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\text { February 26, } 2003
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Robert Casey - 2-26-03
(The interview commenced at 2:30
p.m.)

MR. RUSSERT: This is an
interview with Robert Casey. The Hampton Inn, Commack, New York, February 26th, 2003. It is approximately two thirty p.m.

The interviewers are Michael
Russert and Wayne Clark.
BY MR. RUSSERT:
Q. Could you give me your full name, date of birth, and place of birth, please?
A. My name is Robert Charles Casey, I was born in Brooklyn, New York and my date was November 13th, '22.
Q. Okay. What was your educational background prior to military service?
A. I went to a girl's high school. We had four guys in the class. And we went -- went to the eleventh grade. And my mother was a French Wolferizer so we needed money so $I$ went into the city and I was working Wall Street as a clerk, and I was going to night school in Jamaica High.

And when $I$ got into the service

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
it was about June -- it was in June of 1942. And I didn't graduate because the exams -- I missed them. As a matter of fact $I$ just got a piece from South Sayville High school a diploma.
Q. Oh.
A. From my Congressman and I guess the other ladies. I forget what their - - what their status is. But I got a new -- I got a diploma from Sayville where I live -- where I'm at now.
Q. Where were you and what do you -what were your recollections or your feelings about Pearl Harbor when you heard about Pearl Harbor?
A. That's what kept me to the
service. As soon as that -- I was -- I was really going to -- I was toying with the idea of going to Canada to take up flying and then go to RAF. And -- of course when that happened, Pearl Harbor, I immediately went over to White Hall Armory in Manhattan or Brooklyn, in Manhattan on the Broadway. As a matter of fact $I$ found out my dad was there too, first World War. And I went to -- they gave me an

Robert Casey - 2-26-03 eye test, I passed the eye test so they sent me to Mitchell Air Force Base. Which was known as the country club of the Air Force at that time. And I took further tests, you know, figuring out all these other things. And I had another test, an oral -- it was a test -- fill ins -- multiple choice type thing. And then they told me to wait because there was a waiting list to get into the air force.

And then down the road they sent me a letter stating that there was a new program starting, known as the Glider Program and if $I$ was interested let them know. I did that and I was finished additional tests and then $I$ went to get my uniform and -- and shots and air-pak and that's what my dad was for the first World War too, oddly enough.

And then I -- then it was June and I was sent to -- had to go to Wisconsin to fly the L-4A the elite aircraft. Where we put fifty-six hours of flying time in, part -- part of it was TEC landings as they call it. They already had flight gliders, $I$ guess kill the engine.

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
And when we finished that I went to a pool and I waited for the Glider Program to start which at Pwenty-nine Palms California. I did my basic glider training down at Twenty-nine Palms California. I went to another pool and then I went to a base in California for flying CT-4A's.

And just yesterday I was trying to remember the name of that base. I can't think of it right now. I should have looked it up. But it was a big military flying school. They were flying bombers just prior to my getting there.

And the day we graduated, we were made flight officers and we were sent to Louisville, Kentucky at which time we had to learn ground work. We did everything from dig fox holes to fire ammunition.

In fact we had a black belt, I had never seen a black belt before until this guy came along and was part of our training.

We were training on hand to hand
combat, you name it. And we were going to Fort Knox to do a lot of our work. Fort Knox was readily available in Louisville, Kentucky. So, we

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
went from -- from that -- from that basic area and that was after a couple months. And then we went to Rockingham, North Carolina, which was a base where they had all the other training -- final training before you became a member of a group. And paratroopers were there and I can remember them running around at five o'clock in the morning on a chase. It's kind of crazy. But we did a lot of flying in gliders in day and nighttime there.

And then $I$ was assigned to the 438 and after two weeks they sent me to the 436. So, I guess they were filling in some slots because 436 was prepared to go to -- they want to Indiana, Fort Wayne, Indiana $I$ think it was. And they were getting new aircrafts, $\mathrm{C}-4 \mathrm{~T}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$, and the $\mathrm{C}-47$ pilots and a lot of the other people like our adjutant and executive officer and many of the other people, I'm sure the mechanics were on board.

And we went to New York and we
stayed at a -- Camp Shanks -- we were at Camp Shanks for a couple of weeks waiting. And then we were sent down to -- by train to a place where they

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
had a ferry that took us out to -- what happens to be the Queen Mary. We were just lucky as hell. It was fifteen thousand men on board that ship. And I was really amazed at the kind of service we had even though our duty -- we had fifteen men to a cabin. You can imagine taking a cabin -- a place like this and making -- and they had teams of eight -- I think -- no, five folding -- what do you call those things.
Q. Bunks.
A. Bunks, yeah -- yeah bunks, but they had -- we had three of those in the area and we had a bathroom of course, so it worked out fine.

And -- and one of my charges was to cut down and to just sit with a group of enlisted people. I think I did it twice a day for three hours, so that's six -- three and three is six hours, $I$ guess.

And then $I$ spent my time in the -- in the -- what do they call it, the big place where they were -- with a stage up there. As a matter of fact Mark Clark came and did just prior to us getting off the ship, he was there to give us

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
a talk.
But we had -- we had about ninety -- I think ninety nurses there. And we used to play cards at night. Then we went from there by train to a base in the northern part of England near -- what was the name of that base? Anyway, I was on the northern part, and the weather was terrible, and that's where $I$ learned to fly a Horsa and basically that's about all we did.

And the weather was so bad the flying -- we could put up maybe one glider flight a day and then eventually we were brought down to Nappnee, which was a base was number four sixty-six where all the troop carrier people were.

And we had four -- four squadrons to a -- to a group. And there were four groups to a wing. And we were in the fifty-third wing. One part -- I was just reading something the other day about the $33 r d$ wing, where we did something which was --.

We went over -- we went over seas with 26 th glider pilots in a -- in a group, though we had sixteen aircraft. So we had crews for

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
sixteen aircraft. And eventually we had forty-one glider pilots and then we get up to fifty-six glider pilots. And yet, going into Holland, I didn't have a co-pilot. I had to put a trooper in there in the front seat with me. So, we landed at Market Garden with just -- with no co-pilots.

And we got back from there they took us to -- what's that big -- hotel there, just reading about it. My memory is -- I'm fifty -- I'm eighty years old now. So my memory's not as good as it used to be. But not that brutal, there's a big hotel -- Betty and I visited there some years later and we couldn't even get in there. But we -we spent two nights in that hotel and then the aircraft came over and picked us up.

And our aircraft, the $C-47$ when
they weren't busy dropping paratroopers and bringing supplies like we did to France, medical supplies, we were putting one hundred and ten five gallon drums -- or five gallon Jerry cans on the floor of the C-47 and flying -- I guess we went to Cherbourg and picked up the stuff and came back. And then we'd bring it to the front lines.

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
Because I was a little surprised at the last reading I made where -- we were in Belgium after we came out of Holland and they -and these guys -- there were six aircraft there and they all had this -- this one hundred and ten gallon drums of Jerry cans and instead of dropping them off first, we went in with them there. They could have dropped it off and come back and took us back home. So --.

BY MR. CLARK:
Q. Were you involved in the Normandy
landings?
A. I landed in Normandy with the 325th regiment. The company Commander "C" of -the company of the fourth -- what regimen was that -- of the 435 , the three -- 345 maybe, I forget. I faixly remember, I hate this. They were -- they were a glider group. And you mentioned some of them were coming in by group. But these guys had a lot of land mines on board, my glider. Originally we had I think thirty some odd men were going to be flying in. We had seven thousand five hundred pounds

Robert Casey - 2-26-03 of -- a weight and a board our glider.

And we wound up with this company commander and about thirty-two men and he had a lot of land mines on there. Because when we landed in France, they had -- as a matter of fact, I remember his name for a while there. He got hit on the -on the -- on the 7 th , June the 7 th . We took off at four thirty-two in the morning and we landed there at seven o'clock. We were the first group in. And our mission was Galveston.

And we landed and they said he had to go up front, and he was hit somewhere up there. And was captured by a -- and he was in a German hospital and there was an American -- a German -- a young man that was German, a paratrooper and he was wondering how the reds made out. And he was trying to figure out what is he worried about the reds for?

And he was talking about -- he came from -- his -- his father brought him from Cincinnati and that's where he was a Cincinnati Red's fan, wondering how the Red's were doing. And -- anyway, after we went from

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
there to -- oh and I -- then I met with -- I spoke to this -- this -- this fellow who was captured. I was telling you about the company commander, was recaptured and he was made the executive officer now. Because another fellow who I spoke with later on took over his company and he became the Exec and he went into the Holland evasion with the $82 n d$ and he got hit up there again. And I think that's when he was out of war.

And -- but I met -- I had spoken to him fifty years later and his eyes were bad. He had cataracts I think. He was -- he was a chemical engineer and his two sons were chemical engineers. I have a daughter who is a chemical engineer so --. BY MR. CLARK:
Q. When you went into Normandy, what was the landing like? Did you find an open field?
A. We had no problem. We had a
great field, but $I$ flipped a coin with a friend of mind, $I$ wound up in the right-hand seat and $I$ could really fly this glider. But this guy got in and there was a -- there was a trip tab you know, what an aircraft is, a big -- it's big like a wheel, a

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
bicycle wheel I would call it. And we cut loose and I realized as soon as we made our turn, that was it. We were in this position and that was -and the wheel was back there. So, I should have yelled to him like turn the damn thing up, but $I$ knew from my training that when $I$ brought it in and I put eighty degrees of flaps out it would bounce up and then we did that and we landed. But we broke the nose wheel and we flew all the way across the field. But nobody was hurt on my glider. And the two pilots, we wound facing the -- the tail, which was odd. I was trying to figure out what the hell happened there?

And then I spoke to some British people and they said the early gliders were made so that they -- these things were like on pivots. I was surprised. And I must have been -- and I must have been shaken up a bit because some trooper came up and we were -- if you know in France they have these things before the head goes and we finally fell in that. And there was a trooper looking down to us and he's told us, the company commander's said they've had it. Apparently we were a contest

> Robert Casey - 2-26-03
for a few minutes. And I came to and I was up and about.

But my -- I should have learned
something from the troopers because they always put some tape at the end of their M-1's. My M-1 field stripped and all of a sudden we're catching some fire and it was from 101st. Because originally it was supposed to land at Sure-Mer-Eglise but the German's had taken such control of it that they told us to go over to the 101 st and land over there on June the 7 th , which we did and --.
Q. Now, once you landed your job was
finished that you --?
A. Not really. Basically as a glider pilot your job is to do whatever you can do to help the troopers. But unfortunately two other gliders came into the same field that mine came in and one guy hit his right wing on a -- on a telephone pole and the telephones poles over there were concrete. And they told them not to worry about trees, forget about it, there's plenty of trees over there.

And he apparently came over and

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
there was a glider here and he went right into the glider where fourteen people were casualties. So I was basically helping casualties. And when I landed I can remember hearing mortar shells going overhead but I didn't know if they were coming or going. And I think they were going.

And -- and then shortly
thereafter that, on that same day of June the 7 th, three German aircraft came flying over very low with a bunch of spitfires on their tail and one was smoking already. And I think they were trying to get down to Cherbourg where they could land in their friendly territory. But they were all knocked out and --.

Well, I'll wait for you to ask
the next question.
BY MR. RUSSERT:
Q. No -- no. I can tell you started
on being in the landing zone.
A. Oh. So, I was taking care of
these wounded and a couple other guys went eventually -- went to -- because we had to -- two pilots that were hurt in those three gliders. And

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
the other two guys went and eventually picked up some help -- this was towards the end of the day. And we had a truck pick us up and take us down to the beach.

But basically stayed with these wounded people and it was a Frenchman who came by and my mother having been a French War Bride $I$ was brought up speaking French, I had problems in school because of that. Because when I went into grade school I could only speak French. And they left me back twice because of my language. But I made amends about that.

But what was I saying?
Q. You were down on the beach shelter taking care of the wounded?
A. Oh, it was -- it was -- yeah. There was a Frenchman going by and he was -- he a rope and a -- and a cow so I'm thinking, well, let's make sure where we are. I knew we were in the same area of st. Mere Du Hoc, of course they were waiting to greet as we came in. Because we went around Cherbourg and we flew -flew -- we were four thousand feet above the water,

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
which is really kind of close. And most of the ships were behind so to be out of the range of the guns on the coast.

And we made a -- we made a right turn and went into Normandy and we went up to six hundred feet before we cut loose. Because a lot of people say who cuts loose? The glider pilot cuts loose. The other guy would just put a light in his astrodome to let us know when it was time to think about it. When you're -- you know, because they didn't want to go beyond, they're going to be in German territory pretty soon.

So anyway, this Frenchman, I think must have been -- and he couldn't speak English. I don't think he spoke English. He didn't say a thing to me. I knew basically where we were but $I$ wanted to make sure of this position without my map. And he was of no help. But then -- they said these two other glider pilots went down and picked up some help and they brought trucks in and we got onto -onto the beach and it was LST going out, landing craft tank that was -- and we got on that and then

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
we got taken to a LST. And on that ship there was two hundred and nineteen German prisoners. One of them being one of the pilots was down there.

And they were -- this guy was
really bad news. And they -- they made sure that he was out of the way because he -- these guys were happy to be out of the war. And he was one of those nuts that wanted to continue the war.

But they took us to an LST and spent the night on deck because $I$ was talking to a deckhand on the LST and he said the Germans at night were dropping mines into -- into the channel and one hit a -- a ship hit one of them and went down in three minutes. So $I$ figured, well, I figured I'd sleep on the deck. The other guys I think were down below.

Anyway, I'm so pooped from that day I was just laying down on the deck because I hadn't slept the day before and the night before an unusual thing happened. I was trying to fix something on the glider and had a problem, and I saw a fellow on the runway. And this was -- was June the 5th. And I saw this lonely person down

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
the runway. I said, "Hey, you," and I kept running towards him. When I got there, he had a star on his hat. And I asked whereabout who that might have been. I thought it was Jim --- James Gavin. It was James Gavin, because it was his habit to be there. And he was leaving a few hours later to make the landing with his paratroopers. And so I thought that was kind of a unique situation. But $I$ didn't get much help, $I$ don't know what we did. But anyway, we got onto this LST and they took us to Portsmouth and at Portsmouth they had a place where we had coffee and donuts and all that jazz. And then trucks came and picked us up and brought us back to the base. So, basically that was it. I was going field strip by M-1 too. It was all a part. When the -- when the hard for shooting a little resentment there. But I liked that M-1.

As a matter of fact $I$ was just reading something where $I$ had shot expert -- with the M1 -- I had a twenty-two and later on we spent five weeks with the seventeenth airborne just in this November and December. And flew -- we were

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
firing, we're using all kinds of weapons. I couldn't believe this. They had made -- using, I don't know that small gun they had.
Q. Bren gun?
A. Huh? No, they -BY MR. CLARK:
Q. The Carbines?
A. The Carbines -- the Carbines,
they shot one seventy-five, they said that was expert. Then we were shooting -- oh, they trained us on so much stuff. I was trying to tell the guy I'm an M-1 person and I had a Thompson submachine gun too at the Holland, which was my mistake. Because when $I$ was in Normandy, the M-1, I thought, jeez, you know, we can use it in Holland and -because there were just so small fields around there.

And then when -- when it's
appropriate so I took a Thompson in there and with all the extra paraphernalia you had to carry with all that stuff.

BY MR. RUSSERT:
Q. How did you as a glider pilot --

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
how did you cut loose from your -- when you were being towed?
A. What you'd have to do is hit a little thing and it opens up the connection.
Q. Which type of advanced glider did you prefer to fly in? Did you have a preference?
A. It didn't matter to me. But I flew the CT-4a on two missions. The one into Market Garden and he last one with the 17 th Airborne over the Operation Marseine (phonetic spelling) which was the British -- the British were always saying things up there. They're the ones that got Market Garden going.

As a matter of fact one flight we were dropping a Tornette and that was from -blocked off a whole army in there. I forget how many it was.

But at one point when I was overseas let's see -- after Normandy a lot of guys went down to -- to Italy, my squadron including the executive officer anyhow. And the adjutant was down there. And we were going to $f 1 y$ with the --

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
with the $82 n d$ Airborne and 101st $I$ think as well.
And also a -- there was a great
Polish Brigade. We were going to block off the 7th army -- they called it the Falaise gap. I was all set to go on that mission and we had our glider loaded up. And the night before somebody told us forget about it. General Patton had come in and closed the gap. So, we didn't have to do that. But that's two missions I could have made, that would have been a tough one in that Falaise gap.
Q. Well did you -- which of the gliders did you prefer? Did you --?
A. CT-4A was -- it didn't matter to me, CT-4A either one. Yeah. Unfortunately though in -- in Market Garden, they would have had a much better time or something so you could tell where this wind was coming from.

Well, to start with went into -we went into Market Garden on the -- let's see, the thing started on the -- on the 17 th . I was a -- a Sunday, when they dropped the paratroopers, supplies. Then on the -- the gliders started come in on the 19th. I took off on the 19 th and we --

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
we became into an awful lot of cloud cover over the -- over the channel. So bad that -- I mean, I could only see two feet of my -- of the rope, but I was just following the rope. And we finally -- my CO who was relatively new brought us back. He recalled us. The weather was so bad for the next three of four -- five days even, I don't think we went in until the 21st.

So, now we're flying in, and it was a Saturday and we went right up the main road what they called -- what did they call that road, Hell's -- Hell's Highway, Hell's Highway I think they called it.
Q. Yeah, I think that's what they called it.
A. Yeah. Hell's Highway. And we went over Nimegan and up near the -- there was a Javit (sic) canal that they were trying to save. And I made a left turn going out and then I made another left turn a place where $I$ was going to land. And the wind was so bad -- of course they told us don't fly too far over land where those trees are because the Germans are setting up with

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
machine guns.
And so I thought about that but I didn't know the wind was as bad as it was, so by the time I made my next turn I was behind the houses that $I$ wanted to land in behind. And so I came in and I landed in a turnip patch. So bad I had -- I had a jeep trailer filled with 81 millimeter motor shells aboard and two five hundred pounders. One right there, one over three.

And when we hit those turnip patch, it was a plowed out field. And then we stopped -- well, 1 was going really slow anyway because I -- I had just about made. And we -- I had rigged up the things so there was a prior hooked up to the -- to the trailer and we stopped so fast the front went up and the load went out and it spilled out. So, it was half out. I was surprised when they didn't blow up. I wouldn't have known about it anyway.
Q. What was the normal landing speed for your glider?
A. My glider would land probably eighty miles an hour, air speed, yeah, air speed.

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
Q. Were any of them ever reusable or
were they just made for one flight?
A. I landed and they're basically made for one flight. But there was a lot of them that could be salvaged. As a matter of fact the one I landed and it was the last mission I made, I landed in somebody's backyard in Germany. And -and they would have had to take it apart just to get it out of the damn field, because it was in somebody's back yard. But It was perfectly fine. No problem at all.

But we -- well I guess they had
enough gliders. What they lacked was glider pilots. They were very short in pilots for some reason.

BY MR. CLARK:
Q. Now, when you went into Market Garden were you under fire when you landed or --?
A. No. No fire. I was under no fire going into Normandy either. We went in at six hundred feet and we flew up this highway going right up to -- near Carentan $I$ guess it was in that area and we never drew any fire there. And I don't

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
think -- I did drew -- dry -- catch some fire coming in -- we had such an unusual -- we're flying double Pelow going into Varsity. And two -- one aircraft went over this way and those guys really got hurt. We went straight ahead and I saw one guy who took gliders, peeled off in his airplane, went straight up in the air, apparently it was Captain Fry (phonetic spelling) was his name. He was in the 81st squadron. And he -- apparently twenty millimeter shells were being fired from this guy and he was just sitting there just shooting like pigeons up above.

And what happened was I could see my CO get hit, hit right in back where he was flying and that's where he would throw his hat, this guy. And then as I peeled off, to make my turn, not even thinking of that, this guy got hit, and we came into land and he went flying right in -- right under me as we came in for a landing. But he was behind me all the way. And then when they saw we were going land, and I was amazed because I saw his two wheels go flying. I never saw that before. And we made a good landing. And

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
we had all troopers on board from the 17 th airborne, and they went into action.

I had a camera with me and I was taking pictures. I took pictures of -- what they did there in Germany was evacuate every house in our area women, children, whatever, everything. And they put them someplace I'm not sure where. Of course I took a picture of some paratroopers with some woman on their knees in the backyard. And in the basement they had smoked hams and smoked whatever, they were really fantastic.

But I went to a German house and I saw a guys hat and I put my hat on -- I have pictures taken with the hat on. And I went back and put it back. I just felt bad about going into somebody's house. I didn't give a damn where it was.

BY MR. CLARK:
Q. When you were in Market Garden
did you do any fighting on the ground or?
A. You have to remember, we were there on the 21st.
Q. Right.

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
A. Which was a Saturday.
Q. Yeah.
A. We were supposed to go on

Tuesday. So, by the time I got there it was just a matter of getting a load there. And then I met a young man who was sitting in the window and he was Dutch but could speak perfect English. He was a school master and he was from -- he was from the Hague. And apparently he was trying to avoid the Germans because he was an underground person. And he was -- and his family was living in the basement and we slept upstairs in his room because he said hey, the beds were open, you know, if you want to sleep with us. So, I slept in his house with another fellow, and then $I$ went to church the next day with that family.

And then that day we were sent over to Belgium.
Q. France?
A. Is it France?
Q. It was in Paris I believe.
A. Yeah. Yeah -- yeah. That was a -- they had a -- we had a -- we had a man who was

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
a -- a Sergeant in the 81st squadron. He could have been a Tech Sergeant I'm not sure who he was. But he -- he went to Fountainbleu, that's right in France which was not far from where we were stationed at the time. And he went to OCS there, which they had in 1945. And small -- short story, he came out as a major general, two star general. And he was one of our tech sergeants.
Q. Did you ever hear of gliders
being used resupply in the bulge? During the war?
A. In the bulge? In the bulge? Oh, yes. They had the 434 th I think it was. Flew about fifty gliders and first of all the first glider that landed in -- in the bulge or where the conflict was, was a man who volunteered to fly, was a medical supplier.

The first thing that happened in the bulge was the Germans captured an entire -entire medical group. And so they were short of medical people and this fellow flew I think four or five doctors in there and other medical people into the bulge. That was a single glider.

And then another -- I think forty

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
gliders went in from -- I think it was 434th. The guys -- the CO was Young, his name was Young. He wrote a book as a matter of fact. I've got it at home. And then they flew a couple of missions. As a matter of fact they wanted to fly -- there was a mission where -- of C-47's had dropped some parachutes -- supplies, and they told them they should take like the southern route. And they said, no, we can't. This Colonel said, "No, we can't do it because our top cover was planned already for the other way." And they apparently got a lot of flak and lost several gliders and their loads on the way in. But a majority of them went in and did what they had to do. They were bringing in ammo as I recall. They were short --. Q. Gliders did land? A. Yes, they landed in the bulge at -- at -- I went to that town at one time. What was the name of that town?
Q. Bastogne.
A. Bastogne yeah, right -- just outside of Bastogne.
Q. What did you think about the

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
whole concept behind Market -- Market Garden?
A. As I said it was -- it was a British plan and it was planned in two weeks. And his plan was to go -- well they said a bridge too far which it was because the 82 nd airborne took the -- the bridge -- the main bridge. As a matter of fact I'll tell you something that happened there.

Those people that went across the water to get on the other side of that bridge, what was the name of that bridge?
Q. It was --.
A. Nimegan -- Nimegan bridge.
Q. The Nimegan bridge.
A. Yeah. Well, they took one hundred and twenty-four glider pilots and put them in the line and those guys came out and those were the soldiers that went in, crossed the -- they were waiting for the -- for the British to bring up their tanks and -- or their equipment. And they used these boats which were wooden base and -- and canvas, and they went across using the butt -- the butt of their guns $I$ think as oars. And they're

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
the ones that get on the other side and captured the Bridge.

Which was unique -- the unique
part was that they had one hundred and twenty-four glider pilots covering for their company over there. And that was our job basically, was to fill in wherever we could.
Q. Okay. Did you see any USO show while you were over there?
A. Oh yeah, I saw several. As a matter of fact $I$ was just reading about one. I don't remember if $I$ was there. But it was the base there and on at least two -- at least two occasions when we had -- when we had USO there, maybe three. And we had a USO show on the ship when $I$ went overseas in the -- what do they call it, the big open place. It was a big lounge -- I guess it was a lounge we were in. And we used to go play cards there at night and the nurses were there and -- so we had some -- and we had a black group of musicians that played one night. So -- and we were only five days on that ship with fifteen thousand guys and we had two meals a day.

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
Q. You had mentioned before that -before we put the camera on, you helped assemble gliders at one time?
A. Yeah, in December --. I spent at least four days -- they were breaking in these crates to our -- to our airbase and we were breaking down these crates and assembling gliders. We had glider mechanics all the time but now they needed help. Because generally I guess they get the gliders -- we used to fly the gliders in from other airbases. And we were helping, I guess we were helping putting the -- holding the wings up and getting bolted down. But I spent about four -four days as I recall. I just did that. I think that was in December of '45. And the only -- only mission that we ran after that was the mission into Barby in March -- March 24th of '45. But as I said, half of my squadron went down to Italy and they flew into Southern France. And they had gliders over there. And -- and I think our C-47 people were flying paratroopers in -- in their -- well they were trying to cut off the Germans -- and they had

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
terrible frontal attacks. So they went around them and they dropped the $82 n$ d in back of them. And they started another front back there. I think our C-47 -- I know our C-47 people were dropping paratroopers back there. Yeah. BY MR. RUSSERT:
Q. What was your reaction to the death of President Roosevelt?
A. Well, everybody felt bad about that. And -- including myself. It was -- it was -- the main -- the bad part was it was the end of the war, when he died.
Q. Yeah.
A. I think the war ended on the 8 th of May and it was just before that that he had passed away. And I'm sure he would have loved to have seen the end of it, but four terms, it was -of course I don't -- I don't know how far into that fourth term he was. Because that's when --.
Q. And what was your reaction to the dropping the nuclear bombs on Japan? Did you have any --?
A. I thought it was a great idea.

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
They weren't going to stop the war. When I came back in '45, I was at home and I was going to get together with my group. And my group was supposed to go and land in -- you would have had a lot of glider pilots and airborne people dropping into Japan. It would have been bad news. We would have lost a lot of men. My plan was not to go. My plan was to go to another flying school. I wanted to get into fighter planes. Yeah. But -- but -- no I was happy that they dropped those bombs. And that stopped a war in a big hurry. Of course, I think they could have done it with one city. They didn't have to do two cities. But those Japanese people were kind of stupid. Hard nose that's there big problem.
Q. When you left the service did you join any Veteran's organizations?
A. I didn't join the American Legion until I came out of South Sayville and I retired. I was too busy working. I worked with -- I went to -- the chairman which is across the street from where I used to work. When I -- I don't know when I went to the other place -- place.

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
And then I went -- got a job -- I was going to NYU.
Q. Did you use the GI bill?
A. Yeah, and I was going to NYU studying accounting and whatever. Because my father was an accountant, my mother was an accountant. My grandfather was a -- was a teacher in France. And I think he must have been teaching academy because my daughter -- my -- my wife is -my mother was an accountant, and I didn't know that until some years later. And of course that's when I -- my father who was in the first World War was a Sergeant Major and he was in charge of a -- they call in the Air -- not the Air Force. It was the Air Service in those days. Yeah. And he was in charge of the base. And they used to hang out together I guess, and then they got married at the end of the war.

He was sent to Paris for the Peace Commission because he stayed. He went -- he went -- I guess he went to -- he was born -- raise in Brooklyn and he went to Pace University I guess and he started shorthand typing and all that material -- and bookkeeping and the whole thing.

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
And -- and she was married and -- first in this accounting as well. I don't remember where $I$ was going from there. But --.
Q. Were you in the Fifty-two twenty

Club.
A. No -- no.
Q. Have you Joined or gone to any reunions or have you kept in contact with anyone you served with?
A. As a matter of fact $I$ think $I$ told you -- I told you I just got a call yesterday from the major.
Q. Yes.
A. Who was a pilot of some kind. He was going -- he was writing a article he said. And he was going to send me some materials because he wanted some pictures and $I$ had taken pictures during the war and in the service. And he didn't know what a glider looked like. And I have pictures of both the Lawson and the other one. And he was -he was referred to me by Chip Randolph (phonetic spelling) who was basically the head of our -- what do they call it, silence -- silence, it's an

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
organization of glider pilots anyway. And we have a big -- we have the best well organized group of anybody -- anybody in the Air Force because they were in and out in two months. And down in the -we were in the ninth Air Force by the way, when we were in the service. We were attached to the ninth Air Force. but we were troop carrier command which was pretty big. BY MR. CLARK:
Q. How did the glider pilots get
along with the traditional motorized airplane pilots? Was there any kind of ribbing or rivalry or?

> A. No -- no we can copilot with them. As a matter of fact we had a -- in France we had a C-109 which was a B-24 converted for flying gas. And I went and flew Copilot for a little guy named Murphy, I think his name was. He was a little guy. And I don't think anybody else was a pilot to go with him, so I went with him. They used to do all these crazy things. And we went flying this B-24.

And at one point we were

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
flying -- we went out -- I was just writing about this recently. We flew up to scotland and picked up some L4-A's, I think they were. And we had to fly them back. We were bringing them over to France because they needed them for -- what do they call those guys, the observers I guess.

BY MR. RUSSERT:
Q. Forward observers.
A. Yeah. So we were --.
Q. Forward observers.
A. Forward observers, yeah. So, we were -- we were ferrying these and the wind was so bad it took us -- the first day we had to stop and get gas. And then we made another stop. And then we went out to the cost and then we went into France eventually. So, it took four days just to get there with these L-4A's.
Q. Could you tell us when this photograph was taken?
A. Oh, you got that, huh?
Q. You sent it to us.
A. Oh, I did? When was that taken?

It could have been taken in London.

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
Q. Could you turn it toward the
camera please?
BY MR. CLARK:
Q. Yup. But -- but hold it back.
A. Yeah, I'm quite sure -- I was
just reading where I made a stop and had pictures taken to be sent home. And I -- of course I was probably in my uniform so --. BY MR. RUSSERT:
Q. Well, you haven't aged that much.
A. I don't know about that. I
had -- I had black hair at the time.
BY MR. CLARK:
Q. And this one?
A. Oh. Yeah, this was taken just
before Market Garden -- you see I got the Thompson submachine gun. BY MR. RUSSERT:
Q. Now, why did you not like
reassign the Thompson with you. You said you were sorry you took that instead of an M-1?
A. Remember, I got there on the 21st and all the fighting was really done. And I would

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
just carry it around. And they had -- besides that you had to carry the clips of that all -- and those clip things were heavy. BY MR. CLARK:
Q. Now, were you issued a forty-five also?
A. Oh, yes. We also had -- besides the M-1, I used to carry a Colt 45. What's that? Oh, this was in basic training. This is in Twenty-nine Palms California, while learning to fly.
Q. Now, did you keep a flight jacket? Did you keep your flight jacket?
A. I did, but $I$ had two brothers. One was -- when I got home one was twelve and one was ten. Forget about it. They -- they -- I noticed all my greens were gone. I just realized that recently. And my kid brother told me that they were short -- because my mother had eight kids. She had ten, lost one at birth and one at a year of age. So -- and we had -- all eight of us are still alive, I'm number three. But these kids -- of course these kids is now -- one is going to be

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
seventy -- he's going to be seventy and the other one is sixty-seven I think. Now, they took all my clothes. And they -- and the flight jacket was -I've got another one at home, but it doesn't fit like this one did. This was great. BY MR. RUSSERT:
Q. How do you think --?
A. What was it the 02 or the --
Q. The 8-2.
A. 8-2, 8-2.
Q. How do you think your service
affected your life or changed your life?
A. Well, how did the service --? I was so fortunate. I can't believe what a racquet I had in the service. I really had a -- I mean, I had the rank, 1 became -- as a matter of fact I'm just writing now where my executive officer's calling me in and saying hey, would you want to help --?

Our base got so big because
besides having a group there we had some other organizations there, including our own hospital there I think. And they had a Repple Depo down there where these P-47's would come in and get the

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
Tally count put on their aircraft. And so I think we were sexvicing other types of aircraft as well. And -- I -- I really think I had a real good racquet. I used to sleep in until noon, half -- half of my life. I mean -- and I would stay out until mianight. I was going -- I was always going to Oxford. I was telling my wife recently when I -- we went -- we went some years later we went to Oxford. She said she's never been to Oxford, it's great. Four times I was there in the war -- during the war to see a girl by the name of Jo Oath (phonetic spelling). Which was -- and she was from Ireland. And but I used to go -- I used to go to London frequently. And I used to stop in and the grown now, it was lunch, dinner, fifty cents. And they had the Jewels Club (phonetic spelling) which I spent a lot of time in London, fifty cents for the night, two men to a room. And down below they had a place where you could get waffles and snacks at night. I went to movies. I -- you wouldn't believe, my wife was sick and tired -- I -- Names of big pictures I went to see. Because she said out of all those it was a

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
great place to kill time and to -- you know, get your mind at some place else, other than the war. And the movies were really a big help. But I was going to -- traveling to Swithsen, Belgrade, Oxford, and Redding, I had a girl -- a girl I knew there and Lieutenant Gibbons (phonetic spelling) he was -- there was a nurse the 304 I think was there. And I was in London quite frequently. On three -- three day passes and seven day passes.

And when I was asked about this job, one of the things I said, if I'm going to be the Executive -- no, I was going to be the assistant mess officex, would that affect my -my --
Q. Free time?
A. -- free time. That's the main thing that would bother me, you know? Can I still take leaves? But anyway, that's a consequence I think $I$ wound up as a first lieutenant because most of the guys -- a lot of the guys I went overseas with is first -- as flight officers -- were still flight officers and $I$ forget how many second

> Robert Casey - 2-26-03
lieutenants they made. But we only had a couple first Lieutenants and the captain was the guy that was in charge of the whole group.

And in Varsity we lost Major Brown (phonetic spelling), he was the group Fire officer, and so our man went up there to cover his job and some of us took over the 436, which I was in. And I was a backup. I just found out recently -- because I was trying to figure out why don't I get first lieutenant? I didn't know why ever until fifty years later $I$ was talking to this guy Dick Levy (phonetic spelling) who was the guy who was our -our guy. And he said no, I made you the backup man. And $I$ didn't know that for fifty years. MR. RUSSERT: Okay. Well, thank you very much for your interview. MR. CASEY: Yeah. (The interview concluded)

Robert Casey - 2-26-03
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| A | Armory 3:20 | 43:22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ability 46:4 | army 21:18 $22: 5$ | belt 5:18,19 |
| aboard 24:9 | article 37:16 | best 38:3 46:3 |
| academy 36:9 | asked 19:4 44:12 | better 22:17 |
| accountant 36:6,7,10 | assemble 33:3 | Betty 9:13 |
| accounting 36:5 37:3 | assembling 33:8 | beyond 17:12 |
| action 27:3 | assigned 6:12 | bicycle 13:2 |
| additional 4:15 | assistant 44:15 | big 5:11 7:21 9:9,13 12:24 |
| adjutant 6:18 21:23 | Associated 46:9 | 12:24 32:17,18 35:13,16 |
| advanced 21:6 | astrodome 17:10 | 38:3,9 42:20 43:23 44:4 |
| affect 44:15 | attached 38:7 | bill $36: 3$ |
| age 41:22 | attacks 34:2 | birth 2:12,12 41:21 |
| aged 40:11 | audio 46:2 | bit 13:19 |
| ahead 26:6 | available 5:24 | black 5:18,19 32:21 40:13 |
| air 4:3,4,10 24:24,24 26:8 | avoid 28:10 | block 22:4 |
| 36:14,14,15 38:4,6,8 | awful 23:2 | blocked 21:18 |
| airbase $33: 7$ | B | blow 24:19 |
| airbases 33:12 <br> airborne 19.23 21.12 22.2 | $\overline{\text { back 9:8,23 10:9,10 13:5 }}$ | board 6:20 7:4 10:22 11:2 $27: 2$ |
| $27: 3 \text { 31:6 35:6 }$ | $16: 1219: 15 \quad 23: 625: 11$ | boats 31:22 |
| aircraft 4:21 8:24 9:2,16 | 26:15 27:15,16 34:3,4,6 | bolted 33:14 |
| $9: 17 \quad 10: 5 \quad 12: 24 \quad 15: 10$ | 35:3 39:5 40:5 | bombers 5:12 |
| 26:5 43:2,3 | background 2:17 | bombs 34:22 35:12 |
| aircrafts 6:17 | backup 45:9,14 <br> backyard 25:8 27:10 | book 30:4 |
| airplane 26:7 38:12 | bad 8:11 12:12 18:6 23:3,7 | bookkeeping 36:24 |
| air-pak 4:16 | $23: 22 \text { 24:4,7 27:16 34:10 }$ | born 2:14 36:21 |
| alive 41:23 | $34: 1235: 739: 14$ | bother 44:19 |
| amazed 7:5 26:22 amends 16:13 | Barby 33:18 | breaking $33: 6,8$ |
| American 11:15 35:19 | base 4:3 5:7,9 6:4 8:6,7,14 | Bren 20:5 |
| ammo 30:16 | 19:15 31:22 32:13 36:16 | Bride 16:8 |
| ammunition 5:17 | 42:20 | bridge 31:5,7,7,11,12,14 |
| anybody 38:4,4,20 | basement 27:11 28:12 | 31:15 32:3 |
| anyway 8:7 11:24 17:14 | basic 5:5 6:2 41:10 | Brigade 22:4 |
| 18:18 19:11 24:13,20 | basically $8: 1014: 1515: 4$ | bring 9:24 31:20 |
| 38:2 44:20 | 16:6 17:17 19:15 25:4 | bringing 9:19 30:16 39:5 |
| apart 25:9 | 32:7 37:23 Bastogne $30: 21,22,23$ | British 13:15 21:13,13 |
| apparently 13:24 14:24 | Bastogne 30:21,22,23 | $31: 4,20$ |
| $26: 8,10 \quad 28: 10 \quad 30: 12$ | bathroom 7:14 <br> beach 16:5,15 17:23 | Broadway 3:22 |
| appropriate 20:20 | beach 16:5,15 17:23 beds 28:14 | broke 13:10 |
| approximately $2: 7$ area 6:2 7:13 16:21 25:24 | Belgium 10:4 28:19 | Brooklyn 2:14 3:21 36:22 brother 41:19 |
| $27: 7$ | Belgrade 44:6 believe 20:3 28:22 42:15 | brothers 41:15 |


| brought 8:13 11:21 13:7 | 36:1 37:1 38:1 39:1 40:1 | come 10:9 22:8,23 42:24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16:9 17:22 19:15 23:6 | 41:1 42:1 43:1 44:1 45:1 | coming 10:20 15:6 22:18 |
| Brown 45:5 | 45:18 46:1 | 26:3 |
| brutal 9:12 | casualties 15:3,4 | Commack 2:6 |
| bulge 29:11,12,12,15,19,23 | cataracts 12:13 | command $38: 8$ |
| 30:18 | catch 26:2 | commander 10:15 11:4 |
| bunch 15:11 | catching 14:7 | 12:4 |
| bunks 7:11,12,12 | cents 43:17,19 | commander's 13:23 |
| busy 9:18 35:21 | chairman 35:22 | commenced 2:2 |
| butt 31:23,24 | changed 42:13 | Commission 36:20 |
| B-24 38:17,23 | channel 18:13 23:3 | company 10:15,16 11:3 |
| C | charge 36:13,16 45:4 charges 7:15 | $12: 4,7 \text { 13:23 32:6 }$ <br> completed 46:3 |
| C 10:15 | Charles 2:13 | concept 31:2 |
| cabin 7:7,7 | chase 6:9 | concluded 45:19 |
| California 5:4,6,7 41:11 | chemical 12:13,14,15 | concrete 14:21 |
| call 4:23 7:10,21 13:2 | Cherbourg 9:23 15:13 | conflict 29:16 |
| 23:12 32:17 36:14 37:12 | 16:23 | Congressman 3:7 |
| 37:24 39:7 | children 27:7 | connection 21:5 |
| called 22:5 23:12,14,16 | Chip 37:22 | consequence 44:20 |
| calling 42:18 | choice 4:8 | consists 46:4 |
| camera 27:4 33:3 40:3 | church 28:16 | contact 37:9 |
| Camp 6:22,22 | Cincinnati 11:22,22 | contest 13:24 |
| Canada 3:18 | cities 35:15 | continue 18:9 |
| canal 23:19 | city $2: 22$ 35:14 | control 14:10 |
| cans 9:21 10:7 | Clark 2:9 7:23 10:11 12:16 | converted 38:17 |
| canvas 31:23 | 20:7 25:17 27:19 38:10 | copilot $38: 15,18$ |
| captain 26:8 45:3 | 40:4,14 41:5 | $\boldsymbol{c o s t} 39: 16$ |
| captured 11:14 12:3 29:19 | class 2:19 | count 43:2 |
| 32:2 | clerk 2:22 | country 4:4 |
| Carbines 20:8,9,9 | clip 41:4 | couple 6:3,23 15:22 30:5 |
| cards 8:5 32:19 | clips 41:3 | 45:2 |
| care 15:21 16:16 | close 17:2 | course 3:19 7:14 16:22 |
| Carentan 25:23 | closed 22:9 | 23:22 27:9 34:19 35:13 |
| Carolina 6:4 | clothes 42:4 | 36:11 40:8 41:24 |
| carrier 8:15 38:8 | cloud 23:2 | cover 23:2 30:11 45:7 |
| carry 20:21 41:2,3,9 | club 4:4 37:6 43:17 | covering 32:6 |
| Casey 1:3 2:1,5,13 3:1 4:1 | coast 17:4 | cow 16:19 |
| 5:1 6:1 7:1 8:1 9:1 10:1 | coffee 19:13 | co-pilot 9:5 |
| 11:1 12:1 13:1 14:1 15:1 | coin 12:20 | co-pilots 9:7 |
| 16:1 17:1 18:1 19:1 $20: 1$ | Colonel 30:10 | craft 17:24 |
| 21:1 22:1 23:1 24:1 $25: 1$ | Colt 41:9 | crates 33:7,8 |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}26: 1 & 27: 1 & 28: 1 & 29: 1 & 30: 1 \\ 31: 1 & 32: 1 & 33: 1 & 34: 1 & 35: 1\end{array}$ | combat 5:22 | crazy 6:9 38:22 |
| 31:1 32:1 33:1 34:1 35:1 |  |  |


| crews 8:24 | dry 26:2 | family $28: 12,17$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| crossed 31:19 | Du 16:21 | fan 11:23 |
| CT-4a 21:10 22:14,15 | Dutch 28:8 | fantastic 27:12 |
| CT-4A's 5:7 | duty 7:6 | far 23:23 29:5 31:6 34:19 |
| cut 7:16 13:2 17:7 21:2 | E | fast 24:17 |
|  | early 13:16 |  |
| cuts $17: 8,8$ C-109 $38 \cdot 17$ | educational 2:16 | February 1:5 2:6 |
| C-109 38:17 | educational 2:16 | feelings 3:13 |
| C-47 6:17 9:17,22 33:22 | eight 7:9 41:20,22 | feet 16:24 17:7 23:4 25:22 |
| 34:5,5 | eighty 9:11 13:8 24:24 | fell 13:22 |
| C-47's 6:17 30:7 | either 22:15 25:21 | fellow 12:3,6 18:23 28:16 |
| D | elite $4: 21$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29: 21 \\ & \text { felt } 27: 16 \quad 34 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| dad 3:22 4:17 | ended 34:15 | ferry 7:2 |
| damn 13:6 25:10 27:17 | engine 4:24 | ferrying 39:13 |
| date $2: 12,14$ | engineer 12:14,15 | field 12:18,20 13:11 14:6 |
| daughter 12:15 36:9 | engineers 12:14 | 14:18 19:16 24:12 25:10 |
| day 5:13 6:10 7:17 8:13,19 | England 8:6 | fields 20:17 |
| 15:9 16:3 18:19,20 28:17 | English 17:16,16 $28: 8$ | fifteen 7:4,6 32:23 |
| 28:18 32:24 39:14 44:10 | enlisted 7:17 | fifty 9:10 12:12 29:14 |
| 44:11 | entire 29:19,20 | 43:17,19 45:11,15 |
| days $23: 832: 23$ 33:6,15 | equipment 31:21 | fifty-six 4:22 9:3 |
| 36:15 39:17 | evacuate 27:6 | fifty-third 8:18 |
| death 34:9 | evasion 12:8 | Fifty-two 37:5 |
| December 19:24 33:5,16 | eventually 8:13 9:2 15:23 | fighter 35:11 |
| deck 18:11,16,19 | 16:2 39:17 | fighting 27:21 40:24 |
| deckhand 18:12 | everybody 34:10 | figure 11:18 13:13 45:10 |
| degrees 13:8 | exams 3:3 | figured 18:15,16 |
| Depo 42:23 | Exec 12:7 | figuring 4:5 |
| Dick 45:12 | executive 6:19 12:5 21:23 | fill 4:7 32:7 |
| died 34:13 | $42: 1844: 14$ | filled 24:8 |
| dig 5:16 | expert 19:21 20:11 | filling 6:14 |
| dinner 43:16 | extra 20:21 | final 6:5 |
| diploma 3:5,10 | $\text { eye } 4: 2,2$ | finally 13:21 23:5 |
| doctors 29:22 | eyes 12:12 | find 12:18 |
| donuts 19:13 | F | fine 7:14 25:11 <br> finished $4 \cdot 155 \cdot 214 \cdot 14$ |
| double 26:4 | facing 13:12 | fire 5:17 14:8 $25: 19,20,20$ |
| drew 25:24 26:2 | fact 3:4,22 5:18 7:23 11:6 | 25:24 26:2 45:6 |
| dropped 10:9 22:22 30:7 | 19:20 21:16 25:6 30:4,6 | fired 26:11 |
| 34:3 35:12 | $\begin{aligned} & 31: 832: 1237: 1138: 16 \\ & 42: 17 \end{aligned}$ | firing 20:2 |
| dropping 9:18 10:7 18:13 | $42: 17$ | first 3:23 4:17 10:8 11:10 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 21: 1734: 5,2235: 6 \\ & \text { drums } 9: 2110: 7 \end{aligned}$ | fairly $10: 18$ <br> Falaise 22:5,11 | 29:14,14,18 36:12 37:2 |


| 39:14 44:21,23 45:3,10 | fourth 10:16 34:20 | 13:11 14:16 15:2,3 17:8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fit 42:5 | fox 5:16 | 17:21 18:22 20:24 21:6 |
| five 6:87:9 9:20,21 10:24 | France 9:19 11:6 13:20 | 22:6 24:22,23 25:14 |
| 19:23 23:8 24:9 29:22 | 28:20,21 29:5 33:21 36:8 | 29:15,23 31:17 32:6 33:9 |
| 32:23 | 38:16 39:6,17 | 35:6 37:20 38:2,11 |
| fix 18:21 | free 44:17,18 | gliders 4:24 6:10 13:16 |
| flak 30:13 | French 2:20 16:8,9,11 | 14:18 15:24 22:13,23 |
| flaps 13:8 | Frenchman 16:7,18 17:14 | 25:14 26:7 29:10,14 30:2 |
| flew 13:10 16:23,24 19:24 | frequently 43:15 44:10 | 30:13,17 33:4,8,11,11,21 |
| 21:10 25:22 29:13,21 | friend 12:20 | go 3:18 4:20 6:15 11:13 |
| 30:5 33:20 38:18 39:3 | friendly 15:14 | 14:11 17:12 22:6 26:23 |
| flight 4:24 5:14 8:12 21:16 | front 9:6,24 11:13 24:17 | 28:4 31:5 32:19 35:5,9,9 |
| 25:3,5 41:13,14 42:4 | 34:4 | 38:21 43:14,15 |
| 44:23,24 | frontal 34:2 | goes 13:21 |
| flipped 12:20 | Fry 26:9 | going 2:23 3:17,17 5:22 9:4 |
| floor 9:22 | full $2: 11$ | 10:23 15:5,7,7 16:18 |
| fly 4:20 8:9 12:22 21:7,24 | further 4:5 | 17:12,23 19:16 21:15,24 |
| 23:23 29:16 30:6 33:11 |  | 22:4 23:20,21 24:13 |
| 39:5 41:12 | $\frac{\text { G }}{}$ | 25:21,22 26:4,22 27:16 |
| flying 3:18 4:22 5:7,11,12 | gallon 9:21,21 10:7 | 35:2,3 36:2,4 37:4,16,17 |
| 6:10 8:12 9:22 10:23 | Galveston 11:11 | 41:24 42:2 43:7,8 44:5,13 |
| 15:10 23:10 26:3,16,19 | gap 22:5,9,11 | 44:14 |
| 26:23 33:22 35:10 38:17 | Garden 9:7 21:11,15 22:16 | good 9:11 26:24 43:5 |
| 38:22 39:2 | 22:20 25:19 27:20 31:2 | grade 2:20 16:11 |
| folding 7:9 | 40:17 | graduate 3:3 |
| following 23:5 | gas 38:18 39:15 | graduated 5:13 |
| force $4: 3,4,1036: 1438: 4,6$ | Gavin 19:5,6 | grandfather 36:7 |
| 38:8 | general 22:8 29:8,8 | great 12:20 22:3 34:24 |
| forget 3:8 10:18 14:22 | generally 33:10 | 42:6 43:11 44:2 |
| 21:18 22:8 41:17 44:24 | German 11:15,16,16 15:10 | greens 41:18 |
| Fort 5:22,23 6:16 | 17:13 18:3 27:13 | greet 16:22 |
| fortunate 42:15 | Germans 18:12 23:24 | ground 5:16 27:21 |
| forty 29:24 | 28:11 29:19 33:24 | group 6:6 7:16 8:17,23 |
| forty-five 41:6 | Germany 25:8 27:6 | 10:20,21 11:10 29:20 |
| forty-one 9:2 | German's 14:10 | 32:21 35:4,4 38:3 42:21 |
| Forward 39:9,11,12 | getting 5:12 6:17 7:24 28:6 | 45:4,6 |
| found 3:22 45:9 | 33:14 | groups 8:17 |
| Fountainbleu 29:4 | Gl 36:3 | grown 43:16 |
| four 2:19 8:14,16,16,17 | Gibbons 44:7 | guess 3:7 4:24 6:14 7:19 |
| 11:9 16:24 23:8 29:21 | girl 43:12 44:6,7 | 9:22 25:13,23 32:18 |
| 33:6,14,15 34:18 39:17 | girl's 2:18 | 33:10,12 36:17,21,22 |
| 43:11 | give $2: 117: 2427: 17$ | 39:7 |
| fourteen 15:3 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { glider 4:13 5:3,5 8:12,23 } \\ 9: 3,410: 19,22 ~ 11: 2 ~ 12: 22 ~ \end{array}$ | gun 20:4,5,14 40:18 |


| guns 17:4 24:2 31:24 | 26:15,15,18 | J |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| guy 5:19 12:22 14:19 17:9 | Hoc 16:21 | jacket 41:14,14 42:4 |
| 18:5 20:12 26:6,11,17,18 | hold 40:5 | Jamaica 2:23 |
| 38:18,20 45:3,12,13,14 | holding 33:13 | James 19:5,6 |
| guys 2:19 10:5,21 15:22 | holes 5:16 | Japan 34:22 35:7 |
| 16:2 18:7,16 21:21 26:5 | Holland 9:4 10:4 12:8 | Japanese 35:15 |
| 27:14 30:3 31:18 32:24 | 20:14,16 | Javit 23:19 |
| 39:7 44:22,22 | home 10:10 30:5 35:3 40:8 | jazz 19:14 |
| H | 42:5 | jeep 24:8 |
| habit 19:6 |  | jeez 20:16 |
| Hague 28:10 | Horsa 8:9 | Jerry 9:21 10:7 |
| hair 40:13 | hospital 11:15 42:22 | Jewels 43:17 |
| half 24:18 33:19 43:6,6 | hotel 9:9,13,15 | Jim 19:5 |
| Hall 3:20 | h | Jo 43:13 |
| Hampton 2:5 | hours 4:22 7:18,19 19:7 | job 14:13,16 32:7 36:2 |
| hams 27:11 | ,13,17 28:15 | 44:13 45:7 |
| hand 5:21,21 | huh 20 | 35:18,19 |
| hang 36:16 | hundr | ined 37:8 |
| happened 3:19 13:14 18:21 | 18:3 24:9 25:22 31:17 | Judith 46:8 |
| 26:14 29:18 31:8 | $18: 3$ $32: 5$ | June 3:2,2 4:19 11:8 14:12 $15: 918: 24$ |
| happens 7:2 | hurry 35:13 | 15.918 .24 |
| happy 18:8 35:11 | hurt 13:11 15:24 26:6 | K |
| Harbor 3:14,14,19 |  | keep 41:13,14 |
| hard 19:17 35:16 | I | Kentucky 5:15,24 |
| hat 19:4 26:16 27:14,14,15 | idea 3:17 34:24 | kept 3:15 19:2 37:9 |
| hate 10:18 | imagine 7:7 | kid 41:19 |
| head 13:21 37:23 | immediately 3:20 | kids 41:20,23,24 |
| hear 29:10 | including 21:22 34:11 | kill 4:24 44:2 |
| heard 3:14 | 42:22 | kind 6:9 7:5 17:2 19:9 |
| hearing 15:5 | inclusive 46:5 | 35:15 37:15 38:13 |
| heavy 41:4 | Indiana 6:15,16 | kinds 20:2 |
| hell 7:3 13:14 | $\boldsymbol{I n n} 2: 5$ | knees 27:10 |
| Hell's 23:13,13,13,17 | ins 4:7 | knew 13:7 16:21 17:17 |
| help 14:17 16:3 17:19,22 | interested 4:14 | 44:7 |
| 19:10 33:10 42:19 44:4 | interview 1:3 2:2,5 45:17 | knocked 15:15 |
| helped 33:3 | 45:19 | know 4:5,14 12:23 13:20 |
| helping 15:4 33:12,13 | interviewers 2:8 | 15:6 17:10,11 19:10 20:4 |
| hey 19:2 28:14 42:19 | Int'146:9 | 20:16 24:4 28:14 34:5,19 |
| high $2: 18,233: 5$ | involved 10:12 | 35:23 36:10 37:20 40:12 |
| highway 23:13,13,17 25:22 | Ireland 43:14 | 44:2,19 45:11,15 |
| HISTORY 1:3 | issued 41:6 | known 4:3,13 24:20 |
| hit 11:7,13 12:9 14:19 <br> 18:14,14 21:4 24:11 | Italy 21:22 33:20 | Knox 5:23,23 |


| L | looked 5:10 37:20 | 28:6 30:4,6 31:7 32:12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lacked 25:14 | looking 13:22 | 37:11 38:16 42:17 |
| ladies 3:8 | loose 13:2 17:7,8,9 21:2 | meals 32:24 |
| land 10:21 11:5 14:9,11 | lost 30:13 35:8 41:21 45:5 | mean 23:3 42:16 43:6 |
| 15:13 23:22,23 24:6,23 | $\operatorname{lot} 5: 23$ 6:10,18 10:21 11:4 | mechanics 6:20 33:9 |
| 26:19,22 30:17 35:5 | 17:7 21:21 23:2 $25: 5$ | medical 9:19 29:17,20,21 |
| landed 9:6 10:14 11:5,9,12 | 30:13 35:5,8 43:18 44:22 | 29:22 |
| 13:9 14:13 15:5 24:7 25:4 | Louisville 5:15,24 | member 6:6 |
| 25:7,8,19 29:15 30:18 | lounge 32:18,19 | memory 9:10 |
| landing 12:18 15:20 17:23 | loved 34:17 | memory's 9:11 |
| 19:8 24:21 26:20,24 | low 15:10 | men 7:4,6 10:23 11:4 35:8 |
| landings 4:23 10:13 | LST 17:23 18:2,10,12 | 43:19 |
| language 16:12 | 19:11 | mentioned 10:20 33:2 |
| Lawson 37:21 | lucky 7:3 | Mere 16:21 |
| laying 18:19 | lunch 43:16 | mess 44:15 |
| learn 5:15 | L-4A 4:21 | met 12:2,11 28:6 |
| learned 8:9 14:4 | L-4A's 39:18 | Michael 2:8 |
| learning 41:11 | L4-A's 39:4 | midnight 43:7 |
| leaves 44:20 | M | miles 24:24 |
| leaving 19:7 | machine 24:2 | military 2:17 5:11 |
| left 16:12 23:20,21 35:17 | main 23:11 31:7 34:12 | millimeter 24:9 26:11 mind 12:21 44:3 |
| letter 4:12 | 44:18 | mine 14:18 |
| let's 16:20 21:21 22:20 | major 29:8 36:13 37:13 | mines 10:22 11:5 18:13 |
| Levy 45:12 | 5:5 | minutes 14:2 18:15 |
| lieutenant 44:7,21 45:11 | majority | missed 3:3 |
| lieutenants 45:2,3 | making 7:8 <br> man 11:16 28:7,24 29:16 | mission 11:11 22:6 25:7 |
| life 42:13,13 43:6 | $\operatorname{man} 11: 16$ $45: 7,15$ | $30: 733: 17,17$ |
| light 17:9 | Manhattan 3:21,21 | missions 21:10 22:10 30:5 |
| liked 19:18 | $\operatorname{map} 17: 19$ | mistake 20:14 <br> Mitchell 4:3 |
| line 31:18 | March 33:18,18 | Mitchell 4:3 <br> money 2.21 |
| lines 9:24 | March 33:18,18 Mark 7:23 | money 2:21 <br> months 6:3 38:5 |
| list 4:9 | Market 9:7 21:11,15 22:16 | months 6:3 38:5 <br> morning 6:9 11:9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { little 10:2 19:18 } 21: 538: 18 \\ & 38: 20 \end{aligned}$ | 22:20 25:18 27:20 31:2,2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { morning 6:9 11:9 } \\ & \text { mortar 15:5 } \end{aligned}$ |
| live $3: 10$ | 40:17 | mother 2:20 16:8 36:6,10 |
| living 28:12 | married 36:17 37:2 | 41:20 |
| load 24:17 28:6 | Marseine 2 | motor 24:9 |
| loaded 22:7 | Mary 7:3 | motorized 38:12 |
| loads 30:14 | master 28:9 | movies 43:22 44:4 |
| London 39:24 43:15,19 | material 36:24 | multiple 4:7 |
| 44:9 | materials 37:17 | Murphy 38:19 |
| lonely 18:24 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { matter } 3: 4,227: 2311: 6 \\ & 19: 2021: 9,1622: 1425: 6 \end{aligned}$ | musicians 32:22 |

M-1 14:6 19:16,19 20:13
20:15 40:22 41:9
M-1's 14:6
M1 19:22
$\xrightarrow{\mathbf{N}}$
name 2:11,13 5:9,22 8:7
11:7 26:9 30:3,20 31:12
38:19 43:12
named 38:19
Names 43:23
Nappnee 8:14
near 8:7 23:18 25:23
needed 2:21 33:10 39:6
never 5:19 25:24 26:23
43:10
new 2:6,14 3:9 4:12 6:17
6:21 23:6
news 18:6 35:7
night 2:23 8:5 18:11,13,20
22:7 32:20,22 43:19,21
nights $9: 15$
nighttime 6:11
Nimegan 23:18 31:14,14
31:15
nineteen 18:3
ninety $8: 4,4$
ninth $38: 6,7$
noon 43:6
normal 24:21
Normandy 10:12,14 12:17
17:6 20:15 21:21 25:21
North 6:4
northern 8:6,8
nose 13:10 35:16
noticed 41:18
November 2:15 19:24
nuclear 34:22
number 8:14 41:23
nurse 44:8
nurses 8:4 32:20
nuts $18: 9$
NYU 36:2,4

| O |
| :--- |

oars 31:24
Oath 43:13
observers 39:7,9,11,12
occasions 32:14
OCS 29:6
odd 10:23 13:13
oddly 4:17
officer 6:19 12:5 21:23
44:15 45:6
officers 5:14 44:23,24
officer's 42:18
oh 3:6 12:2 15:21 16:17
20:11 29:12 32:11 39:21
39:23 40:16 41:8,10
Okay 2:16 32:9 45:16
old 9:11
once 14:13
ones 21:14 32:2
open 12:18 28:14 32:18
opens 21:5
Operation 21:12
oral 1:3 4:7
organization $38: 2$
organizations $35: 18$ 42:22
organized $38: 3$
originally $10: 2214: 8$
outside 30:23
overhead 15:6
overseas 21:21 32:17 44:22
Oxford 43:8,10,11 44:6
o'clock 6:8 11:10
$\mathbf{P}$
Pace 36:22
pages 46:5
Palms 5:4,6 41:11
parachutes 30:8
paraphernalia 20:21
paratrooper 11:17
paratroopers 6:7 9:18 19:8
22:22 27:9 33:23 34:6
Paris 28:22 36:19
part 4:22,22 5:20 8:6,8,19

19:17 32:5 34:12
passed 4:2 34:17
passes 44:10,11
patch 24:7,12
Patton 22:8
Peace 36:20
Pearl 3:14,14,19
peeled 26:7,17
Pelow 26:4
people 6:18,19 7:17 8:15
13:16 15:3 16:7 17:8
29:21,22 31:10 33:22
34:5 35:6,15
perfect $28: 8$
perfectly 25:11
person 18:24 20:13 28:11
phonetic 21:12 26:9 37:22
43:13,18 44:7 45:5,13
photograph 39:20
pick 16:4
picked 9:16,23 16:2 17:21 19:14 39:3
picture 27:9
pictures 27:5,5,15 37:18,18
37:20 40:7 43:23
piece 3:4
pigeons 26:13
pilot 14:16 17:8 20:24
37:15 38:21
pilots 6:17 8:23 9:3,4 13:12
15:24 17:21 18:4 25:15
25:15 31:17 32:6 35:6
38:2,11,13
pivots 13:17
place 2:12 6:24 7:7,22
19:13 23:21 32:18 35:24
35:24 43:20 44:2,3
plan 31:4,5 35:9,9
planes 35:11
planned 30:11 31:4
play $8: 532: 19$
played 32:22
please 2:12 40:3
plenty 14:22
plowed 24:12
point 21:20 38:24
pole 14:20
poles 14:20
Polish 22:4
pool 5:3,6
pooped 18:18
Portsmouth 19:12,12
position 13:4 17:18
pounders 24:10
pounds 10:24
prefer 21:7 22:13
preference 21:8
prepared 6:15
President 34:9
pretty 17:13 38:9
prior 2:17 5:12 7:23 24:15
prisoners 18:3
probably 24:23 40:9
problem 12:19 18:22 25:12
35:16
problems 16:9
program 4:12,13 5:3
provided 46:3
put 4:21 8:12 9:5 13:8 14:5
17:9 27:8,14,16 31:17
33:3 43:2
putting 9:20 33:13
P-47's 42:24
p.m 2:3,7

## Q

Queen 7:3
question 15:17
quite 40:6 44:9

## R

racquet 42:15 43:5
RAF 3:18
raise 36:21
$\operatorname{ran} 33: 17$
Randolph 37:22
range 17:3
rank $42: 17$
reaction 34:8,21
readily 5:24
reading 8:19 9:10 10:3 19:21 32:12 40:7
real 43:5
realized 13:3 41:18
really $3: 16$ 7:5 12:22 14:15 17:2 18:6 24:13 26:5
27:12 40:24 42:16 43:4 44:4
reason 25:16
reassign 40:21
recall 30:16 33:15
recalled $23: 7$
recaptured 12:5
recollections 3:13
Redding 44:6
reds 11:17,19
Red's 11:23,23
referred 37:22
regimen 10:16
regiment 10:15
relatively $23: 6$
remember 5:9 6:8 10:18
11:6 15:5 27:22 32:13
37:3 40:23

## Reporters 46:9

Repple 42:23
resentment 19:18
resupply 29:11
retired 35:20
reunions 37:9
reusable 25:2
ribbing 38:13
rigged 24:15
right 5:10 14:19 15:2 17:5
23:11 24:10 25:23 26:15
26:19,20 27:24 29:4
30:22
right-hand 12:21
rivalry $38: 13$
$\operatorname{road} 4: 11$ 23:11,12

Robert 1:3 2:1,5, 13 3:1 4:1
5:1 6:1 7:1 8:1 9:1 10:1
$11: 112: 113: 114: 115: 1$
16:1 17:1 18:1 19:1 20:1
21:1 22:1 23:1 24:1 25:1
26:1 27:1 28:1 29:1 30:1
31:1 32:1 33:1 34:1 35:1
36:1 37:1 38:1 39:1 40:1
41:1 42:1 43:1 44:1 45:1
46:1
Rockingham 6:4
room 28:13 43:20
Roosevelt 34:9
rope 16:19 23:4,5
route $30: 9$
running 6:8 19:2
runway 18:23 19:2
Russert 2:4,9,10 15:18 20:23 34:7 39:8 40:10,19 42:7 45:16

## S

salvaged 25:6
Saturday 23:11 28:2
save 23:19
saw 18:23,24 26:6,22,23,24 27:14 32:11
saying 16:14 21:14 42:19
Sayville 3:5,10 35:20
school 2:18,23 3:5 5:11
16:10,11 28:9 35:10
Scotland 39:3
seas 8:22
seat 9:6 12:21
second $44: 24$
see 21:21 22:20 23:4 26:14
32:9 40:17 43:12,24
seen 5:19 34:18
send $37: 17$
sent 4:2,11,20 5:14 6:13,24
28:18 36:19 39:22 40:8
Sergeant 29:2,3 36:13
sergeants 29:9
served 37:10

| service 2:17,24 3:16 7:5 | smoked 27:11,11 | straight 26:6,8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35:17 36:15 37:19 38:7 | smoking 15:12 | street 2:22 35:22 |
| 42:12,14,16 | snacks 43:21 | strip 19:16 |
| servicing 43:3 | soldiers 31:19 | stripped 14:7 |
| set 22:6 | somebody $22: 7$ | studying 36:5 |
| setting 23:24 | somebody's 25:8,11 27:17 | stuff 9:23 20:12,22 |
| seven 10:24 11:10 44:10 | someplace $27: 8$ | stupid 35:16 |
| seventeenth 19:23 | sons 12:14 | submachine 20:13 40:18 |
| seventy 42:2,2 | soon 3:16 13:3 17:13 | sudden 14:7 |
| seventy-five $20: 10$ | sorry 40:22 | Sunday 22:22 |
| shaken 13:19 | South 3:4 35:20 | supplier 29:17 |
| Shanks 6:22,23 | southern 30:9 33:21 | supplies 9:19,20 22:23 |
| shells 15:5 24:9 26:11 | speak 16:11 17:15 28:8 | 30:8 |
| shelter 16:16 | speaking 16:9 | supposed 14:9 28:4 35:4 |
| ship 7:4,24 18:2,14 32:16 | speed 24:21,24,24 | sure 6:20 16:20 17:18 18:6 |
| 32:23 | spelling 21:13 26:9 37:23 | 27:8 29:3 34:17 40:6 |
| ships 17:3 | 43:13,18 44:8 45:6,13 | Sure-Mer-Eglise 14:9 |
| shooting 19:18 20:11 26:12 | spent 7:20 9:15 18:11 | surprised 10:2 13:18 24:19 |
| short 25:15 29:7,20 30:16 | 19:22 33:5,14 43:18 | Swithsen 44:5 |
| 41:20 | spilled 24:18 |  |
| shorthand 36:23 | spitfires 15:11 | T |
| shortly 15:8 | spoke 12:2,6 13:15 17:16 | tab 12:23 |
| shot 19:21 20:10 | spoken 12:11 | tail 13:12 15:11 |
| shots 4:16 | Spriggs 46:8 | take 3:18 16:4 25:9 30:9 |
| show 32:9,16 | squadron 21:22 26:10 29:2 | 44:20 |
| sic 23:19 | 33:20 | taken 14:10 18:2 27:15 |
| sick 43:22 | squadrons 8:16 | 37:18 39:20,23,24 40:8 |
| side 31:11 32:2 | St 16:21 | 40:16 |
| silence 37:24,24 | stage 7:22 | talk 8:2 |
| single 29:23 | star 19:3 29:8 | talking 11:20 18:11 45:12 |
| sit 7:16 | start 5:4 22:19 | Tally 43:2 |
| sitting 26:12 28:7 | started 15:19 22:21,23 | tank 17:24 |
| situation 19:9 | 34:4 36:23 | tanks 31:21 |
| $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { s i x }} 7: 18,1910: 517: 625: 21$ | starting 4:13 | tape 14:6 |
| sixteen 8:24 9:2 | stating 4:12 | teacher 36:7 |
| sixty-seven $42: 3$ | stationed 29:6 | teaching 36:8 |
| sixty-six 8:14 | status 3:9 | teams 7:8 |
| skill $46: 4$ | stay 43:7 | TEC 4:23 |
| sleep 18:16 28:15 43:5 | stayed 6:22 16:6 36:20 | tech 29:3,9 <br> telephone 14.20 |
| slept 18:20 28:13,15 slots 6:14 | stop 35:2 39:14,15 40:7 | telephone 14:20 <br> telephones $14: 20$ |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { slots 6:14 } \\ \text { slow } 24: 13 \end{array}$ | 43:16 <br> stopped 24:13,16 35:12 | $\text { tell } 15: 19 \text { 20:12 22:17 31:8 }$ |
| small 20:4,17 29:7 | story 29:7 | 39:19 <br> telling 12:4 43:8 |



| weight 11:2 | writing 37:16 39:2 42:18 | 2:30 2:2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| went $2: 18,19,19,213: 20,24$ | wrote 30:4 | $20031: 52: 6$ |
| 4:15 5:2,6,7 6:2,3,21 8:5 | Y | 21st 23:9 27:23 40:23 |
| 8:22,22 9:22 10:8 11:24 | Y | 22 2:15 |
| 12:8,17 15:2,22,23 16:2 | yard 25:11 | 24th 33:18 |
| 16:10,23 17:6,6,21 18:14 | yeah 7:12,12 16:17 22:15 | $261: 5$ |
| 21:22 22:19,20 23:9,11 | 23:15,17 24:24 28:3,23 | 26th 2:6 8:23 |
| 23:18 24:17,17 25:18,21 | 28:23,23 30:22 31:16 |  |
| 26:5,6,7,19 27:3,13,15 | 32:11 33:5 34:6,14 35:11 | 3 |
| 28:16 29:4,6 30:2,15,19 | 36:4,15 39:10,12 40:6,16 | 304 44:8 |
| 31:10,19,23 32:16 33:20 | 45:18 | 325th 10:15 |
| 34:2 35:21,24 36:2,20,21 | year 41:21 | 33rd 8:20 |
| 36:21,22 38:18,21,22 | years 9:11,13 12:12 36:11 | $34510: 17$ |
| 39:2,16,16 43:9,9,10,21 | 43:9 45:12,15 | 4 |
| 43:23 44:22 45:7 | yelled 13:6 yesterday 5:8 37:12 | 434th 29:13 30:2 |
| weren't 9:18 35:2 we're 14.7 20.2 23.1026 .3 | York 2:6,14 6:21 | $43510: 17$ |
| we're 14:7 20:2 23:10 26:3 <br> wheel $12: 24$ 13:2,5,10 | young 11:16 28:7 30:3,3 | 436 6:13,15 45:8 |
| wheels $26: 23$ | Yup 40:5 | 438 6:13 |
| whereabout 19:4 | Z | 45 33:16,18 35:3 41:9 46:5 |
| White 3:20 | zone 15:20 | 5 |
| wife 36:9 43:8,22 |  | 5th 18:24 |
| wind 22:18 23:22 24:4 | 0 |  |
| 39:13 | 02 42:9 | 7 |
| window $28: 7$ |  | 7th 11:8,8 14:12 15:9 22:4 |
| wing $8: 18,18,2014: 19$ | $\xrightarrow{146.5}$ | 8 |
| wings 33:13 | 146:5 | 8th 34:15 |
| Wisconsin 4:20 | 101st 14:8,11 22:2 |  |
| Wolferizer 2:21 | 13th 2:15 | 8-2 42:10,11,11 |
| woman 27:10 | 17th 21:11 22:21 27:2 | $81.24: 8$ |
| women 27:7 | 19th 22:24,24 | 81st 26:10 29:2 |
| wondering 11:17,23 | 1942 3:2 | 82nd 12:8 22:2 31:6 34:3 |
| wooden 31:22 | 1945 29:7 |  |
| work 5:16,23 35:23 | $2$ |  |
| worked 7:14 35:21 | $\frac{2}{2-26-032 \cdot 13: 14: 15: 16: 1}$ |  |
| working 2:22 35:21 | 2-26-03 2:1 3:1 4:1 5:1 6:1 |  |
| World 3:23 4:17 36:12 | 7:1 8:1 9:1 10:1 11:1 12:1 |  |
| worried 11:19 | 13:1 14:1 15:1 16:1 17:1 |  |
| worry 14:21 | 18:1 19:1 20:1 21:1 22:1 |  |
| wouldn't 24:19 43:22 | 23:1 24:1 25:1 26:1 27:1 |  |
| wound 11:3 12:21 13:12 | 28:1 29:1 30:1 31:1 32:1 |  |
| 44:21 | 33:1 34:1 35:1 36:1 37:1 |  |
| wounded 15:22 16:7,16 | $38: 139: 140: 141: 142: 1$ |  |

