National Museum of the Pacific War

Nimitz Education and Research Center

Fredericksburg, Texas

Interview with

Mr. Glynn Dewey Hull Date of Interview: March 7, 2013

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Interview in progress.

Charlie Simmons:	 This is Charlie Simmons. Today is the 7th of March, 2013, and I am interviewing Mr. Glynn Hull. We are inKerrville, Texas. This interview is taking place, uh, excuse me, this interview is in support for the Nimitz Education and Research Center, archives for the National Museum of the Pacific War, Texas Historical Commission, for the preservation of historical information related to this site. Glynn, if you would, please, state your name, your place of birth and your
	date of birth, and we'll take it from there.
Mr. Hull:	Glynn Dewey Hull, G-l-y-n-n Dewey, D-e-w-e-y, H-u-l-l.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	Date of birth, December the 22 nd
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	1920.
Charlie Simmons:	1920.
Mr. Hull:	And I was born in Prairie Township, Taintor, Iowa in Mahaska County.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, and what sort of circumstanceswere you on a farm, in a small
	town, big city?
Mr. Hull:	No, it was all farming community.
Charlie Simmons:	Farming community?
Mr. Hull:	Uh, yeah, farmland we lived on wasmostly out of a section my great-
	grandfather, a Civil War veteran, gave to his children; he had quite a
	number of children.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And my grandfather also purchased a part of that land, and we were raised
	on a hundred- and twenty-acre farm called The Old Garner (sp?) Farm,
	and went to the Garner School which was a two-story school building that
	one acre of ground was taken out of the land that we lived on, so we
	actually came down to a hundred and nineteen acres.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay. So, you were thelandlords for the school propertysort of. So,
	you went toall eightwas it eighteight grades in the school?

Mr. Hull:	Well, I went to started in the eighth grade until we got burned out in the
	1934 draught.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Andwent down to a much poorer farm further south.
Charlie Simmons:	Andno brothers and sisters?
Mr. Hull:	I had one older sister born in 1919 by the name of Law (sp?), and the farm
	that she married into is one of the historical farms of Mahaska County. It
	was aunder the nameone name was Powell, but there was another
	name that I can't recallthat's a historical farm that's been in the family
	since before the Civil War.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	And her name was Law; she married a John Q. Powell, and I was the
	second and she was born inon April the 22 nd of 1919. I was born
	December the 22 nd , 1920. I had twin brothers and sisters born June 3 rd ,
	1923.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	And through a series of miscarriages and finally my mother had her last
	one, Marilyn Leigh (sp?), born July 3 rd , 1934
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, and during this time, you were growing up on a farm and you were
	doing the typical farm chores? Excuse me.
Mr. Hull:	Yes, it was a small dairy farm; we milked cows andandon this
	hundred-and twenty-acre farm.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Andwe raised a few hogs and a few chickens, but basically it was dairy
	cows.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, did you have like atruck garden, you raised your vegetables?
Mr. Hull:	Yes, we had two truck gardens, but we never were able to raise all the
	potatoes to get us through a winter. We always ran out of potatoes usually
	along about March or April, and we had to buy potatoes for the rest of the
	year.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.

Mr. Hull:	We couldn't raise enough potatoes.
Charlie Simmons:	So, did youdid yourmother canuh
Mr. Hull:	Oh, my mother canned an awful lot; yes, she cannedwe cannedwe sold
	corn, sweet corn, and we sold sweet corn and tomatoes to the Marshall
	Canning Company in Oskaloosa (sp?), Iowa. So, we had and we
	raisedusually one acre of wheat which we took to Pella, Iowa to
	makeinto flour.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, and you raised your own wheat.
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, we had an acre of wheat.
Charlie Simmons:	And had it milled.
Mr. Hull:	And had it milled.
Charlie Simmons:	That'sthat's sort of unusual. II've never heard of that.
Mr. Hull:	Well
Charlie Simmons:	Usually people just buy their flour outright.
Mr. Hull:	Oh, my greatmy grandfather started a flour mill in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and
	hisfirst daughter married a Wake and he took it over and it's known as a
	Wake's Feed Mill and it's in operation today.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, so you had sort of an insidetrack to theto the flour milling
	processes.
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, very interesting. Okay, so talk to me a little about your schooling
	then, uh
Mr. Hull:	Well, my schooling was a two room school, andit was divided into
	halves with the second part was a four-foot raise in elevation with steps up
	to it and with screens removed on both sidesfor stage productions. So,
	we would put on plays, and the community would have spelling bees,
	spelling contests. And my motherLeonardLeonard Johnson, a
	neighbor and my mother were the usually the winners of the spelling
	contests.

Charlie Simmons:	Oh (chuckles). That'sthat's interesting. Uh, okay, so wellwhat kind of home life did you have; did youdid you have friends over to the farm and did you go visit your neighboring farms or?
Mr. Hull:	Well, Iin Taintor they had a two story building that's called The
	Oddfellows Hall, and that was athat town only had around sixty
	residents, and so, thatthat old town hall in Taintor, Iowa was the place
	where we put on local plays. And my dad was a great participant in that;
	he was in every single one, every single play they had. They put these on
	annually. And the Garners, uh, they were great in that, too, and the
	Cranstons.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. And do you play any musical instruments at all?
Mr. Hull:	My dad and his cousins were all musicians, and mydad's family were
	musical; they had a piano which was a little (unintelligible).
Charlie Simmons:	(Cough), yeah, yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And my dad'smother had a sister that married a Shaw (sp?); she had
	eight or nine children and one of them played a musical instrument.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh?
Mr. Hull:	Dad's familyhe played a banjo and his brother played a mandolin, and
	Dad also played the Bones. I don't whereyou know what that is today?
	But he had a pair and they fit in between hisforefinger and the one next
	to it on each of your hand, and he'd play them back and forth as alike a
	drum instrument. He also played aa washboard.
Charlie Simmons:	I've seen people do that with spoonswould play the spoons.
Mr. Hull:	Well, these these are what you call Bones rattle the Bones.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, uh huh.
Mr. Hull:	In those days, there was quite a few. And the Shetawqua was a traveling
	show that Shetawqua (sp?) was a traveling show that
Charlie Simmons:	Yes!
Mr. Hull:	that traveled in those days, and dad also sang in the Shetawqua.
Charlie Simmons:	Wow!
Mr. Hull:	He had a bargood baritone voice.

Charlie Simmons:	Well, its quite a bit of talent there in that
Mr. Hull:	(Laughter)
Charlie Simmons:	in that (unintelligible).
Mr. Hull:	(Unintelligible), and his next to the youngest sister, Velva (sp?) married a
	McDowell (sp?), was an excellent piano player, and they all played by ear.
Charlie Simmons:	Now whatnow what about your generation? You, your brothers
	andsisters
Mr. Hull:	Mymy brother was a musician in the family
Charlie Simmons:	your brothers and sisters?
Mr. Hull:	and he could play an accordion, a saxophone, a banjo and about
	anything else he picked up he could play, and he played by ear. The
	dayyear he went into the service, he and I went in the service, Dad said
	to the family, there was five of us, "I'm going to be a little extra special on
	the boys because they may never come back," and my brothernever did
	come back. He was killed and buried in Nijmegen, Holland in the
	Airborne.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh. So, well we willwe will be talking about that a little later I think
	then. Uh, okay so, whatso toto go back to your schooling a little bit,
	now how far did you go?
Mr. Hull:	I went through the first half of thein 1934 the first half of my eighth
	grade and we got burnt out and couldn't re-rent the farm; the farm was
	sold out from under us
Charlie Simmons:	Right.
Mr. Hull:	(unintelligible) a farmer. My granddad owned that farm and he lost it in
	there. He one time owned four hundred acres and eventually lost it all; the
	last in 1938 he lost the old homestead.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm! Boy, that's too bad. So so you had no more schooling
	afterafter that or?
Mr. Hull:	No, we went to Eddyville and uh, it was ain a real roughcoal-mining
	area. The school was called Hard Scrabble. I was the only one in the
	eighth grade, so I got top honors inthe eighth grade.

Charlie Simmons:	(Laughter), that'suh,number one student!
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Charlie Simmons:	Uh, II'm having a hard time writing that I'm laughing so hard.
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Mr. Hull:	(Laughter)
Charlie Simmons:	Okay. Okay, soafter that whatwhat was yourwhatwhat happened
	to you?
Mr. Hull:	I started to school in Eddyville, Iowa at the age of twelve years and I
	weighed seventy-five pounds.
Charlie Simmons:	After working on the farmall those? So, seventy-five pounds?
Mr. Hull:	I was twelve years old; I was a runt.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh, okay! So, you must have started school pretty young to
Mr. Hull:	I started at five years old.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay. Okay so, thenwell, telltalk a little bit about your life there then.
	Whatwhat were you doing there?
Mr. Hull:	Well, we were on a hundred- and eighty-acre farm south that belonged to
	my uncle and to my uncle by marriage, J. H. Wake, and we hadwe
	moved late in March, so it was pretty late in the year. And it waswe
	movedmost of the livestock, we moveddriving down the road a
	distance ofuh, twenty-eight miles.
Charlie Simmons:	Now, were these dairy cattle that you wereyou were driving?
Mr. Hull:	We weredrovemy brother and I herded them on our ponies, andwe
	started as earlywe started around four o'clock in the morning, andlate
	that nightwe made that distance; we drove those cattle awful hard.
Charlie Simmons:	Wow!
Mr. Hull:	We drove them awful hard; it was a they said we couldn't do it. They
	said we couldn't drive that, andthose cattle that far in that short of time,
	but we did it.
Charlie Simmons:	Now, you were on a public highway or road?
Mr. Hull:	Well, actuallythey were just paving good in those days.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.

Mr. Hull:	In that fact, the road from Eddyville toOskaloosa hadn't been paved yet; that was still a gravel road. And the fivethree and a half miles past Eddyville where we lived was a dirt road; it was dirt after we got
C1 1. C.	toEddyville.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay soso when you got to the farm, uh, do you
Mr. Hull:	They haddid have a little gravel and shale.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Now, II don't want to'cause people can look back and say, "Oh, we
	had a gravel road," that's true.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But all of it wasn't; only about the last half was dirt, and then it waswe
	had a little shale, and it wasin the early days, they used shale before
	theyand then they came to gravel and then they went to rock.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	That'sthat's a progression of thetheroad treatment.
Charlie Simmons:	And thethere wasn't a whole lot of traffic then, you
Mr. Hull:	No, no.
Charlie Simmons:	(Unintelligible).
Mr. Hull:	No, no.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, so
Mr. Hull:	Very little traffic, and
Charlie Simmons:	So, you didn't have to worry about
Mr. Hull:	After we got to Oskaloosa, I don't think we saw a single car. We got
	through Eddyville and then wasthe farmwe lived on.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, and what was life like there afterfor you afterafter you got
	moved there? You'reyou're getting older now and you're
Mr. Hull:	That was the year of the draught, so our garden, we got in late and it didn't
	produce. And the only thing to produceand Mother had canned a lot, we
	mentioned that before, we must havetaken several hundred jars of
	applesauce for one thing and a lot of tomatoes when we moved. Andand

	we used the vehicle for a good share of this. Now, I don't want toit
	wasn't all on foot and horseback.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Most of it was by vehicle. We had a had an old Ford. But when we got
	there, the onlywe had zero garden, it was that dry, and it was particularly
	dry where we lived. We could see it rain across the river once in a while,
	butand the river ran by our place.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you were on the river?
Mr. Hull:	Yes, we were on the Des Moines River.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	But we had a big crop of gooseberries, and Mom had all that applesauce
	canned. Dad would always joke through it and he'd say, "Pass the
	salvation of the nation," and that's when we passed the applesauce.
Charlie Simmons:	(Chuckle)
Mr. Hull:	Called it the salvation of the nation. And we movedwe had several bags
	of flourthat got us through the and we also had a recipe for homemade
	grapenutsthat we made from the flour.
Charlie Simmons:	Huh!
Mr. Hull:	And we had aa few bags we'd trade forfor different types of flour, uh,
	buckwheat flour. And we moved our chickens, and they didn't do well, so
	we ran out of eggsmostly; eggs are a very short commodity. My dad
	would say, "Pass the salvation of the nation."
Charlie Simmons:	Huh.
Mr. Hull:	And we fished in the river and the river produced harvest of a lot of carp.
	And we would go down that backbone and cut out that mud strip and
	Mother would make that carp in the oven, and it was delicious!
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, well, it'scould bejust a good white meat; you get through the
	bones and things. So, it's pretty tough times, and then we're talking now
	about whatwhat yearwhat span of timewhatwhat years were?
Mr. Hull:	That was in 1934.
Charlie Simmons:	1934.

Mr. Hull:	And Dad, with a hand seater, with a little handle on it that you put around your neckhe sewed fourteen acres of kafir corn, that's a type of milo; they called it kafir corn in those days. It was some type of milo. And that produced well, and that was the only grainthat we produced on that farmthat year was from that kafir corn. Corn, the field corn, by the time it got nearly shoulder high, it was also starting to whither, and we cut it and fed it to the cowsgreen; whatit had a little green in it, something like insulig (sp?) would be; we fed that, too, until thatand we had about
	fifty acres of that. But we cut all that corn green and fed it to the cattle.
	And we finally ran out of foouh, feed and we got neighbors to take our
	cows for the milk and the calves they produced.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	We couldn't sell then because there was no market.
Charlie Simmons:	Wow!
Mr. Hull:	We had one beef-type cow, one beef-type, young cow, that was old
	enough to breed, but we sold her 'cause she was a beef-type, and Dad got
	eighteen dollars for her, and she was a probably would weighed around
	a thousand pounds. And whenDad bought our school supplies in 1934.
Charlie Simmons:	Well, what did you do with the fourteen acres of milo?
Mr. Hull:	Wethat was fed up to the cows.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	Yeah.
Charlie Simmons:	So, it was all for cattle feed, and chicken feed, too, I suppose.
Mr. Hull:	Wellwell, a little of it, yes.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, soyeah. Yeah, well, it sounds rough daysfor awhile there.
Mr. Hull:	It was very rough (whispering).
Charlie Simmons:	So, how did youwhatwhat progressed after that? What diddid you stay there for quite a while?
Mr. Hull:	It was tough going because even duringDad was a big, strong man and
	they had him as a deputy marshal. Eddyville was always known for a rough town because it was a mining town, and they would drink their

	homemade concoctions. And there's a man in town called Van Dyke
	(sp?) that had the funeral home. Oddodd situation because he had a tent
	dance with it and he hired Dad for two dollars a night as a bouncerto
	throw the drunks out of the tent.
Charlie Simmons:	(Chuckles), did he have it there at the funeral home?
Mr. Hull:	Oh, he had a funeral home.
Charlie Simmons:	(Unintelligible) tent on the funeral home?
Mr. Hull:	No, the tent was separate, but he justI heard him say one time
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Mr. Hull:	, "I don't want to wish any bad luck, but I'd sure enjoy having a funeral
	for the income."
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, yeah. So afterhow many years diddidwere you therein this
	location?
Mr. Hull:	We were there just one year, and Dad went to hiswork for his uncle in
	the feed mill in Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And I carried acountry mailfor the Des Moines Tribune; they used to
	have two, a Tribune and a Register.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.
Mr. Hull:	The Tribune has long been gone, but I carried that and would pick up my
	papers at the depot and walk up the road toward Oskaloosa, Iowa – that
	was my route, and a little branch at the roads (unintelligible) ran into it,
	and I would go about half way to Oskaloosa and evenand I wouldn't get
	home until afterwell, in the fall, I wouldn't get home till after dark
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	in wintertime, and I did that all through my first two years of high
	school. I'd go down to the depot and that's where I picked up my papers.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you walked the whole way?
Mr. Hull:	Walked the whole way. And the Sunday, and the Sunday was so heavy
	that I could only take half of it at a time, and lots of times my younger

	brother would help me ororand onon Sundays my dad would also
	helpto get those papers delivered aton my Sunday route.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	It was too heavy to carry all at one time. But I'd beenwell, I probably
	shouldn't say this, I don't think I will.
Other Person:	Well, you're half way there, might as well go the rest of the way.
Mr. Hull:	Well, Mother would ask if I would pick up a loaf of breadout of my
	paper money, and you could buy a loaf of bread for a nickel. It wasn't the
	big loaves we have today; it was about two-thirds of the length, but it
	would sell for a nickel. And we hadwe brought two cows, milk cows,
	into town, and my younger brother milkedmilked those cows and we
	sold milk.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Five cents a quart.
Charlie Simmons:	Hum. Well, so you were in high school then; you went to two years in
	high school doing a paper route, and
Mr. Hull:	Then we moved to Oskaloosa, but anyway, my folks moved and left us in
	town because he worked for my uncle in the mill, so he went
	todrivsaydrivinghe moved to my grandmother's farm at the edge of
	Oskaloosa, and my older sister and I was farmed out. My older sister
	worked Hogue (sp?) Koger (sp?) in a garage, doing housework and
	cooking and cleaning the house, and I worked for afellow that had a
	little filling station by the name of Doc Norman. Andin the spring, we
	wouldget ready to have histhey called them truck gardens in those
	days, truck farms?
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Because he had aboutjust a few acres, less than fourteen in all, and all of
	it wasn't where the filling station was; he had anothera fewpart of that
	fourteen acres was on the other side of Eddyville. And he'd walk over
	there and attend it.

Charlie Simmons:	So, you're working through high school there, anddid you finish up high school there?
Mr. Hull:	(Unintelligible)just about there. In my junior year, I'd moved back to Oskaloosa 'cause Dad was feeding quite a few hogs then, and we'd get the feed through theWakes Feed Mill and we fed hogs the last two years. Well, the last year we fed a lot of hogs; we went to Missouri and bought fifty sows
Charlie Simmons:	Wow!
Mr. Hull:	and we were only on a sixteen acre farm, so the whole thing was just one hog lot.
Charlie Simmons:	Hum. You had to buy all your feed from?
Mr. Hull:	Most of it came fromthere, and there was Tan Vlack (sp?) Yeast Fed and we had a Tan Vlack feeder with a great big metal handle on it; it wouldthatit was shaped in a U-shape; that flap top you could throw back the lids, and we put the Tan Vlack, and that was yeast, and that wasTan Vlack was the brand of the feed, but it was yeast product. And we would put it with ground wheat. And we bought government wheat to feed those hogs. And Dad fed them three times a day. And we wouldhe would let us use his old Ford to drive to school, come back at noon and fed them at noon, drive back to school. And after school, we'd go home and feed them the third time. We fed them in open troughs, V-shaped
	troughs we'd made. And we carried those buckets and those hogs would
	back you around like a ping pong ball
Charlie Simmons:	(Laughter)
Mr. Hull:	getting thatwheat dumped into those feeders.
Charlie Simmons:	Now, were you still a runt?
Mr. Hull:	I waswell, I only weighed a hundred and twenty pounds when I
	graduated from high school. My my wife always said that I went to
	work too early 'cause I was (unintelligible) hay when I was eight years
	old.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.

Mr. Hull:	Mostly Timothy hay. Dad would give me a rake 'cause I was the oldest
	boy.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	My brother grew up to be a man; he was six foot, four, and he
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, wellso what year did you graduate from high school?
Mr. Hull:	1938.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay. Now, it's a lot going on in the world then. Whatwhat did you
	know about the outside world and?
Mr. Hull:	Well, my dad was an avid newspaper reader. In 1935, Mussolini invaded
	Ethiopia
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	and they were still back in the savage days of bows and arrows and
	lances, and he went in there with rifles and dum-dum bullets, and a dum-
	dum bullet was no more than a hollow-point bullet
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	that entered the body and then be shattered.
Other Person:	Hum!
Mr. Hull:	And Dad, "You see, that must be the cruelest man in the world." And of
	course, he was a part of the three triumphant withHitler andTojo.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	He was the other one.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But he went in there and slaughtered those poor Ethiopians.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	That was in the mid-30s. He was a newspaper reader; he said if, "I hope
	I never supportthat I can't have a newspaper."
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, wellaftwhatwhat did you do after high school?
Mr. Hull:	I went to work for my uncle in the feed mill. But I started actuallywhen
	I moved to Oskaloosa because he and Dad bough some heifers; he put
	them down in the fairgrounds in Oskaloosa, Iowa at thelivestockthey
	only rented two of those, and he bought fifty heifers, white-faced, poled

	(sp?) heifers. And that was my job, the feedingthose cattle, and I did that in my junior year. I took care of that fifty head of cattle, and also finished up Dad'swe still had a lot of hogs.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But in 1937, the hog market hit seventeen cents a pound; that was just out
	of this world. Before there was time you couldn't ship a hog to Chicago to
c1 1' c'	pay the freight bill.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But they got up to seventeen cents, and that's when Dad said, "You boys
	have got to feed them three times a day to get this market." And they
	were sold for thirteen cents a poundwhich was absolutely fantastic.
	Andwe took our, Dwight and I, farmed two acres of tomatoes and we
	sold those tomatoes and Dad took half the money, and with that hog
	money he bought his first farm and paid cash for $it - a$ hundred and twenty
	acres for five thousand dollars near Bussey, Iowa.
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Charlie Simmons:	Well
Mr. Hull:	And he sold it a number of years later for a hundred and sixty dollars an
	acre and that made Dad a wealthy man.
Charlie Simmons:	(Laughter)
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, but Iat a hundred and sixty dollars an acre wouldwould be a
	pretty goodareare
Mr. Hull:	For a hundred and twenty acres.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, for a hundred and twenty acres, it's
Mr. Hull:	He bought that farm for five thousand dollars.
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Charlie Simmons:	So, so you're working
Mr. Hull:	That sounds unbelievable, don't it, but it's truth.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	It's the God's truth.

Charlie Simmons:	Well, it was a depression in those days, and there was a lot of lot
	ofpoverty going around the country. So, what happened to younow,
	you'reyou're working in the feed mill and you're going along here
	andand things seem to be getting a little better, uh
Mr. Hull:	It got into 1938well, 1937, II'd better not get into this. This was
	atwhere I met my wife at a talent show at Eddyville, Iowain 1937.
	And my brother and Dad and I had a banjo band, a three-piece band, and
	they were all different. I played a (unintelligible) banjo and mybrother
	played a tenor banjo, and Dad had an oldfive-string, strumhe used to
	pick it with his fingers. And we took second prize. Well, Dad was
	shamed to go up for the prize because it was fifty cents.
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Mr. Hull:	And my future wife won first prize on her guitar, and she got a dollar.
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Mr. Hull:	1937.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you figured you better hook up with her; she's going to make amake
	a career out of beingplaying a guitar.
Mr. Hull:	And guess who was the leader of our little band? The same guy that had
	the tent show, Van Dyke. He had adance tent show and he had a little
	band and he had the funeral home.
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Charlie Simmons:	(Chuckles), well we're
Mr. Hull:	So, that's where we got togetherin Van Dyke's bank. My wife used to
	play with Grace, a guy by the name of Gracecalled the Rose Hill
	Ramblers. But heshe got a little better deal out of Van Dyke's because
	we would put on a program and getstart out with a dollar and he finally
	advanced us to two dollars a night.
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Charlie Simmons:	Well
Mr. Hull:	And I was making about fifteen dollars a week in the feed mill, and that
	two dollars came in handy.

Charlie Simmons:	Yeah! Pretty gooddate money.
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Charlie Simmons:	Well okay, so we'rewe're working our way up here; how long did you work at the feed mill, a couple of years?
Mr. Hull:	Clear up to the time I went in the service, and II wanted to get in the Air
	Force real bad, but they wouldn't take married then in the Air Force which
	we had a cadet program.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	You had to have two years of college and had to be single.
Charlie Simmons:	So, and you had gotten married, right?
Mr. Hull:	I got married in 1941.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	And so, when it came time to enlist, the conit was a congressman from
	Iowa, L. E. C-o-m-p-e, he was our congressman from Iowa, I was still a
	runt, only weighed a hundred and thirty pounds and thatbut anyway, in
	July of 1942, they opened the gates and they would take anybody in the
	Air Force that could pass the entrance exam; what was the other
	qualification? Andand be married, that was the other qualification
	'cause I was married in '41.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	So, I took the examination and passed and got in and I enlisted in the
	reswell, II thought I was going to go right in. It was in October the
	13 th , 1943and
Charlie Simmons:	1943?
Mr. Hull:	'43.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	And I went to Des Moines, Iowa and with my suitcase thinking this is
	myI'm going to eat Army food tonight, Army Air. Corps. They sent us
	home and put us reserve 'cause they had too many to handle. I saw a
	bunch of my cousins up there in those days; we were all enlisting. I saw
	several of my cousins.

Charlie Simmons:	Andso you hadn't goneyou hadn't done any training whatsoever; you
	just went home and?
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, I took my suitcase and went home.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	They called me in January right after the first of the year in 1943, was it?
	1940oh, this was '42'43, yes.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay so
Mr. Hull:	AndI
Charlie Simmons:	So, you went down to sign up in October of '42?
Mr. Hull:	Yes, this was '42; I got my years screwed up.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, okay.
Mr. Hull:	'42and '43 before I got in.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, did you have any
Mr. Hull:	My brother, when we got married, moved in with us. We'd always been
	just like that.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And as soon as I went into the service, he volunteered. Now, in those days
	if you startmine was 1724well, let me see, I've forgotII can't quite
	remember itstarted with a 1, but if you volunteered, your service number
	started with a 2, and if you were drafted, it started with as 3.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	1, 2, 3that's how the program went. That was federal; that was all over
	the United States.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And I had moved in the meantimeinto the Defense deal 'cause
	(chuckles), I heard you could make over fifty cents an hour, so I went over
	there and worked for John Deere in the munitions and got fifty-six cents
	an hour, so I left Wakes. And so, I was out of the state when they called
	me into the service. But I was already in Illinois, and they called me at the
	same time and sent me to Decatur, and fromDecaturall this happened
	so shortly that we just movedat night. I just took my little old Betsy

	coup Chevrolet and put everything I had in it; tookdropped my wife off.
	My dad put me a car, took me to (unintelligible) for ato go oninto a
	train to Decatur.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And Decatur, I just got there and they sent us to Jefferson Barracks. So, I
	was only in Decatur one night. And then I went toJefferson Barracks for
	my initial training.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, andso this was January of '43?
Mr. Hull:	Right.
Charlie Simmons:	And now, what washaddidwerewere you inbasic camp there,
	thenbasic training?
Mr. Hull:	Basic training atatJefferson Barrackswas that the name of it?
Other Person:	Yes, Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis
Mr. Hull:	Missouri.
Other Person:	Missouri. You were a hundred and thirty ninepounds, five foot, nine
	inches tall.
Mr. Hull:	See, I gained a little after
Other Person:	Yeah, and a twenty-nine inch waist.
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Mr. Hull:	I gained a little bit after I got out of the feed mill.
Other Person:	My leg.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Uh, okay how long was basic training for you?
Mr. Hull:	Have you got the date all the dates there (asking question of other
	person). I went toSan Antonio to classification centernext.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, so after boot camp, you went to San Antonio, and
Mr. Hull:	Aviation Cadet Center.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	And the road
Other Person:	It was March 16th of '43 that you went to the University of Missouri in
	Columbus, Missouri for your
Mr. Hull:	College Training Detachment.

Other Person:	College Detachmentcourse detachment, yeah, your college training
	detachment.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay. Soso, you wentyou did college training before you were
	assignedyou went to San Antonio then?
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, went (unintelligible), and actually the sentence there to fill in gaps,
	you know?
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	These different fields werefilled up; they could take so many.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	So, then I went to Classification Center to where they classified you as a
	pilot, a navigator or a bombardier.
Charlie Simmons:	This is in San Antonio?
Mr. Hull:	Yes sir.
Charlie Simmons:	Andwhat were you classified as?
Mr. Hull:	I was in the upperten percentof the testing, so I got a choose, and I
	chose navigation. And the reason I did, I thought it would have a more of
	a civilian conversion inreal life as a bookkeeper oraccountant or
	something like that.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, okay. Well, that kind of makes sense.
Mr. Hull:	That'sthat was my thinking. I thought when I got out, I can get a job.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, and what kind of training did you have as a navfor navigation?
Mr. Hull:	Well, they wassent me to Houston next, and that wasand they called it
	Pre-flight (chuckles). Well, I went to Houston, and II was only there a
	few months. I thinkhave you got the dates down there, son? Wherego
	to Houston next.
Other Person:	Well, let's see. Yeah, because you got your graduation from the
	University of Missouri for successful completion of your courses, the
	31 st uh, Army Air Force, conducted by the University ofof Missouri,
	and then
Other Person:	(Unintelligible)

Other Person:	you were transferred September 12th of '43 to the Classification Center
	in San Antonio as an aviatat the Aviation Cadet Center. Okay.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, so in
Mr. Hull:	And then from there I went to Houston.
Charlie Simmons:	you went to Houston for the Pre-flight and thenand whatand so you
	learnedthe basic math of navigation and how to take sightings on the
	stars or the sun or anything like that?
Mr. Hull:	I haven't got that far yet.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	Next, the when I got through there, they said, "There's no schools open,
	so we're going to send you to Laredo to a Flexible Gunnery Training
Other Person:	Yeah, see here
Mr. Hull:	And then if you wash out in navigation, you're automatically a gunner."
Charlie Simmons:	Wow!
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Charlie Simmons:	Well, wait a minute. Navigators are an officer normally, right?
Mr. Hull:	What?
Charlie Simmons:	A navigator normally is an officer, right?
Mr. Hull:	Oh yes.
Charlie Simmons:	But now, gunners are enlisted.
Mr. Hull:	Absolutely!
Charlie Simmons:	So, doyou going to lose your ranking if you had toif you wash out of
	navigation.
Mr. Hull:	Well, actually as a cadet, you don't have a ranking.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh, that's true, sookay.
Other Person:	But he was transferred October 23 rd of '43 toPre-flight at Ellington Field
	in Houston. (Pause)
Charlie Simmons:	That's interesting. I livedI lived in Golden Acres which is a suburb of
	Houston that's rightright overright near the end of theof the main
	runway at Ellington Field, and thethe twothe twin-engine planes would
	take off; they trained twin-engine(unintelligible) pilots here; they'd take

	off day and night and they flew right over our house. About every three
	minutes there was a plane about a hundred feet right over the roof of our
	house.
Other Person:	(Chuckle)
Mr. Hull:	You slept well.
Charlie Simmons:	I sleptit got to where you didn't even here it afterafter a while. And I
	probably heard you, if you were flying out of there though.
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Charlie Simmons:	You went toso, you went to Laredo then?
Mr. Hull:	Yes, Flexible Gunnery Training.
Charlie Simmons:	Andwhatwhathowwhat did gungunnery training consist of?
Mr. Hull:	Well, you had to be able to take amachine gun apart blindfolded.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	They calledfield strip it.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	And they even hadmade you use gloves; take it off with gloves and then
<u>a</u> 1 1' a'	take it off blindfolded. You hadyou knew that machine gun pretty well.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And you rode around in aa small airplane; I think they were called
	aAT-7, in fact, it'll be in there.
Charlie Simmons:	Whythat's okay. Its
Mr. Hull:	Anyhow, you sat backwards in itin the seat behind the pilot and with a
	machine gun and you'd shoot at asock with colored bulletsin your gun
	and then they'd count'cause someuh, they'd use that same sock
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	for other planes. And the ones that had your color in them was your hits.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Well, how'd you do?
Mr. Hull:	Oh, II did pretty fair, I graduated.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, were you a bird hunter as a boy? Do youever do any hunting?
Mr. Hull:	Idid very little.

Mr. Hull:	I did very little hunting. I did trappingfor furs.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Well, you had a lot of pheasant up in that part of the country.
Mr. Hull:	Uh
Charlie Simmons:	I think you(unintelligible).
Mr. Hull:	when I was growing up there was very few.
Charlie Simmons:	Really?! Okay.
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, you had to go clear to Minnesota, butthrough the years, the
	pheasants worked down.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh okay.
Mr. Hull:	But when I was a boy, you were very lucky to see a
	pheasant(unintelligible).
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, that's interesting because there's a bunch of them up there now.
Mr. Hull:	Oh yeah. But inwhen I was a boy
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	that wasn't true.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, so how long were you in Laredo?
Mr. Hull:	About three months.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay. And then what happened after that?
Mr. Hull:	They shipped me to San Marcos, Texas forAdvanced Navigation. Now
	there's where we get into what you were talking about.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Other Person:	That was inFebruary 27 th
Charlie Simmons:	That would be '44?
Mr. Hull:	(Unintelligible) '44.
Charlie Simmons:	'44. Okay, what'show long does that take?
Mr. Hull:	Well, it was supposed to be a nine-month course, 'cause itI think thatit
	was 44-9, isn't thatmy course number?
Other Person:	Yeah, '44-(unintelligible).
Mr. Hull:	And I finishI (unintelligible) September you graduateSepSeptember
	of '44, and that was 44-9 is what I meant; I was in that class.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.

Mr. Hull:	Well, the way it wasthey just flew us practically night and day. Wewe
	were short of sleep we'd go to sleep sitting up'cause we actually
	werewere training.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you were making actual flights?
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Charlie Simmons:	And plotting the course and figuring out where youwere and where you
	needed to be?
Mr. Hull:	It wasthere are several types of navigation. There was Pilot-E (?) which
	was ground training just looking at theyou have a map with things on it.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Rivers and everything. And then there's Dead Reckoning which is the
	most basic and Dead Reckoning you fly by instruments. And then there's
	Celestial and there's radiowith a radio compass. In those days they
	made a big map with awhat they call acompass star in it; it was colored
	in the middle
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	like Beaumont would have one and it'd have it's call numbers there.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And they would have them two ways. They'd have them in thethe
	figure L, and then they'd have it in theuh, international codestrip.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And so, that was thebasic types of navigation.
Charlie Simmons:	What waswhatwhat did you concentrate on most, any one of those?
Mr. Hull:	Uh, I think all of thembecause usually there'sthethe planeswas a
	Beechcraft and it heldthreethree trainees - the pilot and the co-pilot
	and the and occasionally we'd have one one would have the instructor
	with us. Andthe first one was just athree simple little dog legs, maybe
	you'd fly a hundred miles in a dog leg, sixty radiant or whatever degrees
	to another basic town.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.

Mr. Hull:	And thenback to your base. Our take off base was Kyle which was located right near San Marcos; Kyle was a little bitty town, and that was our number we would take off fromfrom Kyle, and then we would go back to Kyle. AndII think it wasthey used that type of destination
	because it was so simple to pinpoint. It was justone spot in a little area
	of town wherevery few people lived and the water tower and a light on
	top of it.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, that was our take off point and our destination. And then as you
	progressed, you would go from that andand the reason you had the three
	seatseach one of these navigators did a different type of navigation on
	each flight.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh! Okay.
Mr. Hull:	One of them would do a (unintelligible), one of them would do aDead
	Reckoning, and the other'd do a radio.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you can't copy off what the other guy's is doing
Mr. Hull:	No, everyone had a different
Charlie Simmons:	(unintelligible) homework?
Mr. Hull:	different
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	different method. And the same way when we graduated Celestial.
	We'd have a Celestial, and we would have a Deadalways had a Dead
	Reckoning. That's the basic, and everything else you fell back on Dead
	Reckoning. That's an instrument-type thing.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, andand were all of these Beechcraft equipped with radio-direction
	finding
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Charlie Simmons:	(unintelligible), okay.
Mr. Hull:	And all of them had an astro lobe where you stood up in it and you used
	your sextant.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.

Mr. Hull:	Andhad avarious things to takeuh, astro-lobes and sextants andand they all had a drift meter forchecking the wind speed and your drift
Charlie Simmons:	angles. From that you could compute yourwind velocity. Uh huh.
Mr. Hull:	And you would use an E-6B computer. And an E-6B computer in your
Ivii. Huii.	navigation kit was atype of a circular slide rule and
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	and had conversions between metric and statue on them.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, that's
Mr. Hull:	You know about that?
Charlie Simmons:	Uh, yeah. Well, the so, that so you so how long did you actually
	stay in this program, and you said it's supposed to take nine months. Did
	ityou go through
Mr. Hull:	We graduated the last day ofthe last day of June.
Other Person:	Right.
Mr. Hull:	The last day of June I graduated.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you cut it in half then in other wordsjust about?
Mr. Hull:	Well, July, August, Septemberthree months. I think we cut off three
	months.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But we did justweoh, we were dogdog tired! We'd get up early in
	the morning and do our calisthenics and stuff and go to school and then
	fly. And we put in terrible, terrible long hours.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Fourteen, fifteen-hour days.
Charlie Simmons:	Well, there was a war on. Yeah, they're just trying totrying to get some
	people up there; they were losing a lot of planes back in those days
	andespecially in Europe. Okay, so when youso you finished up
	inwhatwhat'd you sayMay?
Other Person:	Uh, June (unintelligible).
Mr. Hull:	Last dayin June.

Charlie Simmons:	Okay, you finished in June. Did you have a leave or youwere you
	getting ready to get assigned?
Mr. Hull:	They sentthey sent us home for what they called a delay in route. It
	wasn't a furlough; they sent us home for a few daysfor what they called
	a delay in route. And then they sent us to Tampa, Florida which was
	another place where they'd distribute these people.
Other Person:	That's the placement depot.
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Other Person:	And that was July 19 th of '44.
Mr. Hull:	Correct. That was (unintelligible), Florida.
Charlie Simmons:	You're in Tampa?
Mr. Hull:	We were in Tampa just a short time, and then they sent us to Plant Park
	which is right in the middle of Florida, right smack dab in the middle
	between Tampa and Miami. Right smack dab in the middle and that was
	called Plant Park, and there we met our crew. We were introduced and we
	were introduced to a just barely nineteen-year-old pilot by the name of
	Chron (sp?).
Charlie Simmons:	Did you know what kind of plane you were going to be flying?
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	We were going to be flying a B-17.
Charlie Simmons:	OkayFlying Fortress.
Mr. Hull:	And his co-pilot was Lawrence (sp?) E. Lundy (sp?), and that was my best
	friend.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	War does a lot of funny things. When wewell, I won't get into that now.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, so youhow long did you have toget acquainted with your crew
	befwere you actually flying planes at that time out of
Mr. Hull:	Yes, we were.
Charlie Simmons:	in Plant Park?
Mr. Hull:	Yes.

Charlie Simmons:	Okay, so youhad to fly B-17s?
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Charlie Simmons:	And you had allyou alla full complementary crew. You had your
	gunners and your
Mr. Hull:	We had just cut back from a ten-man crew to a nine-man.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	And the reason for that beingthey used to have aright and a leftwaste
	gunner
Charlie Simmons:	Right.
Mr. Hull:	in the waist, but all the attacksthey would be coming back from one
	side, because they wouldn't be bothcoming from both sides, or they'd be
	running head into each other.
Charlie Simmons:	Sure, yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, they cutone waist-gunner out.
Charlie Simmons:	Makes sense.
Mr. Hull:	And the waste gunner they gave uswas a return; he had already flown
	andhis missions. We used to think thatthey'd five twenty-five and
	they'd come home and it was heaven, but after the first ones that came
	backafter the first one or two thatactually made it and you know why
	they said the twenty-five? They were losing four percent every raid. So,
	if you flew twenty-five percent, there's nearly a hundred percent chance
	you weren't coming back.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, the ones that first came back, they gave them desk jobs in
	somethingI think!
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	That's what we thought, at that time, but very shortly, the ones that came
	back, that did make itthey re-assigned, and we got one of those as a
	waste gunner. And in training, he got badly injured and had to have a
	replacement, and the replacement was named Brown (sp?) that took his
	place.

Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	He had ashattered his right armin aaccident.
Charlie Simmons:	Huh! Okay, and how long were you at Plant Park?
Mr. Hull:	Just a short time. Uh, I'd sayprobably a matter of months, and I think
	we were there abouttwo to three months.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Other Person:	Yeah, because October 1 st , you were transferred to thecombat crew
	center in Hunter Field, Georgia.
Mr. Hull:	Yes, and that's right near Savannah. And that'sSavannah, Georgia is
	where all of this can be verified today – how many flights you made and
	that's where the history of the
Charlie Simmons:	That's Eighth Air Force Headquarters.
Mr. Hull:	Right.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeahor it was then.
Mr. Hull:	It's
Charlie Simmons:	So, your museum(unintelligible), I guess it still is, isn't it?
Mr. Hull:	Yes, was the last I knew.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, I've been in the museum there; it's (unintelligible).
Mr. Hull:	Our 385 th Bomb Group that I was in flew the second most raids of any
	group. They have that kind of (unintelligible) Georgia, too, so they can
	reconfirm most of thisprobably.
Charlie Simmons:	Diddid you go to the Eighth Air Force, uh, Historical Reunion inSan
	Antonio last October?
Mr. Hull:	No, I did not.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	I don'tIsince then, I haven't evenI've had several opportunities to
	ride in a '17 and I've declined.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	II
Charlie Simmons:	Well, they had a fairly nicenice reunion; there were a couple ofseveral
	hundred guys there thatthat we

Mr. Hull:	My last ride in '17 was enough.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Okay, well we're going to hear about that in a little bit here. Okay,
	so you're inyou're in Georgia; you got assigned to your group here;
	you're going to be re-assigned; you get a plane therewhatwhat
	happens?
Mr. Hull:	What happened there wasthe navigit was mostly for the navigators;
	they had to uh, what did they call it? You had to it I'm going to use
	the word calibrate; they had a different name for it. You had to you
	gotwe got a new plane and those we had rewehad to calibrate; they
	had a different name for it.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And they gave us two hours to do it in, andor we'd be a gunner again.
	That's what they told us
Charlie Simmons:	(Chuckles)
Mr. Hull:	it was a teara fear tactic, I think, 'cause I got mine done in one hour
	and then they told us just, you know, justdo what you want to do. But
	wefigured our gas consumption in our plane. I remember to this day, it
	took two hundred and twenty gallon an hourduring thethe test that we
	had to run; two hundred and twenty gallon an hour it took, and it was a
	four-engine plane, the B-17.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And we had to calibratethe drift meter, and and they gave usthis
	length of time to do it. And ourwewe had a time trial, so we could
	check our speedometer. And some of the instruments were in metric and
	some of them were in statues. And so, the E-6computer was
	havinghandled all that; you just turned them on a scale, butcertain
	place and you could getyou can convert statutes tometric. All this
	could be converted with thatcomputer.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.
Mr. Hull:	But we had to check our drift meters and thisgallonsof fuel that we
	used an hour. We checked our air speed against thethe time trials they

	had set up, pilons and everything you had to flyfly to check youryour
C1 1' C'	speed against yourwhat it was actually.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.
Mr. Hull:	Andflex-gate compass, we had a flex-gate compass, and aa manual
	compass. We had to also check those. That was part of this work we did
	atatHunter Field.
Charlie Simmons:	(Unintelligible) that's all navigator
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Charlie Simmons:	stuff then, yeah. And the Bombardier, I guess waschecking out
Mr. Hull:	No, yeah he had to check out, too, and we had to we had the navigator
	had touse a signed curve which is a mathematical curve to make
	averages, and draw up a chart and hand that in with our work. You know,
	a signed curve looks likea big S with a line down through the middle for
	an average.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	You had to compute itmathematically.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	Different things.
Charlie Simmons:	Hum. Okay so, so you get allyou get your plane all checked in and
	you're all checked in and
Mr. Hull:	Then they head for New Hampshire to get our fittings.
Charlie Simmons:	Andwhat do you mean by fittings?
Mr. Hull:	For our clothing we'd wear over there, now
Charlie Simmons:	Oh okay.
Mr. Hull:	see, this is the fall of the year now, and this isthis was one of the last
	groups that would take the northern route. The southern routewent
	down south and flew to Ascension Island which is a littleair spot over in
	the middle of the Atlantic.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And from Ascension, they went to Africa and disbursed. That's the
	southern route, and that was for the winter groups. But what made the

	things a lot worse with us, as we went to Goose Bay Labrador which was our departure point in Labrador, our pilot had a bad case of diarrhea and had aaccident in his clin his uniform. He got off with dirty clothes, and he was hospitalized for five days, so we had to fly alone over the north Atlantic after they had shut down because of the storms had happenedin
	the north Atlantic in the winter time.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	AndI'm going to cut this a little short.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	After we left there, we left thereit was on uh, July the 12 th and
	whatwhat day is itisis everybody so suspicious about, the 13 th , on a
	Friday?
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Well, our coour tail-gunner was so suspicious that we were leaving at
	that time. I said, "Okay, now we turn all of our time to Greenwich Civil
	Time. You turn up your watchhow many hours," I think it was five or
	six, and they did, and I said, "Now, this now the 14th." And Roy Winters
	(sp?) in the back said, "Oh, thank god!" He was worried aboutthat13 th .
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Other Person:	(Unintelligible words)13 th .
Mr. Hull:	And when we got toour plane iced up so heavily we usedthethe B-17
	is fit with deicer fluid
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	in the boots, and these boots are moveable, and they have this fluid in
	there to shed the ice. We used every bit of our deicer fluid, and then we
	tried to fly above itto get away to where youwouldn't ice up
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	You can actually get up so high and dry that it won't do that.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.

Mr. Hull:	So, we got upthat high, and so we burned up our fuel and had to make emergency landing in Iceland. We were supposed to fly directly to Scotland.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, we landed Iceland in theininand having a storm there, it took
	every one of our nine men to get an engine cover on to protect it; they're
	canvas and they'rewe carry them in our '17s. We put them over the
	props and thencarried themit took all nine of us pulling (unintelligible
	words) and we'd even tried to enlist some other people around there to
	help us, but they were already busy doing something else. And we finally
	got those covers on there, and it took us nearly two hoursthe wind was
	blowing so hard.
Charlie Simmons:	This wasthis was July
Mr. Hull:	The iceyeah, let me see now. The fieldMeeks Field in Iceland.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, and
Mr. Hull:	And by the way, myI had a malfunction in mysextant, so I did get a
	new sextant while I was there. I had a malfunction in it, but it
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	it added to our troubles. I didn't think we was going to get across the
	ocean.
Charlie Simmons:	Well, I couldprettypretty (unintelligible); pretty big ocean up
	thereespecially in that kind of weather. Sobut you finally made it
	tointo Scotland and
Mr. Hull:	Yes, we did.
Charlie Simmons:	and
Mr. Hull:	Yes, we did. I gotI got in a little trouble with the food ministry there,
	but I won't go into that.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, wellwell, that's okay. Whatdidyou brought insome live
	chickens or something (chuckles)?
Mr. Hull:	No, I ate I ordered an egg sandwich and it was dehydrated dried eggs.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.

Mr. Hull:	And on big, heavy bread and I said, "I don't believe I can eat it," and I laid
	it down. And that woman said, "I'll have to turn you into the food
	minister." So, I sat there and ate every crumb!
Charlie Simmons:	Oh! Wow, that'sdifferent set of rules over there than the U.S. I guess.
	Uh, okay, so you got to Scotland, and you were assignedto a bombto
	the, uh, 385 th immediately?
Mr. Hull:	Right away.
Charlie Simmons:	And whatwhat base were youdid you go to?
Mr. Hull:	Green Elmswell (sp?) in the town they called the town Green Ashfield,
	and there was a 385 th , 551 st Bomb Squadron.
Charlie Simmons:	And wherewhere was your field; wherewerewhat part of England
	was itwere you at(unintelligible)?
Mr. Hull:	It'sit was, uh, sixteen miles from Ipswich which was our (unintelligible)
	station. IpswichIpswich is right on the coastof EnglandIpswich.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay. Andyou flew your plane in there andlooked around;
	youyougot abunch of salty B-17 crews that had beenbeen flying
	combat missions for a while; what'd it feel like?
Mr. Hull:	They hazed you. We hadthe officersthere's four officers in a crew.
	The navigator was an officer. So, in our crew there was three others and
	when we got there, we cleaned outthe dresser drawers to put our things
	inuh, the people that had just lostuh, we hadwethat'sthat's
	whyhowwhat happens to replacement crew; they replace somebody
	else.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	They either go home or they get shot down.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Well, usually theythey get some administrative person to
	taketake theanybody's that lost or missing, theypick up all their
	personal effects (unintelligible words).
Mr. Hull:	They had a they had a man in there with us watching us, and we helped
	him. Why II, of course, maybe it was slam bang, but they had a man
	from the government checking us out on what we had actually

	handledtake the guy's underwear and this and that, and he logged it
	down and made a note of it and sentpersonal items back to his family. A
	lot of them would havelike souvenirs he'd picked up inLondon.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	That sort of thing.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Soso, you got settled in andhow long was it before you started
	flying combat missions then?
Mr. Hull:	Then we flew training missions.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, training missionsright away?
Mr. Hull:	Absolutely, next day.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Other Person:	(Cough)
Charlie Simmons:	And what did a trainingmission consist of?
Mr. Hull:	Well, itwe would go through the briefingslike the ones that were
	actually flying; they'd brief uslike
Charlie Simmons:	You went through with them?
Mr. Hull:	no, no.
Charlie Simmons:	Or you went through the uh, uh, training briefing?
Mr. Hull:	Theyyeah, we went through those. And then we went through what they
	called a critique after you get back. And then they would send you
	downdown to the buncher with a plane. That'sand our buncher was
	number L, and the L was international code, and we all had headsets on
	and then we'dblink Lit would shoot L, and you couldand then we
	would radiohome in on it, usually with the radio. And of course, we
	didn't use radio after we got across the Channel becausethe ornery
	Germans would jam it!
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But then, we learned to first thing we learned to do was bunch as aa
	squadron, and we were assigned a squadron, and we were assigned to the
	high squadron. And in the lead squadron, we would learn to meld in with

	the lead squadron. And the low squadron was the last one to come in
	underneath.
Charlie Simmons:	Now, had done anyreally tight, close formation up until then?
Mr. Hull:	A tiny, tiny bit. A tiny bit of formation flying.
Charlie Simmons:	Well, in combatover there, theythey were really trying to get you in
Mr. Hull:	Intoand into a group.
Charlie Simmons:	as close as you could get
Mr. Hull:	Because what we had in the States was basically on a squadron level.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And there's three squadrons in a group.
Charlie Simmons:	(Cough), okay so, uh, so you fly a missionwhatevery day just
	aboutwhether?
Mr. Hull:	Just about every day or they'd scrub it.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh okay.
Mr. Hull:	(Unintelligible) there was certain things that would cause them to scrub
	itmostly weather.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And they come aroundusually around between three and four o'clock in
	the morning and wake you up; get you in a truck, and you'd go down and
	get a little breakfast, mostly just toast and and coffee. And we'd stand
	with aslice of toast on a fork and hold it up to one of them potbellied
	stoves; that's how we usually toast it and then drink our coffee
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	sit down along the bench.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, how long were you in traininguh, sessions there then?
Mr. Hull:	Not very long. Uh, I think we flew our first missions to Giessen. Now, do
	I have that in my book anywhere?
Other Person:	Yeah, I think so, yeah. Because October 13th '44 is when you started the
	European theater of operation.
Other Person:	Was that (unintelligible) crew?
Mr. Hull:	Yes, that's our crew.

Charlie Simmons:	Okay. Uh okay, so you're first mission was awhatwhat was
	thatconsidered aa pretty easy run or?
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	I don't know whether theyI don't know whether it just came up that way
	or what, or II doubt if it was planned.
Charlie Simmons:	No, they
Mr. Hull:	I
Charlie Simmons:	well, from what I've talkedI've talked to guys and a lot of themtheir
	first mission was allwas all the way in to, you know,
Mr. Hull:	Yeah.
Charlie Simmons:	like Slangford (sp?) or
Mr. Hull:	Yeah.
Charlie Simmons:	something like that, so
Mr. Hull:	No, this one waspretty much a milk run.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	It was real easy. I got to thinking, "Boy, if they're all like this, we'll get
	through in a hurry."
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	It was an easy mission, and
Charlie Simmons:	Now, how many missions were you going to have to complete to get
	toto be?
Mr. Hull:	At that time, twenty-five.
Charlie Simmons:	It was still twenty-five?!
Mr. Hull:	But, it changed inDecember of 1944. If you didn't have yourat least
	twenty in, and we didn'twe lackedjust very few.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	We just lackedjust two or three missuh, a few missions. Again, I don't
	remember exactly how many, but we then had to go to thirty.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.

Mr. Hull:	Now, in the 15 th out inthe southern, they had to go to fifty because it was based onlosses.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And they were losing down therejust a little, about three percent, and we
	were losing four.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, webut now, ourour losses started to getless. It was up around
	three percent or three and a half, and then they had to go another five.
	Now, Ithese figures areare approximate'cause II don't know
	exactly.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, I understand, understand. Okay, so whatwhat was that first
	mission like?
Mr. Hull:	It wasit was nice, and we hadlight, light flak. I had a diary and I can't
	find it, a little brown diary.
Other Person:	Yeah, I don't know what you did with that?
Mr. Hull:	Do you know where it is?
Other Person:	No, I don't.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh, that's okay. Wewe're doing verbal here (unintelligible).
Mr. Hull:	Butbut anyway, it said in there I hadlight or moderate or how
	manyaircraftor rats orif we got attacked, we'd call them different
	things.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	I put them in my diary as rats many timeswhen we were attacked by
	ratswere
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, well now, by this time, youyou hadfightdid you have fighter
	escorts all the way in?
Mr. Hull:	We had fighter escorts and it was not very far in. It wasif you didn't get
	aI'mI'm (unintelligible) again, I think it was a six-degree longitude, if
	you didn't get on the other side of it, it wasn't a mission. That wasjust a
	milk run that didn't count. You might have dropped bombs or ground
	support or something.

Charlie Simmons:	That was in France then?	
Mr. Hull:	In France.	
Charlie Simmons:	Yep, okay.	
Mr. Hull:	If you didn't get on the other side of that, it didn't count as a mission.	
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm!	
Mr. Hull:	I think we only flew one or two of those, but they didn't count.	
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.	
Mr. Hull:	I volunteered for someone time, one'cause I likedI wanted to see	
	what the bomb assessment was. I volunteered in separate planes	
	afterwards onone or two occasions on a bomb assessment justjust	
	because I wanted to.	
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum. Okay. Okay so	
Mr. Hull:	As a navigator, I went as a navigator on that.	
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. So how so when you started flying combat missions then,	
	how what was the typical frequency? Were you flying just about every	
	day, every other day? I know it was weather dependent and mission	
	dependent.	
Mr. Hull:	Well, right after Christmas time, we didn't fly for a week.	
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.	
Mr. Hull:	Becauseit cleared up Christmas Day, and the whole Eighth Air Force	
	went in on the1944.	
Charlie Simmons:	Well, that was the battlethat was the BattleBattle of the Bulge where	
Mr. Hull:	And the	
Charlie Simmons:	theythey were going in; yeah, okay.	
Mr. Hull:	It cleared up, but for a week before that, we didn't fly any	
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.	
Mr. Hull:	foreither six or seven days straight. But normally, we would	
	flymaybe seventy percent of the time and the weather was a big deal.	
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.	
Mr. Hull:	Now, there'scertain groupsthat couldn't fly because of combat loss,	
	but I don't think that ever happened to us. I don't recall it.	

Charlie Simmons:	So, there was a minimum number of planes you had to have in the
	squadron before you couldyou could take it up. I didn't know that;
	that'sthat's anew data for me.
Mr. Hull:	No, thatthat didn't happen very often. I can't even recall it.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you'reflying with the, you know, you're up into January, February
	of1945, and then you're shooting for thirty missions. Are you racking
	them uplike, you know, ten a month or fifteen a month or?
Mr. Hull:	Oh, probably more; notnot every other day.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	It wasthere'd be a few times that you wouldn't fly for two or three days.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	Notnot very often. I can remember once during Christmas seasonthat
	happenedI think that's about all I can recall really.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay. Did you ever have anyreally bad targets? I mean, badwhere
	you had a lot of flak and German fighters and
Mr. Hull:	Well, everybody remembers Schweinfurt.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Our first onewhen we hit Schweinfurt, I think three times, but on that
	first time it wasn't bad. But on the second time, I remember my co-pilot
	saying, "If we ever have to flyto Schweinfurt again, I'm going to have
	everything in orderof my affairs."
Charlie Simmons:	(Chuckles), yeah.
Mr. Hull:	'Cause we hadlost thirty planes over the target that day. And I don't
	remember where these thirty came from. Uh, we made it pretty well. I
	wouldI'll tell you something that often happened, too. Most losses from
	fighter planes happened on the lead planeswent in. We took turns like
	the tanks did. If you lead inon our last mission we got you down, we
	lead in and Colonel Jumper, ourC.O., was the lead pilot. But they
	usually took the heaviest part of the fighter planes because they wore them
	down through the day, and the ones that came through laterwas a lot
	better.

Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.	
Mr. Hull:	But that day wasMarch the 2 nd , 1945 we lead them in, and Colonel	
	Jumper was our commanding officer. And oh, I don't know whether I	
	should tell this now, butour low squadron drifted out, it drifted out and	
	they got hit by planes first because they werefewer of them; they had	
	less protection from the group. The waythe way they were staggered,	
	the lead squadron was first, the high squadron was next and the low	
	squadronlike tailing Charlie was low ones, was the last.	
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.	
Mr. Hull:	Here's the lead plane, here's the high, here's the low. The low swung	
	wide over the IP, that's the initial point.	
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.	
Mr. Hull:	And they were jumped, and they lostuh, on one pass through, they lost	
	like three planes. All the onesSlim Williams, ourengineer, top turret	
	engineer, said, "Damn, it's coming in at ten o'clock."I think ten o'clock,	
	and that was an hour ofdirectioning him in. Was that ten o'clock? It	
	was either two o'clock or ten o'clock. Well, anyway, it wasit was	
	coming out of the sun. And so, I runI had a gun on each side; I got a	
	hold of my gunjust as they were going through and our right wing was	
	hit at bomb's away at 10:16 'cause I'd just logged it in my logbombs	
	away. Our bomb doors were down, and they were shattered, and I could	
	tell they weren't machine gun bullets; they wererockets.	
Charlie Simmons:	Rockets?!	
Mr. Hull:	They were shooting rockets; they weren't machine gun bullets.	
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm!	
Mr. Hull:	They justtore a great big chunks out of it when it went through. And	
	they hada rocket went through and hit most of them and exploded and	
	just madedid a lot of damage.	
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.	
Mr. Hull:	They were firing rockets. They hit our number three engine and	
	immediately the fire went backabout three lengths of our B-17, and then	

	itinstantly sucked back up to the (unintelligible) the engine itself. And
	there was a big hole in the top of itthat ripped out of our wingright
	over that engine and aroundaround that engine. It just about chopped
	that engine off.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And our pilot immediately feathered it 'cause you don't want to let them
	things run wild because going forth they'llthey'll go five times faster
	thanthemotor will take them. And they'llthey'll shatter them right
	off the wing or pull your wing off.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Andit was burning, andso, I don't know, but I knew we were in trouble
	right then and I got hold of the pilot and I said, "Give me a heading of
	sixty degrees." I didn't have time to figure it out; I just knew that would
	be afrom Nuremberg that would be heading toward Russia
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Russia area.
Charlie Simmons:	So, the closest allied territory was in Russia?
Mr. Hull:	Right.
Charlie Simmons:	(Unintelligible) behind the western lines, okay.
Mr. Hull:	But anyway, the plane started to come out in adrag. The left wing
	dropped down. The pilot was using all of his strength and energy and the
	co-pilot to try to keep it level, but it kept dropping and
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	and we kept going around in a circle. And so, we just made a series of
	ovals as we was going down. And we were losing probably five hundred
	to a thousand feet a minuteas we were going down. And the pilot gave
	us a bail out; he hit the bail because all the electrical went out.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And our wheels dropped down on our plane because the electrical went
	out. Thatwhen your wheels drop downthat means youyou surrender.

	(Unintelligible), but he didn't drop them down. Theythemalfunction
	took them down.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But the wheels of our plane was down. And that meantquit shooting,
	I'm giving up. But he didn't mean it that way.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Other Person:	(Chuckle)
Mr. Hull:	And so, as we were going
Charlie Simmons:	Were the German planes going down with you? Theywere
Mr. Hull:	We hadGermanabout three of on us to start with
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	went around with us. Now, we knew the number of them because we
	could see them. There was 11FW190s, that was their best plane; that
	(unintelligible) 109.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And one enemy 109was in the group. And the oneone of the last
	going around as we were circlinga Germanfighter plane went by and
	saluted to Chron, our pilot, and he returned his salute. And he was the one
	that followed us down. When we got downwe were trying to get out of
	there, but the (unintelligible) electrical went out and we couldn't get the
	ball turret gunner out.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh boy!
Mr. Hull:	So, we weren't going to leave that plane with him down there, and we got
	the hand crank andSlim Williams, mostly alone, cranked that plane
	tillthat ball turrettill it opened with a hole in the bottom of
	theairplane, and we pulled Doyle Green (sp?), our gunner, out and it was
	at eleven thousand feet. We hadwe had got hit at thirty thousand feet.
Other People:	Wow!
Mr. Hull:	We had dropped down to elevenand we pulled him out. And he couldn't
	even wear his chute in this ball turret gunner
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.

Mr. Hull:	and his chute was laying right there on top. And we got him in that thing and then we all started bailing out. And our pilot was the last one to bail out, and when he bailed outhehe bailed out in between the German and Russian lines. And when he lit on the ground, it was about eleven o'clock when he hit the groundhisthe wind was blowing atterrible speed and his chute drifted away from him and he drew fire from the Russiansinto that chute. Well, they probably knew we were an allied plane!
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	They'd shoot at anything.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And theythey werethey were peppering that chute and when hewhen
	he realized that, he was pretty sharpyou wouldn't have to be in this
	casehe'd buttoned his chute clip thing here wasjust like alike a snap
	on you have on a
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	You know what they are?
Charlie Simmons:	Yes, like a safesafety seat belt, yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And he'd turned that buckle and got (unintelligible), and so they kept
	shooting at that chute. Well, thatin a few minutes that chute wasa
	quarter of a mile away!
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And they were surestill peppering that. They must have used an awful
	lot of ammunition.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And anyway, thetail gunner was the first one that I got to see, and they
	brought us in about the same time and his left ankle and leg was shattered.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you came down behind the German lines?
Mr. Hull:	I came down in the trench.
Charlie Simmons:	In the German
Mr. Hull:	German trench. I litphysically lit inside of theirstand up trench.

Charlie Simmons:	Boy, they didn't shoot you	coming down!

Mr. Hull: No, they didn't, but they...my chute was an electric chute with an eighteen plug to keep it...you warm, and the cord was there, and they pulled it and they said, "Pistoli, pistoli," and I could speak a little German...mostly Dutch because I went to school with them, and they were the first...first people come over here and I went to school with them. I could...say a whole lot of words in German.

Charlie Simmons: Yeah.

Mr. Hull: I could say bread and milk and a whole bunch of them, and I said, "Nichts pistol." I said it wasn't a pistol, but it was that plug in that it...the cord came out of and it was a little box about two by four inches long and...and he says, "Pistoli," and pulled and...they pulled that cord clear out of my suit.

Charlie Simmons: Yeah.

- Mr. Hull: And I didn't have shoes on; I had flying boots on. Well...(pause) so they marched me in my flying boots all down through the trench to the headquarters. And this German officer came out and cursed me every word he could think of...for bombing his women and children. And...
 Charlie Simmons: So, in English or in...German?
- Mr. Hull: I don't remember, but I could understand it in German anyway, most of it. I've...I've lost most of my ability to speak it...

Charlie Simmons: Uh hum.

Mr. Hull: 'Cause I haven't used it since then. But, oh, I can still say (unintelligible) and some of those. You speak a little German?

Charlie Simmons: Yeah.

- Mr. Hull: So, I can still speak a little, or I can...I can...(unintelligible). I can still say a few words.
- Charlie Simmons: So...so what...so what happened after the officer got through with you or did he...did he get through with you?
- Mr. Hull: Well, he took my coat...for...the first place, a B-10 jacket, and they took my boots and that left me sock-footed. And it was...the ground was

	frozen, and it was cold, and they had the worst winter in Germany in fifty
	years.
Charlie Simmons:	Now, what about your other crew members? Wherewherewhat are
	they doing in the meantime?
Mr. Hull:	They were doing the same thing. They werekeptputtinground them
	up and put is in aput us in a building; it was a two-story building, and
	old brick building. And we were at WetzlarBoimitschlabe
	(sp?)Boimitschlabe which is right on the RussianGerman line. And in
	this buildinghad been a prison for political prisoners. The one that we
	were in had three calendars on the wallscratching thereon their ears
	and there were some had been in there seven years on different
	(unintelligible).
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Wewe went over there and started making a few marks on that one
	(chuckles).
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Yeah, theythey wereyou haddodo you have nine members
	in the crew
Mr. Hull:	And they only had three of us andin three, threes and threes out ofput
	us in ahow they confined us in cells.
Charlie Simmons:	But then now, you pilot landed between the lines. So, did he end up
	inGermans then?
Mr. Hull:	They didn'tthey didn't bring him in until about ten o'clock that night.
Charlie Simmons:	So, whether youwhether you'd go to the Germans and have the Russians
	shooting at him or (unintelligible)?
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Mr. Hull:	Yeah.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But anyhow, the Germanthe Germans went out and pulled him in.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh okay.

Mr. Hull:	Now, he justhe didn't move; he just laid there; he hadit was a depressionhe said, "There was a long groove in the ground a hundred words long," and he said he could just about get his body in that groove
Charlie Simmons:	yards long," and he said he could just about get his body in that groove. Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	He just about get his body in and then he stayedjust a little of them was on the outside of that groove. They camebut they knew he was there. They'd seen himspot him in the daytime, and it was dark when they brought him in.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And they'd give him a little interrogation before he joined us, I believe.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Because, we didn't see him till he said he wasthe Germans had him
	about nine o'clock and it was later when weall got together.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And then they split us up about midnight, three to a room, and Iand
	Clemcoe (sp?) and R.C. Lundy, the co-pilot, was in one room and had one
	window in it and the window was at least ten foot high; they had about
	eleven foot ceilings; they were tremendously high. But by putting one of
	us on his shoulders, we could get the edge of that window sill and peek out
	a little. Thatone standing on thesomebody else's shoulders they could
	see out. And it was right on the German lines where they had sandbags
	and trenches there.
Charlie Simmons:	Well, uh, wereallwere all of you in pretty good shape?
Mr. Hull:	Five were injured. The worst was (pause) Rob Werner (sp?), Rab Brown
	(sp?) was the next; he brokehim in this rugged ground; he was a side
	gunner. His face was this big around and just as black and blue and it was
	justpurple. And I thought they'd beat the snot out of him, but anyway,
	he was drug over this rocky terrain and he
Charlie Simmons:	By the chute?
Mr. Hull:	and they didn't fold his arms.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.

Mr. Hull:	They told you to grab the shrouds here, grab the shrouds here to protect the face. We all had that training. And they drug him over the rock until he was unconscious and they brought him in, and he was only semi-
	conscious.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	Then they brought in the pilot, andokay, thethewho's hurt? The radio gunner, Paul Clemcoe, had a badly sprained right leg. Uh, Brown had his face all beat up. Roy had his leg torn up. Uh, Doyle Green was in pretty good shape. Uh, Chron was in good shape. R.C. Lundy had a bad leg; did I mention him?
Other People:	No.
Mr. Hull:	R.C. Lundy and the radioman hadbumbum legsmostly swelled and weren't broken.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. So, you're there; did they bring a doctor around, anybody to
	helpor give you any medications or anything at all? No, do nothingdid nothing to help you?
Mr. Hull:	They didn't even have an aspirin, and the Germans didn't have any.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	They were out of medication.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, inin all fairness, they couldn't.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. So, how long were you there?
Mr. Hull:	We were thereuh, six or seven days. We went through a Sunday, and
	they brought us aan extra slice of bread. Rations, we gottwice a day and they weren't that bad. Most of it was peelings thatin ain a soup.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	They had potato peelings, turnip peelingsmost of it was peelings, but it
	wasedible.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And it wasfairly nutritious.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm.

Mr. Hull:	And we got a thin slice of German breadwith each meal; we had two meals a day. But on Sunday, we got a little something specialgot an extra slice with theirwasn't butter, but it was something like cream.
Other Person:	Was it hotthe soup?
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, the soup was warm. And they were brought by prisoners and most
	of them were Russian prisoners. And we had a guy that could speak
	fluentRussian in our crew; his name was Paul Clemcoe. His father was
	a Russian and his mother was Polish, so he could speak Polish
	andRussian both, and so he could talk to them.
Charlie Simmons:	I'll be darned.
Mr. Hull:	That was a fine thing
Other Person:	(Unintelligible)
Mr. Hull:	wasn't it?
Other Person:	Uh hum.
Charlie Simmons:	Nicenice guy to have along in a place like that!
Mr. Hull:	Yes. Hehe could speak fluently with them.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	He said, "We're getabout getting ready to get out of here because the
	Russians are going to take this place." He said, "They're bringing up the
	saddestreinforcements you ever saw." That's what the guards was
	telling us. He said, "They're bringingmen here that are sixty years old
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	forinto the lines.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, well this is March'45; they were running pretty thin by that time;
	the Russians had killed off about all of them. Andwe'd gotten quite a
	few on the western front, too.
Mr. Hull:	But Paul Clemcoe is the one that had no memory after he left.
Charlie Simmons:	Hum.
N TT 11	
Mr. Hull:	Zip, zilch! He couldn't even remember he had been in the service.

Mr. Hull:	We hadin fact, that's where we got a lot of our stuff togetherwas
	telling him what went on mailed to him. That's what the kids were
	looking for. I can find them if I finddig far enough.
Charlie Simmons:	Well, uh okay, so youyou'reyou were there for a week and
	theytheirdid you pull out with thewith a military unit that
	wouldhad you did you (unintelligible)?
Mr. Hull:	The Russians came into the town and we left in the middle of the night.
	The trains were onon there and they wereon it like caterpillars; people
	were all over it. And I saw young boys pull women off the train and take
	their place.
Charlie Simmons:	Now these are Germans?
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	Leaving Boimitschlabegoing (unintelligible). All the trains had all
	theirdidn't have a sound window in any of the cars; they justshattered
	glass. Well, we did getthey put us inside andwe sat on wooden
	benches there that was covered with glass.
Other Person:	Uhm!
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Andwhere did you go?
Mr. Hull:	We just went inland; we didn't know where we were. And Boimitschlabe
	is actually in Czechoslovakia.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh.
Mr. Hull:	It's on the border, but it'sactually in Czechoslovakia. I can look through
	there and give you a guy's name from Czechoslovakiahas been writing
	to me. I've got a letterof herenow.
Charlie Simmons:	Andso youtheythey sent youdo youwent into whatback into
	Germany?
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, into Germany, and it probablyjust like a troop train, about as fast
	as you can walk.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.

Mr. Hull:	At first, the people were on top of the trains like caterpillars. After we got inside of Germanymaybemaybe, I'm guessing, ten, fifteen, twenty milethe train stopped, and they made those people all get off and walk. They were just onlike caterpillars, just laying on top of each otherto ride out. And boy, it wasthey fed us first because they justpushed them old women off to one side.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And I'll tell you, a man's inhumanity toward man.
Charlie Simmons:	So, woulddid you end up atuh, uh, a prisoner of war camp then?
Mr. Hull:	That night we slept in the morgue. A morgue was (unintelligible) dead
	people laying on benches. They cotcot is that high so he could work on them.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And theythey were French prisoners that weweren't with usthat
	they'd had. I was looking for one to lay down on, and a French fellow
	helped me get up onoh, it was up this high, and I was having a little
	trouble getting upon there because I had aI was carrying a bunch of
	stuff, and I carried my friend Roy Werneron my back. They put him up
	on there and they put me beside him. Roy couldn't walk. (Pause) You
	remember his funeral (talking to someone)? Two years ago, they told
	about it.
Other Person:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	He wouldn't have been here if it hadn't of been for me. I don't want this
	in there.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But I did, and they told it up there, and his daughter to this day knows it.
Charlie Simmons:	Well
Mr. Hull:	But II carried him on my back every time we stopped. And we'd
	gosometimes we had to walk maybe for a mile and I'd have one guard
	behind me and Royall the way to(pause)all the way to interrogation

	in there about me carrying Roy. I don't want that in there about me
	carrying Roy.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	I don'tI don't want to go down (unintelligible)
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, soyou just took the traintook the traintrain tonear Frankfurt
	on the Rhine?
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, now on our third daybut on our first night Iwe slept in a morgue.
	The second night we got hit by ouroh, an Air Force bombing and we
	tried to get in aair raid shelter and the Germans drove us out of there.
	The civilians wouldn't let us stay in it and theythrew bricks and they hit
	one of our guard in the mouth with the brick and broke histeeth out. It
	was ourown guard but didn't hit us.
Charlie Simmons:	(Chuckle)
Mr. Hull:	And we went back and slept underneath a car on a railroad track. Now, I
	don't want that in there either.
Other People:	(Laughter)
Charlie Simmons:	Well
Mr. Hull:	It wasit was three days getting to getting us out and it was interrogation
	camp. And we were only there four days, and
Charlie Simmons:	What did they interrogate you about?
Mr. Hull:	First thing they ask you is what camp you're from; whatwhat field
	you're from, what unit you're in. Andthis guy said, "Well, I know all
	these things," and anyway he said, "I was in the meat business
	inMorales Ottumwa (sp?). Now, I don't know whether he was or not
	'cause he probably knew I was from Iowa some way.
Other Person:	(Chuckle)
Mr. Hull:	No, I didn't tell him that; I didn't tell him anything. And he said, "We're
	going to findall anyway," he said, "I'mI'm in the meat packing
	business and I know all about you and where you're from," and I don't
	know whether he did or not.
Charlie Simmons:	It sounded good!

Mr. Hull:	Sounded like he might. He said he'dhad been in Ottumwa and that was
	justnext town south of Eddyville where I went to high school.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Well, they had your plane; maybe you haddid youmaybe you
	had some materials in the plane.
Mr. Hull:	I don't think they had found it yet.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh okay.
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, itit wasit was smashed up pretty bad when it hit the ground, and
	we hit all the button, we hit all the red buttons in the plane. They had
	them to destroy the drift meter and the bomb site. Wewe
Charlie Simmons:	Oh
Mr. Hull:	we punched all of them before we bailed out.
Charlie Simmons:	Sookay. So, you were interrogated for three days; did you tell them
	anything?
Mr. Hull:	I didn't tell them a darned thing.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh, after theyafter you left there where'd you go?
Mr. Hull:	We went up north to a distribution center, and it was upokayuh
Other Person:	(Unintelligible)
Mr. Hull:	it'sI remember the town for a long time. It was near a German optical
	work and it was about a hundred and twenty kilometers north of Frankfurt
	and it took us two days to get there. And we didn'tthe first day they
	gotwe were in a marshalling yard which is a railyard, and we didn't do
	anything; we just sat there. And we didn'thadn't got any food the day
	before now. When we started to march our last meal was in the morning;
	we got two meals a day; we didn't get any evening meal. They took us
	into something like a gymnasiumhad a floor like a gymnasium, and we
	tried to sleep on that. And the next morning they got us up andwe were
	going to this interrogation centeror distribution center, and it was about a
	hundred and twenty kilometers north of there. And we just stayed there
	for half a day and(cough)at noon, we started walking and we walked
	till evening and we needed water awful bad and we came to a place where
	thethey fuel the trains and they had a big water spout down there and

they brought that thing down and we got some water. We had a heck of a time because...with the facilities because we didn't have cups and bowls and things to pass around.

Charlie Simmons: Yeah.

Mr. Hull: But we finally got water in some way. I don't just remember how, but it...we were scrapping for that water. It was...really precious. And that night...we just slept on the ground, and...oh, this was cold weather. Next day we got up and I just remember one incident. The Germans had an apple and they rolled down a little bank to see us fight for it. And that apple was pretty close to me but I said, "I'm not going to get scratched up for a scrawny apple." I let them have it.

Charlie Simmons: Uhm.

Mr. Hull: We got into...(pause)...wasn't (unintelligible); no it wasn't it. I don't remember the name of the town, but that's where they would send you out and they sent us to, our group, to Nuremburg, and I think it's Stalag 7-A. But it was in Nuremburg is where they sent us. They put us on a forty and eight car, and there are forty and eight...you know what a forty and eight car is?

Charlie Simmons: Uh hum.

Mr. Hull: And we...the guards, they had a seven, armed guards; they circle off a little place about that far to the wall right where Les is, the seven stood in there and had a lot of straw or they had...and the rest of us was piled up in this thing. You couldn't sit down at all at one time. Yeah, a good share of the people had to stand, and even at night. Sometimes, they'd...lay on each other, on top of each other, but...I wasn't very big, and I know in the morning my legs are all asleep and my hip down and I was trying to get up on my feet, and...we were in that car and didn't get any food; there was no food; they did bring us some water, but they didn't bring us any food for our entire trip to Nuremburg. We went without food and I suppose it was probably three days getting there. I had a can of canned meat that I'd...scrounged when I left...that distribution center, but I didn't have any

	way of opening it and we kept trying to work on opening that can and I
	never did get it opened until we got in Nuremburg.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm!
Mr. Hull:	And
Charlie Simmons:	Well now, you hadyou had bombedyou had just droppeddropped
	some bombs on there in (unintelligible) did you get to do any damage
	assessment while you were coming in there?
Mr. Hull:	There was nothing left of it other thaneven that camp that they put us
	inwas in pretty bad shape.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you did a good job then! You
Mr. Hull:	They did a whale of a job!
Charlie Simmons:	Butyou weren't bragging about it too muchat the timeto the Germans
	I guess, okay. Soso, you got into Nuremburg and you went into a
Mr. Hull:	That was an old Hitler youth camp.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh
Mr. Hull:	Andand there was
Charlie Simmons:	and did it have bomb damage or was it justokay, soyou guys hit
	everything then. How aboutdid you have food there?
Mr. Hull:	They fed us twice a day. We didn't get anything and they said we was
	going to have live on their fat behinds (?); we hadn't got anything after we
	left that camp.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	So, there wasn't much fat left on our hide. But they brough in
	someRussian prisonersthereat the same time, and they were in really
	bad shape. They could barely go onthey was helping each other.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, well you were so this was be past the point where they were
	segregating Air Force from thefrom the other military units and the
	German concenthe German prisoner of war campsyeah.
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, theywe wereofficers and enlisted men were together.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, they didn't segregate here.

Charlie Simmons:	So, okay.
Mr. Hull:	AndI'll tell you a little about the foodif we did get. It wasmost of it
	was beans and they washad bugs in it.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And some of the people would take their spoon and press the bugs back to
	one side and eat the soup, but most of them would just go aheadand
	eatsoup, bugs and all.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And that wasthat was ourtwo times a day deal, andabout the third
	day we were there, we got some Red Cross food. My goodness that was
	great!
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But we didn't get the package; they brought it in to us, a. And theythey
	asked for volunteers, and the first day they wanted woodtofor fuel.
	They had to go out in the timber. I volunteered every day because I
	wanted to see if there was a way to get out
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	tofor escape. AndI'd been a navigator and I thought if anybody's got
	a chance to get out, I have!
Other Person:	(Chuckles)
Mr. Hull:	So, when I get wood, and actually it was dead wood. They wouldn't get
	uslet us use live wood.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	It was just inin brush, and so, we used the brush for tender andsticks
	up to this big aroundwe would carry inin a bundle and carry them back
	because that was the fuel forthe kitchen.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	So, on the second day, like I say, I can speak a littleI can still speak a
	little but not much, thecook wanted to know ifwe wanted some
	volunteers to help him, and I volunteeredjust said, "boy, I want around
	the kitchen!"

Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Other Person:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, the first day he gave me an iron skillet, and he told me to clean it. And
	I went out, and they had a sandpile behind there just tolike a child
	sandpile, andhe gave me a couple of boards sosort of like paddle
	boardsand we would put the sand on this and rub on that skillet to try to
	bring it back to life (scratching sound), and I worked all day hard on that
	'cause I wanted to keep my job.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And I got a spot, maybe the size of a small spot, in the center about the
	size of a saucer, and clean through the (unintelligible), and he thought that
	was alright!
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, the next day I got the same skillet and I worked on the outside
	edgebut that night, when I went out totosandpileon that sandpile
	was a little square of limburger cheese.
Charlie Simmons:	Huh!
Mr. Hull:	And that tasted like honey!
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Charlie Simmons:	(Laughter)
Mr. Hull:	It was a little square of that there.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And I knew where it came from.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, the next day we were going to get ready to leave, and this was in April
	and it was still cold, the ground was still frozen. Now, like I say, it was
	the coldest winter inand records will show that's true.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Other Person:	Did you ever get shoes?
Mr. Hull:	Yes, I got my own shoes.

Charlie Simmons:	Okay.
Mr. Hull:	But they were English paratrooper shoes, and I'dI'd traded for them
	because I wantedI thought they were sharp looking black shoes, but they
	only had a sole leather about that thin. Well, I'll tell you what happened
	to those shoes later. I got (unintelligible) the soles of them were
	completely gone by the time I got to Moosburg, and I'd find every shock
	on the way I couldunder, any piece of bark I would put in the bottom
	there to cover up that hole in the bottom. But when I got there, the hole in
	the bottom of each one was that big.
Charlie Simmons:	Huh.
Mr. Hull:	I never had a handkerchiefall the time I was there and I wore the same
	underwear when I got outthat I wore there; I wore the same underwear
	for nearly ninety days and they were chocolate coveredcolored'cause
	we all had dysentery.
Other Person:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	And I'd never had a handkerchief. We got bombed by our own planes on
	our trip down there, and I hope I have time to tell you about it. They
	thought we were German troops, but then they realized that we weren't
	and they wagged their wings and flew off, but they killed about nearly a
	hundred of us.
Other Person:	Uhm!
Mr. Hull:	And the mosthefirst group was English. We were in the second tier,
	and every year we wouldevery day we wouldadvance or go back. The
	last onesthe tail end would be thelead on the next day. But the day we
	got hit by those planes, we were in the second position, and they
	killedmost of them were English in the bunch a head of us.
Other Person:	Uhm!
Mr. Hull:	Sixthree hundred men to a row. Anybody that was on that march will
	tell you this is right. They hadthey hadgroups were ininstaggered
	in five columns, and there was three hundred in a group. (Pause), our aide
	man had hit head blown off.

Other Person:	Uh!
Mr. Hull:	(Pause), he was laying right there on the road. In fact, I can speak a little
	German; they put me in the front lines so I could pass on information
	down; I was theone of the five guys in the front. I wasone on the
	outsideon the front, and all of us that could speak just a little
	Germannone of us were real great at it, orour pilot was, he could
	speakfluent German, but he wasn't in my group. And when the planes
	came down, this is second day out, they were P-47s, and they weren't
	shooting machine guns; they were shooting these darned rocket things,
	and evidently, it was something like that that hit thisaide man; he was a
	Filipino boy. He was only about five-foot-tall and he was an aide man and
	he was standing next to the tallest guy in our group which was
	aboutnearly six and a half or seven, he was a bigbasketball height.
	They had a pair of boxing gloves on they gave us in those camps toplay
	with
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	they each wasplaying around; he was still there with his boxing gloves
	on because we'd been there for nearly an hour standing, and his head was
	off his shoulders.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm!
Mr. Hull:	And theretwo men was over here at the right side of the road and they
	were indeath throws throwing their arms and legs, and that sight will
	never leave me.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Just like ityou'd chop a chicken's head off, they were throwing their

Other People:(Sighs)Mr. Hull:I thought...when I get home, I'll have these dreams, but thank God, I never
had a one.

arms...and their legs.

Charlie Simmons: I'll be darned.

Mr. Hull: Never had a one!

Charlie Simmons:	You're very lucky. Very lucky.
Mr. Hull:	And we went by asomething like an orphanage where they took the
	children that had been to these bombs, and they wheeled them all out and
	made us stand in front of and watching and they were sitting there in
	theirwheelchairs with their legs and arms off.
Other Person:	Oh.
Mr. Hull:	And that wasthe saddest sight I ever saw in my life. They would go
	along and make you look at them. They woulda German officer would
	walk along in front of you and and we stood there for nearly an hour; that
	was about our fourth day out.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm!
Mr. Hull:	Ah well.
Charlie Simmons:	That'sthat's an interesting fact that I've neverheard that story before.
Mr. Hull:	Well, anybody that was on that walkwill remember it. My crew
	remembered it.
Charlie Simmons:	So, wherewhere did youwhere did you start from? You started at
Mr. Hull:	From Stalag
Charlie Simmons:	You started at Stalag-7A
Mr. Hull:	Yeah.
Charlie Simmons:	which waswhich was
Other Person:	Nuremburg.
Charlie Simmons:	and wherewhere were youwhat was your destination?
Mr. Hull:	Theythey were trying to take us to we thought to Switzerland for
	booty (?). So, we went around on the east sidewestwest side of
	Dresden, we were west of Dresden.
Charlie Simmons:	So, you're west of Dresden, okay.
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, we were west of there 'cause Moosburg was east of there. So, we
	went on the west sideand
Charlie Simmons:	This wasthis was likeinlate March of 1945?
Other Person:	April, wasn't it?
Charlie Simmons:	Oror'cause you got shot downwhatMarch 2 nd ?

Mr. Hull:	Yeah, this is in April, and we were liberated the 7 th day of Mayor the 6 th
	day of May
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	day the war ended; we were liberated the sixth day. This was
	aboutwell, pretty close to the 1 st of May or the last of April.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay. Okay, so it's well into (unintelligible) you've been you've been in
	German for almost two months then, over six weeks anyhow. Okay. Just
	trying to mymy time here. And you were westyou went west of
	Dresden then?
Mr. Hull:	Yeah.
Charlie Simmons:	I was thinking the line was further
Mr. Hull:	Well no, we went aroundMunich. We went around Munich and then
	back to Moosburg.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh okay.
Other Person:	So, you made kind of akind of an arch.
Mr. Hull:	Uh no, a fish hook.
Other Person:	Yeah, a fish hook.
Mr. Hull:	Uh, here is Munich. We went around Munich like this and then they
	wereAllies was pushing us back.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Pushing, and back and we went in; the Russians are over here. So, when
	we got to Moosburg, the Russians are only one or two days out and the
	Americans are only one or two days on the other end.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.
Mr. Hull:	Patton came through with this Third Army and liberated us on the6 th day
	of May.
Other Person:	That was the Third Army, right? That was the Third Army?
Mr. Hull:	Yes.
Charlie Simmons:	Andso, you had been sleeping on the road andhad you hadyou
	hadjust a few Germanguards thatabout fifteen hundred prisoners or

	sosounds likeyou had three groups of about five hundred each, I think
	you said, orfive hundred
Mr. Hull:	Itwe were probably spread out over a period of ten mile.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Ten or fifteen mile. Uh, itthis isn't the name, it's not Hamilton or
	Hampton, it's a German name, but it's like Hamilton or Hamptonand
	that's where General Patton's son-in-law wasinterned as a prisoner of
	war.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And whilehe broke through while we were on this marchthere are just
	four of the march actually
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	in April he broke through and he got into this camp in Freedium (sp?),
	and he saidthey said to him, "How wide is your front?" And theyhe
	said, "About one rod wide." Just a tank.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Charne Similions.	rean.
Mr. Hull:	"And about twenty kilometers long." And there'sand it's spread out.
Mr. Hull:	"And about twenty kilometers long." And there's and it's spread out.
Mr. Hull: Charlie Simmons:	"And about twenty kilometers long." And there'sand it's spread out. Yeah, they just punched right into that
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Mr. Hull:	Now, Colonel Matthews was our commanding officer, Colonel Matthews.
	He was a Lieutenant Colonel because, you know, fromColonelon Full
	Colonel Generals were in special camps; they weren't in camps like we
	were in. Colonel Matthews was our
Other Person:	Senior officer.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay, this isApril6 th , you said?
Other Person:	May 6 th was when they were liberated.
Mr. Hull:	No, we were liberatedthe 7 th day of6 th day of May.
Other Person:	Yeah, that's what I
Charlie Simmons:	Oh, oh I'm sorrythat'sokay, this is6 th of May.
Mr. Hull:	I could tell you a lot of things that happened, and I don't think I will.
	They had horses to pull the German supplies.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And one day one of the horses dropped dead in its harness, and
	immediately we were stoppedimmediately we were all over that horse
	trying to salvage part of it for food. And the Germans wanted to started
	coming in with the rifle butts. And they had had that horse down to where
	the hide was off and there was some meat on its ribs and it was pretty
	rough, and I ran throughwrapped part of that meat around my shoulder
	and under my arm and kept on running and I pulled it lose and I had horse
	steak for supper.
Charlie Simmons:	(Laughter)
Mr. Hull:	And I shared a little of it with my friends.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, tasted pretty good, I bet! Soso you were pretty muchyou were
	on the roadyouyou were moving just about the entire period of time
	then?
Mr. Hull:	Twenty one daysfrom the time we leftStalag 7A till we got to
	Moosburg, twenty-one days.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	Now, some got there in twenty 'cause (unintelligible) 'cause II've heard
	some other people tell their experiences.

Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Some got there in twenty, but it took us twenty-one 'causelike I say, we
	were spread down this road for ever!
Charlie Simmons:	What happened to the men that could not make it any further?
Mr. Hull:	You know that.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, but we want to put it on the record.
Mr. Hull:	Well, put it on the record; the German SS troops them up.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	You know, I got credit for reserve timeafter I got out of the war, so I
	went around and told this story at the time and a few other places and I got
	a few hours of credit which the government gave me toward retirement; I
	never did finish up getting my retirement
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.
Mr. Hull:	'cause I was in sixteen years, but I lost my training site; they'd moved it
	down here to Alabama and Georgia
Charlie Simmons:	Uh huh.
Mr. Hull:	and I was living in Cedar Rapids inand I was too poor a boy to go
	down there, andand give up work while I was there.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Yeah, you know they cleaned them up. And I knew this for a fact, and my
	friend, Frank Perkins from Beulah, North Dakota, witnessed it.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Andthere's a number of others beside me, so I'm not the first one that
	told on the SS troops.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	They'd cleaned up the ones that was so sick with the dysenterythey
	couldn't keep up. They took them off the side of the road and shot them.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And thisnow this figure I got from the governmentwhen I went and
	gotI did my little (unintelligible words)two times. ItI thought it
	might go on for a long time, but it didn't. I just got called into another

	little place and that was it. But theythis is what the government supplied me with, the figures. They saidthat all of the prisoners, Allied prisoners of warofIIit could have been U.S. rather than Alliesthat was lost and died in prison camphappened the last sixty days of the warwhen they was movingand half of them were gone in those last sixty days.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	So, that's the figure I got from them.
Other Person:	Well, you know, they were out of food; they were out of medicine and
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, and aa lot of it was thethe Germans, of course, they were mostly
	air force
Other Person:	Yeah.
Charlie Simmons:	and they were in camps a lot of them fromyou know, the early
	days'42 on anduh, then they started moving those camps as the lines
	getting closer and thoseput them out on the road. I've talked toto
	several other men that were in prison camps thatthat, you know, when
	the Russianespecially when the Russians got close thethetheythey
	made them start moving down the road. Now, if they were close to the
	U.S. lines, the Germanswould sometimes bail out and go togo
	oversurrender themselves (chuckles).
Other People:	(Uh hum)
Charlie Simmons:	andand lead the guys into camp. But in Russia, theythey moved the
	prisoners with them seemed like, so so so, you spent twenty-one days
	on the road; I guess you drankwhatever water you could get hands on?
Mr. Hull:	I drank raw water one time. I found a Scottish biscuit tinafter we got
	startedafter the second day out, they distributedRed Cross food.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	I'mI'm going to tell you this because I know it can be backed up, and
	they gave one, seven-day emergency ration to every two men; you had to
	get a partner, and they gave you seven days. You could divide it up in a
	box or whatit was seven day. Most of usdried food, dried
	(unintelligible) food, or most of it was.

Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	And a few cigarettes in it. And then we used that for trading. Butwe
	had been on the road I wanted to say aboutfourteen days and nobody had
	any food left, so we scrounged the rest of the way. I guess you know what
	scrounge is? One of them iswefound some Germanpotatoes that
	they had cut up for seed potatoes. They was waiting for the weather to
	break 'cause the ground was still frozen.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	They don't plant potatoes in frozen ground. He got innow, those
	potatoes, a lot of them, had been soaked in their manure. And you know
	what the honey carts are?
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Lot of them had honey cart treatments. That honey cart is human manure.
Other Person:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Feces. They did that for
Other Person:	Fertilizing.
Mr. Hull:	They usedthey used honey carts for potato fertilizer. So, you can see
	why they had dysentery. So, that's what scrounging is. There's another
	plant that grows and that is a wild thistle; it'll grow all winter and they
	were out here in anyany winteranyup in Iowathey had them up
	there, too, and theystayed green in the winter time. Those got eaten on
	the way onon the way back. People would break into farmers stores for
	cow beatsto feed their cows. They would take a beetthey get this big,
	they'd take those beets and they'd cut them up and dry them, and the cows
	would eat them forfor (unintelligible).
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	Some of the fellowswere able to steal cow beets.
Charlie Simmons:	Now, what were the German guards doing when you were offdoing
	food(unintelligible)?
Mr. Hull:	They couldn'tthey couldn't keep track of all of us.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Okay.

Mr. Hull:	Now, another thing. We had a commitment with the Germans. After we
	got hit by our own planes and a and a few other attacks, we the ones
	that came forwards and signed an oath, raised their arm that they would
	come back after an attack of any kindwhich happened, then we'd would
	reassemble. And the ones that wouldn't take the oath, they had a few
	guards over them, and oh boy, they wereI would imagineI wasn't in
	that group, I imagine they clipped a tail on them.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	But aftafter, you know, wewe hadwe hadwell, oh, probably this
	many raidsvarious of times. We haduh, two of themone of them by
	our own planeswas real. One of them was just a mock; it wasn't one
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	but we thought it was and weeverybody ran, and then we had another
	one which wasour artillery got too close to us and we had to break up.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Easter Sunday we had service. We had a guy that was probably six foot,
	four andskinny as a railthat conducted that service, and we were so
	close to theboth lines, now this was at the tail end, we were just about
	therean artillery shell went off andit shattered so loudit was terrible
	loud, every one of us hit the ground except him. He never flinched, he
	stood still as a board.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	Kept right on with his sermon. And thatthat noise would just about
	shatter your eardrums it was so close.
Charlie Simmons:	Wow.
Mr. Hull:	That was Easter Sunday, that happened during that time.
Charlie Simmons:	Well, were youdid you have any of your crew members so thatthat you
	were still with or did you get split up?
Mr. Hull:	Oh, we saw them at differentwe saw them atwhen the tanks came
	through. I want to tell you a little about liberation.
Charlie Simmons:	Okay.

Mr. Hull: Charlie Simmons:	(Throat clearing). The Germans always use a church steeple for observation 'cause they was the highest building around. They would put one of their poor observers up in that tower and the first thing that got shot off when the tanks came was that observation tower.(Chuckles)
Other People:	(Chuckles)
Mr. Hull:	So, when that guy climbed up and got in that steeple, that was his death warrant.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	He knew he hadjust minutes to live. So, when they came into that camp,
	the firstthethe church wasfrom our camp was maybe, oh, it
	wassighteasy sight, maybe half a mileaway. You could see it. But
	first, we just kept watching that church. And well, some of the guys had
	been in the infantry said, "Now, watch that church steeple." Whenhe
	camewhen Patton came in with his army, Kabang, that church steeple
	went off! He said, "There went a dead observation German, and he knew
	when he went up there, he was going to die." Okay, that now, after they
	went through the second day, somebody said, "How about food?!" The
	guy said, "Well, you have never heard anybodyin the American
	Armystarving!" So boy, we thought, "Food's imminent." Next dayno
	food.
Charlie Simmons:	(Chuckles)
Mr. Hull:	Next day, no food.
Charlie Simmons:	No kidding?! The first guys that
Mr. Hull:	No, weyeah.
Charlie Simmons:	the first Americans that came through wouldn't even give their C-rations
	or anything?
Mr. Hull:	Yeah. No, theythey were thereto take care of their business.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	They were taking care of theirthe third day we said, "Enough of this;
	we're going out andwe're going out of this camp and we're going to

Charlie Simmons: Mr. Hull:	 scrounge." So, I and three other guys went and started scrounging. We got outand we'd run into some of these half-tracks and jeeps and everything and we'd go around and we'd stop and say, "Have you got anything to eat?" So, wewe picked up a pretty good little supply. Yeah. And then we turned around and the guy said, "The camp's over this way," and, "No, uh uh, it's not there." And they said, "Well, it is." And I said, "Well, I'm going this way. Now you can go do whatever you want to." So, I went back to camp. II knew my way backI got back, and pretty soon hereI looked back here; they were following me.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	They had staggered around. And weand we had holes cut in the fence
	by that time and everything.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	But I was still ashamed of thisto this daythat I never shared that food.
Charlie Simmons:	Huh.
Mr. Hull:	I go down to my gravethinking about that.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	I hung on to that just like
Charlie Simmons:	Well, a war does suchstrange things to you.
Mr. Hull:	II'll tell you, I never shared (unintelligible).
Other Person:	Well.
Mr. Hull:	And II've agonized over that.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	To this day, I think of itwhen we have our little food storage.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah. Yeah, (unintelligible words).
Mr. Hull:	And I never shared that food.
Other Person:	Well, if you didn't, I might not be here, so I'm glad you didn't.
Other Person:	(Laughter)
Mr. Hull:	Well now, Frank Perkins got a little; I'd say, and
Other Person:	Was Ward with you or did they

Mr. Hull:	No, no, no he was on the side of the Rhine river in a hospital.
Other Person:	Oh okay.
Mr. Hull:	But there was about three people I shared with.
Other Person:	Well, you shareda good thing.
Other Person:	Oh, so you did share!
Mr. Hull:	Oh, just a bite.
Other Person:	Well
Other Person:	You know. I mean, you could probably have given somebody one bite of
	everything and then you'd all be back in the same position again.
Mr. Hull:	No, I could have done better.
Charlie Simmons:	Well, that'suh, wewe allsometimes do things under duress that
	wein retrospect we
Mr. Hull:	You don't know how much that's hurt me through the years.
Charlie Simmons:	Wellyeah. Well, but most of the guys that you were with, at that time,
	butbut that were still there at that time made it out okay, right? I mean,
	they wereyou were?
Mr. Hull:	With one exception. The guy I went to school with, George Johnson (sp?)
	from Taintor, Iowa
Other Person:	That was weird.
Mr. Hull:	was a ball, turret gunner and Inow I hope his folks don'this folks are
	gone now
Other Person:	(Choking sound)
Mr. Hull:	Leonard (unintelligible)he lost a leg and amputated it and he was in the
	hospital there. He died while I was there.
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	George Johnson, he was one grade behind mewalked to that same little
	two room schoolfor seven yearsseven and a half I walked to school
	with him. He wasone year behind me.
Charlie Simmons:	And he was on that march fromStalag 7A?
Mr. Hull:	No, he died in
Other Person:	The hospital.

Mr. Hull:	the hospital inMoosburgMoosburgin the prison camp
Charlie Simmons:	Uh hum.
Mr. Hull:	where we were liberated; he died there. George Johnson
Charlie Simmons:	Well, you mentioned that your brother, uh, did make it out of the war.
	What happened to your brother?
Mr. Hull:	He was in the gliders.
Charlie Simmons:	Oh.
Mr. Hull:	And they relieved an English unitup near Kassel
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	up near there. And evidently German intelligence found out and they
	put some poles, like atelephone poles out around this field where they
	wascome in andglided.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	They came in and cut him lose andnearly every one of those gliders had
	damage.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	Some of thembad. Tore the wings off. Killed a lot of the people.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	He got down on the ground, but he was killed the next daywith a rifle
	bullet in his head.
Charlie Simmons:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	The onlygood part about it wasit was quick.
Charlie Simmons:	Wow.
Mr. Hull:	But he had a twin sister that was born July 3 rd , 1923 that never celebrated
	her birthday after that.
Charlie Simmons:	Hum.
Other Person:	She didn't celebrate her birthday?
Mr. Hull:	He was named after my dad
Other Person:	Uhm.
Mr. Hull:	Dwight was, Dwight Arsel (sp?) Dale.

Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, I'll tell you, those helicopter piluh, those glider pilotstheythey have some amazing storiesII interviewed. But wewethey had a reunion in San Antonio, and I interviewed several glider pilots that werethat were on thatthat mission up totonear Arnhem and it justincrediblesome of the things those guys went through. I mean, I thought that thepeople, you know, flying the planes had it bad, but, you know, you're in ain a gliderand you've got
Other Person:	You've gotyou've got in a planego down.
Charlie Simmons:	you're in a planeyou're in a plane with no engine, and they turn you
	lose at seven hundred feet, you know.
Other Person:	Yeah.
Charlie Simmons:	You're not flying up attenten, fifteen thousand feet (chuckles)
Other Person:	Geez.
Charlie Simmons:	That's
Mr. Hull:	Well, I'll tell you, an interview of him would have been great, and he
	could get them through your son (talking to someone in the room.) He
	was an avid writer; he wrote a letter in a diary every day in his diary and
	he sent these back. He sent everything he could throughregular channels
	which was allowable.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah.
Mr. Hull:	And he had a suitcase full of letters that he had written and the
	government sent them back and I can neverI opened one letter and I
	started to read it and I couldn't.
Charlie Simmons:	Hum!
Mr. Hull:	I could not read it. I put it back in the suitcase, and I gave it to his son
	who is kind of an historian, and he's got a suitcase of Dwight Hull's
	letters.
Charlie Simmons:	Well, it sounds like a good start for a book there. Well, uh, Glynn, I think
	we could go on quite a while. We've been at it for two hours; you've been
	in it for two hours.
Other Person:	(Laughter)

Charlie Simmons:	I know there'sgot some more stories in there thatthat weI'd love to
	get out of you, but I think we've probably got enough for this session here.
	Maybe we can get back together and just talk a little bit about, you know,
	maybe the end of yourof your stay with theyour visit with the Germans
	here at some other time when we have a little more time. 'Cause II
	know you must be getting kind of weary of talking, and I'm kind ofI'm
	kind of running down, too, so
Everyone:	(Laughter)
Other Person:	Yeah, he's got a lot of stories.
Other Person:	Yes really.
Charlie Simmons:	Yeah, okay, so I'm going to wrap it up here I think.
Other Person:	Okay.
Charlie Simmons:	And I want toI just want to say thank you very much forfor the time
	today. Thisyou've got some wonderful stories there, and II appreciate
	your time today and I appreciate your timeback in the 1940s when you
	went over theredid what you did for us. So, foron behalf of my own
	self personally, but for the Museum, too, I want to thank you.

(end of interview)

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