

Yeah, we're recording now. I'll let you know when we--

In a wallet.

I'll let you know. OK, any time.

OK, well, we're back with Andrew Tegl. And we were talking about your connections and having a wealthy background.

Oh.

--whether or not there were frustrations in that.

No. That doesn't bother me. I don't miss it. I never had it, so I don't miss it.

Were you raised-- was it a middle class--

Yeah, just middle class, run of the mill kind of thing. I'm still middle class, run of the mill.

Did your mom get any awards? Were there any--

I don't remember the exact name. Yeah, she got something. I believe it was called the Czech Legion of Honor or Cross of Bravery, something like that. I don't know the exact name.

And when did she receive that?

Just after the war. It was given to all the resistance members.

Before the--

Before the communists took over, yeah.

And has there been any mention of her anti-communist activities since 1989? Or something--

No, no. I don't have anything specific on that.

Have you seen any books on the Czech resistance that talk about her?

No. I've seen one book. But I think it was more in the way of a novel than anything else. I don't know if she was really that famous that she ever merited entry into a book at this point. No, I really haven't seen her mentioned anywhere.

How many other resistance groups were there in Czechoslovakia?

I don't know. I really don't know. Hers was probably the largest, with 50 or so, 50 or 60 that were in her group. And they covered Western and Central Bohemia.

The others, like I mentioned in Prague, they were supposedly a resistance group, but they weren't really organized. And they weren't doing a heck of a lot. So I really don't know if you could consider them actual resistance groups.

Did your mother's resistance group have any connections with other countries' resistance groups or--

She had some radio contact with the Maquis in France.

Did she have a radio?

Oh, yeah. There was one story, in fact, that she tells me about. She had her house in Pilsen searched one day. And she had just gotten off the radio.

And it was stashed in the piano stool, in a piano bench. Well, of course, that's a place a person would look. The Germans are going to look, right?

So what she did, she grabbed the German officer and said here, sit down. Have a brandy. Sat him right down on the piano bench and was giving him brandy, just giving him a good old time.

And not one of the Germans had the nerve to ask the officer to move. They haven't searched the bench yet. So she got away with it that time. [LAUGHS] Quick-witted.

She had to grow up so young. She was so young to go--

She complained a lot of times to me that she never had a childhood. She went from being almost in diapers to being an adult, with nothing in between.

Did she talk about any childhood friends or any memories before-- would have been 1938?

Well, a couple people she went riding with and things like that, but nobody very close.

Was she depressed? I mean, her father turned her in. And she couldn't talk about it.

At times, yeah. Looking back on it, yeah, I think she was a lot of times. She was in a state of depression. At the time, I probably didn't realize it.

Of course, sometimes, she'd get in a mood. I'd call it a mood. She'd get kind of melancholy sometimes. And I guess technically it would be considered a depression.

And you don't know what the cause is? I mean, a lot of survivors, it's so devastating what they've seen. And resistance fighters, and in your mom's case also, being turned in by her father, so--

There must've been a lot there, sure. And especially when she couldn't talk about it, or didn't want to talk about it. Yeah, it's almost 50 years of things eating away at you, right?

And she had an ulcer, as a matter of fact, you know? So that's a lot of pain, a lot of heartache I imagine that she had to put up with and tolerate as much as she could.

Did she ever talk about what it was like? You said that she didn't have any-- she didn't talk about the fact that she was a female resistance fighter. But what about the fact that she was so young? Were there other really young resistance fighters?

Yeah, yeah, there were. I don't know how many of them. But yeah, mostly, if they started young, they would be messengers of some kind, from one group to another. And there was a sort of graduation in a way. You went then, maybe, to running guns instead of messages, or things of that nature. And eventually, if you survived, if you didn't get caught, then you got into the actual nitty gritty, the fighting of it.

Did you grow up-- a lot of people grow up thinking, would I have fought the Nazis? Did you ask yourself that? What would I have done?

Yeah. I think I would have. I feel just as strongly as she does, nationalistically and politically. Certainly I would have. You know, I don't think I'd have to think twice about it.

Did your father have any kind of similar involvement?

You mean, with the resistance?

Right.

No, he was in the RAF in England at the time, during the whole war. So he never got involved with that.

Did he have any particular bitterness towards the Germans?

No. No. You see, a lot of pilots, a lot of bomber crew will tell you that they didn't think of people when they were dropping bombs. They thought of a factory, a rail yard, something like that. You didn't think that people were being killed, necessarily.

So I think he was able to disassociate the personal aspect of that, whereas she was face to face with it, literally. And that was probably the difference in attitude right there. Sure, he hated Nazis, because they had invaded Czechoslovakia and things like that. But it wasn't to the degree that hers was.

Did she ever meet any Nazi soldiers who were, like, double agents, as it were, or who helped--

Yeah. There's another story. Shortly before she was caught, she actually joined the Luftwaffe.

She joined the Luftwaffe?

She joined the German Air Force as a switchboard operator.

What year was this?

This was in '44, just before she was caught. The purpose being to get her into this communications center and work as a switchboard operator. And of course, I was always trying to figure out, why would they let a Czech girl into the Luftwaffe.

And now, of course, it makes sense. Because she wasn't truly Czech. She was ethnically German. So that's why that made sense.

She used her German name at that point?

Yeah. Oh, yeah. She was still using Hopfengertner at that point. And in there, in the headquarters was apparently an agent that she was dealing with.

I don't know his name or anything specific. I just know there was somebody who was posing as a German officer. Or he may have been a German officer who had turned, or he may have been an impersonator of a German.

I'm not sure of the exact thing. But I believe she said he was working for the OSS. But then, that career in the Luftwaffe was short-lived until she was arrested.

And how did she find out that he was the--

He left a note for her on a matchbook, from what I understand. Again, It sounds very much like something out of the movies. But he left some sort of a note for her. He knew who she was.

But she didn't know anything about him. So of course, when this message, something, came up, she didn't know how to react to it. Was he trying to trip her up, or was he actually trying to get in contact with her?

And it turned out he was for real. And they were collaborating together, plotting where aircraft airfields were, anti-aircraft batteries, things of that nature. So they were able to get this intelligence over to England.

Did she just go to the SS office and say, I want to join the Luftwaffe?

[LAUGHTER]

I don't know. I don't know how that happened, really. But yeah, something like that, I imagine. That's how anybody else would join.

And that was the first time that she had tried to go over the--

You mean the Germans?

--infiltrate?

Yeah, probably because she had just turned of age, probably, to be able to do that, to join the Luftwaffe.

And what city? Where was that?

That was in Pilsen.

Wow. And no one recognized her. No one could identify her?

I guess not, apparently not.

And soon thereafter the Volkswagen drove up to her house?

Yeah. And she was arrested.

I wonder if the two were connected at all. I wonder if they investigated her.

It might have been. I'm not certain at all on that, except that, well, her father turned her in. But I don't know if the Luftwaffe experience had anything to do with it.

Or if they questioned her father.

It may be. That might be it. I don't know. I don't know what the connection there is.

And the only way you know that the father turned her in was Otto told--

From Otto and from my sister, my sister confirmed it.

What happened to General Washitkovitz?

Washitkov?

Washitkov.

Survived the war. I don't know what happened to him after the war, though. I think he had something to do with the political resistance to the communists after the war. But I can't tell you anything specific. Yeah, he gets lost to history after the war, to me, at least.

And what about the rest of the family? I mean, do you know anything about anyone?

Ooh. Well, something the Czechs did right after the war was to deport the Germans, at least, the ethnic Germans and people who had moved in during the war. Most of the Hopfengertners were deported to Germany.

Except for one, I can't recall which of the siblings. But one of them had taken on Czech citizenship already. So they were allowed to stay.

My mom changed her name to Vales-- or Valesova, actually, her mother's maiden name. So in effect, making her Czech, and she, of course, was a Czech citizen, too. So that's how she was allowed to stay.

But a lot happened in Czechoslovakia, apparently, similar things that happened in France right after the war with collaborators and things like that. It wasn't a unique thing, I don't suppose.

Did you hear any details about this execution?

Yeah. From Otto. He said that a group of about 10 or 11 collaborators, or suspected collaborators, were taken down to the factory, in fact, his own steel mill, foundry. And they had compressed air lines pushed into their rectums and expand until they blew up.

Who witnessed that? How did they know that? How does Otto know that?

He has a source he's very secretive about. I don't know. He says it's an unimpeachable source.

But he's not willing to tell me anything else about it. I'm not sure why. I'm not sure why the secrecy there. But he's very emphatic about that.

How old was your grandfather? I mean, your--

Yeah, my grandfather, at that time, I imagine, he was late 50s or 60, something like that.

And you don't really know what he did to--

Well, apart from turning my mom in, I don't have any other details, no. But it's also likely that he was some kind of local party official. Because the Nazis liked to recruit prominent local people.

So it's likely he was something in the party. But I don't know.

We can find out a lot of that, I think.

Really?

Mhm.

Oh, I'd be interested to find out.

We think.

Woo.

That must be an incredible year for you to run into--

Yeah. [LAUGHS]

Two cousins.

It's-- oops. I'm sorry. Oh, well. It needs to be washed, anyway. Yeah, it's been a heck of a year. My life's pretty much turned around, I think. I'm looking at things from a whole different point of view.

Can you talk about that a little bit more? What basic changes?

I have to get used to being part German, a good part of me being German. It doesn't bother me. But it's not what I thought I was.

Oh, you know the saying you don't know where you're going unless you know where you've been? I'm still trying to figure out where I've been, genetically speaking. [LAUGHS] That's the part I'm trying to figure out, or rather, to get used to.

I mean, is it-- it changes intrinsically who you are just because you found something--

No, no.

No.

It changes a perspective on myself, the way I look at myself, maybe.

How so?

Well, there's still the pride. But there's a lot of humility, knowing who some of my cousins were and what my grandfather did. It's not exactly something to be proud of. Just hoping I do better than that.

Sorry.

It's all right.

The pregnant pauses, I don't-- I just changed the way I look at myself. That's it.

Are you curious about going to Germany?

Yeah, I understand I have a lot of family in Hamburg. Maybe I'll do that someday. Hey, cousin! [LAUGHS] You don't know me, but-- well, I'm sure they don't know about me.

Or about that resistance fighter?

Yeah, that wild person.

Yeah, I wonder if there's any descendants of that general running around over there. Maybe they'll be as shocked to hear about me as I was to hear about him.

How else do you think it's changed who you are?

I've become more inquiring. I've become more curious, I thought I had everything down so pat. For all these years, I thought I knew everything. And now I don't. Now I have to re-learn a whole bunch of stuff.

But I don't think it changes me, really, not the way I am. Just still me.

Did your choice in your academic specialty have anything to do with your personal history?

No, no, no. That was just a personal liking. I love history. and I always have. I've very seldom read a novel, even going back to high school, or whatever. I always read historical books, biographies, things of that nature.

So no, it's nothing to do with-- at least, I don't think it is. But I don't have any conscious knowledge of it being a result of that.

Well, what do you think if we took a little break and then came back and looked at the pictures?

Sure.

Any, for now, concluding thoughts, anything, burning thoughts that we left out?

Or stories that we didn't--

I mean, a million things, but, you know.

No, except I'm kind of relieved the story's out.

Say more about that.

Well, I owed it to my mom. I owed it to her to try to tell. It's not the way she'd wanted me to tell it, I'm sure. But it's the truth. And it's her story. And she deserves to have it known.

An extraordinary story. It's so sad that war and grief and all of that, in some ways, might have covered up some of the great courage and life that she had. Because I mean, anyone who's in the war gets to thinking about that, and not so much-- I mean, she stood up for a whole country.

And when a lot of people were turning their country in, selling it out, quislings. And it took a lot of guts.

Not a lot is known about the Czechoslovakian resistance.

No, there isn't.

Right.

Because almost immediately after the war, it got clamped down behind the Iron Curtain. So you didn't hear anything about it.

And in history books, I've read the translation of the Soviet version of World War II, which is their history book that they give out in, basically, their high school level. And everything that was done in the resistance was inspired by communists. Nobody ever took part or lead anything in the resistance that was not a communist.

The Soviet Union did everything just about on its own. No other country was involved in the war, you'd think. They even beat Japan single-handedly.

And it's really a weird book. Talk about rewriting history. We thought Hitler rewrote history. God.

You said you hadn't slept very well last night.

No, primarily nerves, just a little nervous about being here. I mean, nothing personal, understand. It's just not every time I'm taped and interviewed, stuff like that. So I didn't know what to expect.

And how are you doing now?

I'm doing fine, I think. Maybe a little nervous dampness, but [LAUGHS] otherwise OK.

It's so interesting that your mother--

What's going on?

That your mother went through so much in telling her story. It brought up so many feelings. And it made her sad, too, the past couple of years. It was two years that she was writing--

About, yeah.

--and speaking?

Yes.

So she never saw some of the transcripts that Doris did?

Mhm. Not at all. Doris just did those within the last year.

We have to get Yad Vashem, which is the Holocaust center of the world, to give your mother an award. We have to work on that. I mean, your mother, you know, that's just an amazing story. You must just be so proud when you get to tell your daughter this story.

I hope she remembers Grandma Charlotte. She was only three when she died. I hope she remembers something of her. Anyway, we've got pictures.

What would you like her to remember?

The lady that-- a crazy lady that sang Czech bedtime songs, whatever, very badly. She couldn't sing very well. She had a good heart. She had a good heart, despite everything.

That's what's unusual, almost like a Jekyll and Hyde, I'd say. One side of her was very cold, very forbidding when it came to the wartime experiences. But she was very warm, very loving also. I wonder if that did cause like a split in her somehow. Wow, I never thought of it that way.

The cause was the memories of all the pain of what she'd seen.

The anger, the hatred that she still felt. Yeah.

Did she talk about the resistance fighters' predictions, I guess, for the outcome of the war?

Well, they were just hoping to have Czechoslovakia back the way it was before the war, a republic. She said she never saw a communist in the underground, in the resistance. So it never occurred to her that that's what was going to happen. Everybody just wanted things the way they were.

Did they feel pretty sure that--

That they'd win?

--that they would now have victory, yeah?

Yeah, yeah, she said that. What was in doubt was not if they would win, it was when they would win, who could hold out the longest, basically. That's the way she looked at it.

It seems to me that she would have to have a lot of love and strength to be able to do what she did--

Yeah.

--for her people and for--

Sure.

--her loved ones. Doesn't seem too much of a split in my mind. But emotionally for her, after the war, the memories probably were. But her nature was always a generous and brave one.

Yeah, she was, really generous. Yeah. Very open lady, very, very loving and tender woman. And I mean, that's why some people wouldn't believe what she had done, because they couldn't see her doing that.

But war brings out the best and the worst in people, too. It brings out very great extremes. And it sure seemed to bring it out in her.

You'd see both of those extremes or natures in her?

Yeah, I would.

All the-- I mean, through your life?

Yeah, all through my life, I did. Yeah.

And would she talk about it. Would she say I'm sad now, from what I've lived through?

No, she didn't do it in a self-pitying kind of way. Not like that, not I feel sad. She would just start talking.

And you could tell from a kind of story that she was telling, whether it was an upbeat story or a downbeat story, the way she was feeling, it was the mood she created by the story that let you know how she felt, not any words she specifically said, like, I'm sad, or I'm hurt, or something like that.

She never wanted people to feel sorry for her. She never wanted pity, never wanted anything like that. She, I guess, felt a sign of weakness.

Maybe that's why she didn't tell people about her father.

Probably.

You said that one of the main things she instilled in you is loyalty to family. But did she try and instill a concept of justice and injustice?

Oh, yeah, definitely, right and wrong, definitely, that was all part of it rolled into one. Personal honor was your integrity, your honesty. That's what made you as a person. That's what she tried to instill.

Sometimes-- I know when I was raising my daughter, and she'd tell me a white lie to get out of something, I would get down on her and say, you know, Jenny, you never lie. And I'd always, oh, maybe too forceful.

But I try and impress upon her the same kind of values that she tried to impress on me. And yeah, in that way, she's carrying over. She is.

Would have been unavoidable, I think.

I guess so. Yeah. Yeah. How much of that will sink into Jenny's conscience, I don't know. But we'll see. She's a pretty sharp gal. And I kind of like her. Gotta show you a picture later. OK.

If I could just go over one other thing, which is the camp, the concentration camp.

Oh, which, Theresienstadt?

Theresienstadt.

Mm, hmm.

The car came. She was arrested. And she went to this camp right away?

No. There was a trial, three judges, and she was charged. I don't know how they came up with this, but charged with 50 counts of murder, treason, sabotage, espionage, da da da da da da, a whole litany. And it was a joint trial for her and her mother. And the three judges, when they came back, were in red robes instead of black, to signify that it's the death sentence.

So it was, like, OK, they're back in red robes. I knew they were going to do it, anyway. She wasn't too impressed by it, apparently. I don't know if she ever really expected to survive the war. And she just figured this is something I expected. So it's not that big of a shock.

And her mom, I bet, was in shock.

I don't know. Maybe, I don't know.

Did she talk about her mother a lot? They're together a lot.

Yeah, they were through both camps. The only time I remember her mentioning her was during the trial and at Dresden, when they walked out. I really don't know if they were physically together, like, in the same cell, or in the same-- like, if they saw each other regularly during those times or not. But they were in the same places, the same camps together. I know that.

She put it through in the tapes?

I suppose so, yeah.

Sure.

There's a lot in there. Well, 300 tapes that cover about 20 years of history.

So after the trial, she was sent to Theresienstadt.

Yeah.

To the fortress.

Right.

And was there three or four months?

I think so, yeah, during her interrogations and things like that, a period of solitary, and then sent to Dresden after that. And I'm still trying, I was trying to find out the name of the camp in Dresden. And there was no satellite camp that I know of, of any of the major camps located at Dresden.

So I have to assume it was a Gestapo prison. That's just an assumption. I may be wrong.

What else did she say about either of those camps? Was she tempted to give information?

No. She told me at Theresienstadt they had-- they were fed one rotten potato a day and a sausage twice a week. Now she said nobody ate the sausage because they got the sausage on Wednesday and Friday.

But they had executions on Tuesdays and Thursdays. So they were always wondering what's in the sausage. So she never got the stomach to even try it. [LAUGHS]

There's not much more I can really tell you about the camps.

Do you want to go see the camps?

If I have a chance, yeah. Yeah, I would.

Do you have a picture of your mom?

Yeah, actually, I do.

Let's see that picture and then take a break?

Now which one do you want, the younger one or the older one?

Either one. This is 19-- I'm assuming this is about '48.

Wow. So young.

Can you hold that up to the camera for just a minute?

Can you see it?

And we'll get it.

OK. And there's another shot. Just think a little earlier, but--

Adorable.

These are the earliest pictures I have of her. Because when they escaped, they left everything behind. You know?

Well, thank you.

Six or eight seconds once it's at speed. OK, if you'd tell us about this photo, please.

That's the Hopfengertner mansion in Holoubkov. That's where my mother lived as a child, built about 1885. And this picture probably dates from about the turn of the century.

The house was taken over by the communists at the end of the war and was used as either a library or an archive. And my sister now is going to get it, apparently, as reparations from the government.

Do you know which room was your mother's?

Second story, far left in that tower.

So we're talking about right here.

Yeah.

OK.

Hmm.

No other brothers and sisters?

No.

OK. Tell us about this photo, please.

That's the Hopfengertner family in 1908. It's the seven sisters. Starting from the left--

OK.

--that's Maria, Matilda, Wilhelmina.

Who's the gentleman?

That's-- his last name is Muehlig. He's married to one of the sisters.

OK.

That's my grandfather's first wife.

What's her name?

I don't know. [LAUGHS]

OK.

I don't know. That's Wilhelmina Hopfengertner, my great-grandmother. That's Greta Muehlig. Apparently this photo was taken just after her marriage to Anton Muehlig, next to her.

OK.

Up there? That's Kunigunde, one of the sisters. That's Max Hopfengertner, the patriarch. That's Anezka, one of the sisters. That's Karoline Hopfengertner, another sister.

He is Franz von Vierwehr, I believe. And he's married to Kunigunde, who's two people to the left of him.

This one?

Right.

OK. And this gentleman?

That's my grandfather, Adolph Hopfengertner. That is-- his last name is Goerk. I don't recall which one he's married to right now, offhand.

That is Otto Springer's father. And he was married to Wilhelmina, who is third from the left down below. And that is Franz Bartos, who is married to-- God, who, which one-- to Anezka, the second sister on the right.

That would be this person?

Right.

And did we get this gentleman?

No. That's General Karl von Schultz, who was married to Karoline, the sister on the far right.

OK. I'm going to get some shots. We're all tired here.

He was the one that-- whose son became the SS general.

Is your father's mother in here? Or is it just Adolf?

My father?

Adolf.

Yeah, Adolf wasn't married to my grandmother at the time this was taken.

Oh, that was his first wife?

Yeah. Yeah. No, that was the Hopfengertner.

--this photo, please?

OK.

Tell us about this photo.

That is my grandmother and my sister taken in Czechoslovakia sometime about 19-- I'd say about '53, '54, sometime in there.

About how old would that make your sister there?

She would be about seven, I think.

So tell us about this photo, please?

That's my grandmother, Maria Valesova, about 1960.

You never met her?

No. And she was with my mother in the camps.

About how old is she there?

I'm going to guess about 60. That's just guessing, though.

Tell us about this photo, please?

That's my sister, Anezka, and her son, Franta, taken about 1971. They still live in Holoubkov. And she's the lucky recipient of the house.

And what is he doing now?

He's married with kids of his own. I'm not sure what he does, exactly.

Tell us about this photo, please.

That's my grandmother again, a little bit later than the other photo. Taken probably shortly before her death, about 1970, I'd guess.

And tell us about this photo, please?

That's my sister, probably taken about 1955 or so.

And where was that photo taken?

In Czechoslovakia.

Adorable.

And tell us about this photo, please.

That's my mother and I, 1985, taken in her apartment in San Francisco, just after I came back from New York.

She was happy you were back.

Yeah.

And tell us about this photo, please.

That's my father, Victor Tegl about 1965 or so, taken in San Francisco.

And what did he do? He was-- after the Air Force?

He was in the Czech Air Force. After the war, he was a wing commander, teaching a radio school. Since he was, quote, "tainted by contact with the West, being in the RAF," they didn't allow him to fly or do anything that could conceivably be touchy, secret information, or whatever.

I mean, when he came to this country.

When he came to this country, he became a warehouseman.

And tell us about this photo, please.

That's my mother in about 1987 or '88, one of the last decent photos I have of her, actually. And I'm not sure where it was taken.

Do you have a lot of photos of her, or very few?

I have a lot. But they're not very good quality, generally. Whoever took them wasn't a good camera person, you know? That's one of the better ones.

And tell us about this photo, please.

That's my mother in, I'd say, late '50s in San Francisco.

How long was she in that apartment? Did they stay in the one apartment?

We lived in one apartment for about 12, 13 years, quite a long time. And that other one you saw, she only lived there for about two years before she retired.

And tell us about this, please.

Well, this is going back in time a little bit. This is when they were in England. This is probably taken about 1950. She was a waitress in England for a time. And apparently, that was taken during that career.

Did she know English before they went to England?

Oh, yeah. She learned English in school. She was very fluent in it. Yeah.

Again, my father sometime in, I suppose, about the mid-1950s or late '50s, probably a passport photo.

So tell us about this, please. That's a postcard of the Hopfengertner home that you saw in the first picture, up on the hill there. And in front of it is the iron foundry that the family owned. And I believe that was the place where my grandfather was executed, finally.

It's very close to the house.

Yeah, sort of like the castle on top of the hill thing, looking down on the peons.

[LAUGHING]

I wonder if the fumes got to them.

What year was this taken?

I would be just guessing, probably about 1930.

Is the iron foundry still there?

Yeah, it is. My sister works there, as a matter of fact.

[LAUGHTER]

What does she do there?

I understand she's, like, a supply supervisor, a supply department, or something like that.

Is it still sort of in the family?

No. It's state owned.

Well, obviously, right.

You're not going to get that back with the house?

I don't know. I don't think so. I think just the house.

How weird.

It probably has become a little--

Such a big house.

[LAUGHTER]

Yeah, it is ironic.

OK, we're going to take a video photo of the photograph here. And then we're going to xerox the rest of the passport for the file, or the rest of this document. Can you tell us about this photo and this document, please?

I believe that's an identity card issued to her about 1946 or '47. And that's the earliest photo I have of her.

She was already married then?

Yeah.

Tegelosa?

Teglova. You add the O-V-A on the end of--

Mhm. Mhm. She was married in 1946?

Yeah, March.

How did they meet?

That's a very good question. I don't know. She never really went into that. I have a feeling it was probably somewhat of an arranged marriage. But why arranged, I don't know. She didn't know him very well.

Really cute photograph.

And we'll also Xerox this document. But can you tell us about the document and photo, please.

It's a passport, I believe in 1948, when she had gotten to-- I believe, into Germany, when she was in Germany, rather. So that would make about 23 at this time.

They went to what city in Germany in 1948?

In Straubing, they first escaped over the border to Straubing. And then they spent about a year in a DP camp, a displaced persons camp before they went to England.

So this was issued in Straubing?

Um, that's a--

Or was it issued--

Probably not, because that is a Czech document.

Yeah.

No, I'm trying--

Before she left.

That's a very good question. I don't know the chronology of this here. It might be a Czech passport, just before she escaped. It's a good question. Very good.

[LAUGHS]

And go ahead.

OK, can you spell Hopfengertner for us?

H-O-P-F-E-N-G-A-- excuse me, G-E-- umlaut-- R-T-N-E-R.

And then Valesova?

Valesova? V-A-L-E-S-O-V-A.

Mhm. Mhm.

And Holoubkov, where your father lived? Is it Holoubkov?

Holoubkov.

Holoubkov.

Holoubkov. OK, that's H-O-L-O-U-B-K-O-V.

And Pilsen?

Pilsen, anglicized spelling is P-I-L-S-E-N.

S-E-N, OK. And I think that was about all. Unless you know the spellings of the two assassins, Jozef Gabcik and Jan Kubish.

Jan Kubish? That's, yeah, Kubish, K-U-B-I-S-H. And Gabcik is G-A-B-C-I-K.

C-I-K, OK. That was all. Thanks.

They might want Kurda?

Kurda.

He was the one that turned them in, K-U-R-D-A.

K-U-R-D-A. OK. No umlaut?

No.

OK. That's it, John. Thanks.

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