

G: No, the war absorbed their manpower, it was the question of using those people or the crops going to rot. They were only too happy to get them. And most of them were no trouble. Remember, these were not criminals, they were POWs, people like you and as a result of the war they were prisoners. And shortly after that they were repatriated into labor groups where they worked without any supervision.

A: All right, so there are two types of camps then?

G: What do you mean?

A: Well in the sense that you said there were some camps where you did have supervision and other camps where you didn't, where the men actually did . . .

G: No, they were the same type of camps. For instance, Italy was the first one that capitulated to the Allies so there was no real need of holding these classified as POW anymore so they made them into labor troops. They could go out on different places without too much supervision except they couldn't go into towns or anything like that.

A: How long were some of the prisoners here in the United States? Like down in Georgia, what was the longest time any POW had been there?

G: I would say, anywhere from eighteen months to two years. But this one group that I mentioned before, they had been POWs for ten years prior to the breaking out of hostilities.

A: In other words they had been captured earlier and then eventually transferred here.

G: That's right.

A: That was from the Ethiopian campaign?

G: Right.

A: Did any of these guys, to your knowledge, have girlfriends

in Tennessee or Georgia?

G: Well, there's always a few incidents of that but nothing serious ever came of it.

A: Did we try to catch them going out of camp or more or less let them go and then if they came back in the morning then nothing was said?

G: No, no, this was during the time that they were going out in the fields working. They used to fraternize with the American girls but as soon as the work day was over they'd come back into camp. They weren't allowed out after that.

A: Can you kind of describe for me what the POW camp looked like? Did it have barbed wire around it? Did we have guards?

G: If you want I can describe this one at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Just about that time, that was a replacement training center too, but it's a large installation. It wasn't necessary to build anymore buildings so they used the barracks to house these people. The only thing they did is build a wire fence around it.

A: Did we have guards on duty at night?

G: Just the minimum, let's put it that way. In other words, we weren't going to use our manpower to the limit to watch these men that didn't even need watching in the first place. Most of our POW companies--I'm talking about the American personnel--consisted of one officer, a first sergeant, a mess sergeant and a supply sergeant. That was it. The POWs did all the work. All we did is supervise them.

A: Would we leave maybe like one guard on at night or two guards?

G: Yes, just the main gate that's all, minimum.

A: Just the main gate?

G: Minimum.

A: Did you ever talk to some of these prisoners?

G: Oh yes, we talked in Italian. That's how we communicated.

A: What were they most concerned with? Did they receive letters from home?

G: Yes, they were concerned about that, about meeting people that they knew from the old country, trying to contact these different people. Naturally they would write back and forth but there was very few physical contacts made. During my stay there was about two families that actually came down and met the POWs. They were prior friends.

A: Were they relatives or just friends that had known them?

G: Yes, relatives.

A: Relatives that had come to this country.

G: Yes, they'd come to this country.

A: Off hand, did any of those POWs ever come back to this country after the war?

G: I couldn't tell you. I would imagine they did.

A: But you never had contact with them.

G: No, I have no number in mind.

A: Did they receive letters from home, the POWs?

G: Oh yes, naturally their correspondence was censored. We'd read the stuff and then turn it over to them.

A: Did we ever censor anything out of their mail?

G: No, their censorship was much, much easier than our own censorship. We censored our American troops a lot stricter than we did theirs.

A: Were they ever given like local newspapers?

G: Yes.

A: Could they read about the war? Did they read about the war?

G: Yes, in fact a couple of non-coms asked me to get an Italian language newspaper and my family was getting what they call Il Progresso from New York, published in New York. They would send me back copies and I turned it over to them. And they kept up with the war activities.

A: Their letters from home, how did we receive them?
What agency brought the letters out?

G: Through the Army Postal System.

A: The Army Postal System?

G: Yes.

A: Okay.

G: The only thing is, the American Red Cross had something to do with that, but I don't know what part they played in it.

A: Did the men receive a lot of letters from home, would you say?

G: Not too much.

A: Not too much. Not very many got through?

G: I'll tell you why, because they were only restricted to send so many.

Their letters were searched, money found was put in their account.

A: The money that they made working on these plantations, you said then they kind of kept in the local PX to buy things.

G: They didn't handle money at all. Everything was done on a chit system. Once in awhile someone would say, "How does my account stand?" So we'd give him a record or his account, how much he had. Some fellows were lazier than others. They didn't want to go out and work. Others did and they made quite a bit of money.

A: Now, after the war was over, all these men were sent home, correct?

G: Yes.

A: The credit that they had on balance. What happened to the credit?

G: They probably gave it to them. I'm not familiar with that part of it. It wasn't a large amount.

A: When these men came to the United States, where did they enter? Where did most of the POWs that came here enter

the country?

G: They came through normal ports of embarkation like New York, New Orleans, they used that quite a bit, on the East Coast. They didn't use the West Coast too much because we didn't capture too many Japanese.

A: Were you ever involved in transporting from one of these ports like New York?

G: No.

A: That's a whole different operation?

G: That's a different phase, a different operation.

A: Do you know who did handle that?

G: The Transportation Corps. In fact the Transportation Corps had a replacement training center at Fort Eustis, Virginia and they handled, they trained on all types of transportation, planes, boats, trains, anything to do with transportation.

A: How large were these camps in Tennessee and Georgia? How many men? How many POWs?

G: Well, as I said before, it was not a camp set up for that purpose. It was a regular camp and one section of it was allocated to POWs. All they did was use the same facilities except they put a barbed wire fence around it and Fort Gordon, Georgia was quite a large camp. During the war they handled three full divisions plus a lot of spare parts.

A: Okay, you mean in terms of the prisoners, there was at least three divisions of prisoners or you mean the whole camp?

G: Oh no, I'm talking about the American Divisions.

A: The American Divisions, okay.

G: Yes.

A: How many prisoners would you say, like maybe two hundred?

G: Our camp was a sub-camp and we handled fifteen hundred, just during the peanut harvest.

A: What do you mean sub-camp?

G: The regular camp which was set up for that was located in Louisiana. Naturally, they couldn't use all that man power so they requested to come to Georgia to work on the plantations.

A: Okay, now that's just during the picking season?

G: That's right.

A: What happened to them after the picking season? Did they send them back?

G: They sent them back.

A: Did you keep any of them around there the whole year?

G: No, just for that purpose.

A: In terms of some of the men that you came in contact with in the POW camp, did any of them seem to be kind of wheelers and dealers?

G: Naturally you had all types of people. In fact, there were some that were pretty bitter about the treatment they were getting. Well, whether they were bitter or not, we were complying with the Geneva Convention, that you treat a prisoner just like you do your own personnel, no more and no less. So our hands were clean in that respect and there were some that always asked how they could stay here without going back.

A: And what did you tell them?

G: Well I had to tell them the truth, I didn't have knowledge of that. I said, "I doubt it very much. You'd probably have to back to your own country, then use the normal immigration service to come back into the country if you wanted to get back."

A: Did some of the guys ever try to escape?

G: In Crossville, Tennessee, some of the German officers were very, very bitter and they told you, "We're going to try to escape every chance we get." but they didn't get too far. Where would they go? They were stuck up in the mountains. After they got out of the camp, the compound, where would they go? They would be detected. So it was almost an impossible situation.

A: You mentioned then in Georgia it seemed that they were a little bit more trustable and we didn't have to watch

them, but in Tennessee then, did we have more guards there to watch them?

G: Yes.

A: Okay, can you describe that camp in Tennessee?

G: It was set up for that particular purpose, that was the mission, to incarcerate and compound these prisoners. There was nothing there to start with and the camp was built for that purpose. It was a POW camp, and naturally the facilities were not quite as good as the camps at Georgia because we used the regular facilities back in Georgia. But up there, we knew the end of the War was just about over so we didn't make elaborate facilities to house them in. But we did manage to build just enough so they wouldn't have a gripe against not complying with the Geneva Convention.

A: Can you describe, like the fenced in area? What kind of fencing did we use there?

G: Well we usually used a double-type barbed wire fence with a space about ten to twelve feet apart.

A: Did it have guard towers?

G: No, not in Georgia, we didn't bother with guard towers. We knew that they were safe enough at that particular time, that we wouldn't have any trouble with them. They just gave them just the bare necessities for incarceration.

A: Did any of these prisoners of war we had here die?

G: Yes, There's one group that I'm acquainted with that after they were repatriated, that's what we call them, repatriated, and used as work forces. There was quite a few that passed away. And they set up their own cemeteries and I imagine that some of those cemeteries are still in evidence within the confines of the military reservation.

A: Those that did die here, did we have to notify?

G: Oh sure.

A: Who did we notify?

G: I think we did that through the International Red Cross system. The State Department took care of that.

A: Were any of them ever murdered by their fellow inmates?

G: No, nothing like that.

A: Basically what happened, did they come up with like pneumonia or something?

G: Yes, just natural causes.

A: Natural causes?

G: Yes. At the end of the War they were scraping the bottom of the barrel and they were taking some really old people.

A: You told me about the Italians in a sense that their rations, the rations they we gave them, they really didn't know how to handle so they bartered for stuff. How about the Germans? Were they satisfied with the rations?

G: They seemed to be satisfied with that because German ration is much similar to American but Italians could not cope with the American ration at all. And some of those American sergeants were only too happy to get that butter for flour. They got the good end of the deal. In fact, I went to the quartermaster's subsistence office. I said, "These people cannot use our rations. Can't you make an adjustment." And he was only too happy because that would bring down his budget.

A: You were talking about the bartering.

G: I was going to say that the quartermaster's subsistence officer, he was only too happy to make the adjustment because he was getting the better part of the bargain.

A: Okay, let's pick up then, after you were up in Alaska now, you decide that you're going to get out at this point, is that right?

G: Yes.

A: Okay, you came back to Youngstown?

G: Well, I didn't come back directly to Youngstown. I said, "Well, what the heck, as long as we're out on the West Coast here, I'll have my wife meet me in Seattle and we'll take a sort of a second honeymoon throughout the West Coast." So we hit the high points like San Francisco, Seattle, and places like that, then we made our way back home and that was about the most important part of it.

A: Did you stay active in the Reserve?

G: Yes, I stayed active in the Reserve after I came home from 1948 until I reached the age limit where they couldn't hold me anymore. They asked me, "What do you want to do, resign your commission or do you want to transfer to an active Reserve?" I said, "Well, I'll try to serve in the active Reserves," and they retired me as a lieutenant-colonel and that was the end of it actually. I got quite a few citations from the Department of the Army in appreciation for my services.

A: Can you list the citations that you got?

G: Well they were more like diplomas, like you were to receive a diploma in college, in appreciation for serving your country. One was from the Chief of Staff. One was from the President, but nothing outstanding.

A: Is there anything that you can think of to add here about your experiences?

G: Well, that's just about the whole story.

A: Okay, this brings us then to the end of the tape.

END OF INTERVIEW