

Went to--

Did you visit this girlfriend in Milano?

Yes, of course.

And were you captured?

She gave me some money.

Ah, OK.

I needed money.

And so then you were--

To go to--

Then it says you appeared before a judge. What was that all about?

Well, there was a court martial.

You were court-martialed?

Not that time, but that time it was a minute court-martial. It wasn't a complete.

And that was because you had gone to see her?

No. I don't know.

You don't remember?

I can't read though

It says you returned-- after you joined the German anti-aircraft-- you're forced to join the anti-aircraft unit-- you're transferred to Torino, escape to visit a girlfriend in Milan, and then you return to the company and appear before a judge and given 30 days solitary confinement.

Oh, well, yeah. Yes.

Right here.

I know.

And then on the next page, it talks about what you started to talk about is Ora, and being sent to Ora.

Right. You're right. You're being confused, because I'm speaking about a month later. What's it say?

Well, you already told me about being sent to look for people for work for the Germans, and that you didn't find anybody. And then this man who didn't like that you were-- the Lieutenant, I think it was, that didn't like that you were flirting with this girl, and he gets you into this anti-aircraft unit. And then you escape to visit your girlfriend in Milan.

Right.

And then it says you returned?

The unit went to Milan. From Milan, it went to Torino. During the period they were going to Torino, I wasn't doing anything because I was being held. But I escaped from Torino. I escaped to go Milano to see the girl.

So why were you being held? What was the reason that they were holding you rather than you were working freely?

Not at this point. I'm not being withheld. I just ran away. What does it say?

It says you returned to your company. And you appear before a judge, who gives you 30 days solitary confinement.

That's right. The reason for that appearance is the fact that the commanding officer of the group that I was with when I arrived and introduced myself said where the hell were you? I said, I went to Milan. He said, you went and came back? I said, yes. He says, I had to denounce you, so now I'm compelled to bring you to court. So just behave yourself. By the way, he looked like an American actor.

Oh, really?

Yeah. Now I'll never remember Paul. He's the tall, young, spitting image of her. I wish I could remember. That's why he became a fr-- a f--

A friend?

Well, I mean, he treated me as a friend when I went back. He could have put handcuffs on me and treated me malicious.

So in other words, because you went to visit your girlfriend but you came back, he said, I've got to do something. And he gives you 30 days solitary confinement?

Right.

OK.

But the solitary confinement was spent on a train going from Torino back to where I came from. So again, my luck. I never had to lift a paper.

[LAUGHS] It is kind of lucky, considering what could have been done.

That's right.

OK. So then, in October, 1944, you're sent with six other prisoners to Ora, to act as an interpreter?

Right.

OK, is that part of this 30 days?

No, no, no. That was the end.

OK. So here it gets started. It starts to get serious, but not all of it is clear to me. So you're served 30 days. And then part of that 30 days is being moved by train back to where you had come from.

No, no, no. That doesn't work that way. The lieutenant which had to tell the higher authority that I had escaped was on my side.

I understand.

So he made it so that I got 30 days. That's the worst that could have happened. He gave me 30 days. I started using it. But the whole company was moving to eastern Italy.

OK. Hang on a second. Hang on a minute. Is someone coming? No. OK, so they were moving to eastern Italy.

Right. So by the time we got to eastern Italy, since we were moving slowly-- I don't remember how many days it took, but by the time we got to the other side of Italy, the change in personnel would have taken care of the fact that I had 30 days to-- I probably could have done 10. 10, 15, or maybe only two. Doesn't matter. Once I get on the other side, that's forgot. Ora is a brand--

New thing?

New thing. Totally detached.

So tell me what happens in Ora. Would you want to break a little bit?

Yes.

OK. OK, you said something was amazing that happened to you in Ora. What was that?

When I got there--

[KNOCK ON DOOR]

Come in.

OK. So we're back now, and we're talking about Ora, and that that's a whole new thing.

Yeah, I arrived there, there wasn't a lot on American planes were flying home because Ora is right next door to Bolzano, which is a main city. It's a large city. The area is clearing. They were sounding a horn. Means the planes are no longer there.

So I get down into the cubbyhole where the commander was. And he thanks me for being an interpreter for him.

And this is a German commander.

A German commander. And I'm sent upstairs to find a place where to put my stuff. What does it say?

Well, it says you're sent with six other prisoners to Ora to act as an interpreter. And then it says in October 15, you're sent to prison in Bolzano. Why would you be sent to prison in Bolzano?

Why?

And then it says on November 15, sometime like that, you're tried for treason in Soprabolzano.

That's right.

Well, tell me what happened that this thing [BOTH TALKING]

Yeah, but I want to know [MUMBLING] read again.

This is what it says. In October, 1944, you're sent with six other prisoners to Ora to act as an interpreter. And then the

next sentence is that then in October, later on in the month, you're sent to prison in Bolzano.

Oh, oh, yeah. I skipped the most important thing.

Yes. What is that?

What they were doing is they was firing guns against American planes. And they finally recognized that they would never reach a gun because the guns were above 10,000 meters.

The planes were above 10,000.

I mean the plane. So they couldn't reach the plane. So they decided to lift the guns, which were the kind that had wheels. Very unlike the Italians didn't have that kind [BOTH TALKING]

Anti-aircraft guns.

Oh, yeah. Lift them, and take them 1,000 feet above, because we were right underneath a mountain. So while we were pulling guns up the mountain, we stopped for lunch. And I was overheard by an Italian lieutenant to say, I will never fire a gun against Allied planes because I was born in Boston, and I'm as much a citizen of Boston as I am of Italy. This was overheard. And that's why I was sent to prison.

So you were arrested and sent to prison.

Well, the way it came about was after they heard what I said-- I was going to tell you what-- maybe I am tired. So read that again.

OK. So then, after you're overheard, you're sent to prison in Bolzano. Did they come and just take you away?

Oh. No. Somebody tells me the captain wants to-- the lieutenant wants to see you. So I go downhill to where the lieutenant, and I stand on attention in front of him. He had an Iron Cross on his collar.

He starts talking. He talks for about 10 or 15 minutes, getting excited. And all of a sudden, do you understand? I said no. He said, [GERMAN]! Get out! I got out. And they put the--

Handcuffs on you.

Handcuffs. I spent three days in the cellar of a house filled with mice. Three days later, they took me to Bolzano. Put me in jail.

Again, my luck shows up. I'm in jail. It's three beds. 1, 2, 3. Three-level of beds. I come in there, there's a German who gets off the level he's in.

He gets off the level that he's on? Of the bunk beds?

Pardon?

What does this German do?

He gets off.

Off his bed?

Yeah. To come and talk to me, or I don't know what. Because from the third floor, a handsome son of a gun jumps off, gets down, grabs ahold of the-- says you hurt this man and I'm going to kill you.

[KNOCK ON DOOR]

Come in.

OK. So this guy comes to you and says-- he grabs you and he says, I'm going to kill you? Is that what he does?

He grabs the German. The guy is an Italian. Young guy. He's jumps. He gets ahold of this German guy.

Oh, the one who brings you in. Or the other one who jumped down. I'm confused. Can you tell me again? You're brought to a prison in Bolzano after you spend the time in that cellar with the mice.

Right.

And when you walk in the room, you see three planks of beds, right?

Right.

Bunk beds. 1, 2, 3. And a German guy jumps off of one of them, who comes up to you?

The lower one.

The lowest one. OK. And what does he want to do?

The word is F-A-C-K.

Oh. I see. He wants to attack you.

Yes. And this Italian guy sees that, jumps off the-- grabs ahold of him, hangs him up by the-- at the wall. Says, you touch this guy, and I'll kill you. [INAUDIBLE] says he won't bother you. Don't worry about a thing.

Wow.

So he gives his name. I forget it. I forget the name. But it was my luck that he would be there to defend me.

Yes.

I don't know what I would have done. But again, my luck won't allow something awful to happen to me.

What an introduction to prison. You know? Unbelievable. Unbelievable that someone wants to attack you the first second you're there, and someone else comes to your defense.

Right.

So is that still in Bolzano prison, or is that already at the concentration camp?

Bolzano prison.

OK. Do you get transferred at some point to the concentration camp?

Yes, not before the trial. I was tried by a German court-martial. At this time it's sitting with a major in charge. And there's a lieutenant, a captain, a regular soldier. There was no rank whatsoever. All in line. I'm standing up in front. And this guy's talking. Saying, now, you seem like an intelligent human being. I'm going to try and see if you understand.

They're speaking in Italian.

Speaking in German.

They're speaking in German. OK.

With an interpreter. I would have understood what he was saying, most of what he was saying. But I wouldn't have spoken a word because it was too technical.

But he gives me this talk about you're going to climb a mountain and you decide that it's too high. And you're not going to climb it because of its height. He says, now do you understand that's not a way to win a war? Have you got anything to say?

I said, if I had a mountain to climb, and I measured the height and decided it was too high, I would make shoes who were in good order. And I would run for a place to be living. I wouldn't even consider going up the mountain. I wanted to say, you're going to lose the war and you don't know it yet. He was working with a pencil, and he busted the head of the pencil. He got pissed off.

Wow.

And he said, time is up. They moved, went to deliberate. About five minutes later, they come back. Four and a half years concentration camp. Goodbye, everybody. That was it.

Oh, my goodness.

So they take me from where I was back to prison. They came the next day to take me to the camp. [? Always ?] in Bolza--

Bolzano. Well, here is a question that I've got. You said earlier that you weren't very political. You weren't paying much attention of what was going on in Italy politically. You were interested mostly in girls. Your father is the one who forced you to be drafted. And then you could leave that.

How did you come to know, or come to believe, that the Allies would win the war and the Germans would lose it? That's thinking about strategy, about military, about where the war is going. Not everybody would have had that opinion. They would have just slogged on.

Well, I had that opinion from day one. It was a given, as far as I was concerned.

Why?

And when we were talking about this time, the Allies were at the gates of Florence. The guy was idiotic to say that they were going to win the war when the best they could do was a better part of the country. They already said we don't believe. Hey, it doesn't matter. It's obvious that they believe--

They didn't believe they--

--they lost the war.

And what about the other Italians? You said there's one Italian is the one who betrayed you, who overheard you speaking that, saying that would never shoot on American planes. Did most Italians who were now in this situation as you were, were they also very kind of, now the Germans are going to lose? Or were they working for it?

I can't speak to that because I never really investigated.

Oh, this is a little bit-- excuse me. Let pull this up like that and like that. And then we do this. Hang on. Just like that. OK. That's the microphone.

I never investigated. The man that--

[KNOCK ON DOOR]

Come in.

So we were talking about exactly what that German officer said and how he was telling you about going up that mountain, and you responded and saying, well, if I had a good pair of shoes, I'd run away instead, rather than climb up that mountain. And they gave you four and a half years in a concentration camp. Is that correct?

Yes, but I didn't hear it well enough to say yes or no. You speak a little too--

Soft.

Too soft.

OK. So I'll try louder. You got four and a half years at that court-martial for a concentration camp.

Right.

So tell me what happened then. After that sentence, what happened to you?

Good question.

Did they take you to the concentration camp?

No, the-- what did I say?

It says here, in early December, 1944, you're transferred to the Bolzano concentration camp.

Yeah. But what after that?

After that, you're transferred to another place, a Sterzing in southern Tyrol, in early April. So you're in the Bolzano concentration camp for about three or four months. After that court-martial or that trial.

They took me to the prison. And after the prison, they took me to a concentration camp. And I was in the concentration camp for at least a month.

Oh, it says here much more. Three or four months. So tell me, what was that like in the camp?

Pretty rough and very basic. We had a big pot of dirty water, which was called, um, I just had it--

Soup?

--for lunch. No. What I had, you opened it.

Oh, it was coffee?

No, the one in the paper.

Sugar. It was some sort of sweetener in the paper.

No, no, no, no. What I ate was in a big bowl.

OK. That was soup. Soup.

No, that was-- anyhow, it's not that important. They took me to a concentration camp. I was there less than a month that I can remember. But all we had was a cup of soup to eat for around lunch.

Did you have to work?

No. We were in a concentration camp. There was a priest that used to say mass at the drop of a hat.

Really? Were you a religious person?

Not really.

Who were the other prisoners in the concentration camp? What kind of people were there?

I couldn't tell. I never asked the question.

Did you have discussions with people? Did you talk to anybody?

I talked to an English lady, who was the only one that was being treated fairly by the authorities. She slept in the infirmary. She was a nurse, a glorified nurse in-- can't remember the name of the place-- for a rich family that hired a British--

Like a governess.

Governess. And I used to talk to her.

Were the other people also Italian prisoners?

Yeah, as far as I could tell. But I was there only briefly. Now I don't remember whether it was much more than a month, or maybe not even a month, because all of a sudden they put me on a truck. And they sent me north.

They sent you north? To what place?

Wait a minute. There's something wrong.

OK. All right. What do you think is wrong?

I went north, but it happened earlier. I don't really recall.

OK, here it is that in November of 1944 you are tried for treason at Soprabolzano. And then you're transferred to the Bolzano concentration camp. And then you're transferred to a place called Sterzing, southern Tyrol. That's in early April.

Sterzing.

Yeah. But that's in April. So it sounds like you spent the winter in Bolzano concentration camp, from this list here. And then that you were liberated. Italy celebrates the end of the war in late April.

Yes, but this isn't what happened to me.

OK.

Yeah. I got it wrong at some point. But that's correct. Early December, transferred to a concentration camp. Early April '45.

Transferred to Sterzing.

Oh, this is the one I was talking about. They put me on a truck and sent me to Sterzing.

What was the Sterzing? Was that another concentration camp?

No. Yes, but it was a military-- it was that thing I talked about. Milan and the friend of my father.

That's right, who had hired you to help catch other draft dodgers, this person.

He was in charge of a--

Of an area?

Of a big company in Milan. That big company was a model for Italy, for the military. And the military I'm talking about here is one of those in Sterzing.

In Sterzing. So this was Italian, not German?

No, no, it's Italian. Southern Tyrol was half German, half Italian. Sterzing was mostly German. So they moved me and another up there because we could work a lot easier and b--

In Sterzing, in southern Tyrol.

Right. But it wasn't for long.

Yeah, that's only about less than a month.

Because they sent to Ora.

No, no, no, no. Ora is before then. Ora is in '44. Sterzing is only for one month in Tyrol. And then at April 25, there's the end of the war. The war ends.

Right. The Second World War. The second.

Right. So tell me, how were you liberated?

They opened the gates.

And did you walk out?

Yeah. I started walking downhill towards what I knew was Italy. And within the first 20 yards, maybe 50, there was a Jeep that was coming my way. And I waited. I stopped. The guy said, you speak English? I says, I'm American. You're American? Where from? Boston. Jump in.

Oh, my gosh.

So I jumped in. He says, you know anything about this area? I says, what you need to know? Says, I got a captain wants to sleep in a nice thing. Do you know a place where I can send him to go to sleep? I says, go back to Sterzing. They

have one restaurant that I know of. So he turned around, went back to Sterzing. Got out, and there was a colonel running away, sort of, to advise his girlfriend that something's going wrong.

A German colonel?

An American.

An American colonel, OK.

The lieutenant I was with said, OK, everything is in order. We can leave now. He knew where his bread was buttered.

He wasn't going to interrupt this colonel.

That's right, which he didn't. What does it say there?

It says you helped him find a hotel for his colonel. And that's it. And then you say you helped. And then you joined the 88th Division as an interpreter and rounding up German prisoners.

Right.

So tell me a little bit about that.

Nothing. I was trying to find GIs. But that's the end of the story.

Pretty much, but I'd like to find out more about your involvement with this 88th Division. How long did you work with them?

Oh, just a week, maybe two. Because I was anxious to get home. They didn't know where I was.

Yeah, it had been a long time.

Of course.

It had been half a year at least, if not more.

Right.

So where did you go? After that week or so, where did you go? Did you go back to Milan?

That was what I wanted to do, which I did. But-- let me read it.

Here. Here is this page right here. Right there.

Yeah, I joined the 88th Division, serving as interpreter. That lasted a week because I said I got to go and tell my own mother that I'm still alive. But I figured it made better living to put [INAUDIBLE] 88th. I never joined, actually. I mean, the lieutenant told me I was joining the 88th. He was with the 88th Division.

But then you left to go back home to your family.

Yes.

And they were in Milan? Were they in Milan, your family?

Yes. Not far from where Mussolini and his girlfriend were hung. Less than a mile, maybe less than two miles from

where they hanged them. So this is the end of the story.

Well, tell me a little bit about your life after the war. The war is over. You go back to Milan. There's no more military. There's no more--

I go to Padua.

You go to Padua. And did you start studying?

Yes.

What did you study?

When?

No, what. What did you study?

Letters and philosophy.

Letters and philosophy.

Right.

And when did you finish?

And that's tricky because I also had to work to go to college.

What did you do for work?

Interpreting at the train stop in Padua. The trains with military people would stop for 30 minutes, and there were people that needed interpreters. And I was being paid. I forget what it was, but I remember I was making enough money to go to college and have some money to spend over and above.

And after you finished college, what kind of work were you doing?

I was an interpreter for the State Department.

The US State Department?

I was the first out of four people that were hired by the United States government to do simultaneous interpreting for the State Department on an annual basis.

That's after you got to the United States?

No, before.

Before, even.

Before.

Before. Wow.

They gave me a year's contract, renewable for another year. And on April, I think it was a day or two after my birthday, I came to Washington and never left. One way or another, I've been living in Washington all the time.

So when did you return to the United States from Italy?

1951.

In 1951. And before you left--

To be an interpreter.

I see. So your brother came over because of the Jewish-American person who paid his way. Silvio came over that way. And you came over because the US State Department hired you?

Right. I had been looking for a way to get to the United States. But I didn't have any money. So again, my luck would have it, I was doing some work as a ticket agent for Scandinavian Airlines in Rome. I checked in the wife of the king of-

-
Denmark?

No, the one that is in the news all the time. The one we hate.

Scandinavian?

No, no, no. The Arabs.

Oh, you're talking about Saudi Arabia, or Jordan, or Iran, or Iraq?

Iran.

Iran.

She was the queen of Iran. She had what I can see at least five, maybe 10, full cases.

Suitcases.

Suitcases.

That's a lot of cases.

That's what she was traveling with. But I told you I was acting as a ticket agent for Scandinavian Airlines. And I wanted to tell you something about-- I was so-- can you--

I can pause. Hang on.

Oh, yes. A friend of mine, British, living in Rome, comes by and opens the door. And I'm right behind that door. Says, Elio, they are looking for interpreters to go abroad. Check the one. And he gave the name of the newspaper that was being published. So I did. I went behind the [? press, ?] and I took the address. And I called.

I said, I understand you're looking for inter-- says but we're looking for people who speak Italian. I said, [ITALIAN]. Oh, we want to talk to you. Do know where the Eden Hotel is? I says, sure, I know where the-- says, well, it's room whatever it was. Can you make it by 2 o'clock? I said, 2:00 or anytime later. Make it 2:30. OK, thank you.

They interrogated, making me to interpret, translating.

Right away.

Word for word. The net result, I was number four. They interviewed 100.

Over a hundred people?

100. I was 101. By mistake, they interviewed me.

Really?

Again, luck.

Oh, my goodness!

Can you be any luckier? They had to select four out of a hundred. They selected four out of 101. The number one was the son of the wife of the prime minister of Italy.

Oh, my goodness!

He had to be number one. But I consider myself the number one of that group.

Fantastic! Fantastic.

Talk about happy.

Talent and luck, both.

Right.

So in 1951 you come to the United States.

Correct.

17 years, you said, after you first left.

Well, I keep thinking I left in '33.

So 18 years.

Almost 18.

Yeah, a long time. Is there anything you want to add to your story of what we've talked to today about your experiences during the war? Anything else you'd like to say?

No, I think it appears to anybody who has a little bit of education that I didn't recognize the importance of politics.

No, I don't think it does that.

I want to tell you this much, for whatever use you want to make of it. Why is it when I get something to say, it's like it runs away? It runs away. I can't hold.

You were talking about that you might have the impression, if someone listens to this, that you didn't recognize the importance of politics.

Yes, when I finished working for the State Department, I worked for the State Department. That's it. That's it.

When we were talking about politics, it was when you were a young boy.

Politics is the word. I interpreted for the most famous labor union leader in America.

Who was that?

Two of them. I'll tell you once I can remember. One was a president of the labor union, for the whole shebang. And the other one was the president of the labor union of the automobile workers. The second one is the one that impressed me.

That must have happened in early 1952. I was interpreting for an Italian bigwig labor union leader. And it all of a sudden hurt me like a 10-ton truck. What in the hell did I think? Economics is the important thing in life, not Homer. Not Dante. Not any number of-- economics. And I should have done what I almost did. I should have gone back to school and gotten a degree in economics. I feel like I had kind of degree anyhow, but it isn't in writing.

Well, sometimes it takes a while for people to really figure out what it is that they find important. And they wouldn't have figured it out if they hadn't gone through all sorts of other avenues.

That's right.

They wouldn't have gotten there.

That's what happened to me. But I thought you'd want to know.

I do. Thank you.

And that's a key moment of my life. And I was in the presence of a very powerful man because he represented hundreds of thousands--

Of labor workers.

Labor workers.

Well, I want to take this opportunity right now to thank you for sharing your views, for sharing your experiences, and your story of what your life was like before and during the war. And with this, I will conclude the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum interview with Mr. Elio Grandi.

How about my mother's i mean of Jewish descent?

Did that make an impact during the war? Did that have an impact there?

I wanted to say.

Aha, so that's something we didn't cover. OK, let's cover it.

Her mother was Jewish. Her father was Jewish.

Your mother was Jewish? Or your grandmother was Jewish, and your grandfather was also Jewish? Or was he Italian?

No, he was Jewish.

So that means your mother was Jewish.

Yes. And so am I.

Half Jewish.

Well, I'm Jewish.

OK. And your father?

He's nobody.

But he wasn't Catholic?

No.

He wasn't Jewish? He wasn't religious at all?

No.

Oh.

So I thought you'd want to know.

Yes. Now, didn't that put you in danger with the Germans?

It didn't result that I was Jewish because there was no paper that said so. I answered to a Catholic.

I see.

But my grandmother was afraid for her life. Here comes my luck again. My mother's sister, Leah, was an artist, a painter of quite renown. She ended up doing a portrait of the head of the Italian automobile manufacturer union. She had the custody of her mother and escaped to a small town in the Venice--

In the Venetian area.

--region. Because my grandmother's name was Jewish.

What was her last name?

As I'm thinking, I'm losing the name. But as soon as I know it, I will-- it's a famous Jewish name. She's not related to the famous, but she has the same name as a Jewish-- it's a short name. They were living in-- Christ.

I think you said it was the Venetian region. Venetian region?

Well, she moved to a small town, hoping that nobody would go and tell the Germans that some Jews were-- which is what happened, actually.

Somebody did tell the Germans?

No.

Nobody did.

Nobody. But what I was saying is something else.

It was that your aunt Leah, who was an artist, she was taking care of your grandmother.

Right.

She had custody of your grandmother. And that she had moved away so that they could escape and nobody would--

Right. And it's amazing. I'm interpreting for somebody in Washington, DC. I get a phone call. Says, is this Cornelio? I says, where'd you get my name? He says, my name is-- and he gave his name. I said, we're related! He says, yes, but I'm busy. Why are you busy? Where? International. Another name that I can't--

Let's go back a little bit. This kind of puts a different spin on things for me. Was your mother in danger? Were your siblings in danger of being rounded up for being half-Jews?

No.

No. But your grandmother might have been?

Yes.

And your aunt.

Because her name was Jewish. didn't have any name, and you didn't profess Jewish.

And what about your mother's maiden name? Do you remember what your mother's maiden name was?

Christ, I [INAUDIBLE] to come up. That's the reason why I wrote this. Marcolini.

Marcolini. That was your mother's maiden name.

Yeah.

That sounds very Italian to me.

It is.

So you couldn't tell from Marcolini that they--

No.

So it was your grandmother's maiden name that made her Jewish.

Right.

It wasn't her married name.

Well, I don't know what her married--

Marcolini.

Oh, yes.

Your grandmother would have been Mrs. Marcolini, and her daughter, your mother-- what's your mother's first name, by the way?

Elsa.

Elsa. And your father's name was Paolo?

Right. And the reason my mother's is Elsa is because her brothers and sisters all had non-religious names. Elsa, Leah, Coriolano, David.

David.

And two or three others. Karl.

[KNOCK ON DOOR]

Come in.

Hang on just a sec. So let's wrap it up a little bit. Was any of your family on your mother's side affected by German policies during World War II?

Not that I know of.

OK. Were they practicing Jews as far as you know?

Nobody was practicing, not even my grandmother.

So they were secular. And integrated.

Right.

Well, thank you for telling me that.

Oh, you're welcome.

Thank you for sharing that with me. And so now I'll say for the second time, this concludes the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum interview with Mr. Elio Grandi on March 3, 2015. Thank you very much.

You may want to add Dr. Grandi, since I have a doctorate from the second oldest university in the world.

And that is?

Padua.

Padua. Padua University.

Right. 88.

Wow! Wow. From Dr. Elio Grandi. So this concludes the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum interview with Dr. Elio Grandi on March 3, 2015.

Correct.

Thank you.