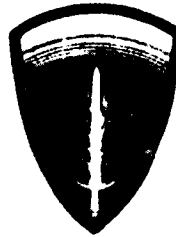


SUPREME HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



**Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!**

You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.

But this is the year 1944! Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned! The free men of the world are marching together to Victory!

I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full Victory!

Good Luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

*Dwight D. Eisenhower*



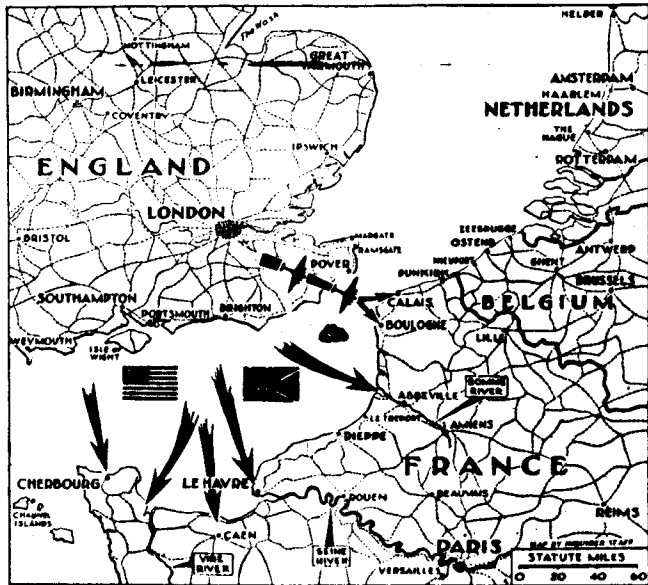
INVASION

Allies Land in France, Smash Ahead; Fleet, Planes, Chutists Battling Nazis

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, 'ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 (Tuesday) (A. P.). — Allied forces landed in northern France early today in history's greatest overseas operation, designed to destroy the power of Adolf Hitler's Germany and wrest enslaved Europe from the Nazis. The German radio said the landings were made from Le Havre to Cherbourg, along the north coast of Normandy and the south side of the bay of the Seine.

FLASHES

FOUR PARACHUTE DIVISIONS LAND
LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—The German radio reported today that four British parachute divisions had landed between Le Havre and Cherbourg in France. This was four times the size of the Nazi parachute force dropped on Crete in the Mediterranean.
NAVY, COAST GUARD, MARINES IN BATTLE
Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (A. P.).—United States battleships are supporting the Allied landings in France and the Channel coast are participating in the operations. It was announced today. American Marines likewise are in the fighting, manning secondary guns aboard the big ships.
DIEPPE HIT BY AIR NAZIS SAY
NEW YORK, June 6 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast received by N. B. C., said this morning that strong Allied air attacks had been launched on the Dieppe area.
ALLIES GAIN 5 MILES IN ITALY
NAPLES, June 6 (A. P.).—The battle to destroy the German enemy in Italy "continues without pause" and troops of the Fifth Army have advanced some five miles beyond the Tiber, Allied Headquarters announced today.
BERLIN CLAIMS TWO SINKINGS
The Berlin radio broadcast a B. N. H. dispatch today saying that one Allied cruiser and a large landing vessel carrying troops had been sunk in the area of St. Vaast in Boulogne, 15 miles southeast of Cherbourg.
LEAVE HOMES, DUTCH TOLD
LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—Shortly before 7 A. M. (1 A. M. E. W. T.) the R. B. C. broadcast Allied High Command's urgent instructions to Holland advising all people living within 25 kilometers (about 16 miles) of the coast to leave their homes immediately and take key of roads, railways and bridges.
26 WARSHIPS REPORTED OFF COAST
LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—The German D. N. B. agency said today in a broadcast unconfirmed by Allied sources that six heavy warships and 26 enemy destroyers were lying before the Normandy coast of France.
GENERAL DE GAULLE IN ENGLAND
NEW YORK, June 6 (A. P.).—General Charles de Gaulle has arrived in England. It was announced today in a broadcast from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. N. B. C. monitored the broadcast.



WHERE ALLIES HAVE LAUNCHED INVASION AGAINST FORTRESS EUROPE
Allied troops are landing on the coast of France, General Dwight D. Eisenhower reported this morning. The heaviest fighting, according to Berlin, is in the area from Le Havre, at the mouth of the Seine, to the Vire River, on the Normandy peninsula, with the center of the battle near Caen. In addition, paratroops are reported landing on the Normandy peninsula near Cherbourg while Abbeville, on the Somme River, is under attack. Naval forces are pounding Le Havre and Allied air forces are said to be raiding Caude and Dunkirk.

Allied Headquarters did not specify the locations, but left no doubt whatever that the landings were on a gigantic scale.

'FULL VICTORY' ASKED
Ringing in their ears, the American, British and Canadian forces who made the landings had these words from their supreme commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all liberty-loving peoples are with you.
"We will accept nothing less than full victory."
The German radio filled the air with tirades today for three hours before the formal Allied announcement came at 7:35 A. M. Greenwich Mean Time (5:35 A. M. Philadelphia time).
It acknowledged deep penetrations of the Cherbourg peninsula by Allied parachute and glider troops in great strength.

AIDED BY PLANES, WARSHIPS
The assault was supported by gigantic bombardments from Allied warships and planes, which the Germans admitted to the coastal areas.

A senior officer at Supreme Headquarters said rough water caused "awful anxiety" for the sea-borne troops but that the landings were made successfully, although some soldiers undoubtedly were missing.

The sun broke through heavy clouds periodically this morning after a daybreak shower. The wind had blown fairly hard during the night, but subsided to somewhat with the dawn. The weather outlook remained somewhat unsettled.

Supreme Headquarters' first communique was the longest since World War I.
"Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."
It was announced moments later that Britain's General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, hero of the Eighth Army victory in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, was in charge of the assault.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF TIDES
A senior officer at Headquarters said the time of the landings varied to take advantage of the various tide stages at different beaches. Except for the air-borne troops, the first landing times varied from 6 A. M. to 8:25 A. M., British.

Landings Unopposed, Eyewitness Asserts

By RICHARD C. BOTTELDT
Representing Command U. S. Press
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 (Tuesday) (U. P.).—Allied forces landed in France early this morning and from what I could see from a bomber over-head in those first few minutes there was nothing stopping the assault parties from getting ashore.
I watched the first landing barges in the beach party on the right of the invasion beach. The Air Force's M. G. M. medium bombers were in the air, but they were silent about half an hour after the invasion. We saw very few enemy soldiers in the beach area.

Big Allied Move Began May 28

By JOHN M. McCLELLAND
Inspector Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 6 (Tuesday) (U. P.).—The actual movement for the greatest military operation in history—the invasion of the continent of Europe—began 16 days ago, the War Department disclosed this morning.
It was on May 20 that Allied and enemy troops were ordered to move to the invasion beach which was to be the scene of the assault on the shores of France.
ALL FORCES STRUCK AHEAD
They were the most heavily armed soldiers in the history of amphibious operations.

Eisenhower Summons French People to Posts

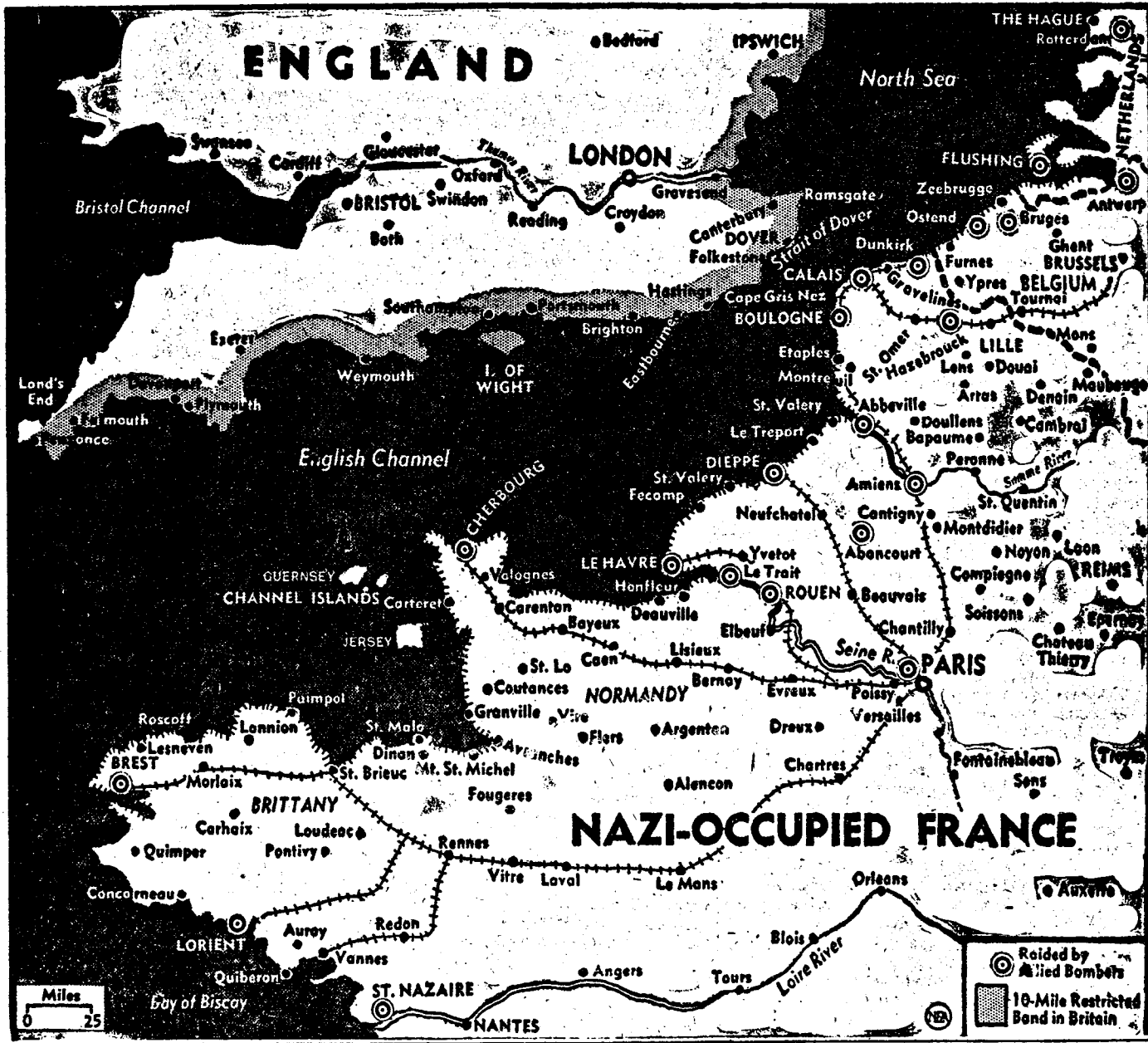
NEW YORK, June 6 (Tuesday) (A. P.).—The OWI reported today that General Dwight D. Eisenhower had broadcast a message to the French people in London.
"People of western Europe: A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of the concerted Allied Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in consultation with your great ally, the United States."
"Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching.
ALL HAVE PART TO PLAY
All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory.

Allies Order Coast Evacuated

LONDON, June 6 (A. P.).—A spokesman for General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a London broadcast, said the people living on Europe's invasion coast today that "to save places of the Allied air offensive has started" and ordered them to evacuate to a depth of 20 kilometers (about 12 miles).
In a general broadcast over the B. B. C. directed to France and other coastal areas, the spokesman said:
The White House has urged people to leave their homes and to take their families to the interior.
The spokesman said that the group of reporters set through the morning hours, but members of the official staff have in touch with the Executive Office by telephone.

1st Communique

The text of 'Communique No. 1 from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force':
Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France.



## Late News Bulletins

### ANNOUNCE OTHER LANDINGS

LONDON, June 6.—(U.P.)—DNB, German news agency, said today that the Allies had landed "further reinforcements" by sea and air in the Seine Estuary.

### DE GAULLE ARRIVES

LONDON, June 6.—(U.P.)—Gen. Charles De Gaulle arrived in Great Britain today and it was announced that he would address the people of France during the day.

### KING MAKES BROADCAST

LONDON, June 6.—(U.P.)—King Haakon of Norway, will broadcast a message in Norwegian to his people today.

### MONTGOMERY LEADING

LONDON, June 6.—(U.P.)—

### REPORT FIGHTING

LONDON, June 6.—(U.P.)—The German trans-ocean agency broadcast a report, unconfirmed by Allied sources, of heavy fighting with "invasion" forces in the area of Caen, about eight and one-half miles south of the north coast of the Normandy peninsula and 31 miles southwest of LeHavre.

### NEED BLOOD DONORS

John F. Rees, director of the blood bank, said early today that the center will stay open as long and as late as is necessary to take care of those who wish to give blood on D-day.

## Communique No. 1

Text of the official Communique No. 1 from Eisenhower's headquarters was:

"Under the command of Gen. Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

### KNOCK OUT PILL BOXES

WASHINGTON, June 6.—(U.P.)—Specially trained, picked assault teams of the U. S. Army made the initial attack on fortress Europe, knocking out pillboxes and other fortifications of the vaunted Atlantic Wall, the War Department said today.

### CLAIM SHIP AFIRE

LONDON, June 6.—(U.P.)—The

### BRITISH KING TO TALK

LONDON, June 6.—(U.P.)—Buckingham Palace announced at 10 a. m. (4 a. m. EWT) that King George would broadcast later today.

## Casualty List

MISSING

ON DUTY  
day and  
night  
**CALOX**  
TOOTH POWDER  
First Time 1944 - September 2nd 1944



# The Evening News

WALL  
EXTRA

**SENIORS**  
The Best Possible!

NO. 19,455 LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944 ONE PENNY

## Montgomery Leads British, U.S., Canadian Force

# WE WIN BEACHHEADS

### 4,000 Ships, 11,000 Planes in Assault on France: 'All Going to Plan'—Premier

**WE LAND IN**  
**JEERSEY—Nazis**



The London press proclaim a D-Day victory

**THE KING ON RADIO AT 9 P.M.**

It was officially announced this morning that the King will broadcast at 9 o'clock to-night.

**BLACKOUT** 11.15 p.m. - 1.15 a.m. (with 15 min. break)

**"ALLIES ARE PENETRATING DEEPER INLAND"**

LONDON, Tuesday, June 6, 8:33 a. m. --- (UP) --- Allied supreme headquarters announced today that Allied troops were landing on the coast of Northern France with the support of naval and air forces.

The announcement that the greatest military operation in the history of the world, one which is intended to crush Germany and her satellites and to liberate the oppressed millions of Europe, was made in communique No. 1 of Allied headquarters. It was made shortly after 9:30 a. m. (3:30 a. m. EWT) about three hours after German broadcasting stations had said that the invasion was under way.

The Germans put the invasion front opposite the South England coast centering around the Seine River estuary and the Seine Bay, about 80 miles from the British side across the English Channel, along a stretch of about 75 miles of the French coast.

The Germans said that air borne troops were playing a big part in the operation.

# N.S.-Kurier

Gauorgan der NSDAP  
Stuttgarter  
Neues Tagblatt

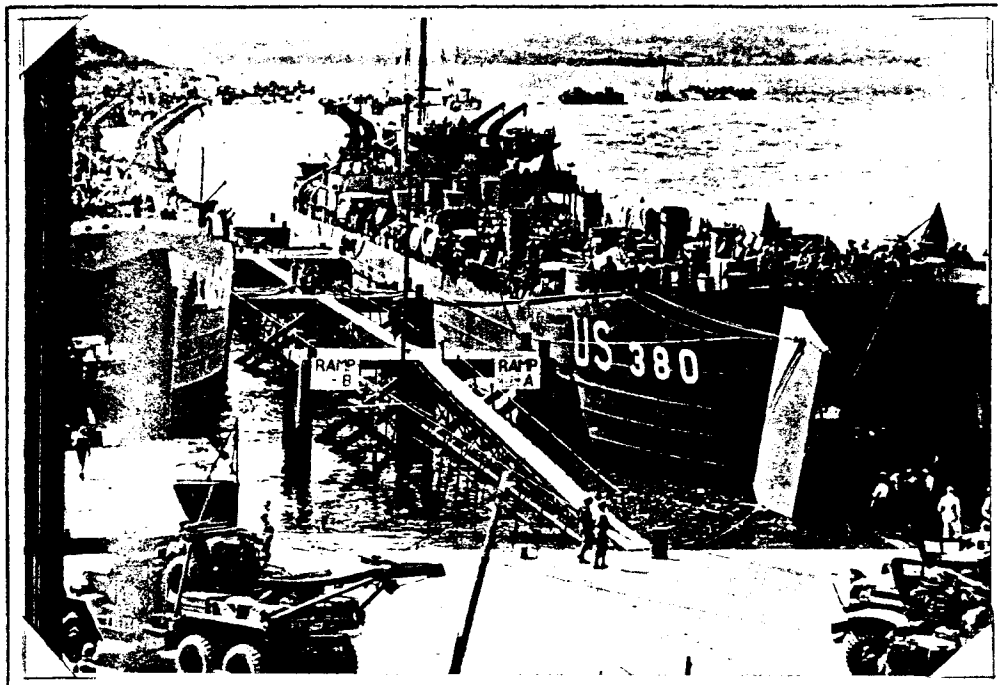
Verkaufspreis 15 Pfennig  
Stadt der Auslandsdeutschen  
Mittwoch, den 7. Juni 1944  
Nummer 153 - 14. Jahrgang

## Der Invasionstermin wurde von Moskau bestimmt

# Landetruppen abgeriegelt oder vernichtet

Sehr schwere Verluste der feindlichen Verbände / Kämpfe von außerordentlicher Härte / Schwerpunkt der großen Schlacht am Kanal noch nicht zu erkennen / Neue Aktionen werden erwartet

The Nazi N.S. Kurier tells a different story - 'landing troops kicked out and destroyed'

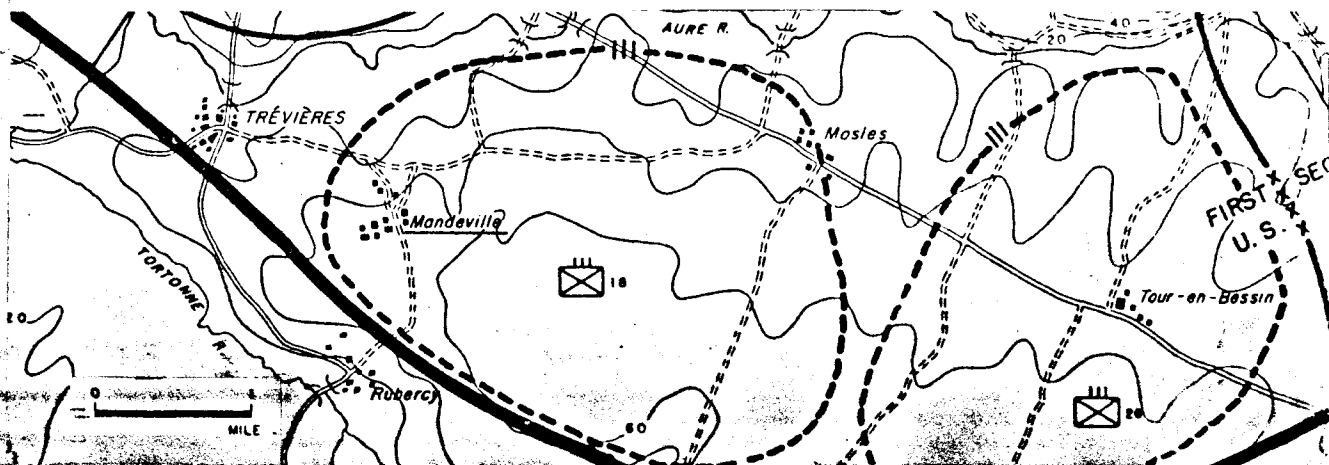


TYPICAL LST LOADING OPERATION  
IN ENGLAND

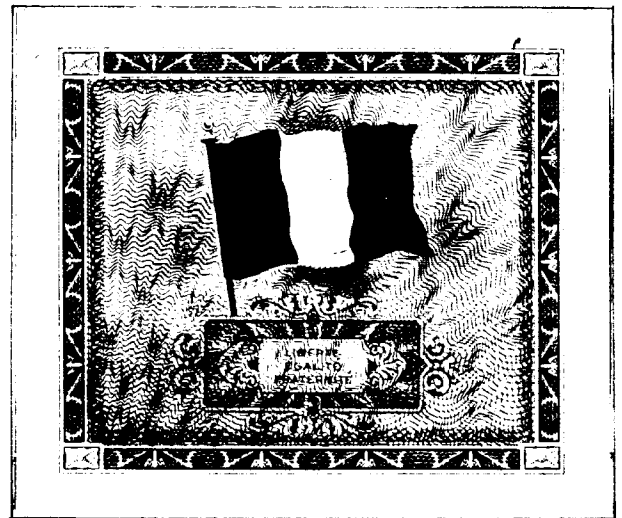
The 897<sup>th</sup> departed Southampton, England, P.O.E. on LST No 494 @ 0400, LST No 5 @ 5 45, and LST No 543 @ 10 45, June 15, 1944, reaching Omaha Beach, Normandy, France, @ 2200 on June 15. Unloading began @ 2330 but was not completed until June 16. During the night the beach area was attacked by German bombers.

Upon driving the 173 vehicles off of the LST ramps, some vehicles encountered 3-4 feet of water causing the loss of one truck-tractor 10 ton semi-trailer van loaded with "parts common."

At D+9 we were the first H.A.M unit on the continent, setting up shop in a apple orchard about 2 miles east of Trevières.

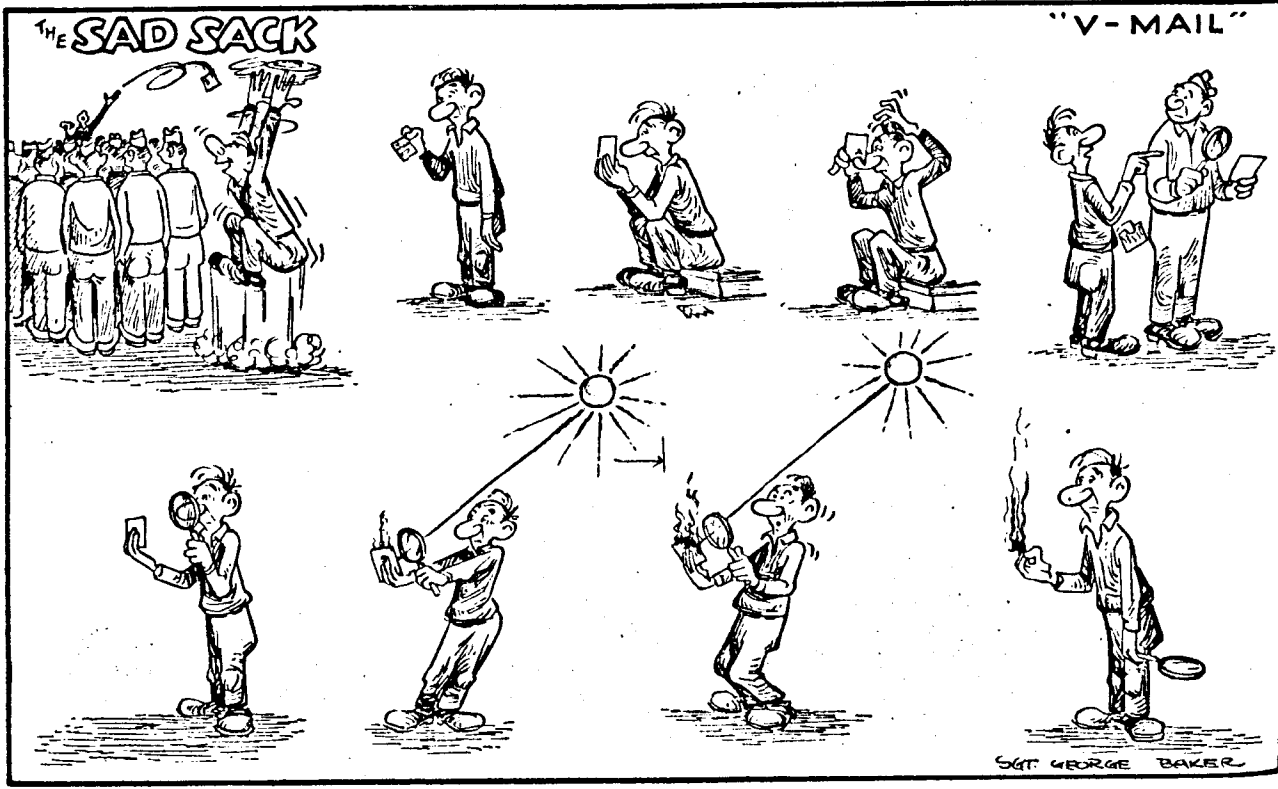


"D" Day (Invasion) French Money



"Regular" French Money (1944)





## Deliver V-Mail Minus Envelopes

PARIS, Mar. 13— To save paper, manpower and time, V-mail for soldiers on the continent is being delivered without envelopes. Brig. Gen. R. B. Lovett, ETO adjutant general, announced yesterday.

Fifteen new high-speed folding and sealing machines have been installed in the Paris V-mail station—now in full operation—which fold the letters blank side up so that only the address is visible. A thin line of mullage is automatically put on each edge, sealing the letters and ensuring privacy.

To make sure when opening that the inner surface is not torn and the legibility of some of the words destroyed, the letter should be unsealed carefully, working from the inside to the outer edge.

Twenty-five tons of envelopes a month will be saved by the new system.

What the complete address in plain letters in the panel below, and your return address in the space provided on the right. Use typewriter, dark ink, or dark pencil. Faint or small writing is not suitable for photographing.

FROM # 35011626  
713 BEN NOSTER  
897 ORDIHAM CO.  
APO # 230 4 PM  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

TO MR. & MRS. J. T. NOSTER  
318 W. 15 ST.  
ELYRIA, OHIO

SEE INSTRUCTION NO. 2

June 26, '44  
France!

Dear Dad-Mom;

Today I rec'd your letter of June the fifth. Mail has been very slow coming in, but its catch up with us now.

It has been raining practically all day today and if it doesn't clear up soon I'm going to get soaked a hell on good tonight.

Have you acquired any of the new three-cent stamps yet?

Hope you have taken some pictures of now as that film won't be good forever. How about it, eh?

Probably tomorrow, or as soon as it stops raining, I have some laundry to do. Done some a couple days ago and boiled them in a cauld over a fire. All the white clothes turned gray and my white wool undershirt is dirtier now than ever before.

Its almost time for sleep now and its still raining.

Son/soir  
Ben!

REPLY BY V-MAIL  
HAVE YOU FILLED IN COMPLETE ADDRESS AT TOP?

REPLY BY V-MAIL  
HAVE YOU FILLED IN COMPLETE ADDRESS AT TOP?



SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE  
AUGUST, 1944

SHOWN ABOVE IS A MEMBER OF THE 897<sup>TH</sup> ORDNANCE, DEPICTING THE SIDE EFFECTS OF OVERSEAS DUTY "IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS"—  
——THE RESULT OF GOOD FOOD, PLENTY OF REST, EXERCISE, LOTS OF FRESH COUNTRY AIR, CLEAN LIVING, DISCIPLINE, AND A SUPPLY OF CALVADOS.



## French Folies' Queen Opines on Yanks' Amour



"Your soldier boys go after love with the simple, eager enthusiasm of a child after a new toy. . . They want it impatiently at first. . ."

"A French woman does not give her heart lightly. When she does, she gives it absolutely. She will do anything for her man. . ."

★ Mlle. Ginette philosophizes on l'amour. ★  
 "An American man sips love as light-heartedly as champagne."

## Yanks Are Babes at Love, Treat It Like Toy, Star Says

By Kingsbury Smith  
 INS Staff Correspondent

PARIS, Apr. 10—American men are babes in the art of love. So says Mlle. Ginette Wander, blonde young star of the Folies-Bergère.

Mlle. Wander, who sings and dances nightly before hundreds of American soldiers in Paris, declared that American men treat love as lightly as a child with a new toy.

"It is hard for French girls to have a big, serious love with American men," said the tiny leading woman of the most daring musical show in Paris.

### Just Like a Babe

"An American man in love is like a baby," she said in an interview. "He sips love as light-heartedly as one sips a glass of champagne on a gay evening."

"Your soldier boys go after love with the simple, eager enthusiasm of a child after a new toy. They want it impatiently when they first see it; they get terribly excited about it when they first have it but before they have found out how to make it work they are attracted by a new toy."

"Love seems to be a little thing with them. With French women it is a big thing. I know we are supposed to be liberal with our love, but actually we are very serious about it. A French woman does not give her heart lightly. When she does, she gives it absolutely. She will do anything for her man."

### Fair to American Women

"We are not, however, trying to win the love of the American boys who have come to liberate our country and help defeat the Germans. That would be unfair to American women. Tell

them not to worry. We shall send their men back to them. What we want to do while they are here is to try to take their minds off the horrors of war, give them a little of the joy of life, and let them carry pleasant memories of France back home with them."

"I often think that many of those boys out in the audience will soon be staring death in the face, and it makes me work harder to give them a little pleasant relaxation."

"The enthusiasm of the American soldiers is marvelous. There is such a happy spirit about them. The greatness of your country can be seen in their youthful, healthy faces and in their easy, wholehearted laughter."

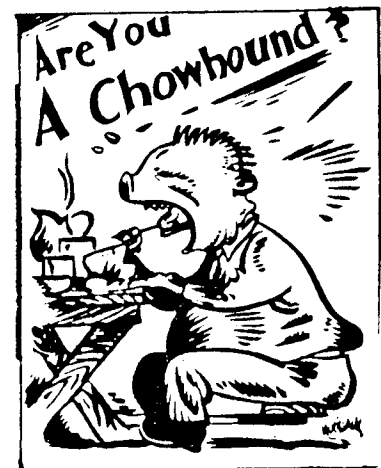
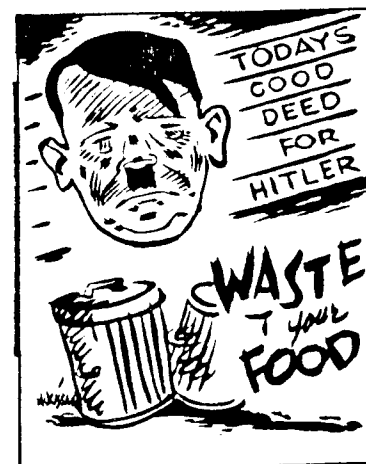
### Advice to the Lovelorn

Asked what advice she would give to a woman who was seeking to win a man's love, the Parisian stage beauty said:

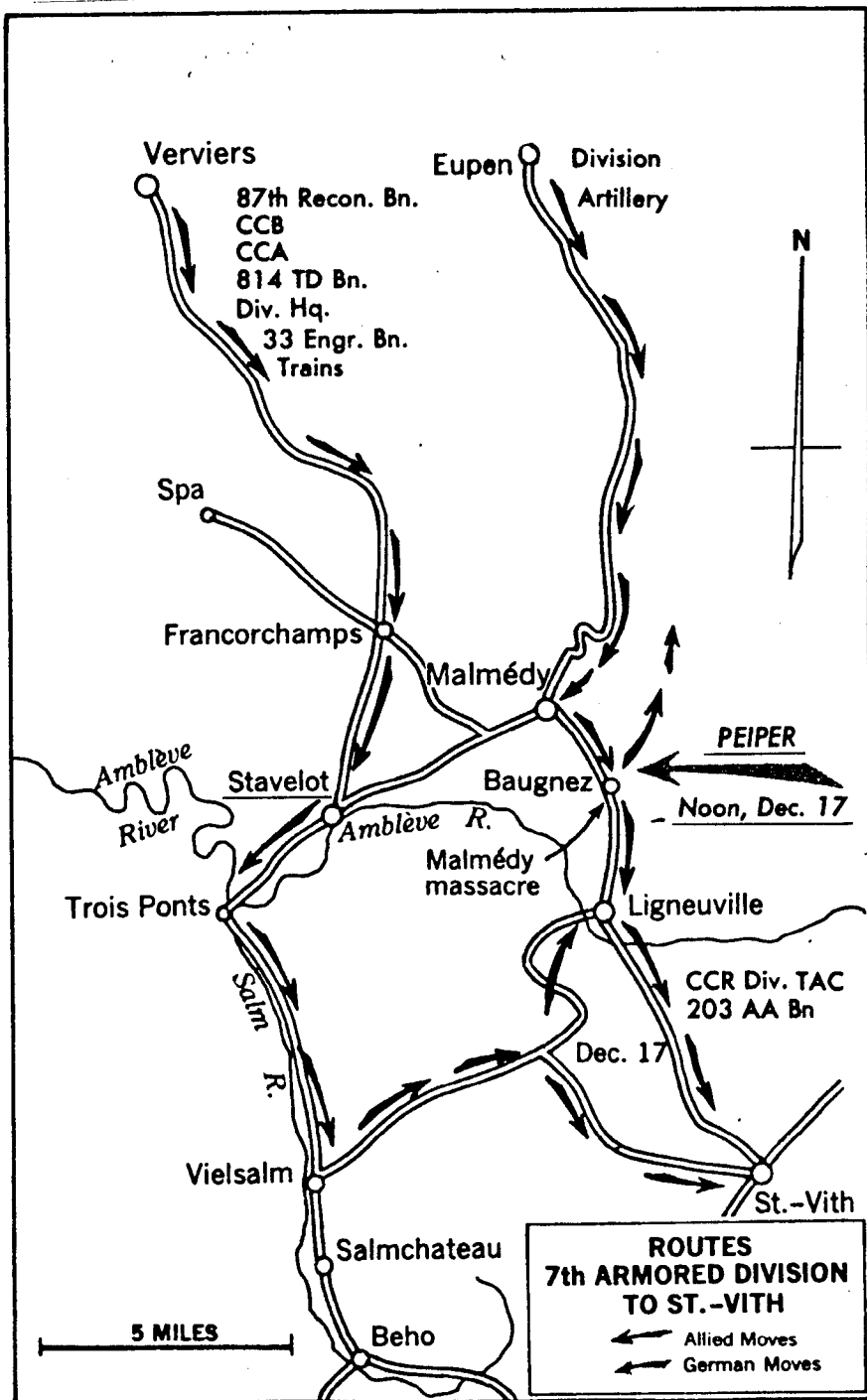
"If a woman is interested in winning the love of a man, she should first use her charms to the utmost to capture his attention. When she has succeeded in making him infatuated with her she should then stop immediately and feign indifference. Once the woman knows the man is definitely interested, she should not let him think she is easy to get. She must let him think she has other interests, that there are other men around. If the man really wants her, that indifference will make him keener than ever. The attention he shows during that period of indifference will be the test of his true feeling for her."

"If he loves her, he will continue to pursue her. If he does so with gentleness and devotion, the woman can then begin to risk giving him the affection of her heart. It is from that moment that true love develops."

"But," added the little musical star who has never been in America, "I am sure American women know how to win their men."



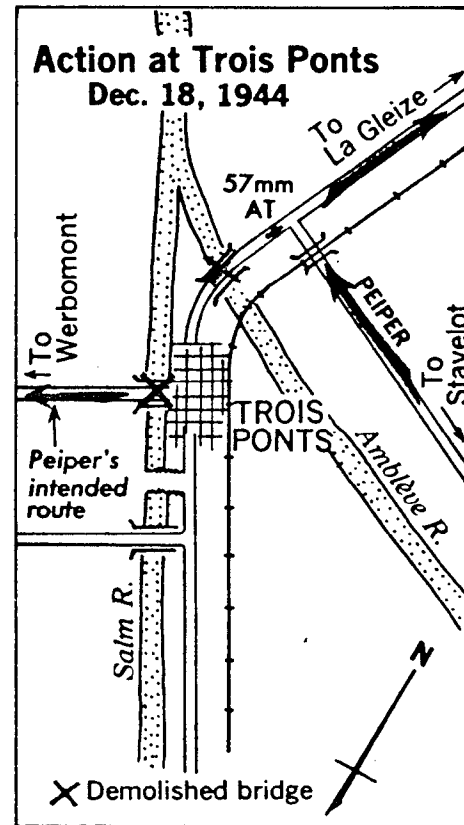
Four posters reprinted from ROUND-UP published by the Technical Training Division, Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.



On December 15 Lieutenant Colonel Harvey R. Fraser, who had assumed command of the 51st the day before, called all the officers of the battalion together to introduce himself, and the next day he went off on a tour of the sawmills to become acquainted with their owners and civilian personnel.

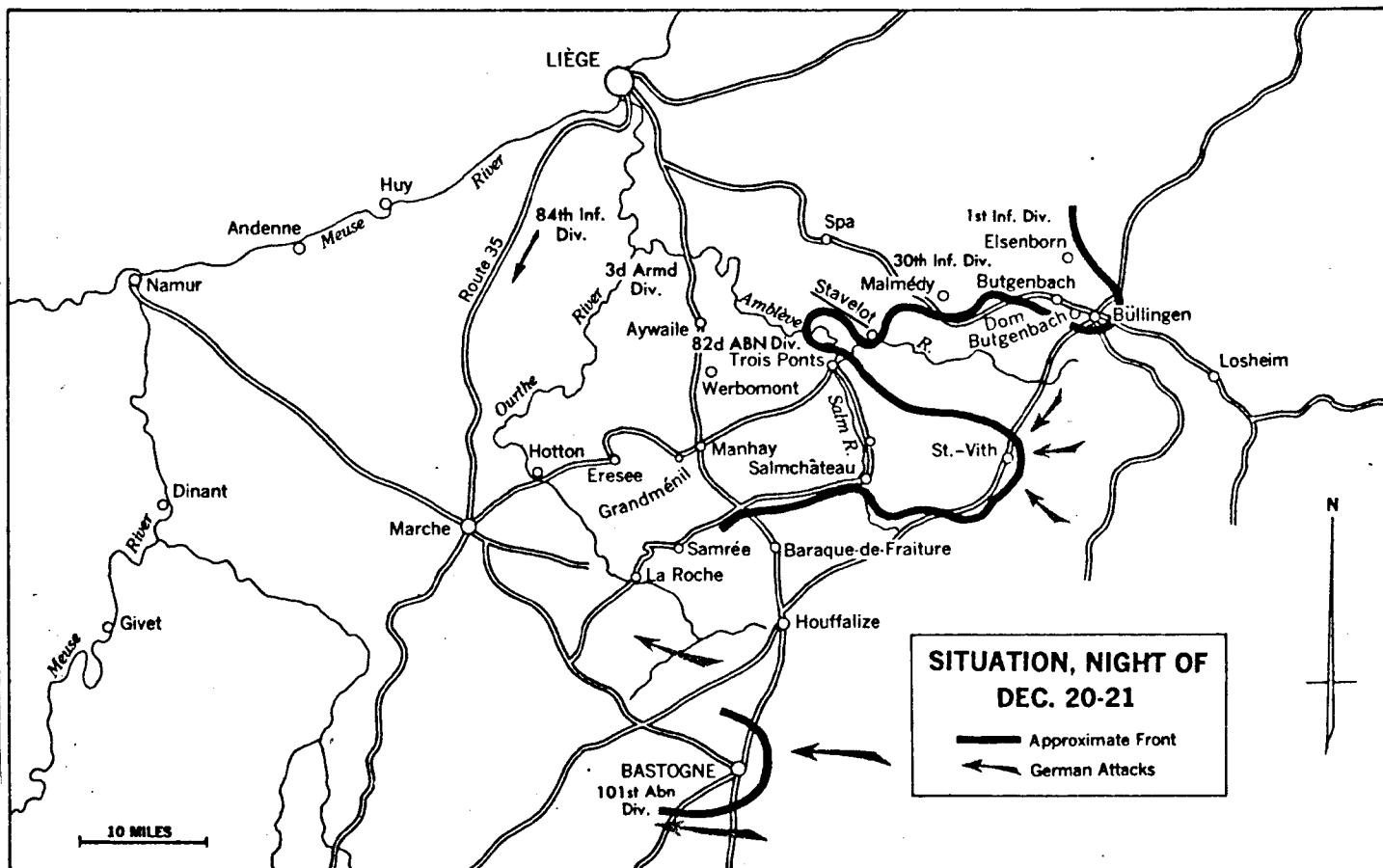
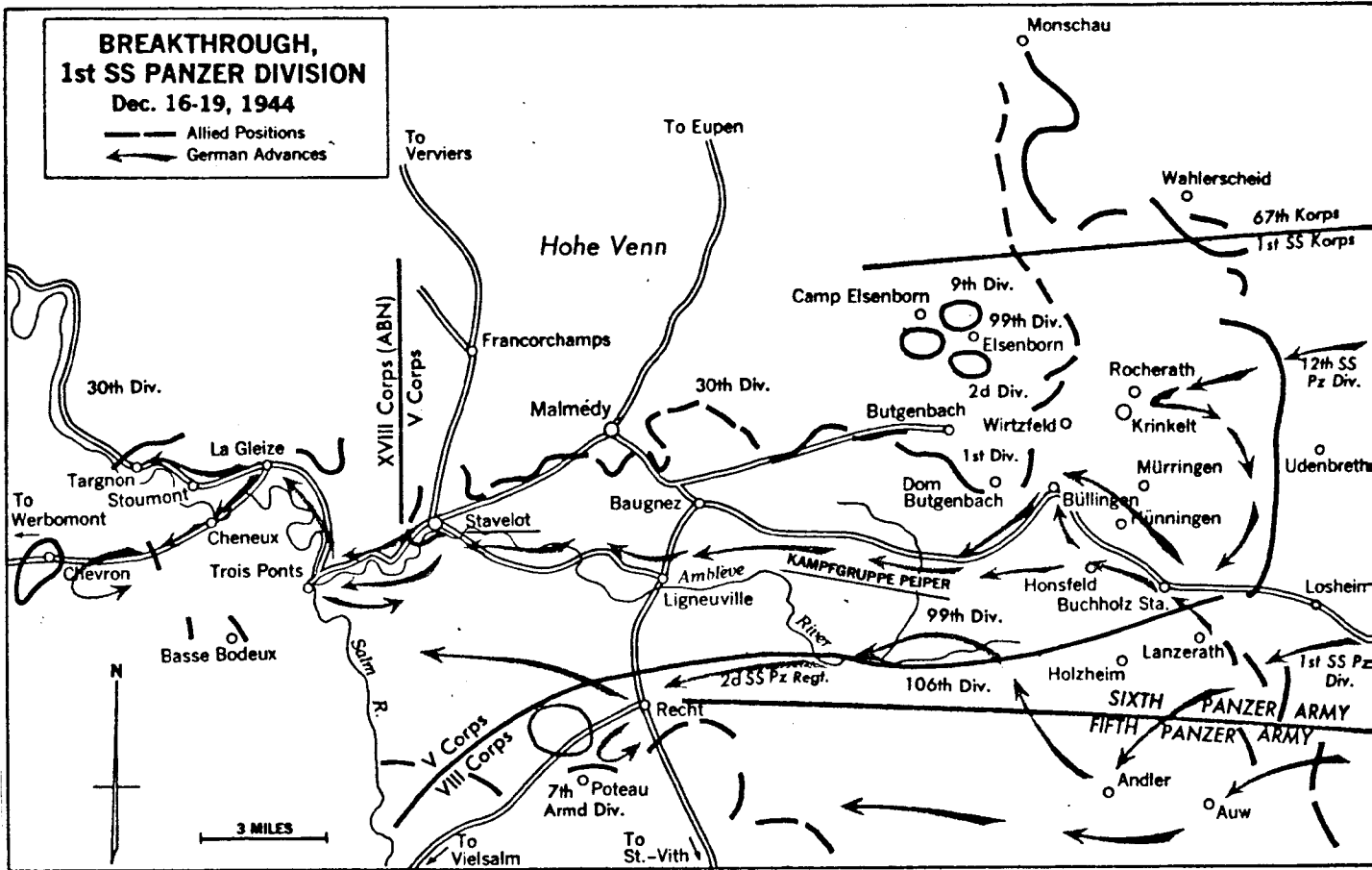
The idyll was shattered at 5:30 P.M. on December 17: the battalion received an alert to move out to various defensive positions to blow bridges and execute a delaying action in the face of an enemy attack.

Of this group, Company C was given a mission destined to have a major impact on the campaign in the Ardennes: it was ordered to proceed from its campsite near Marche with demolition equipment to a small town named Trois Ponts. Located about 25 miles east by road, this town, at the confluence of the Amblève and Salm rivers, was thus named because it boasted three bridges, one over the Amblève and two over the Salm (see map at left). At eleven thirty that night an advance section of 75 men arrived in Trois Ponts, set up a command post in the railway station, and



began preparations to blow up two of the bridges at Trois Ponts—the one entering the town over the Amblève and the major bridge to the west over the Salm. Major Yates, in charge of the task force, ordered roadblocks to be set up to protect both demolitions.

By eight o'clock the next morning, as Peiper was attacking Stavelot in earnest, Company C had taken position on the west bank of the Amblève River, which skirts the edge of Trois Ponts. By singular good luck, it had commandeered an ally, a wandering 57-mm. antitank gun and crew



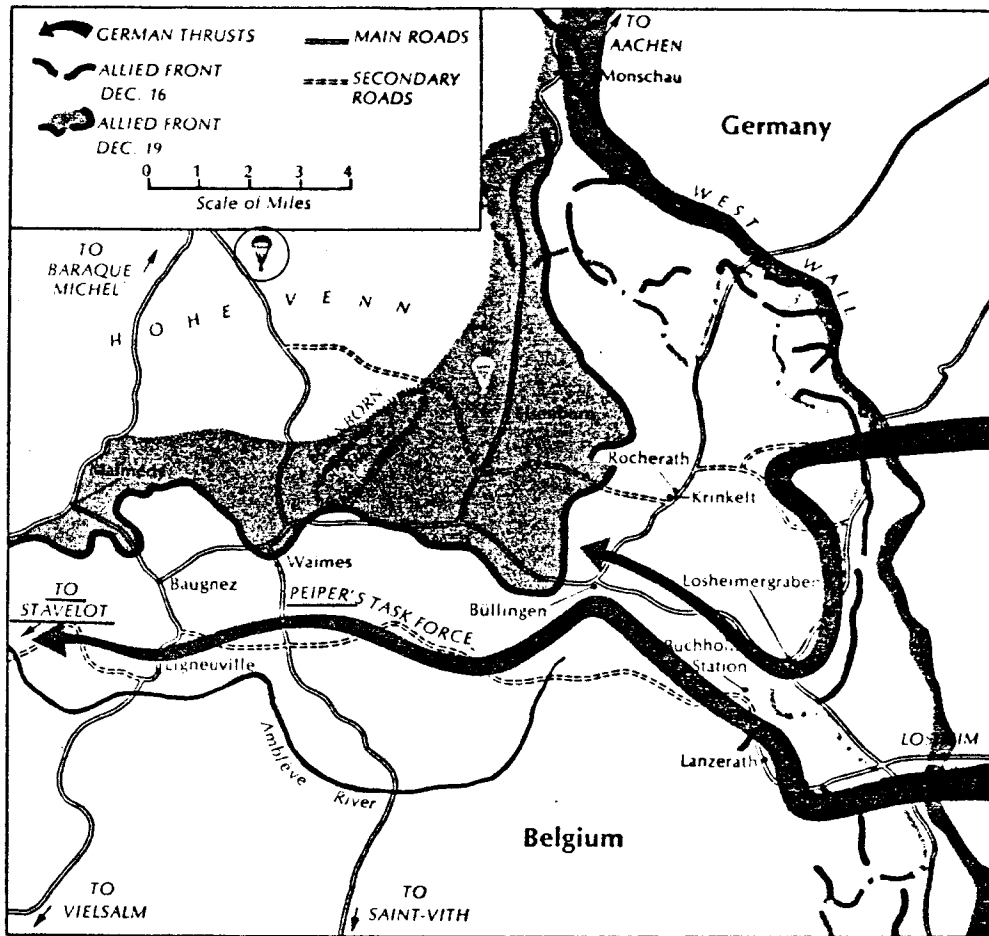


*Captured German photo, Courtesy U.S. Army*

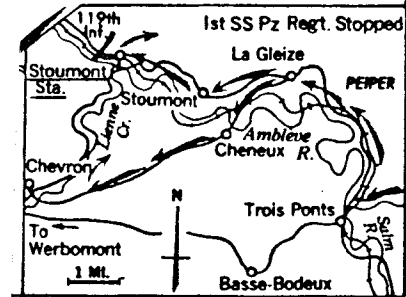
Jochen Peiper's men on the march after having achieved their breakthrough, December 17, 1944.



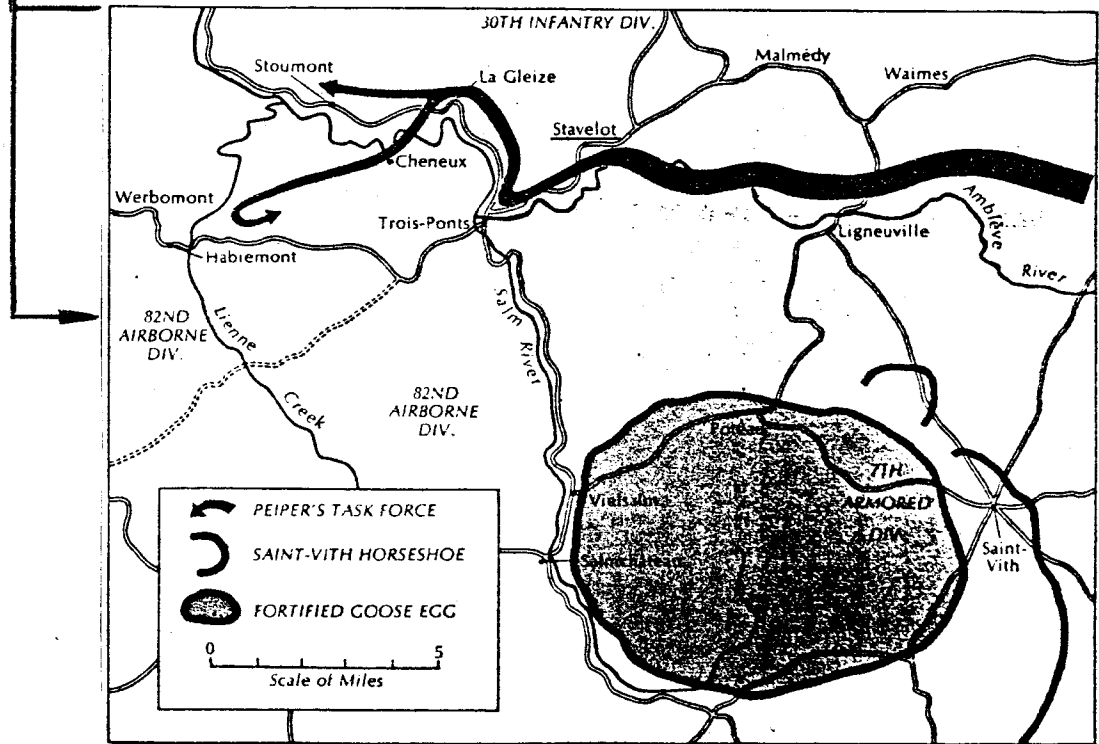
The bridge over the Amblève River at Stavelot, seen from the American (northern) side.



By December 19 a strong American defense zone was formed (shaded area) restricting the German breakthrough to the southern part of the sector. Two German airdrops—a small paratroop landing (red parachute) and a phony drop of 300 dummies (white parachute)—created confusion briefly in the American rear areas.



Peiper's task force rolled west (red arrow) to Trois-Ponts, and then—after detouring around two blown bridges—to the La Gleize area. There his troops were cut off by the U.S. 30th Infantry and 82nd Airborne Divisions.



## The Allies retake Stavelot

December 20, 1944



**HE STAID BEHIND.** Stavelot, taken early by the Germans in their lunge into Belgium, was one of the first towns to be retaken by the Allies. Heavy losses were suffered by both sides, the Nazi losses being mostly in men, the Allies losing principally tanks and guns. The picture shows one Nazi who fought his way into Stavelot and remained.

ATROCITIES DURING THE ARDENNES CAMPAIGN  
(Battle of the Bulge)

Committed by SS Lt. Col. (Obersturmbanfuhrer)  
Joachim Peipers "Kampfgruppe Peiper" in and  
around Stavelot , Belgium .

\* \* \* \* \*

Operation "Wacht am Rhein" was the name for Hitlers plan to smash the "Western Front" and perhaps end the war in the west. At first, his venture into the Ardennes sections of Belgium and Luxembourg seemed like madness, but despite the pessimism of his generals the plan had elements of genius. His objective, the port of Antwerp, Belgium, was a key to the success of the Allied European campaign --- its loss could ruin Allied plans.

Furthermore, Hitlers forces had achieved a near miracle in this same Ardennes territory in 1940 when Runstedts army burst through the French lines, crossed the Meuse R. at Sedan, and dashed all the way to Boulogne on the North Sea. The French and British armies were split. The French surrendered and the British evacuated what was left of their army through Dunkirk.

The Ardennes, the classic route taken by German armies in 1914 and 1940 ---- was a region of difficult terrain ; dense woodlands and rolling hills slashed by deep valleys and rugged ravines. But the Germans had occupied the region for four years before evacuating it in early Sept., 1944 and the commanders were familiar with the twists and turns in the vital roads that would speed the Panzer divisions on their way .

The Ardennes section of Belgium changed hands four times since 1870 . Originally Belgian , it was annexed by Germany in 1870 on a line running roughly from Aachen , through Eupen , Malmedy , Spa , St. Hubert , and Stavelot, to the French border . For 149 years it was part of Germany . It was ceded to Belgium in 1921 following WWI. Hitler overran it in 1940 and annexed it again. Then, in 1944 the Allies moved in.

In response to Hitlers orders, the main attack was entrusted to the Sixth Panzer Army, headed by a burly Nazi veteran, SS General Jozef "Sepp" Dietrich, a former bellboy and street brawler and by profession a butcher, who had started his military career as a tank soldier in WWI. Dietrich was a brave and determined soldier and because of his party loyalty and friendship with Hitler, rose quickly in the army. In 1942 he commanded the 1st Panzer Div. on the Russian front and was promoted to Corps Commander in 1943.

Dietrichs army was made up of nine divisions, but his hopes, and Hitlers ---- lay primarily with his own 1st SS Panzer Div. and the 12th SS panzer Hitler Youth Div. These elite shared a reputation for ferocity in battle ---- also for disregarding the commonly accepted rules of war. While fighting on the Eastern Front under Dietrich, men of the 1st SS once executed an estimated 4,000 Russian prisoners in reprisal for the killing of 6 captured SS men by the Russian secret police. The 12th SS had put to death 64 Canadian and British POW in Normandy after interrogating them.



The spearhead of the 1st SS Panzer Div. was a task force built around the 1st SS Panzer Regt., commanded by Lt. Col. Joachim Peiper, a hard cored, arrogant Nazi, a talented product of the SS officer training school. He possessed the kind of fanaticism that Hitler admired, and was famous for his ruthlessness, for in Russia he allegedly burned two villages and killed all the inhabitants. He also earned the Knights Cross, one of Germany's highest decorations, for breaking through Russian lines and rescuing 1,500 trapped and wounded German soldiers and bringing them back to safety.

Some of the SS troops he was to lead in the Ardennes campaign had served a long time on the Eastern Front where brutality was commonplace. Others were boys but fanatic believers in Hitler. Soft heartedness would have no place in this offensive, a most difficult assignment for which Peiper was a natural.

German unit commanders received their final briefings by Hitler himself on Dec. 11 & 12 in a bunker known as the "Eagles Nest" which had also served as the command post for the German blitzkrieg through the Ardennes in 1940. The Fuehrer concluded his two hour speech by saying "this battle is to decide whether we shall live or die. I want all my soldiers to fight hard and without pity. The battle must be fought with brutality and all resistance must be broken in a wave of terror. The enemy must be beaten---now or never. Thus lives our Germany!"

By the night of Dec. 15, a powerful force consisting of approximately 300,000 men, 1,900 pieces of artillery, and 970 tanks and armored vehicles and assault guns were poised for the jump off.

The exact strength of Peiper's battle group is unknown, but it is likely that it exceeded 5,000 men, 42 mammoth Royal Tiger tanks, as well as a battalion of Mark IVs and Panthers; a total of about 120.

The opening salvo by the Germans for the Ardennes campaign, was at 05:30 A.M. on Sat., Dec. 16, 1944. The shelling went on for more than an hour along an 85 mile front, from Eternach in the south to the cobblestoned honeymoon resort town of Monschau in the north. Then 300,000 German troops attacked 83,000 American troops.

At first, Peiper's group failed to make a gap in the American lines as assigned and he had a very frustrating day on Sat., Dec. 16 ---two bridges on his route had been blown and he had to change course, detouring to Lanzerath, which he reached by midnite. He then considered a change in tactics and decided on a route generally north of the Ambleve R., through Ligneuville, then south of the Ambleve R., to Stavelot, where he would have a choice of routes for crossing the Salm R. at Trois Ponts, from which he would be able to make a dash for Huy on the Meuse R. by way of Werbomont.

However, before the offensive, two trainloads of gasoline failed to arrive. This meant he would have to deviate from his drive, to capture American gasoline. He believed some might be found in Bullingen, Stavelot, or Spa. This made these three locations north of his line of march of critical importance to him.

At 0400 on Sun., Dec. 17, Peiper attacked Honsfeld which was taken with ease. At Honsfeld, Hitler's directive to "show no human

inhibitions" was given its first expression !!!! ---- In one house 22 Americans were surrounded by Peipers SS troops. A 88MM gun began to methodically pulverize the building when a white flag appeared in a window. The firing subsided and 12 American soldiers walked out to surrender. As soon as they emerged they were shot down !!

Elsewhere in Honsfeld, Peipers troops rounded up about 200 Americans. As these men were herded towards the rear, a German tank opened fire on them. When the shooting died down, 19 more Americans were dead in the Honsfeld area.

By this time, Peipers group was running low on gas and he detoured to Bullingen to refuel, where he found an American gas dump as expected.

On the way to Bullingen, Peipers tanks came upon a half dozen Americans and the prisoners were immediately mowed down by machine gun, rifle, and pistol fire. Then the Panzers helped themselves to 50,000 gallons of fuel, forcing 50 American P.O.W. to do the fueling.

In Bullingen, the Germans continued slaughtering prisoners. About 30 Americans were lined up and shot. Another group of 12, marching to the rear with their hands above their heads, were then fired upon by machine pistols and rifles. An SS Co. Commander beckoned to 10 Americans and then shot them down as they obediently listened and approached his vehicle. A civilian too fell victim. Some SS troops entered a house and asked a woman whether any Americans were hiding there. When she said "no", one SS man put a rifle to her forehead and pulled the trigger. So far, Peipers rampaging men had murdered 69 American P.O.W. and 1 civilian. ---- But the worst was yet to come !!!!

At Baugnez, a crossroads hamlet 2½ miles south of Malmedy, units of Battery B of the 285 Field Artillery Observation Bn., carrying 140 men rolled into Baugnez just as Peipers advance guard reached the crossroad. Peipers column opened fire on them. Most of the men scrambled for cover in a ditch and the rest dashed for safety to a nearby patch of woods. The men in the ditch were quickly surrounded and crawled out with their hands above their heads. In all, about 120 men were rounded up and relieved of their rifles and carbines. The SS troopers helped themselves to the Americans watches, wallets, warm gloves, and cigarettes. Then they were lined up and prodded into a pasture where they stood in the cold and mud with their hands raised in surrender.

Soon other SS tanks and half-tracks moved up opposite the field and opened fire with machine guns, machine pistols, and other weapons. The Americans crumpled to the ground, a few unscathed by feigning death. When the firing died down, SS officers and men walked among the prostrate forms and pumped bullets into those who showed signs of life, or crushed their skulls with rifle butts. One SS soldier tested each soldier by kicking him in the groin; if a victim reacted, he was shot in the head! A total of 86 American soldiers had been killed in cold blood by the SS troops while being held as P.O.W.

In due time, some survivors managed to reach American lines with their account of the grisly episode. The bodies of the slain were discovered by a patrol about 1430 the same day, Sat., Dec. 17.

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This event quickly came to be known as the "Malmedy Massacre" and by late evening of the same day, word that the Germans were killing prisoners spread rapidly throughout the American front line troops. It had an electrifying effect; American resolve stiffened! Surrendering to the Americans now would be a risky business for any German, especially SS men.

At the site of the massacre stood a small cafe operated by Madame Adel Bodarwe. Unfortunately for Madame Bodarwe, she was a witness to the massacre. She disappeared that day and has not been heard from since.

The trail of death that Peipers men left at Honsfeld, Bullingen, and Baugnez was a substantial contribution to the wave of terror called for by Hitler.

When Peiper left Baugnez crossroads, he sent an arm of his column to probe Malmedy and took his main column on towards Stavelot. His route lay south along a road to Ligneuville (where in happier days, tourists came to hunt wild boar and deer in the nearby forests) which they reached sometime before 1300 hours, Sun., Dec., 17. There, the Germans managed to capture 22 Americans ---- 8 of whom were taken out and shot. The killings were witnessed by the owner of the Hotel du Moulin of Ligneuville. The lives of the other 14 were saved only by the bravery and cleverness of the owner of the hotel.

Continuing their march at about 1400 hours (Sun., Dec. 17), Kampfgruppe Peiper reached the heights across from the village of Stavelot and stopped to assess the situation.

Peipers forward scouts reported that the streets of Stavelot were full of American vehicles; some parked and some moving busily about with their headlights on, giving the appearance of a force being assembled for defence. It led Peiper to believe that the town was held in force. However, the Panzers were running out of gas and Peiper decided to plunge forward anyway in hopes of finding an American fuel dump.

Peiper moved on to attack Stavelot and made a rush for the single stone bridge leading into town over the Ambleve R.. Shortly after dark, three German tanks made a dash for the bridge but were stopped when the lead tank hit the mines set up at a roadblock near the bridge by Co. C , 291st Eng. Combat Bn..The tank was disabled, blocked the bridge and stopped the other tanks from crossing.

Fearing the town was too strongly defended for a night engagement, Peiper withdrew to the top of the hill where he halted for the night astraddle the road, to wait for some support, and then make his attack on Stavelot at dawn.

During the night, Stavelot was reinforced by one Co. of American infantry and one platoon of tank destroyers, arriving in town at about 0400 Mon. morning Dec. 18.

At dawn, before The American troops could get a defense organized, Peiper attacked again and managed to cross the bridge, but met fierce resistance from the village square. Peiper then ordered

his column to turn left through the outskirts of Stavelot and head for Trois Ponts by the highway which followed the north bank of the river, leaving a sizeable detachment to deal with Stavelot.

Meanwhile, as Peipers column headed west, his SS troopers in Stavelot ran amuck. On the edge of the woods near the Ambleve R. bridge, they shot 8 unarmed American P.O.W.. A German tank fired on 8 Belgian civilians, killing 2 and severely wounding 2 others. Elsewhere, SS troops fired into a group of 30 civilians, killing 3 or 4 and wounding others.

Madame Regine Heuser Gregoire, thirty, was alone with her two small children in her house along the road about a mile west of Stavelot. She had spent the night before, Monday, Dec. 18, at home without being bothered, despite the columns of 1st SS Panzer tanks and half-tracks that had passed her doorstep.

But the battle for the town had not ceased. The Americans had retaken the town, to be sure, but the Nazis on the south side of the Ambleve were making it dangerous for civilians to be above ground. On Tuesday, Dec. 19, as the German armor was holding an American battalion in town, Madame Gregoire decided to go with her children across the street to the house of Monsieur Legaye, which had a basement that would afford more protection.

Madame Gregoire was not a native of Stavelot; her original home was Manderfeld, on the German border, and this was later to save her life.

She found huddled in the Legaye basement 23 persons, most of them women and children who, like herself, had not been molested up to this time. About noontime the civilians were startled by the appearance of an American soldier. Glancing quickly around the basement to assure himself that none of his buddies were hiding out, he left. Toward nightfall another American soldier came in. As best as he could, he explained to the refugees that the Germans were making an attack through the hills toward the hamlet of Ster but the column had been checked. His advice was to stay in the cellar and make no noise.

Shortly thereafter the terrified refugees heard exchanges of shots over their heads. Obviously either the Americans or the Germans ---- probably the former, were using the building as a strongpoint in a house-to-house fight. The firing went on for about an hour.

A little after 8:00 p.m. a grenade was rolled into the basement by SS troopers. Miraculously, no one was hurt. Several moments later the Nazis threw a second. Again the grenade was relatively ineffective, the only casualty, Madame Gregoire, wounded slightly in the leg. Then came the shout into the basement, "Heraus!".

Madame Gregoire became the spokesman for the group. Calling up the stairway, she told the Nazis that the basement was occupied only by civilians. "Have mercy," she pleaded.

The Nazis refused to listen. Fearing another grenade, the wounded Madame Gregoire decided to lead the group out. Accompanied

by her two children she accosted the first German she saw, and repeated once more: "The basement contains nobody but civilians."

Immediately she found herself surrounded by a dozen SS troops who demanded that the rest of the refugees come out of their hiding place. She called down the steps, and they stumbled out single file into the garden.

After some discussion, the Nazi troopers told Madame Gregoire to instruct the civilians to crouch or sit in the garden against the hedgerow. Then she and her children were removed to the rear and told to tend injuries of a wounded German. Despite the darkness, she could see that two German soldiers, each armed with a revolver and a rifle, were methodically and coldly shooting the civilians, one by one. She did her best to stop the slaughter. "There are none here but innocent civilians," she pleaded to one of the SS men.

The man was unperturbed. "It is necessary that the innocent pay for those guilty. The people of Stavelot have been hiding American soldiers," he said.

After the SS finished their slaughter, they marched Madame Gregoire and her children to the basement of a near house, Monsieur Massote's, where she was forced to act as an interpreter between Germans and French. The SS behaved as though convinced that all civilians were guerrillas. One made the remark, "I know what the people of Stavelot are. I'll flatten them all." A platoon leader ordered his men to do away with all civilians who came in sight.

Madame Gregoire realized bitterly that the SS troopers did not honestly suspect the civilians of firing on the German columns. The SS conducted no search for firearms; indeed, they made no inquiries of any kind.

As she lay in the basement of the Massote house through the night of Tuesday, Dec. 19, Madame Gregoire heard the storm troopers boasting about the atrocities they had committed --- or pretended to have committed. One SS man told how he decapitated a civilian, stuck the head on a pike, and used it for target practice. One returning patrol claimed to have assassinated American soldiers. In the dim light, Madame Gregoire recognized one of the SS men who had participated in the massacre at the Legaye house. "There is a good pile of victims in that garden," he boasted, "and it will be even more beautiful tomorrow." Some of the bodies, he admitted, had moved after they were shot, but after a while all movement ceased.

Madame Gregoire was fortunate. She and her children were rescued several days later by the Americans. But Madame Gregoire's experience and the murders at the Legaye house are not the whole story. About a mile north of the small hamlet of Parfondroy stands the Chapelle Sainte Lucie, built in 1629. By the chapel a monument has been erected in memory of 26 civilians similarly slaughtered. They ranged in age from nine months to 78 years. Farther up the hill at Ster Parfondroy, a monument contains another 30 names.

In Trois Ponts, 3 women were found dead, murdered by the SS troopers. One, that was pregnant, had been disemboweled. In the cellar of one of the houses, where the Germans had gathered all the people left in town, the Germans proceeded to punish the people for

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befriending the Americans. Two small children actually had their heads smashed in. Men were dismembered and shot. One pregnant woman had been cut open and left to die.

In the process of cleaning out the western edge of Stavelot, and the small surrounding villages of Parfondroy, Ster, and Renardmont, Americans of the 117th Infantry discovered what kind of enemy they were up against in Peipers men. In homes and outlying buildings north of the Ambleve R. , the Americans counted 117 men, women, and children, all killed by small arms fire, Civilians told the Americans that the children had been killed because their crying had annoyed the SS troopers.

To quote an eyewitness account of the scene as the American troops moved backed into the towns; "10 or 12 completely burned bodies, charred black, were seen where a small shed had once stood --- -- in the adjacent house, there was the body of a middle aged woman who had been stabbed with a knife and then shot. Bodies of two boys between the ages of six and ten were found with bullet holes in their foreheads ---- one old woman had been killed by a smash over the head, probably with a rifle butt. There was the body of a young man with his boots taken off; he had been killed by being shot through the back of his head ---- near a fox hole were bodies of a thirteen year old boy and a fifteen year old girl who had been shot, apparently as they tried to escape."

The horrors sustained by the Belgian civilians who languished miserably in the basements of the Ardennes, or being slaughtered by SS troops along Peipers route, shows the tragedy that befalls those who unfortunately find themselves in the path of war.

By the 19th of Dec., Peipers combat group had covered 30 miles, more than half the distance to the Meuse R., and was stopped between Stoumont and La Gleize where he held 149 American prisoners, 15 of them wounded. Here he compelled some prisoners to load trucks under artillery fire. A few Americans had tried to escape and 7 were shot.

Dec. 20th dawned bright, clear, and very cold; by morning the temperature had dropped below freezing. The damp foggy weather suddenly broke and Peipers column was attacked by fighter-bombers. It was at this location that Peiper concluded that his situation was hopeless for he was now boxed in by American forces and cut off from all supplies of food, fuel, and ammunition. By the afternoon of Dec. 23rd, Peiper realized his only hope was to try to breakout of his extremely restricted pocket.

The spearhead of the Sixth Panzer Army had failed! By nightfall of Christmas Eve, the American 30th Div. would hold an unbroken line from Stoumont Station to Malmedy.

At 0100 hours in the morning, Sun., Dec. 24, Peiper abandoned all his vehicles, heavy equipment, all wounded, and the 149 American prisoners and left Stoumont and La Gleize, silently and on foot, through 14" of snow. Peipers "Kampfgruppe", now down to only 800 men out of the original 5,000 plus, crossed the Ambleve on a small foot bridge, filtering through the American lines in the dark. That night, Christmas Eve, they made contact with German units, leaving behind a trail of 353 American prisoners and 138 civilians killed in cold blood!!!!

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Christmas Eve was a bright and moonlit night for Peipers "Kampfgruppe", as it was for the 897th after its arrival earlier in the evening in Herstal, on the outskirts of Liege, after its perilous journey from Stavelot, one jump ahead of Peipers SS troops. Unbeknown to us at the time, the 2nd SS Panzer had taken Manhay late on Christmas Eve and Liege was now in grave danger too !!! Perhaps it explains why the banks of the Meuse R. in Liege were lined with infantry occupied foxholes, in anticipation, as we proceeded through Liege along the Meuse to Herstal.

"Sepp" Dietrich and his cohorts were accused and convicted of killing some 900-odd American P.O.W. and Belgian civilians during the Ardennes offensive (Battle of the Bulge). Most of the civilians were slaughtered mercilessly by Peipers rampaging SS troopers after they were trapped in the Ambleve R. valley. The official U.S. Army history estimates that by Dec. 20, Peipers command had murdered approximately 300 American P.O.W. and at least 100 unarmed Belgian civilians from twelve different locations along Peipers line of march.

The "Malmedy Massacre" was the subject of extensive hearings after the war. A U.S. military tribunal at Dachau sentenced 73 former members of Kampfgruppe Peiper ---- 43 to death ---- 22 to life-long imprisonment ---- and 8 to prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years. Many of these sentences were commuted.

Peiper was tried for the atrocities committed by his men. He was sentenced to death but because of faulty evidence, a mistrial was declared and he was set free on probation.

\* \* \* \*

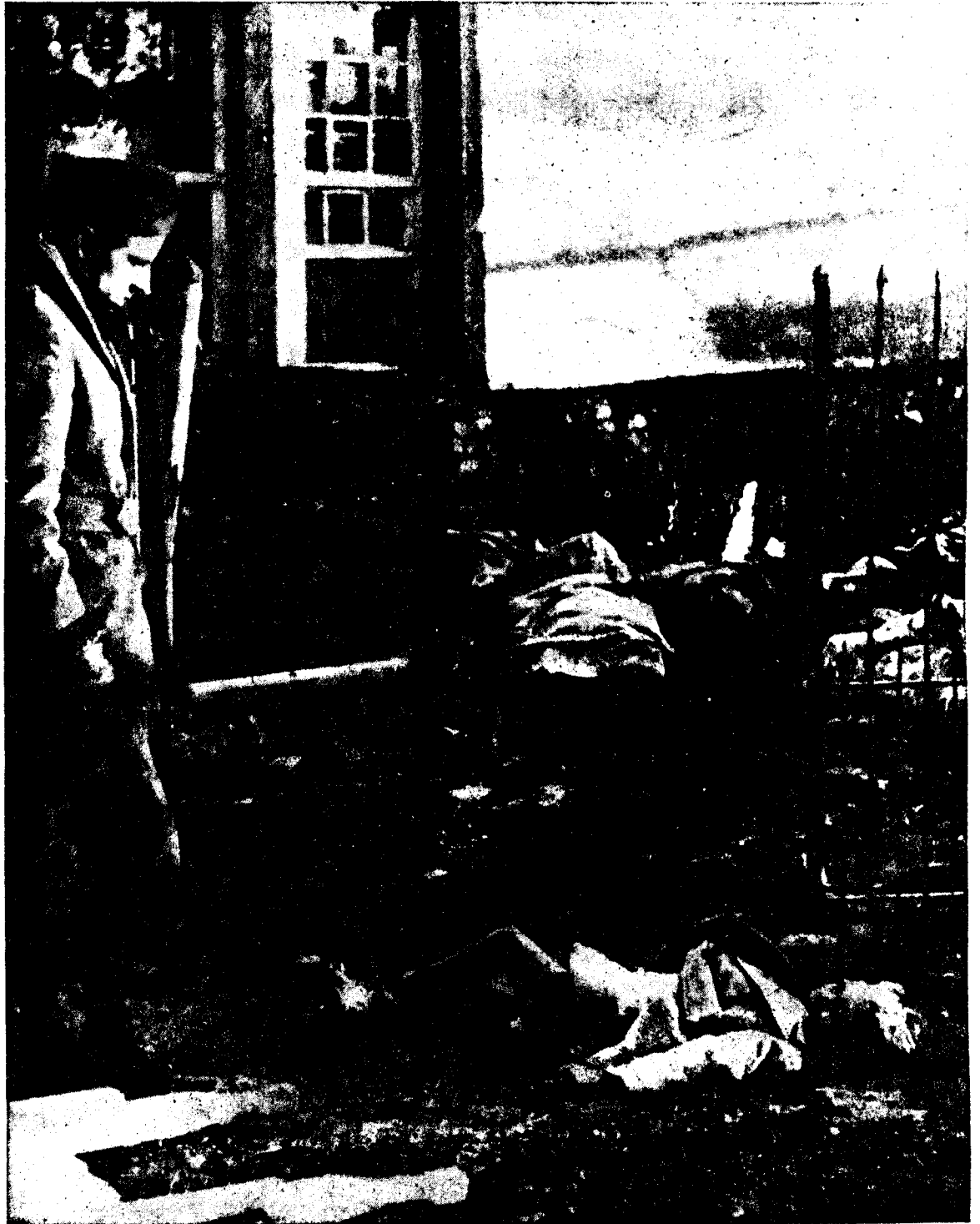
The report on the atrocities by Peipers Kampfgruppe, is a composite of material accumulated over a period of time from several reliable sources.

\* \* \* \*

It is a very sobering thought indeed when you stop to think of what could have happened to the 897th if Peiper had been able to cross the Ambleve R. bridge on his first attempt, early Sunday evening as originally planned! ! !

## The tragedy of Stavelot

December, 1944



**THEY WERE IN THE WAY.** When the German juggernaut smashed into Stavelot, innocent civilians as well as soldiers were killed. Here an American soldier looks with silent sorrow upon the terrible price of war. The Allied flanks of the Nazi salient into the Belgium-Luxembourg lines held firm and it was pressure from the north and south that finally strangled the Nazi drive.



# Nazi Panzers Flee East As Ardennes Gap Closes

## BULLETIN

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 31.—(U.P.)—A critical new battle is raging around Bastogne where German forces have launched a two-way attack against the U. S. Third Army's corridor through the city but thus far have failed to steam Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's troops in their drive to cut off the enemy salient into Belgium, dispatches said today.

(The Luxembourg radio, heard in London, said the U. S. First and Third armies had taken between 15,000 and 20,000 German prisoners since the start of the German offensive on Dec. 16.)

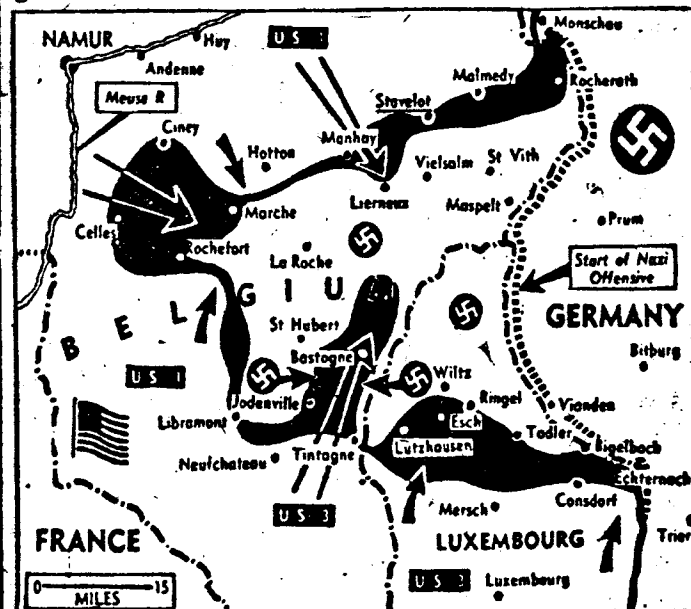
By JAMES F. McGLINCY  
United Press War Correspondent

PARIS, Dec. 29.—(U.P.)—The Germans have gone back to the attack for the first time in three days. They launched strong co-ordinated assaults on both sides of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army lunge through Bastogne which threatened to cut the enemy's Belgian salient at the waist and trap tens of thousands of Wehrmacht troops, front dispatches said tonight.

American tanks and doughboys stormed the road center of Rochefort at the apex of the bulge, street by street, in an effort to throw the Germans into complete reverse after knocking back Panzer spearheads 11 miles from the high-water mark of their drive.

Otherwise the battle of the bulge entered its third week in a state of precarious balance. Both sides apparently were regrouping and strengthening their major forces for the next blow. Observers were about equally divided as to which would launch it.

(German broadcasts asserted the Allies had thrown in 25 divisions, with the bulk of their armor concentrated against the base of the salient were the First and Third



The black area shows how the Germans have been pushed back from the farthest point of their penetration, and where the Nazis are counter-attacking to keep their escape corridor open.

armies in simultaneous assaults, were reported trying to slice off the German bulge.

(Since mid-December, the enemy broadcasts asserted, the Americans have lost more than 100,000 men. Fifteen of their divisions, including seven of armor, have been "badly mauled," the broadcasts added.)

## Foe Menaced By Entrapment

PARIS, Jan. 10.—(U.P.)—German Panzer divisions broke off contact with the British at the western end of the Ardennes pocket and fled eastward today.

It was a last-minute break to escape envelopment by converging American forces that crushed in the waist of the salient to nine miles or less.

Fast-moving patrols stabbed across the Homme River and pushed on within 20 miles of Houffalize in hot pursuit of the retreating Nazis.

Strong armored and infantry formations were advancing more slowly in their wake, hampered by six-foot snowdrifts and vast minefields.

The German retreat coincided with a sudden crack in the Nazi defenses along the southern and northern flanks of the salient.

### Resistance Weaker

All accounts indicated that Marshal Karl von Rundstedt was pulling back his forces for a last-ditch stand in the center of the bulge.

American First Army troops hammered out small gains all along the northern wall of the Ardennes against generally weaker resistance than at any time since the start of the counter-offensive a week ago today.

At the northwestern corner of the salient, however, the Germans still were fighting savagely and in force to hold the road hub of La Roche. They apparently were seeking to keep open a line of retreat for their armored divisions in the west.

Units of the American Second Armored Division blasted their way forward yard by yard to within 1000 yards north of La Roche early today. Other tank and infantry elements of the same outfit were locked in a violent battle for Samree, three miles to the east.

### Nazis Fire V-Bombs

Field dispatches said the Germans were strongly entrenched with tank and mobile 88-millimeter guns along a high ridge dominating Samree. They were laying a murderous fire down on the attacking Americans.

The Nazis also were reported firing V-bombs point-blank into the doughboys.

At last reports, the Americans had reached the outskirts of Samree and were punching into the town.

On the Second Armored's western flank, strong British forces also were closing in on La Roches, advancing more than a mile.

# European War Ends

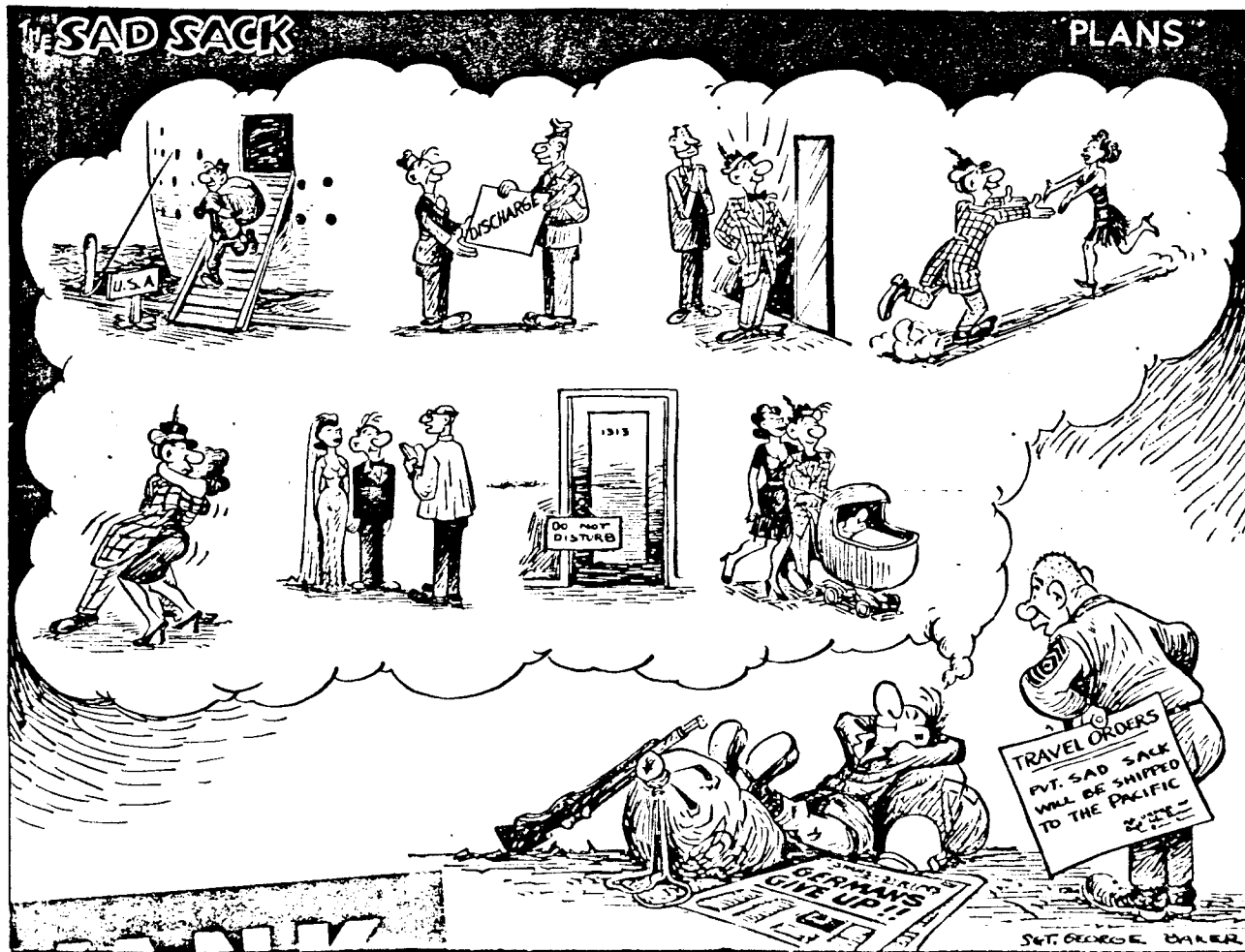
WASHINGTON, May 8.—(UP)—President Truman, announcing the “unconditional surrender” of Germany, told the country today that the war was only half over. He warned the Japanese that they can expect nothing but complete destruction unless they too surrender.

Mr. Truman proclaimed the end of the war in what he called a “solemn but a glorious hour,” and called on the nation to pray for strength to bring about the end “of treacherous tyranny of the Japanese.”

“When the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally, then only will our fighting job be done,” he said in a proclamation which he read to the world by radio.

Simultaneously, the President issued a statement of warning to the Japanese which said:

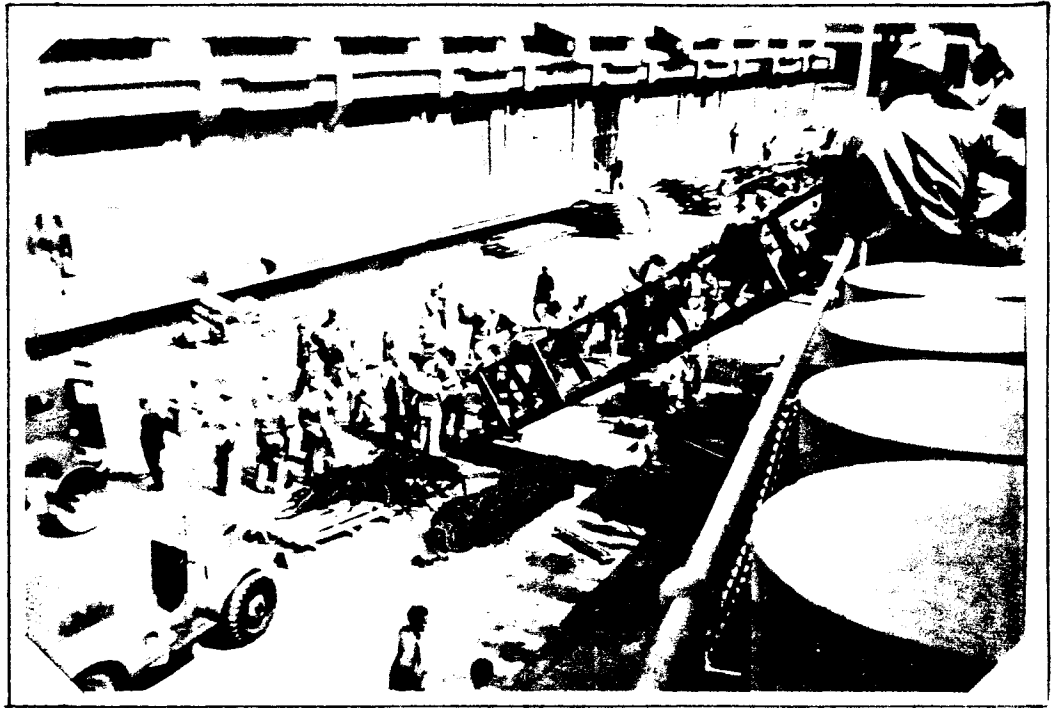
“So long as their leaders and the armed forces continue the war the striking power and intensity of our blows will steadily increase and will bring utter destruction to Japan’s industrial war production, its shipping and to everything that supports its military activity.”



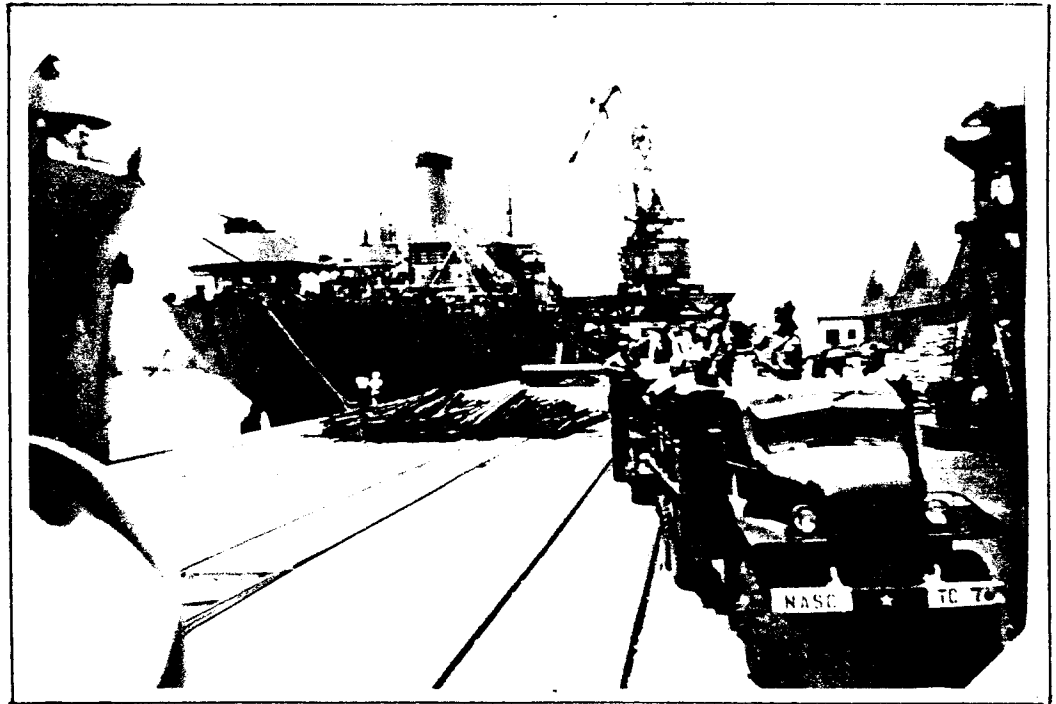
— ITINERARY —

SCHWANDORF (DACHELHOFEN) GERMANY TO NAPLES, ITALY  
(AND CASABLANCA, FRENCH MOROCCO, NORTH AFRICA)

July 22, 1945 5:10 A.M.		Albano,	Italy
Lv. Schwandorf, Germany		Genzano	"
Regensburg	"	Cisterna	"
Munich	"	Littoria	"
Arr. Garmisch Partenkirchen,		Terracina	"
Germany		Fondi	"
		Itri	"
July 23, 1945		Formia	"
Lv. Garmisch Partenkirchen		Capua	"
Mittenwald, Germany		Arr. Caserta	"
Innsbruck, Austria			
Brenner	"	July 28, 1945	
Brenner Pass		Lv. Caserta	"
Trento,	Italy	Arr. Naples	"
Arr. Verona	"	@ staging area	
		Nº 5 @ 1500 hrs.,	
July 24, 1945		a 1200 mile trip	
Lv. Verona	"		
Modena	"	July 31, 1945	
Bologna	"	Vehicles and equip.	
Pistoia	"	loaded on Victory	
Arr. Pisa	"	Ship "Cape Beale"	
July 25, 1945			
Lv. Pisa	"	Aug 1, 1945	
Livorno	"	Lv. Naples	
Arr. Grosseto	"		
		thru Mediterranean,	
July 26, 1945		past Rock of Gibraltar	
Lv. Grosseto	"		
Orbetello	"	Aug 5, 1945	
Civitavecchia	"	Arr. Casablanca, French	
Arr. Rome	"	Morocco, No. Africa	
		@ noon,	
July 27, 1945		— went to Ordnance	
Lv. Rome	"	Camp Nº 107	



BOARDING THE LIBERTY SHIP "CAPE BEALE"  
IN NAPLES, ITALY



LEAVING THE "CAPE BEALE" IN CASABLANCA,  
FRENCH MOROCCO, NORTH AFRICA

# Homeward Bound

## BRAZIL

### South Atlantic Bases . . .

THE air bases that contributed to your victories are now points along your Victory Voyage. At Natal, Recife, Fortaleza, Sao Luiz, Belem and Amapa, your airborne galleon is being serviced before continuing to the U. S. A. After a short pause at some of these bases, while you take the kinks out of your limbs and the engines of your plane get a breathing spell, a fresh crew will wheel you skyward toward the Guianas, the Antilles, and Florida.

It is the desire of USAFSA and the South Atlantic Division of ATC to get you home as soon as possible. In most cases you will remain on the ground for only brief rest periods. However, should there be delays on account of weather or air traffic, we urge you to bear in mind that we consider you our guests.

At Natal you will see a large military air terminal, where planes are taking off (most of them in the homeward direction now) every few minutes. Other bases and stations lie to the Northwest and Southwest of Natal, some with extensive runways and facilities, others being auxiliary airstrips.

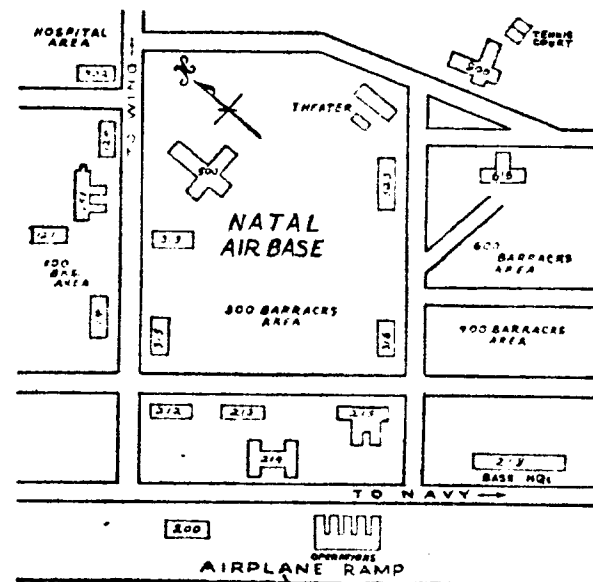
Although there are no leather seats while aloft, nor private rooms with baths while on the ground, one will concede that this military airbase 4,000 miles from home has achieved a reasonably accurate facsimile of LaGuardia Field.

Near the mouth of the mighty Amazon lies Belem, a port which has decayed since the collapse of the rubber boom at the beginning of this century, but which still recalls that its opera house was opened by Enrico Caruso. In constructing the nearby base of Val de Cans, the jungle had to be hewn away by crews of hundreds of laborers with machetes and axes, to clear building areas and allow expansion of the already existing airfield. Some of the trees grow 200 feet high and all are straight and close together, bound with masses of tropical undergrowth.

Northwest of Belem you will pass over the emergency landing strip at Amapa deep in the steaming jungle of the Amazon basin, where soldiers literally "sweat out" their tour of duty and, for pastime, hunt crocodiles and 20-foot boa constrictors. Leaving Belem, you will cross Marajo Island—bigger than Formosa or Belgium—and the estuaries of several mighty rivers. When you come to one which colors the ocean yellow-brown for a distance of 20 miles out from shore, you will have reached the Demerara River and have left the pleasant tropical land of Brazil.

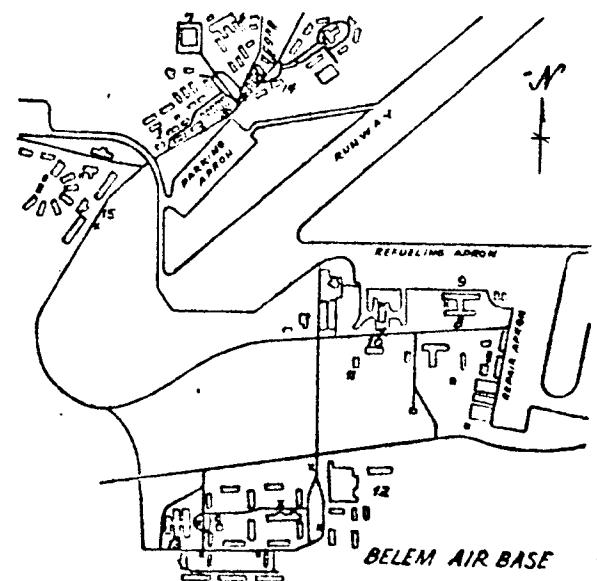
Happy Landings; or, as we say in Portuguese, Boa Viagem, from the United States Army Forces in the South Atlantic.

## Your Visit to Brazil

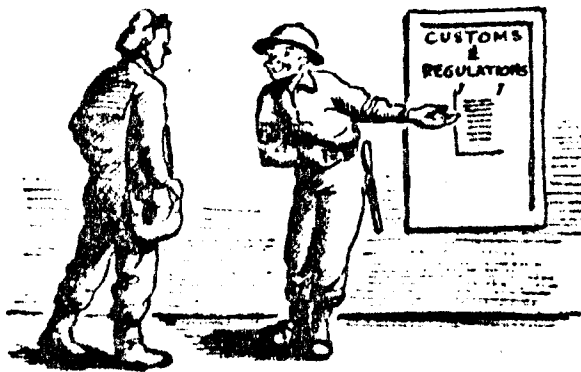


- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 200. Passenger Station | 151. Enlisted Mess   |
| 212. Post Office       | 500. Post Exchange   |
| 213. Base Censor       | 124. Flight Surgeon  |
| 214. Billing Officer   | 523. Laundry Office  |
| 215. Officers' Mess    | 616. Officers' Club  |
| 315. Enlisted Day Room | 702. Dispensary      |
| 127. Provost Marshal   |                      |
|                        | 900. Chapel Services |

Protestant—Sunday 0930 and 1930—Wednesday 1930  
Catholic —Week days 0630—Sundays 0800 and 1630  
Jewish —Friday 1830

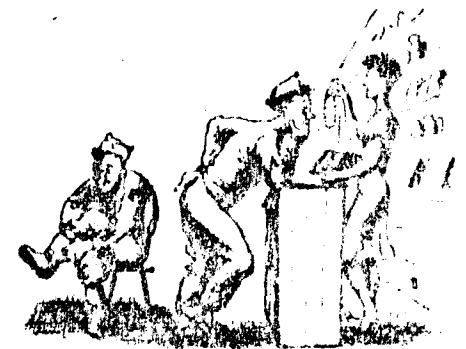
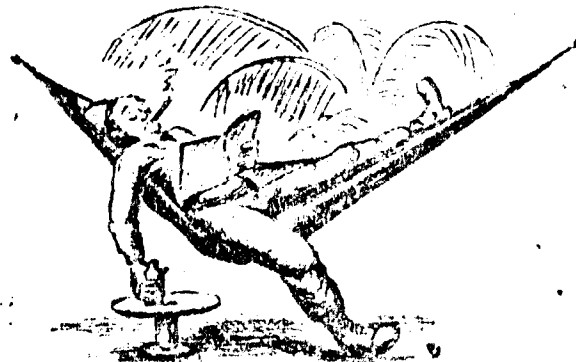


- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Transient Service | 9. Operations          |
| 2. Chapel            | 10. Headquarters       |
| 3. P. X.             | 11. Post Engineer      |
| 4. Post Office       | 12. Hospital           |
| 5. Finance Office    | 13. Officers Club—Mess |
| 6. E. M. Mess        | 14. N. C. O. Club      |
| 7. E. M. Recreation  | 15. Headquarters       |
| 8. Snack Bar         | + Shuttle Bus Stop     |



1. You are responsible for your own personal valuables. Keep them on your person at all times. Any losses should be reported to the office of the Provost Marshal immediately. Facilities are available at the registration desk in Transient Service for checking property.
2. Identification tags will be worn at all times. You will be required to show your tags prior to boarding aircraft. If you do not have yours, Transient Service will make up a new set for you.
3. Lights out in quarters after 2200.
4. U. S. currency may be used anywhere on the Base except for paying Brazilian employees. Give only Brazilian Currency to Brazilians.
5. All sidearms and classified equipment must be checked while on the ground at all Bases.
6. Due to the uncertainty of departure schedules, Transients are required to remain on the Base. Due to a transportation shortage, it is impossible to provide sufficient vehicles to permit visits to the Brazilian towns adjacent to our Bases.

7. All Bases have free movies every night. At Natal, in addition to the Base Theater, building #210 will run newsreels and short subjects on a twenty-four hour basis.
8. You are on your way home as conquering heroes. Your appearance will be noticed by many admiring eyes. Here in the South Atlantic, we are in the habit of equalling the military bearing and courtesy of the Brazilian Armed Forces. Although it is not our policy to criticize, it is recommended that you keep your appearance neat. Ties are the custom after 5:00 p.m. Sleeves will be rolled down and hats will be worn at all times. Trousers legs will not be worn rolled up.
9. Native vendors are not authorized to sell merchandise of any kind on Bases. Do not buy from them.
10. No pictures can be taken. Official photographers will secure permission to take photos from Base S-2.
11. Security must never relax, as YOU KNOW, even though the European phase of the war is over. But let us remind you that your battlefield experiences may contain valuable military information for Jap agents, who are still lurking where we least expect to find them.
12. Details such as K. P. and guard are filled only by personnel from the Base. While you are Homeward Bound, the order of the day is . . . RELAX.



**THE POST EXCHANGE**—even on its quiet days, looks like Macy's basement on bargain day. Here, school chums and relatives from the main streets of home meet in transit to and from the opposite ends of the world. But crowded or not, every effort will be made to offer a generous assortment of articles priced far below what you will pay for them in the States.

While cigarettes are rationed—as everywhere—you are urged to sample the excellent Brazilian cigars, which possess a bouquet rivaling Havana coronas. There isn't much need to remind you of Natal boots, for they seem to be famous with fighting Yanks everywhere. There are also colorful souvenir dolls from Bahia, alligator and calfskin ladies' bags and wallets, and many varieties of semi-precious stones including aquamarine and topaz. And . . . if the worms can turn out the stuff fast enough, there will be ladies' silk stockings for everyone.

A barber shop, featuring a first-class haircut for 15 cents, is open during daylight hours, and a nickel will get you a super shoe shine to the rhythm of "Tico Tico." Only suckers pay more.

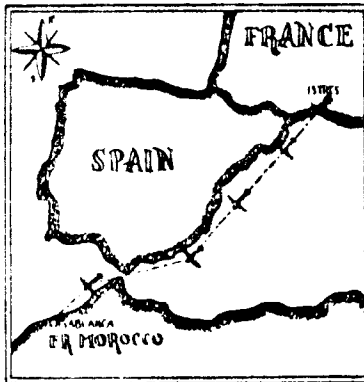
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT .....

..... having defeated the Axis powers in Europe, has been flown from France to Africa on the first leg of the journey home in a Flying Fortress of the 92nd Bombardment Group—**Fame's Favored Few**—the oldest bomber group in Europe. He is now a member of the

**92nd GROUP SHORT SNORTER CLUB**

Duration of Flight ..... *7* ..... hours.

Date *July* ..... 1945. Pilot *Johnson, R.D.* *AS*



### ROUTE

The route flown starts from Istres airfield on the Rhone delta near Marseilles. The coast of Spain is followed to Gibraltar, thence along the Atlantic North African coast to Casablanca. The trip, almost 1,000 miles over water, is flown in approximately 8 1/2 hours.

"SHORT SNORTER"  
(BOTH SIDES SHOWN)

COURTESY OF HOWARD HAMMOND

TO  
PIGEONS, PILOTS, PASSENGERS, PIXIES  
and all other habitants of the ozone

### GREETINGS:

*know'ye by these presents,  
by all the winds that blow from the four quarters  
of the earth whether from Grid North, Solid South,  
Near East or Mae West, by the stratosphere, the  
troposphere and the tropopause, the thunder,  
lightning and the rainbow, that*

has on this ..... day of ..... 19.....

at Longitude 50° West, and at  
LATITUDE 0° 00' 00"

CROSSED THE EQUATOR, BY AIR  
in view of which, bear ye:

I,

MERCURY,

godlike gremlin of the Greeks,  
Jupiter's flying flash,  
most high and mighty winged heel,  
DO HEREBY AWARD HIM

One bag of select, tropically-warmed, Amazonian  
hot air, for use in describing his experiences on  
return to the States, and initiate him into the  
TRUSTY ORDER OF FEATHERBACKS,  
Equatorial Chapter,  
and to all rights and privileges therein.

Signed and sealed:

MERCURIUS NUNTIUS AERIALIS

Chief Featherback.

Asst. Chief Featherback and Pilot:

Air Transport Command

"FEATHERBACK" CERTIFICATE  
ISSUED BY A.T.C.  
FOR CROSSING THE EQUATOR

Welcome to British Guiana! Though your stay may be brief we sincerely hope that it is a pleasant one.

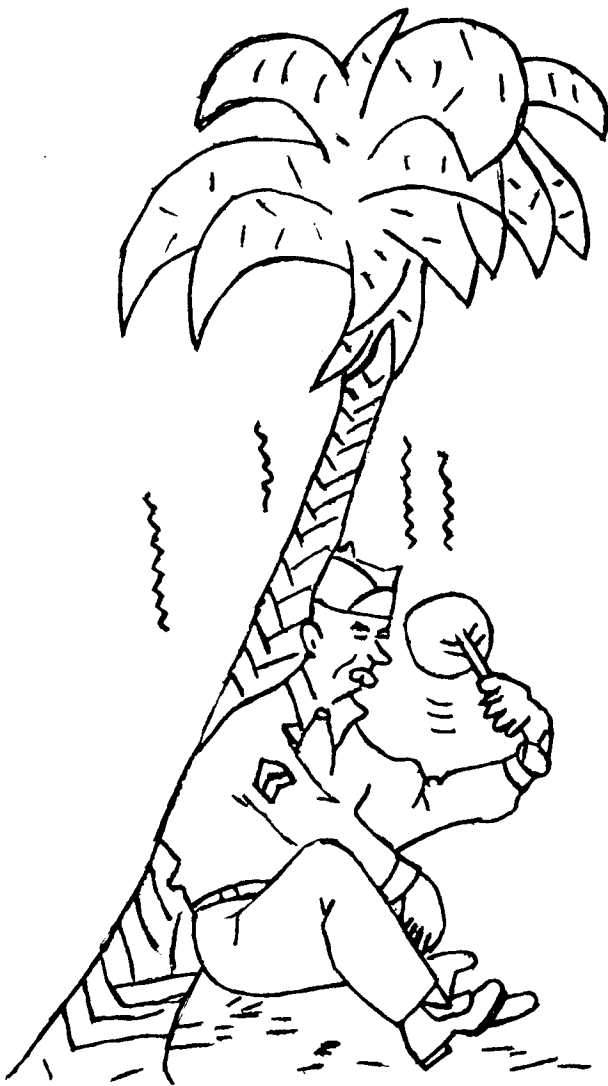
So that you may tell the folks at home that you stopped at "B.G." and answer any questions about it, we have prepared a "quickie" covering the outstanding and worth talking about features of British Guiana.

Since its inception, this base has undergone many changes and improvements and has seen personnel come and go. Yet, through all these changes one thing has remained constant, and that is, our motto "We Shall Serve". Opened in July of 1941 the field has been an important link in the chain of the bases feeding the South Atlantic route to active combat theaters.

The Colony's chief transportation facilities are its rivers, which honeycomb the area. Not the least of these is the Demerara. It is muddy in color, full of treacherous undercurrents, huge water snakes, and man-eating fish. Although there are sharks at the rivers mouth, they are "sissies" as compared with the finny denizens of the rivers known as "cannibal fish". These dead-

liest of the worlds fish are the Piranha. Only four to five inches in length, they are voracious flesh-eaters and will attack any living thing in the water without any provocation, even members of its own species. They have been known to devour a full grown cow in less than half an hour. Natives and unbelieving visitors have lost toes and fingers merely from trailing these members over the side of a canoe.

We are now approaching Georgetown, the capitol of the colony and its largest city. Many are the interesting sights to be seen, for this is truly the land of "contrasts and contradictions". The Botanical Gardens are large and beautiful and contain many examples of tropical flora and fauna among which are the famous orchids, Travelers palms, the toucan, and the "manatee" or "sea-cow". As we stroll along the walks of this extremely well kept park, we see signs directing our steps towards the governmental experimental stations where studies are made of the agricultural problems of the colony and the means of bettering the breed of the livestock raised here. On North Road, we encounter a large wooden structure known as St. Georges Cathedral. This is reported to be the "the largest wooden building in the the Western Hemisphere". Dedicated on 24 August 1892, after having been under construction for three years, it is a beautiful sight. On 23 February 1945, disaster struck and part of the city of Georgetown was engulfed in a conflagration which threatened its very existence. Originating at 3:40 P.M. in Bookers Drug Store, by an explosion of alcohol, from which a clerk, Ivan Morris, had been drawing the





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liquid, used in the manufacture of B.G.s famous cure-all "Limacol", the fire, fed by a strong N.E. wind, soon spread through the business district. It was only kept from doing greater damage by the presence in its path of five concrete and metal buildings which served as a fire break.

The heroic efforts of the local fire brigade and the prompt action of the officers and crew of a U.S. tanker, anchored at the docks which turned its hoses on the wooden frame buildings along the waterfront, were in a great measure responsible for the curbing of the flames. The U.S. Army M.P.s and the B.G. garrison rendered invaluable aid in the maintaining of order.

This colony, although an old one, still contains vast areas unknown to the white man and even to the aborigines. The products and natural resources are varied and range from the inevitable rice, the main item of the natives diet, to the exotic and beautiful gem diamond. In spite of the variety, quantity, and quality of its resources, B.G. does not possess a single industry as we Americans know them. Raw sugar is sent out of the colony and the finished product imported. It is only in recent years that its fine rum has been exported to the States. It has the worlds largest potential supply of greenheart, one of the most valued of hardwoods, but it cannot afford to keep a cut supply on hand and can only fill large orders when they are placed months in advance. Gold mining furnished a source of income and flourished for a while, due to the richness of the ore and the deposits, but that was soon dropped in favor of the extraction of diamonds from the earth. The export of diamonds was once this colonies second largest source of income and the production of the stones before the war was exceeded only by the large mines of South Africa. The gems found here are of the finest quality and color and rank with the best to be found anywhere. Due to the war need for light metal, the chief mining interest in the colony was transferred to its deposit of Bauxite, the principal ore of aluminum. These deposits are the second largest in the world. Other precious minerals are present too, including one of the worlds four known deposits of radium. With the help of the U.S., the rubber production here has increased from nothing in 1939 to 15 tons per month in 1943, and it is still increasing. With all these possibilities, British Guiana has been unable to attract sufficient labor or private capital to exploit its resources. The sun, the sea, the floods, and the insects and the scarcity of sanitary and medical facilities to combat malaria and other tropical diseases and infections, have discouraged many a potential worker and investor. With all this, British Guiana holds much promise for the future and leads us to believe in the prophecy that it will take its rightful place among the richer of the Crown Colonies.

In the interior, near the head-waters of the Petaro River, there are some falls known as "Kaieteur". These mighty and majestic falls were discovered in 1871 by Barrington Brown. They derived their name from the aboriginal Indian "Old Man" or "Kaietuk", later being modernized and misspelled "Kaieteur". The falls are 370 feet wide and have a total height of 822 feet, roughly five times that of Niagara. The very size of the falls makes it impossible to call them beautiful, rather it is a fascination of terror, and makes this place stand high on the list of places to visit.

We hope that your visit here, whether brief or prolonged, is a pleasant one. We are here to serve you. In any event, "smooth sailing."

# Army of the United States



## Honorable Discharge

*This is to certify that*

3562nd Ordnance Company

Army of the United States

*is hereby Honorably Discharged from the military service of the United States of America.*

*This certificate is awarded as a testimonial of Honest and Faithful Service to this country.*

Given at SEPARATION CENTER  
Indiantown Gap Mil Res Penna.

Date 13 September 1945

*S. C. Kersten*  
F. C. KERSTEN  
Major AGC

MILITARY HISTORY									
21. DATE OF INDUCTION 5 Mar 41		22. DATE OF ENLISTMENT 5 Mar 41		23. DATE OF SEPARATION FROM SERVICE 5 Mar 41		24. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE Cleveland Ohio			
25. SELECTIVE SERVICE DATA I		26. COUNTY AND STATE Lorain Ohio		27. HOME ADDRESS AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE 111 W 15th St Erie Ohio		28. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY AND NO. Mechanic 114			
29. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS Ardennes		30. SERVICE RECORD AND NUMBER OF DAYS OO 33'40 WD45		31. THEATRE OF OPERATIONS AND AREA OF ACTIVITY Normandy Northern France Central Europe		32. RHINELAND			
33. DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS American Defense Service Medal European Africa Middle Eastern Service Medal with 5 Bronze Stars									
34. WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION None									
35. LATEST REGISTRATION DATA									
36. OVERSEAS SERVICE		37. TOTAL LENGTH OF SERVICE		38. MILITARY GRADE HOLD		39. DATE OF SEPARATION		40. DATE OF ENTRY	
21 Aug 42 29 Sep 44		2 Mar 42 29 Nov 44		Tro 3		12 Nov 43		21 Nov 43	
41. CONTINENTAL SERVICE		42. FOREIGN SERVICE		43. DATE OF SEPARATION		44. DATE OF ENTRY		45. DATE OF ENTRY	
2 8 4		1 9 25		Tro 3		1 Sep 45		7 Sep 45	
39. POINTS EARNED None									
40. GRADES AND AUTHORITY FOR DEPARTMENT AR 615-365 15 Dec 44 Convenience of the Government RR 1st Demobilization									
41. RECORDS (This space for completion of above items or copy of other items specified in W. D. Document) ASR Score 12 May 45 93 Lapel Button Issued									
42. RECOMMENDATIONS (From Super, grade and organization - optional) MILITARY GOVERNMENT 1st Lt Inf <i>Milton Gatterman</i>									

**FINIS !!!**

**4 YEARS, 6 MONTHS,  
9 DAYS LATER.**

# TYPICAL 897<sup>th</sup> ORD. CO. PERSONAL IMMUNIZATION RECORD

Triple Typhoid			
Date	Initials	Date	Initials
9/9/44	McCStim		

Tetanus Toxoid			
Date	Initials	Date	Initials

Typhus <del>Parv</del> <i>icc</i>			
Date	Initials	Date	Initials
7-28-44	<i>McC</i>		
11-29-44	<i>McC</i>		
21 AUG 1945	<i>McC</i>		

SMALLPOX VACCINE			
Date	Initials	Date	Initials

## IMMUNIZATION REGISTER<sup>1</sup>

LAST NAME      FIRST NAME      ARMY SERIAL NO.

GRADE      COMPANY      AGE      RACE

P/3      897th Ord. HAM Co           W

### SMALLPOX VACCINE

DATE	TYPE OF REACTION <sup>5</sup>	MED. OFFICER <sup>2</sup>
3/9/41	Vaccinia	
9/2/43	<i>Narmonid</i>	<i>WSP</i>
21 AUG 1945		

### TRIPLE TYPHOID VACCINE

SERIES	DATES OF ADMINISTRATION			MED. OFFICER <sup>2</sup>
	1 <sup>st</sup> DOSE	2 <sup>nd</sup> DOSE	3 <sup>rd</sup> DOSE	
1st	3/9/41	3/16/41	3/23/41	
2d	9/4/42	9/16/42	9/23/42	<i>McC</i>
3d	9/2/43	9/9/43	9/16/43	<i>McC</i>

### TETANUS TOXOID

INITIAL VACCINATION		STIMULATING DOSES	
DATE	MED. OFF. <sup>2</sup>	DATE	MED. OFF. <sup>2</sup>
1st dose 10/9/41		3/29/43	
2d dose 11/3/41	<i>McC</i>	9/2/43	<i>McC</i>
3d dose 11/27/41	<i>McC</i>	icc. 3-24-45	<i>McC</i>

### YELLOW FEVER VACCINE

DATE	LOT NO.	AMOUNT	MED. OFF. <sup>2</sup>
3/23/42	381	0.5cc	

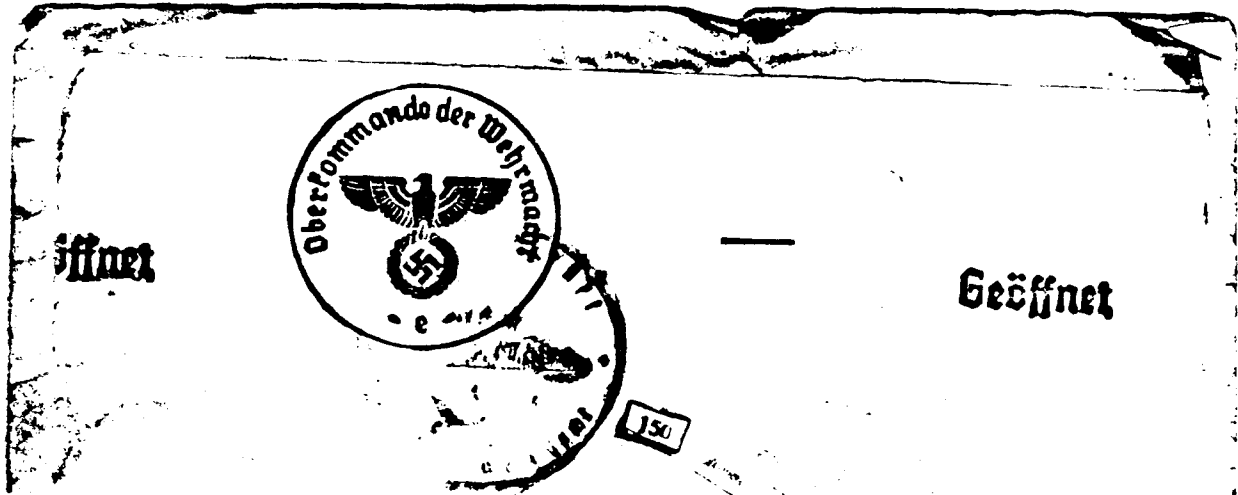
### OTHER VACCINES

DISEASE	DATE	TYPE OF VACCINE	DOSES	MED. OFF. <sup>2</sup>
Blood type "B"				
	10-14-43	TYPHOUS	1st	<i>McC</i>
	10-31-43	"	2nd	<i>McC</i>
	11-7-43	"	3rd	<i>McC</i>

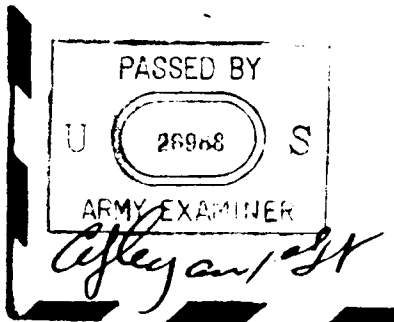
I certify that this is a true copy.

*Wm L. Carlson*  
U. S. Army.

# TYPES OF W.W.II CENSORING



LETTER FROM COPENHAGEN, DENMARK TO U.S.A., OCT. 23, '41

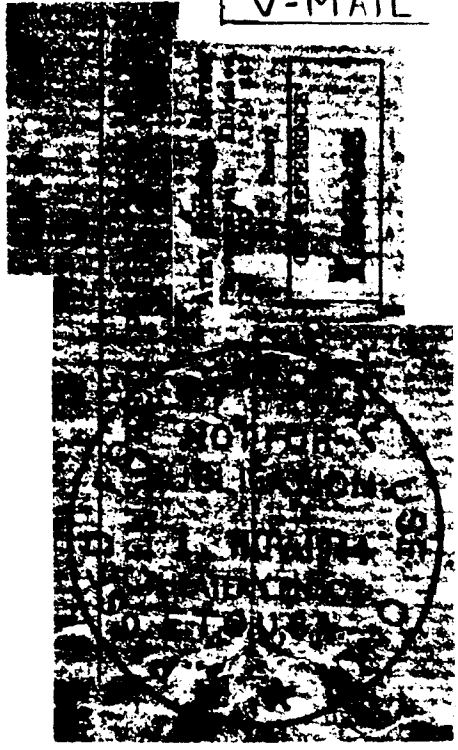
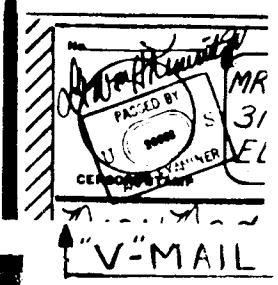


*Aug 23, 1942.*

THIS LETTER IS RETURNED TO YOU BECAUSE THE RETURN ADDRESS REVEALS THE LOCATION OF YOUR UNIT. IN WRITING TO PERSONS OUTSIDE THE U.S., YOU MUST SHOW YOUR RETURN ADDRESS IN CARE OF YOUR POSTMASTER, BY APO NUMBER, OR THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF A FRIEND OR RELATIVE.

4-X-50 12258

NOTICE ENCLOSED IN THE ENVELOPE



AFTER 8 DAYS, RETURN TO

TECH. 4 GR. BEN NOSTER  
A.S.N. 35011626  
 C.O.C., 57 Q.M. REG'T.  
 CAMP YOUNG, INDIO, CALIF.

INDIO  
 AUG 21  
 1942  
 CALIF.

*PFC. NICK J*

RETURNED  
 TO SENDER  
 BY CENSOR

EXAMINED BY  
 12258

## Vet Job Seekers Can Expect Break

WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (ANS)—Edward N. Schelberling, national commander of the American Legion, said that returning veterans can not be expected to start all over again doing the job they held before the war.

He said that public opinion will be on the side of the veteran when it comes to seeking jobs in the postwar world.

"Any attempt on the part of any segment of our people to maintain wartime advantages gained solely because of the absence of millions of men and women in the service, will create one of the most tremendous employment problems we have ever faced," he said.

## Pre-Yule Letters, Delayed 3 Times, Finally Cross Sea

The most delayed shipment of mail ever sent soldiers in the ETO—four and a half million letters, mailed in the U.S. from Dec. 4-14—has arrived on the Continent.

Brig. Gen. R. B. Lovett, ETO adjutant general, said the shipment consists of 54,978 pounds of air mail and 41,274 pounds of ordinary letters. Many Christmas cards were believed to be included.

The ship—dubbed "Old Unlucky" by APO men—left New York Dec. 16, but had to turn back with mechanical trouble. Sailing again, it was forced to put into an intermediate port for more repairs.

The third start ended in a collision, forcing the vessel into another intermediate port. Repairs and lack of unloading and transportation facilities prevented trans-shipment of the mail.

Once here, "Old Unlucky's" cargo was en route to the front in 48 hours.

## Don't Hoard Silk Hose, Rita Hayworth Asks

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 14.—(CP)—Film star Rita Hayworth today asked 110 actresses to pledge themselves not to hoard silk stockings and underwear.

"It wouldn't be fair for girls in the higher income brackets to buy up stocks when there are so many

## 10 Food Stamps Expire Saturday

Ten food ration coupons expire Saturday, OPA reminded housewives today. They are blue coupons C-2, D-2, E-2, F-2 and G-2 and red coupons T-5, U-5, V-5 and X-5. They will be replaced by 10 more coupons, five reds and five blues which become valid next Tuesday. All coupons are good for 10 points each.

## Unrationed Tires Predicted in 1946

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 8.—(U.P.)—Holders of A-cards may be able to buy new tires on a rationed basis by the end of this year and on an unrationed basis sometime in 1946, J. Ward Keener, assistant to the president of B. F. Goodrich Co., predicted today.

Keener told business leaders here that the 89,000,000 tires estimated for 1947 will put all the old vehicles, trucks and autos, as well as several million new ones, "in first class condition as far as tires are concerned."

At the same time, he said, the world could absorb boosted rubber supplies if other nations "remotely approached" America in their uses of the commodity. He added that since Pearl Harbor the United States has produced as much synthetic rubber as the entire world's supply of natural rubber for all the 17 years from 1900 through 1916.

## Tomato Plant Best Bet For Mother's Day

The "smart" child on Mother's Day, Sunday, will be giving his mother a dozen tomato plants for her Victory Garden.

The flower situation among Columbus florists today appeared to be worse than Easter, with the supply falling far short of the demand.

"Get your order in as soon as possible," one florist urged.

The florists said they were "pushing" pots of mixed flowers which are in bloom now.

The biggest reason for the shortage is that florists are patriotic, with their greenhouses producing vegetables.

## Cross-Country Flight Record Believed Set

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(U.P.)—A four-engined Army C-97 apparently set a cross-continent speed record of about six hours, it was announced here today.

The C-97 is a double-decked transport version of the Boeing B-29 Superfortresses now bombing Japan. Previous record was set by a Lockheed-built Constellation transport piloted by Jack Frye of TWA and Howard Hughes, noted sportsman pilot.

## Inside Today

Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1945

## Rationed Liquor To Flow June 1

Liquor rationing in Ohio at an expected pint-a-month rate will begin June 1 and sales of whisky will be stopped in all retail stores for two weeks prior to that date, Don A. Fisher, liquor director, announced today.

Persons whose mailed application blanks are postmarked not later than Monday will be eligible to participate in the first ration period, Mr. Fisher said. Applications are available at all stores, but must be obtained by registrants at the store located in the zone in which they live.

Ration books will be issued on an alphabetical basis beginning Monday, May 17—the first day when stores will be closed for sale of whisky.

When applicants call at their stores on the designated dates to get their ration books, they will be required to furnish some specific means of positive identification which will be announced next week Mr. Fisher said.

Here's when applicants will go to their stores to get their ration books:

Monday, May 17—Persons whose last names start with the letters A and B.

Tuesday, May 18—Persons whose last names start with the letters C and D.

Wednesday, May 19—Persons whose last names start with the letters E, F and G.

Thursday, May 20—Persons whose last names start with the letters H, I and J.

Friday, May 21—Persons whose

(TURN TO PAGE 7, COLUMN 5)

## Shoe Ration Stamp Delay Is Indicated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—(U.P.)—The Office of Price Administration said tonight that present indications point to a delay in validating a new shoe ration stamp until "sometime next summer," thus forecasting a further tightening of rationing on the home front.

Such action would extend for at least two months the period the current ration stamp would have to last before another is declared valid. This puts the ration on a basis of three pairs per person every two years instead of the present rate of two pairs a year.

In a joint announcement with the War Production Board, the OPA said cancellation of outstanding shoe stamps is not being considered.

# There Oughta Be A Law



**VETERANS DAY LAW:** THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE STILL ROLLS ON...

# PERPETUAL CALENDAR

*Tells on what day of the week you were born!*

**Perpetual Calendar.** A perpetual calendar is one that shows the day of the week for any year desired. The perpetual calendar below may be used to find any day of the week from 1753 to 2030. The calendar is easy to use. The letters after each year refer to the Table of Months below, right, while the figures in the Table of Months refer to the Table of Days (on opposite page).

For example, to find on what day of the week Christmas fell in 1900, look for 1900 in the Table of Years. The letter a follows. Then look for a in the Table of Months. Opposite a and under December in this table is the number 6. In the Table of Days, look under the column headed 6. There 25 is opposite Tuesday. Therefore, Christmas, or December 25, fell on Tuesday in 1900.

YEARS 1753 TO 2030							
1786g	1821a	1856k	1891d	1926e	1961g	1996h	
1787a	1822b	1857d	1892n	1927f	1962a	1997c	
1753a	1788k	1823c	1858e	1893g	1928q	1963b	1998d
1754b	1789d	1824m	1859f	1894a	1929b	1964l	1999e
1755c	1790e	1825f	1860q	1895b	1930c	1965e	2000p
1756m	1791f	1826g	1861b	1896l	1931d	1966f	2001a
1757f	1792q	1827a	1862c	1897e	1932n	1967g	2002b
1758g	1793b	1828k	1863d	1898f	1933g	1968h	2003c
1759a	1794c	1829d	1864m	1899g	1934a	1969c	2004m
1760k	1795d	1830e	1865g	1900a	1935b	1970d	2005f
1761d	1796n	1831f	1866a	1901b	1936l	1971e	2006g
1762e	1797q	1832q	1867b	1902c	1937c	1972p	2007a
1763f	1798a	1833b	1868l	1903d	1938f	1973a	2008k
1764q	1799b	1834c	1869e	1904n	1939g	1974b	2009d
1765b	1800c	1835d	1870f	1905g	1940h	1975c	2010e
1766c	1801d	1836n	1871g	1906a	1941c	1976m	2011f
1767d	1802e	1837g	1872h	1907b	1942d	1977f	2012q
1768n	1803f	1838a	1873c	1908l	1943e	1978g	2013b
1769g	1804q	1839b	1874d	1909e	1944p	1979a	2014c
1770p	1805b	1840l	1875e	1910f	1945a	1980k	2015d
1771b	1806c	1841e	1876p	1911g	1946b	1981d	2016n
1772l	1807d	1842f	1877a	1912h	1947c	1982e	2017r
1773e	1808n	1843g	1878b	1913c	1948m	1983f	2018a
1774f	1809q	1844h	1879c	1914d	1949f	1984q	2019b
1775g	1810a	1845c	1880m	1915e	1950g	1985b	2020l
1776h	1811b	1846d	1881f	1916p	1951a	1986c	2021e
1777c	1812l	1847e	1882g	1917a	1952k	1987d	2022f
1778d	1813c	1848p	1883a	1918b	1953d	1988n	2023g
1779e	1814f	1849a	1884k	1919c	1954e	1989g	2024h
1780p	1815g	1850b	1885d	1920m	1955f	1990a	2025c
1781a	1816h	1851c	1886e	1921f	1956q	1991b	2026d
1782b	1817c	1852m	1887f	1922g	1957b	1992l	2027e
1783c	1818d	1853f	1888q	1923a	1958c	1993e	2028p
1784m	1819e	1854g	1889b	1924k	1959d	1994f	2029a
1785f	1820p	1855a	1890c	1925d	1960n	1995g	2030b

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
a	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
b	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
c	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
d	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
e	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
f	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
g	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
h	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
k	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
l	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
m	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
n	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
p	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
q	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

TABLE OF DAYS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	SUNDAY	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	SUNDAY	5	Monday	5
Saturday	6	SUNDAY	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6
SUNDAY	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9
Wednesday	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	SUNDAY	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	SUNDAY	12	Monday	12
Saturday	13	SUNDAY	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13
SUNDAY	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesday	15	Thursday	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesday	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16
Wednesday	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	SUNDAY	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	SUNDAY	19	Monday	19
Saturday	20	SUNDAY	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20
SUNDAY	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesday	22	Thursday	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesday	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23
Wednesday	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	SUNDAY	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	SUNDAY	26	Monday	26
Saturday	27	SUNDAY	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27
SUNDAY	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesday	29	Thursday	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesday	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30
Wednesday	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31

AND,  
IN CONCLUSION,

A VERY TIMELY ARTICLE  
FROM THE NEWSPAPER

Dear Ann Landers: You know you're getting older when:

Almost everything hurts. What doesn't hurt, doesn't work anymore.

It feels like the morning after, the night before, and you haven't been anywhere.

All the names in your little black book end in M.D.

You get winded playing chess.

You look forward to a dull evening.

You still chase women, but have forgotten why.

You turn out the lights for economic, not romantic, reasons.

Your knees buckle and your belt won't.

You are 17 around the neck, 42 around the waist and 126 around the golf course.

You sink your teeth into a steak and they stay there.

You try to straighten the wrinkles in your socks and find you aren't wearing any.

A little old gray-haired lady tries to help you across the street. She's your wife. — L.F. in San Antonio

C'EST LA VIE!

AUF WIEDERSEHEN