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Chan Rogers oral history interview by Michael Hirsh, March 18, 2008

Cranston R. Rogers (Interviewee)

Michael Hirsh (Interviewer)

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[Transcriber's note: The Interviewee's personal information has been removed, at the request of the Interviewer. This omission is indicated with ellipses]

Michael Hirsh: Before we start, though, I need—you're Chan, C-h-a-n?

Chan Rogers: Yes.

MH: And spell the last name?

CR: Rogers, R-o-g-e-r-s.

MH: And what's your address?

CR: ... You have my telephone number?

MH: Yes, your phone number is....

CR: Correct.

MH: And how old are you; when were you born?

CR: February 10, 1925. I had a birthday Sunday.

MH: Congratulations. That makes you—?

CR: Eighty-three.

MH: Eighty-three years old. So, why don't you tell me a little but about yourself, and we'll go back to—

CR: I went right out of high school into the Army, and no college in between. I did qualify for ASTP because I graduated high school before I was eighteen, I mean after I was eighteen. I chose to be drafted and qualified for the ASTP program.

MH: What is ASTP?

CR: Army Specialized Training Program, where they sent you to college to become a civil engineer—a preponderance were civil engineers, but the program included doctors, veterinarians, and language specialists. I don't know what the hell they're going to do with 140,000 civil engineers, but that's what the program consisted of. And about that time, I went right into the Army in June of forty-three [1943], basic training and then to Texas A&M for freshman civil engineering as part of the ASTP program.

MH: Where'd you go to basic?

CR: Fort McClellan, Alabama. I spent thirteen weeks in basic training, although it'd get extended for seventeen weeks if you had not qualified for ASTP.

MH: What year was this?

CR: Nineteen forty-three.

MH: Forty-three [1943], okay.

CR: The program only lasted about six to eight months. It was scrubbed, and the notification that it was scrubbed came in February of forty-four [1944], but the actual transfer from A&M to an infantry division, and they were literally—well, 140,000 people in that program, men, all young college students in that program, and they were all sent to infantry units, the preponderance. I tracked down my basic training people in 1991, just to get—I had nothing to do at that period of time. And I found that 90 percent of them were in combat infantry-type units; very few went to specialized units, even though some of them had had two or three years of college.

Anyway, we made great candidates. I call it, and this is a sincere statement, I called it “cannon fodder,” because we were young, good health, good physical condition and fearless in the context that we didn’t know enough to be scared. And we all went into infantry divisions. I went to the 103rd, 7th Army. We landed in Marseille around the twentieth of October, of forty-four [1944], went up on line in the Vosges Mountains. I grew up in Florida, had never seen snow. But it snowed thirty inches that first night on line, as we went up on line, and by the next morning, there was thirty inches of snow on the ground.

CR: Were you dressed for it?

MH: Oh, yes. We had—I use the statement that the Germans had the best weapons, but we had the best clothing. The only weapon that we had better than theirs was a Garand rifle [M1], and it was a semi-automatic rifle; the Germans were still firing a single-shot bolt-action weapon. But they had quite a few what we called grease guns, the sub-machine guns, and they’re rapid-firing and when you hear it, it’s kind of scary, but they were not all that accurate. Anyway, I lecture a lot, so these are some of the statements that I make at times. Because the Germans did have good weapons; that 88 cannon was much better than ours. They had good tanks; we had second-rate tanks. In forty-five [1945], when we finally got to the Siegfried Line, we did have a few 90mm naval guns on a tank chassis that really were superior to the 88, German 88.

But anyways, we got to the Bulge. The 7th Army went on hold in the middle of the winter, from mid-January into late—well, into March—

Pause in recording

CR: —long range, I’d be available because I do a lot of lectures and I was involved with a gal who wrote a book. She didn’t write a book; she compiled thirty survivors’ stories of the Holocaust and ten liberators’ stories of liberating the various concentration camps. They were in a book, and that was in aught-five [2005].

MH: Which book was this?

CR: *I Refused to Die*.¹ And General [Felix] Sparks, the same thing you're doing. Susie interviewed him for over three hours, and he was a prime liberator at Dachau. He was the guy from the 45th [Infantry Division] that had been sent in to Dachau to secure the camp. He passed away last September [2007], and we buried him—great funeral—on October 2 last fall. The 157th [Infantry Regiment] reunion had been scheduled for October 3, so there were a lot of people there from the 157th. The 157th was the actual liberating unit, although the 42nd Division did have a contingent of senior officers escorting three war correspondents come in the front gate, and the 45th, the 157th, and I Company came in the back gate. Well, I'm jumping ahead.

MH: Right, so let's go back—okay, you're on the mountain with the snow.

CR: Right, and the winter was kind of stalemated after—well, after the Bulge, because the 7th Army had to hold (inaudible) into Germany, when after that, the Germans hit the 7th Army with Northwind, because they knew the 7th Army had spread thin and we had Patton pull troops out to attack the focal point at the Bulge, to contain the Bulge. And they cranked up Northwind and hit down in the Lorraine section of France in a town called Reipertswiller. And they pretty well decimated one of the regiments of the 45th Division, the 157th Infantry that was involved in the liberation of Dachau.

I was transferred from the 103rd, as well as two men from every line company in the Corps, and had to go—were sent to the 157th to reconstitute the five companies that had been totally wiped out. So, I, along with—oh, I don't know, maybe 100 NCOs from other divisions, two from each line company, and I ended up over at a line company, G Company 157, as a staff sergeant and platoon guide. And we hit the Siegfried Line in March of 1945. After we breached the Siegfried Line, we drove to the Rhine [River], and then after we were—we had a few days' rest there, so to speak, across the Rhine, and then we attached into central Germany, south of Frankfurt, and hit Aschaffenburg, a place where a German major had promised Hitler they wouldn't surrender. It took us seven days to take that town and quite a bit of useless killing with literally thousands of German civilians being killed by artillery and the air bombardment. I'm not feeling sorry for anybody here; I'm just telling you what happened.

MH: Right, I understand.

¹*I Refused to Die*, edited by Susie Davidson, published by Ibbetson Street Press 2005.

CR: And anyway, we finally captured the town, and as a result of that, I was—actually, I was nominated for a battlefield commission but didn't get it because they turned them off because they had a lot of lieutenants in the pipeline anyway, but I did become platoon sergeant. Finished out the war as a platoon sergeant, and we went on and took Nuremberg. Nuremberg was easygoing, not a lot of fighting, and then drove south and hit Dachau on the twenty-ninth of December.

MH: Twenty-ninth of April.

CR: I'm sorry, what did I say? December?

MH: Yeah.

CR: Yeah, the twenty-ninth of April. And actually, I Company had been ordered to go in—that was Sparks' battalion, and he had two of three companies already south of the city of Dachau on the way to the main mission of the 157th, which was to take Munich. So, he deferred his reserve company, I Company, and he went with them into Dachau, and they went in the back gate across the railroad track siding because the Germans had blown bridges on the roads and kept access from the main road; although the 42nd Division came in with a convoy with five Jeeps with two brigadier generals and a major and a couple lieutenants and three war correspondents. They did get through the front gate about the same time as Sparks' people got to the back gate. The thing that set everything off was that when the GIs entered the back gate, they found about forty boxcars and other train cars full of dead bodies.

MH: Tell me what you saw.

CR: Well, I have researched this, and I know a lot of the key people. I did not come into the camp at the point of entry. My mission was to clean out all the houses, my platoon, to clean out all the houses on the east side of the concentration camp wall, the normal civilian houses in the town of Dachau. And G Company and the 2nd Battalion's mission was to clean out the city of Dachau—that's our term for taking the town, to be sure there's no German soldiers holed up as you go through. And then later that afternoon, we'd finished that mission and were now waiting at a canal that ran east-west, and there was no way of crossing the canal, and we were holed up. And my platoon was sent back to the camp to help Sparks' people control the camp. So, we did not come in the camp itself until later that afternoon.

MH: That's fine. What I would really like to hear is what you personally saw.

CR: Okay. Well, in the process of liberating, we were not prepared for anything in any kind of a context. My company commander, Pete Daugherty, who graduated from high school along with another company commander of the 157th, Bill Walsh of I Company, the company that liberated Dachau, they were both childhood friends in Newton, Massachusetts, and both graduated from high school as friends in 1938. By coincidence they were now company commanders, but Bill Walsh's company was the one that went into the camp, and I talked to Bill personally, so I have some concept of some of the details.

But also, my mission that day was to clean out the houses, and we would find three or four, or sometimes half a dozen, escaped inmates of the camp. Now, the reason we knew they were escaped inmates is because they wore the prison garb of the black and dark gray prison uniforms, and they were hiding in the houses. And the first group I encountered, anyway, was quite dramatic in the context: we didn't know who or what they were, and they spoke Dutch. While some of us spoke German, it took us some time to—well, it didn't take any rocket scientist to figure out they were inmates of the camp right next door. But who they were and what—and these were fairly healthy, vigorous prisoners.

They'd only been there two or three months, but this whole group had come from Holland, and we never did find out how or what circumstances were. Once we found out that they were enemies of the Germans, we let them go. We just let them stay in the houses, and we continued on our mission to clean out the houses. And we knew that we, you know, had liberated these people that were in the camp. And it was later that afternoon that we went into the camp and found what was in there, there was nothing left except this train that had been parked on the siding that was full of dead bodies, and of course by then it was swarming with correspondents and other people that'd come in.

And it wasn't until almost forty, forty-five years later that I was able to research on all the details of that train and published the story of what happened with the eight trains that had been loaded up at Buchenwald, and one of the inmates of Buchenwald put this together. He's still alive and living in Tucson, Arizona. And this chronology of that action was published in the *I Refuse to Die* book. I think it's the only time it was published. So, we were not—some of the real exciting things that happened that afternoon.

MH: I don't need excitement; I really want an eye-witness account of what you saw. You said the train that was parked with the bodies had come from Buchenwald?

CR: Yes, but nobody knew where it'd come from, and we and the others that witnessed it, of course, a great amount of—I don't know, rage, upset over what the Germans had done. Couldn't imagine how this had happened and why; but by then, because I've been asked the question before, and my response is that by this time, we had seen so much that even this was not that much of an exacerbation of what we'd seen before. After we got into Germany, we liberated a large so-called slave laborers who lived not under any guard but living under horrible, crowded conditions, like 200 people living in the basement of a school, probably literally room for only about thirty or forty people.

MH: Where was this?

CR: It was a place like that right outside of Munich. I don't know—it was in the southwest part of Munich. Up in the Aschaffenburg area in little towns along the way, we would find hundreds of slave laborers, mainly in schoolhouses, that the Germans had forced them to live there. I don't remember the towns. I'd have to look at the map, but we walked about, in a three or four-day period, and then up in the area between Aschaffenburg and the Rhine River. Aschaffenburg's about forty miles east of the Rhine.

MH: Aschaffenburg is what, S-c-h—

CR: A-s-c-h-a-f-f-e-n-b-u-r-g, it's southeast of Frankfurt. And that's where—a railroad bridge outside of Aschaffenburg is where the task force crossed the Main River that attached the Hammelburg prisoner of war camp, where Patton tried to liberate his son-in-law. The Hammelburg raid, they call it, and they had crossed that bridge two or three days before we got there.² The town had not been secured, and we were the first to enter the town of Aschaffenburg, and all hell broke loose, because there were literally thousands of German soldiers and they'd been ordered to fight or die. And one of my men cut down a German captain who had been hung because he recommended surrender about the third day, and the German major had him hung for insubordination. And *Time* magazine carried the picture of the man laying on the ground because one of my guys had cut him down.

MH: Do you remember one or two of the slave labor camps you came into?

²General Patton set up a secret task force, Task Force Baum, to help free POWs at Oflag XIII B near the city of Hammelburg, Germany. This POW camp held the general's son-in-law Lieutenant Colonel John K. Waters.

CR: Well, I call them “slave labor,” but they weren’t camps, they were just in indiscriminate buildings where these people were housed. The Eastern Europeans had been pressed into what I call “slave labor conditions,” kind of a universal situation in Germany as the war wound down, that this is how the Germans got the production to—and these people were not under any guard conditions, but simply because they were confined, they had no alternative to live under these conditions and work for the Germans. And they were joyous at being liberated, and we were naturally felt good about being able to liberate them; but just all the things that go along with fighting and dying and people getting hurt, your own people, were of more concern to us than what we liberated.

MH: Were these people in uniforms as well?

CR: No, these were just civilian clothes. They, of course, the living conditions, they were not clean, they—some of my contemporaries were, quite frankly, interested in some of the women, but I couldn’t get by the fact that they were in pretty dirty, messy shape. It didn’t turn me on, anyway. But the point was, they were living under just absolutely deplorable conditions, and of course they were happy to be liberated and set free, even though they were not physically constrained by guards.

But the German civilians themselves were not hostile. They weren’t friendly, and they were not as well fed as people might’ve thought. We did find places in Nuremberg where the civilian population had been very poorly fed and were happy for us to let them have any kind of food we had. Of course, we only had rations, so it wasn’t a matter of being able to feed them anything, and particularly, the Germans in the cities were not well fed. And one of the episodes in Nuremberg is we captured an entire coal storage warehouse. It was unbelievable in what it contained that was available but certainly wasn’t being given out to Germans, the civilians. Because we’d been on rations ever since we jumped off around March 15—not that rations are bad, but it’s certainly not a productive meal.

MH: Right, you’re talking about C rations?

CR: Yeah, C rations, 10 in 1 rations—just all those boxed, and K rations. So, in that warehouse, I got two frozen turkeys, as an example, and that night, in an apartment house, a woman with two kids—there were no men living in the building—

MH: Could I ask you to hold on? Somebody’s at my door.

CR: Oh, sure.

MH: Be right there. I'm sorry, go ahead.

CR: Anyway, I found seven families living in this apartment house that just happened that the center of Nuremberg was badly damaged with the bombing, and there wasn't much artillery, because there wasn't any kind of a serious fight, although there was opposition. But that night we found an area that had not been hit hard by the bombing to sleep in for the night, but I found this German *hausfrau* with two young children that was willing to cook the turkey and provide some kind of meager vegetables with it, and I gave her the other turkey; she could have it. And she had a turkey dinner for us the next morning at seven o'clock. That's an unusual story.

MH: Whatever works.

CR: Yeah, but just it's an indication of how we were in a way hungry for real food, but not—we were not seriously deprived. We were in good shape and physical condition, but the things we witnessed were just kind of average feeling about things at that time—although I realize that the GIs that came on that freight train carloads of bodies, there's knowledge that those men went berserk and attempted to take and did take some retribution on the German guards, and Sparks stopped it and got control. And then there were some guards killed in retribution, but that was all part of the—well, the general disturbance and excitement.

MH: How do you feel about that sort of thing happening? When you've seen the way the Nazis treated people?

CR: Well, I quite frankly lecture now, and I say the reason I'm doing is because the story has to be told. I call the eight trains they loaded up at Buchenwald and sent 30,000 inmates out on eight trains, and 25,000 were known to have died as a result of it, was outright murder and the most egregious act of the Holocaust. And the story should be perpetuated and told today. What you see on the Internet, deniers that the Holocaust happened, and the President of Iran [Mahmoud Ahmadinejad] denying the Holocaust happened, because he wants an excuse to attack Israel. And so, the reason I do this with Susie, we don't—occasionally I get an honorarium and frequently she gets a small stipend for expenses, but we're not making any money. I say that in the context of why I do this.

MH: Susie is—?

CR: Pardon?

MH: You said you do this with Susie?

CR: Yeah, Susie Davidson. She's the one that compiled the *I Refuse to Die* book. She's a young—well, no, no; she has the physical appearance of being a young woman, yet she's fifty-one years old. And I tell you this personally: her personality is a little immature, but she's a very dedicated and has done a lot of writing, mainly on the Holocaust and Jewish living problems and these kinds of things. But previous work before this did not involve any humanitarian activities at all. She was just a freelance writer for the *Jewish Advocate* and a couple other newspapers. She gets invitations to speak to Jewish synagogues, senior centers, and a few school classes. And I do this with her and was able to get General Sparks to be interviewed for his story, which is—well, he wrote it himself in his own book, and he's appeared before a number of Holocaust events; but he passed away in late September, ninety years old.

MH: How long after Dachau was liberated did you come home?

CR: Well, the war ended, well, our taking Munich the next day ended the war in terms of fighting, but the official surrender was the seventh of May, one week later. We stayed in that general area for six weeks before we were moved out. We had been designated to go to Japan to make the invasion in April. The first invasion was to be in November, November 1 of 1945, and the main invasion would come the next spring in Tokyo Bay in April, and we were slated to make that invasion. We were low-point men—well, I was just barely under the limit that I had to stay and go to Japan.

But nonetheless, I was reconfigured, and the 45th Division was one of the divisions going to be in the attack. And all the high-point men were cleaned out and sent home. The high-point men were just taken out ad hoc, as individuals, and sent home to discharge. Middle-range men were sent to other divisions that were going to be in the Army of Occupation, and the so-called low-point men—and, in my case, I was just two points under the limit, but we reconfigured to go to Japan, and we were to go home and we actually arrived on schedule in early September; but we knew the war was over in August, and then they brought us home anyway and discharged us. I was home in mid-September, and then had forty-five days' furlough and was discharged the end of November of forty-five [1945].

MH: When you came home, did you talk about the things you'd seen?

CR: No, hardly ever. I don't think I talked about them. I didn't even think about them, and it didn't—I just happen to remember a hell of a lot of instances forty years later, and I can't even remember who I had lunch with or where I ate yesterday.

MH: But you felt no need to talk about it, or were unable to.

CR: Yeah, there was no point—I didn't talk about any of my wartime experiences except maybe to fellow veterans who we met. I would call people up and—well, when I came up to Massachusetts to go to MIT in forty-nine [1949], I called a couple guys in New England that I knew. I had their addresses, and I went to Milwaukee, I remember one time, on a business trip, I called up a guy who lived in Three Rivers, Two Rivers, whatever it is in Wisconsin up near Green Bay, and went all the way up there to spend all evening with him, and then drive all the way back to the hotel in Milwaukee for a meeting the next morning. And exchanged stories, but mainly talked about what you're doing, what's going on after the war. And never really talked or wrote about it until the last ten years.

MH: What changed? Why did you change and start talking and writing?

CR: Well, I don't know. I did a lot of things in my personal situation. Your family's mature; you don't have the family issues. Well, in most cases, you're not retired, although I didn't retire until I was seventy-seven. But I did the research on my basic training unit, just to find out where all those guys went, for about three or four months as a side issue to my getting prepared for a major project and had the time available, and tracked these guys down, found out where they went, what school they went to, what combat they had, and what they did after the war. And I was able to track 100 out of 200 total, simply because I was interested in it, and it was an interesting experiment.

And that—all of this encouraged me to write and put together things. I have a presentation on the liberation of Dachau in a PowerPoint format that I put together from pictures and other data that I had, and other—well, all the key people I was in some way in contact with in the 1990s. All the key people now, that had important roles that day, are deceased. Don't know of any that were first-hand witnesses of the activities of the day of Dachau that are still around. But their stories are available at the *Boston Globe* and the *Boston Herald* have had major stories on the liberation of Dachau over a period of fifteen years. And they mainly feature on the fact of GIs killed unarmed German guards. Now, that's bullshit. That did happen, but that was not the focus of what happened. And if you want to take that, and you should also consider the fact of what the Germans did at Malmédy and in the Bulge, where they literally shot 120 men, unarmed and standing all together in a pasture, and killed them all.

Now, when we went through the Siegfried Line, after are—these ten and they mounted on these 90 mm naval guns were mounted on a chassis that were better than the German 88s, we blasted those pillboxes with those guns, and the Germans would come running out of the pillboxes, came up to where we were on the ridge. I was a platoon sergeant at this point, and they ran up and they dropped to their knees about twenty, thirty feet out in front of where we were, waiting for them, and I told the guys not to shoot. They literally dropped on their knees and put their hands in a prayerful posture, and I couldn't understand what caused that; but later that afternoon, I found out that they were in the same unit that had killed those GIs at Malmédy, and they expected to be shot. On the other hand, I was always eager to take prisoners and not bother about what they may or may not have done. I wanted to get the war over and not be judge or jury on what the enemy may have done. There were a lot of times I ran into GIs that had intent or felt some malice. I felt it was best to get rid of their weapons and get them back to a prison camp.

MH: Would you feel the same way about SS?

CR: Well, no, I wouldn't. The SS we knew about, but on the other hand, you weren't sure every time you encountered a German whether or not he was SS. But, yes, I understand, and we did encounter—well, I know when we jumped off on March 15, we hit a small group of SS who didn't want to surrender because they felt they could go back and fight, and I told the lieutenant—he was talking to him in German. I wasn't that conversant with German, and I told the lieutenant, "Tell him we're gonna shoot him if he doesn't put his rifle down." I personally didn't take any revenge. I know a lot of the stories, but as far as what we encountered, for the most part, they were the average German soldiers and not SS.

MH: Did what you saw, the slave laborers and what you saw in Dachau, and even what you saw in the war, change—can you tell how it may have changed your whole outlook on life, if it did at all?

CR: Well, there's a lot of things I think about. It's a good thing it happened when I was young. I had been a high school athlete, and I continue to even—I expected, after that, when I went to college, to play football. I did not, because the pool of potential football players in 1949—I'm sorry, in 1946 and seven [1947]—was so great that I gave it up and decided I'd be a student and take civil engineering. And I played softball on teams until I was forty-five. But the point I'm making is that I was in good physical condition, and was able to stand the rigors of living outdoors for that winter. And because I was healthy and in good shape and fairly understanding of what was going on—only the young can handle that, and I'm glad it happened to me when I was young, was able to take it and

understand it, but it didn't bother me. As I said, I came back from the war and never looked back. But now that I'm finding out what has happened, I want to make sure the world knows what can be done.

I want to say something in context of that, but I don't want this to imply what it really says. Obama has swept the country with his oratorical capability. He has coalesced people, I do agree. But do you know, Hitler started that way, and look what he turned into. I'm not saying that Obama is gonna be bad, but the fact that Hitler was able to sweet-talk everybody into become a tyrant and then took over the world and did some unbelievable things, and the Americans contributed mightily to his demise, and the Russians and the British also contributed. And it's a good thing we were able to contain it.

So, it is a thing that I realize that we have to be vigilant in this country, and this country has the weapons capabilities and the posture, and I feel that we should be saving our ammunition, so to speak, for world problems and not get involved in that charade over there in Iraq. It's terrible that we're straining our Reserve and National Guard components and our country is not able to—I don't know right now what real threats there may be, except the Chinese are out there, lurking, and nobody knows what their intent is. But I'm just pleased that I was able to witness it and not suffer emotionally or in any way psychologically from it. It was a good window to observe and see what can happen to the world. And this is why this country must keep itself capable of the world situation, and it's too bad we got wrapped up—and while we may be militarily able to wipe Iraq out, we were not able to keep it in line or win the peace, and I think that was a shame.

MH: They didn't plan for it, either.

CR: I agree. I don't understand. They must've had enough intelligence to know those two people didn't live together to begin with, but that's a gross failure of misunderstanding what was needed to keep the peace there. And maybe Saddam Hussein wasn't that bad after all, if it took that kind of a tyrant to keep those two people at bay. But that doesn't mean I'd accuse him, and it is maybe—well, you have to look at it objectively that it was good that we went in there, but God, it has really drained us.

MH: The military, I think, is broken.

CR: Yes. Oh, there's no question. I was in the Reserve after World War II, because I knew we were going to be fighting the Russians. But we didn't fight the Russians directly, but we did fight them indirectly. And I spent thirty-eight years in the Reserve,

and I'm glad I did. It's my only retirement, by the way. But I felt it was necessary to—well, I felt I would've been involved in some kind of a war. It just happened in Korea, they called up individuals, so if I hadn't stayed in the active Reserve, I would've been called up in Korea. By then, I was a lieutenant. And our country's gonna need the Reserve and National Guard, and I wrote my war college thesis on what the Israelis were going to do: with 88 percent of them being in the reserve components, they were able to charge out of their reserve centers in 1968 and defeat the best armies the Arabs had. And they were all reservists, 88 percent of them.

MH: The Israelis have a motivation that I don't know Americans have as directly. The Israelis know that if they don't win, they're gone.

CR: You are exactly right on that score, and that's what is alarming to me now, and particularly since our Reserve and National Guard are really in a sad state of affairs right now. I feel that—about a third of our country, the young people feel as strongly as many of our Reserve and National Guard people do today, and the other two-thirds don't want any part of it, don't want to get involved in the military. And it would take some kind of a national draft to bring that back, which I don't think there will be such a thing in the near range. But there—it's not universal in this country as it is in Israel. The Israelis, from what has happened to them, understand what could happen if you don't be sure you're strong and can defend yourself. It's one thing what the Germans did to the Jews, and they've got to understand they have to keep their defenses.

I just realized, I've got to run down to Rhode Island and pick up one of my sons, who's coming in for a couple days. I'd be glad to be available at any other time. I just have to take off right now.

MH: Thank you very much.

CR: I have no other mission, except to make sure the story gets out.

MH: Thank you very much, Chan. I appreciate it.

CR: Thank you.

MH: Right, bye-bye.

CR: Bye-bye

End of interview