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(The interview commenced 9:00
a.m.)

MR. RUSSERT: All right. This is
an interview of John Weeks who served in the U.S. Army Airforce, European Theater, during World War II. We're doing an interview at the Cambridge Public Library, Cambridge, New York. It is Wednesday, May 22nd, 2002, 9:00 a.m.

The interviewer is Michael
Russert.
BY MR. RUSSERT:
Q. Could you give us your full name,
please?
A. John Gavin Weeks.
Q. Okay. And when and where were you born?
A. I was born in March 7th, 1922 in Lyons, New York.
Q. Okay. What was your prewar
education?
A. I -- I had -- I went into the
army my junior year from Grove City College, in Pennsylvania.

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Q. Okay. Did you work at all prior

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to the war?
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A. Well, my father was a farmer so I worked there. Also, I earned most of my way through college working at the local high school, painting and things like that in the summer time.
Q. Okay. How old were you when Pearl Harbor occurred?
A. I was nineteen.
Q. Okay. How did you hear about Pearl Harbor?
A. I was playing bridge at College with some fraternity brothers of mine and we were -- we had the radio on and we couldn't believe it.
Q. What was your reaction to that?
A. Well, it was interesting. I
don't think we had any idea of the significance of what was happening. But as I say, it was just a kind of an unbelievable thing. We -- we even wondered if it was a fake or not.
Q. When did you decide to enter
service?

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A. Well, right away. Very soon after that. I would say that day, probably, I made my decision.
Q. So you enlisted?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. And you selected the Army Corp?
A. Well, I -- actually $I$ first
applied to the Marine Air Force and they turned me down because of -- my back teeth don't quite line up right.

So, then $I$ went to the Navy Air Force and the same thing, they turned me down. And by that time the army had relaxed their problems with teeth so I -- I was accepted there. However, it's interesting that within ninety days $I$ went into the Air Force $I$ received notice from both the Marines and the Navy to report for duty.
Q. Where was your basic training?
A. My basic training was in Miami

Beach, Florida.
Q. Could you tell us about some of your experiences there?
A. Well, we -- yes. We -- we stayed

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in one of the luxury hotels along the beach and it was interesting, it was our first introduction to the war because in the morning when we would get up there would be smoke on the horizon over the ocean. And we were told that that was from tankers that had been torpedoed the night before by the -- by the Germans. Said, the reason they were able to do that is because they didn't have a black out in Miami Beach so they -- that highlighted the targets that they were after. And I made it easy for them. Later, that was corrected and there was a black out.
Q. Okay. What kind of planes did you train in?
A. Well, at first -- my first experience was at Ryan -- Ryan Field in Tucson, Arizona and I was in a PT-22, which was one hundred twenty horsepower open cockpit plane designed in about 1932 I think. And that was fun.

Then we went to basic training
which was in Miriana Field, in -- outside of Tucson Arizona. There we had PT-13's which was eventually known as the Vultee Vibrator because it shook so

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when we were doing acrobatics, particularly in the spin.

Then we went on to advance, which was in Williams Field in -- Phoenix, Arizona, There we flew the AT-6, which is a wonderful -plane was a lot of fun to fly because it was good in acrobatics.

And from that we stayed at Williams Field in -- in Tucson -- in Phoenix and we trained in AT-9's, C-45's, B-25's, all twin engine planes to get us used to handling twin engines, so then -- then we went into the RP-322 which was the bridge version of the $\mathrm{P}-38$. The difference between their version and our version was that their version was not supercharged. Which meant it couldn't go to the altitude as much.

Now, the -- that was a single place airplane. So, the -- what were the -- the way it was done was you -- you had to just get in it and go. And it was a tremendous change because we went from about six hundred horsepower in the AT-6 to thirty-five hundred horsepower in this RP-322.

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And we went from to one hundred and eighty miles to an hour to four hundred miles an hour right off the bat. It was scary. I'll never forget it.
Q. Okay. What unit were you
assigned to?
A. When I went overseas I was assigned to the thirteenth photographic squadron.
Q. Excuse me, when did you go over seas?
A. I went overseas just after D-Day
in 1944. And I landed in Glasgow, Scotland and from there was assigned to the thirteenth photographic squadron right outside of Oxford, England in a little field called Mote Farm (phonetic spelling).

We weren't there very long. They
transferred us to a British field called Shellgrove which was only about three or four miles away but it was bigger, better, it had better on us.
Q. What did you do with the photographic squadron? What was your mission?
A. Well, our mission was to

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photograph bomb damage of the major cities in Germany and France at that time. Also ground movement of troops and so on. It was -- it was a varied mission. We just tried to keep track of what the German's were doing.

And our bombing missions were based on the photographs that we took. Also, the British used a lot of our -- actually, we worked closely with the British, there at Benson Field, which was next to ours. And we exchanged photographs because they had a photographic outfit there.
Q. What kind of planes did you fly at that time?
A. Well, the thirteenth squadron
flew P-38's. And however there were four squadrons on our field. The thirteenth, fourteenth, twenty-second and the twenty-seventh. The fourteenth squadron flew -- flew P-pistons.
Q. There were Americans flying
spitfires?
A. Well, they were American pilots.
Q. But they were the British

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spitfires?
A. With a British spitfire, yes.
Q. Could you tell us about some of your missions?
A. Well --.
Q. How many missions did you fly?
A. I flew nineteen missions. They were all in the lot. Early on you had what we called milk runs and the first mission that $I$ had was with another experienced pilot. And we went to St. Nazaire, France, which is on the Atlantic Ocean just south of the Breast Peninsula that was called the milk run because it was very lightly -- it was just a pocket of Germans that we had not cleaned out. And it was very light in Defendants, it was an easy target.

The worst mission I think probably was on Christmas Eve of 1944. During the battle of the bulge if $I$ recall correctly, started about December 11th, somewhere in there. And the weather was bad so we couldn't go over there within any success until the skies cleared up completely Christmas Eve, December 24th.

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During that period when there was very little air activity, it gave the Germans and the Americans a chance to fix up all their planes and so on. And on that one mission there were seven thousand airplanes in the air. And that was my worst mission because I was jumped by German fighters, five or six times. I think six times.
Q. Did you have any -- any Kills or you weren't allowed to?
A. Oh, no. We had no -- no -- we had no guns.
Q. Okay.
A. No guns at all. Just -- just cameras and they -- the only defense we had was our speed and our ability as a pilot. The -- we had very heavy losses. The -- the Germans -- if they saw one $P-38$, they pretty well knew it was photographic plane and they'd go after it.

Now, we had -- we had losses so
heavy during this period that they sent over P-51's. And we would take missions with four P-51's as escort, as a protection for the photographic plane.

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Sometime -- sometimes if it was a black start priority which we -- was a major do or die type mission. They would send two photographic planes with the idea they kind of hoped that one would get back.
Q. What kind of mission would have been a black star priority, what did you mean by that?
A. Well, you know, I -- I'm not sure that I can answer that other than that would be perhaps an oil refinery, something that at one time ball bearing factors were of a high priority. Oil was very -- very important. Sometimes a bridge, it would be -- it varied. And actually the pilot didn't know the specific, not necessarily know the specific target but was told to take the area, and it would include that, whatever they were after.
Q. Okay. Could you tell us about other missions that you had -- how long did you -were you flying until what dates?
A. Well, $I$-- the last mission $I$
took I believe was April 26th of 1945. I think that -- that may have been the last mission of the

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war. I'm not sure of that. My buddy Tom Horn (phonetic spelling) from Texas also took one that day and I can't remember who took off first and who took off last or who landed last and so on and so on. But I believe they were the last two missions of the war.

That was a bad one. It was to cross Czechoslovakia. And the -- when we got over there one of the targets was a -- an airfield. And as we went over the airfield -- usually when we took pictures we were at about twenty-five thousand feet. Now, going in and coming out my personal tactic was to be much higher than that. I go right up to as high as thirty-nine thousand feet.

But in that particular mission as we were going over this airfield, I looked down and I saw two fighters taking off from that airfield. The airfield had black marks on it which meant that it was a jet field. And we were terrified of these jets because they were at least one hundred miles an hour faster than we were and they could go higher and so on and so on.
And so I called them out to my

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fighters -- I had four fighters with me and a very short time I realized they were at our -- at our altitude. And I could see them in my rearview mirror, which was right up above my head.

And so, I -- so we turned so that
they would come at a deflection shot at us, and I -- I told the fighters to ram them. Well, this was not as dramatic as it sounds because our closing speeds were over a thousand miles an hour and to try to hit something. But what -- what I did know was that the ground was listening to our conversations and was advising them what we were saying. And I thought that would scare them. And -- and we didn't. We -- we came awfully close to them. However, they only made one pass. The lead man of course was after me because I was the photographic thing and he -- he went under me, I could see him very plainly in the cockpit. And he went under me and turned and went down and that was the last we saw of them there.

The -- that was a scary situation
but not incredible.

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interesting was that one of the tactics that $I$ would use and everybody had their own method of tactics. Was that if there was a cloud cover, I would fly just above the tops of the clouds because if $I$ were attacked I could just jump into the clouds and get away. They couldn't track you in the clouds.

And at one point and on this particular mission there was a single plane off to my right. And it looked -- it was far enough away I couldn't really tell whether it was a spitfire, which would mean that it was a -- it was a reconnaissance plane too, or whether it was a ME-109 which looked very much like a spitfire at a distance.

And I watched very carefully -too carefully because the next thing I know I saw tracer bullets going past my -- my -- my canopy. And so I -- and I looked up in my rearview mirror which is about three inches above your head and I saw this plane very close to me firing away. And -- excuse me -- and all of a sudden my mirror disappeared. He had shot it off. Well, I dove

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into the clouds and got away okay.
But that was the only time my
plane was hit.
Q. Now, when you went on the Czechoslovakia mission where was your base?
A. It was in Oxford, England.
Q. You were still in England?
A. That's a long mission -- long -long way. We had a range -- I would say of twelve to thirteen hundred miles. The reason I hesitate on that was because it depends upon what you run into. Usually when you got into comat -- combat you -- you pour on the coal and run wide open and of course you used a lot of fuel which would reduce your -- your range of course. But generally speaking I would say twelve or thirteen hundred miles. And we might squeak out even more than that as far as that's concerned.

It was -- gasoline was always a
problem coming back. However, there were emergency fields in England down near the white cliffs of Dover. Which we could land at and refuel. And also there were -- late in

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the war, there were airfields in Germany and in France too.

One of the times that I came back very low on fuel I ran into a thunderstorm over Holland and I -- I didn't know whether $I$ was going to make it across the channel or not, but I didn't have much choice because I couldn't very well find a field and land in the thunderstorm. So, I went onto a field called Mansfern, which was a huge square, paved field, made especially for emergency landings. It was ten thousand feet square and so you could land in any direction and you would get lot of runway. And I landed there at the end of that mission. And when I went to taxi, I put the throttles forward and both engines quit.
Q. What was your rank in the squad?
A. I -- I came out a Captain. I was
of course a Lieutenant during most of the war.
Q. What -- how -- what were your
feelings and how did you feel when you weren't in on D-Day?
A. Oh .
Q. Where were you when you --?

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A. Well, we were -- we were in our field in Shellgrove in Oxford, England. And well, I'll tell you, it was greatest relief I've ever had in my life. And what we had done -- I was senior over the squadron at that time. And I can remember a Sergeant came to me with the idea that we knew it was coming -- we just didn't know exactly when. I think we knew probably a week or even more before. And he came to me and wanted to know if it was all right if they went out and bought some beer.

And I so I said -- I thought that was a wonderful idea and so they went out and they bought I think six barrels, now I'm talking -- I'm not talking about a little ten gallon thing, I'm talking about a barrel, six barrels of beer. And we brought them in on a six by six truck. And we -- and I had them put them in the ammunition dump which was guarded twenty-four hours a day. And so, the -- it would be ready when we were ready. And also of course the British beer was warm, or fairly warm. And that the -- the ammunition dump was the coolest place because it was underground. And but -- when we -- when it

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came, when Churchill made his announcement that the war was over, we -- we sent trucks down there and they rolled the beer up on the trucks and they brought them to the squadron.

And by the way, other squadron's had done something similar. They had their own system. And we rolled the -- we rolled the kegs or the barrels out on top of the bomb shoulder that we had that was elevated and couldn't easily be tapped right there. And you never saw so many drunk guys in your life.
Q. How many were in your squadron?
A. Twenty-five hundred.
Q. And what was the casualty rate, you said it was --?
A. I really don't know. The -- I -I really don't know the casualty rate. However, when we got over there right after D-Day there were only -- they -- full complements of pilots was twenty-five. And when we got over there on D-Day, or after D-Day there were only thirteen pilots in the squadron. And there were only six of us, which made only nineteen, so we were still short.

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As a matter of fact, like $I$ don't remember ever having twenty-five pilots in the squadron. There was always a casualty or something that made us short. Not -- not down to thirteen but short. Yup.
Q. Do you -- were you in continuous communication with Home?

Did you write a lot of letters home? Receive a lot of mail?
A. Yes, I tried to. I -- my -- my mother particularly was very very good about writing. And we wrote those little V-mails if you remember those. And that was done. Unfortunately, after the war when my folks died, those letters got lost. And I have no idea what happened. We don't know.
Q. When did you return home?
A. I -- I didn't return home until May 26th, 1946, which was probably a year later. I stayed over there and I flew -- I hate to admit this, I signed up to fly -- at what that point was air transport command. I was -- I was a multi-engine pilot so $I$ qualified. And frankly,

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the reason I did was I didn't want to go to the Pacific. I had the war up to here and I was terrified and $I$ was a nervous wreck and so I knew I could stay in Europe if I -- so I stayed there for a year. I signed up for a year and I stayed in Europe for a year.
Q. Were there any celebrations when you arrived home that late after the war?
A. Well, I was --?
Q. Like family celebration?
A. Oh, yes. I was met at the -- at the train by my folks and my uncle and aunt. And it was very emotional of course. But I -- well, I think we had kind of a family gathering. I don't really don't remember too much. But everybody was very pleased that $I$ was all right.
Q. Well, what were your post war experiences? Occupations? Did you finish college?
A. I went -- I went back to college for one day. I got -- I went back to Grove City and I -- I hadn't even signed up yet, but I could get in $I$ knew. And $I$ was at Lincoln Dormitory and my -- my roommate was sixteen years old and wet

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behind the years and I couldn't stand him -- within the first hour I couldn't stand him. And I just knew -- I spent one day there and one night and I just knew that $I$ would never be able to concentrate on college.

So, I left there and went up to Lockport and very fortunately I got a very physical job with a bleach -- a cotton bleaching plant. And my first job for a long time was to haul bails of cotton, like a donkey from the warehouse into the -- and that was the best thing that ever happened to me. Because I -- I of course had lots of trouble sleeping at that time and I'll tell you, you haul cotton all day and -- and you sleep. And I -- I had stayed there for about a year and a half, and it was a wonderful transition for me. After that $I$ went to work for a -- I got married and went to work for a box making factory in Newark, New York. And that was near my hometown and took off from there.
Q. Do you belong to any Veteran's organizations?
A. Yes, I belong to American Legion

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ovex here, yes.
Q. Do you have any reunions or any
kind of --?
A. Yes. We had a -- we had a reunion -- a fiftieth reunion and we went back to England and went back to Shellgrove to our old base and we had a wonderful time. That fellow in that picture $I$ told you was the only survivor besides myself on that particular mission.
Q. Why don't you show us that
photograph?
A. This -- I don't know whether you want that.
Q. Yup. Hold it right there and I'll zoom right in on it.
A. All right.
Q. If you want to identify the people in the photo.
A. Well, the one on your left is Lieutenant Shultz (phonetic spelling). The next one is Lieutenant Belt, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{T}$, from California, he was the only survivor besides myself of this group. The next one was Chip Baxon (phonetic

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spelifing).
Q. You're in the center; correct?
A. Yes, I'm in the center. The next one is Captain Bass -- Basson (phonetic spelling). And the next one was Lieutenant Davidson (phonetic spelling). As I said, the three were -- did not survive the war.
Q. Okay.
A. Okay?
Q. Did you want to hold up some of those photographs you have over there?
A. Oh .
Q. I can get those in.
A. Well, -- this is the Eager Beaver Cadet. When $I$ first went into the army as a cadet and my -- this was taken in Miami Beach. It was a publicity picture. Our local hero has enlisted in the Air Force, okay?
Q. Okay.
A. This was a picture of me after a mission, and I don't know what mission. But it must have been in the summer time because I don't have very many fur clothes on -- or sheepskin.

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Q. Okay.
A. All right? This was a publicity picture of me when $I$ was made adjutant of the squadron and $I$ don't remember when, but probably in the fall of 1944 or early '45.
Q. Okay.
A. And this is a publicity picture of me when $I$ was made Commanding officer of the squadron at the age of twenty-two. And -- at the -- right at the end of war. My job was to deactivate the squadron.
Q. Okay.
A. Okay.
Q. Now, is there anything else you want to mention that we didn't cover in the interview? Well, what -- how do you think your experiences changed or affected your life?
A. Oh, tremendously. There's no question about it. And I -- I think it made me a much better person. One of the experiences that $I$ had, Mike, that $I$ didn't mention there was that at the -- end of -- near the end of the war, I had a mission that $I$ don't remember where it was -- where
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the destination was, but $I$ was all alone. And on the way back I ran low on fuel and I landed at Munich, Germany. And the Munich area had just recently been liberated at that point. And I remember the runway was all bombed out and I had difficulty landing.

They didn't -- it was so -- they didn't have any aviation fuel there, so $I$ had to spend the night. When I got out of my plane, I bumped, the first person I bumped into was a Captain Cook (phonetic spelling). Now, Captain Cook was head of our -- the military police at Shellgrove and he had been transferred to -- to Munich to keep order there.

And it was kind of a reunion and
he took me and his chief downtown to where $I$ was going to spend the night. And by the way my roommate that night was a Russian. So, the conversation was very sparse, but he was a nice guy. There was no problem.

But Cook then took me to Dachau
Concentration Camp and then it -- it too had just been liberated. And it was the most shaping

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experience of my life.
We went in -- I can remember the
first thing that struck me as we went through the gates and his chief, was the smell. And I -- I vomited right as we went into the gate. And we drove around the compound and we had to drive very slowly because these people were in such terrible shape they couldn't get out of the way very well. And they would come up and they would touch us -touch me on the shoulder and say, Danke (German), thank you.

And we -- we left one area where they had dug a trench with a bulldozer. Oh it must have been eight feet wide and one hundred feet long. And they were pushing bodies into this common grave with -- with a bulldozer believe it or not. And that was a horrible experience as far as I was -- something $I$ would never ever ever forget. Very difficult.

MR. RUSSERT: Okay. Well, thank
you very much for the interview.
MR. WEEKS: Okay. Thank you.
(The interview concluded.)
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This is a transcription of the audio provided to us. It is completed to the best of our skill and ability. The transcript consists of

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