

**Ed Slotkin**

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### **Abstract**

Edward Slotkin was born October 30, 1924 in Bronx, New York to parents who came from Russia and had a younger sister. He spoke Yiddish at home and could read the headlines of the Yiddish newspaper. After Ed's father died when Ed was fifteen, the family moved to New Jersey where he attended from high school and helped his mother in her dress business. He was drafted into the Army in '44 following high school graduation. He passed a college entrance exam but ended up in Infantry Training at Camp Atterbury in Indianapolis, Indiana with the 106<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division. He was shipped to Europe where he arrived on October 30<sup>th</sup> and went to London for two or three weeks. Then he went to Camp Lucky Strike in France and at the time of the Battle of the Bulge on December 16<sup>th</sup>, he was in France near Belgium. For three days they went on patrol and used up the ammunition for the cannon and had no food. They were captured by Germans in American uniforms. The convoy stopped so his truck stopped and Germans came with guns and the Americans gave up. They were placed in a cattle car and sent to Stalag IX B which had straw on the floor. Ed's entire 106<sup>th</sup> Division was captured consisting of three regiments of about 15,000 soldiers. Ed told the Germans that he was Jewish and was put in Berga with the other Jewish soldiers. Three hundred and fifty soldiers were sent to Berga including about 80 or 90 Jews and undesirables (those giving the Germans trouble). After 2 or 3 weeks in Stalag IX B, they were sent to the second camp in less crowded cattle cars. Berga was an official POW camp under the Geneva Convention rules. It was called Hitler's GI Death Camp. Ed thought it was Stalag 9C. In Berga you received rations just once a day consisting of an eighth of a loaf of bread divided among his group of eight plus soup. In January he was transferred to Berga for three months and then went on the 200 mile death march for two or three weeks and was liberated April 23<sup>rd</sup>. Ed tells stories of both mean and helpful German guards and citizens. A German barber cut his hair which was full of lice and his wife fed him. At liberation he was given pepperoni which made him sick. His mother knew that he was a POW so knew he was alive. First she received a MIA telegram and a month later received a POW telegram. Upon liberation, Ed was placed in a makeshift hospital for three or four days and then flown to Lyon, France where he was in a nice hospital for a short time. He took a walk to a warehouse and found a German pilot's jacket, an automatic knife and some cameras. He took them home and his mother threw out everything as did not want to have anything to do with the Germans. From Lyons, Ed went to Camp Lucky Strike and from there, was sent to Ft. Ord, California. There he was discharged and hitch-hiked to Ft. Kilmer for

final discharge and went home to NJ. He shows seven items including MIA and POW telegrams.

### Summary

00:00 Edward Slotkin was born October 30, 1924 in Bronx, New York. Both parents (Morris and Miriam) came from Russia. His father had an auto wrecking business in the Bronx. He has a sister, Arlene, who is four years younger. They mostly spoke English at home with a little Yiddish. His parents spoke English without an accent by the time Ed was ten. He does not know the specific sections of Russia the parents came from. They did not talk of their childhood. They were not storytellers. His mother's parents died before his birth but he knew his father's parents. His father came with his brother to the US and his mother came with her sister and niece. First they went to Amsterdam and from there to Ellis Island. His father's parents spoke mostly Yiddish. His grandparents did not speak to him in Russian. His paternal grandfather was a farmer. His father brought home a horse in a truck to his father in Patterson, New Jersey. The family was religious. Friday night was for the family. His mother threw newspaper on the floor after she washed them and picked them up for company. They went to synagogue.

05:00 Ed attended synagogue at that time but stopped 15 or 20 years ago as no longer is religious. He recalls walking to synagogue for his Bar Mitzvah. Now he feels it is unnecessary to attend services. His wife is not religious. They attend on holidays. He lived on 528 Casanova Street in the Bronx. His wife is knowledgeable about computers but he is not. His grandsons visited him last week and on the computer showed him his house and school in the Bronx. They had a hill and would go sleigh riding. He feels it is amazing today what you can find on the computer. He recognized the town of Berga where he was a POW. Ed lived in a mixed Jewish/Italian neighborhood which was predominantly Jewish. He had Italian friends. First they lived in a 2-story building and then a 5-story apartment. They lived on the first floor. He did not know who Casanova was until he was in high school. He never heard his parents' friends talk about Europe. His parents played cards with friends. Ed read the Jewish newspaper, the Forwards, when his father brought it home. He would read the headlines.

10:00 He could read the Yiddish but could not understand much. His father was concerned about the starving children in Europe. He was told to eat his food as the children were starving in Europe. Ed did not read the newspaper every day. When Hitler came into power, he just knew there were problems in Europe but did not know the specific

problems. They had a blue charity box for coins for the people in Europe. When it was filled up, they turned it into the agency and were given an empty box. When Ed was young, he did not know about anti-Semitism. No one picked on him. He had a buddy and they would go sleigh-riding and visit each other's homes. His buddy had brothers. When the war broke out in '39, Ed was 15 and his father died from a brain tumor. His father was operated on at Mt. Sinai and died two days later. Ed was very close to his father. He would visit him at his auto wrecking warehouse. He would take the windows out and was careful not to break them. Ed had to wreck an expensive Rolls-Royce chauffeur car as no one could afford it. They took the parts to someone who could use them. They used a blow torch to cut the car in half. His father was knocked out when a car fell on him. They would melt the metal and deliver it to those who needed it.

15:00 His father took the front fenders' doors and with a blow torch cut the inside to pieces. He was lonely when his father died. He missed him as was with him daily when not in school. His father was a good man at the yearly holiday as a bum would smell the food and knock on the door and he would be invited to eat. Ed felt that was a wonderful thing. His father talked about how many cars he received daily. He was quiet and did not get mad. He was good-looking and tall. Ed's mother's family lived in New Jersey so his family moved there and he attended high school there. They opened a piece goods store as Patterson was a silk county. His father's brothers were in that business and got the fabrics in Patterson. Fabric came in bulk and remnants or pieces were used to open a store.

20:00 Ed was close to his mother and sister. His mother did not talk much about her life. Ed helped at the store. Later his mother was in the dress business and he would go to NY to pick up the dresses. Ed completed high school in 1944. The year before he got angry with his history teacher and quit school. They argued about who should help France. He read the Herald Tribune in school. Ed did not believe that they should help France as they had a Nazi, Petain, who ran it. Ed returned to school the following year. The Herald Tribune was read in his history class and they would discuss the war. No one sympathized with Germany. The class was 95% Jewish with one Black student. Ed did not know Hitler's actions to Jews. He did not realize at the time how bad it was.

25:00 He remembered Pearl Harbor. People heard about the bombing on the radio and told him. They thought the war would be over in a week. Some wanted to sign up for the service and some did not. He did not see a huge outrage. Ed was drafted after high school graduation in '44. His mother was upset when he received his notice. He had to go to NY to take an exam and passed it. He was sent to Ft. Dix for a week or two and then had 13 weeks basic training at Ft. Eustis, Virginia near Newport News. His friends suggested he take the ASGP exam to get into college.

- 30:00 Ed and his four friends passed the exam and went to City College for a month and then were interviewed. They had three decker bunks in the gymnasium. The head Sergeant, an Italian from Brooklyn, was friendly. He came to his house and became as close as a brother. City College was a drop-off point and they would be assigned elsewhere. He had a car and could go home at night. Then the five friends decided they needed more action so applied for the Air Cadets and passed. They were sent to George Field, Illinois. Ed did not want the Navy or the parachuters. He was a good swimmer but did not like the water. After two or three weeks, he received a pass to go home. Immediately, he received a telegram to return to base at once. All were told they were in the Infantry and were sent for Infantry Training at Camp Atterbury in Indianapolis, Indiana. They were in the 106<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division with different color ribbons on their caps.
- 35:00 They all received passes but the one, Jimmy Romano, from Oregon could not go as it was too far by train. He was Italian and bigger than him. They were captured together and were sent to the POW camp. Ed wrote his sister on German stationery that they are both fine and she contacted Ed Vannice. Ed's parents had been notified that he was MIA and now they knew that he was alive. His sister called the police as did not have Ed Vannice's address and found the family. Ed has a copy of the telegrams notifying he is MIA and POW. His second basic training was similar to the first except there was more marching and with rifles. 105 is the diameter of a Howitzer cannon.
- 40:00 The Artillery Division has a cannon with a long barrel. His was shorter. They protected the troops lined up by giving them cover. There were four companies to a Division; four cannon companies. After two months, they were sent overseas in October '44 and arrived in Europe on October 30<sup>th</sup>. The boat landed in a beautiful bay, perhaps Scotland, They were taken to a schoolhouse, perhaps in Glasgow. There were thousands of acres. A young woman came on horseback. Metal huts were used as their barracks. Someone told him to make a fire in the steel oven where they cooked.
- 45:00 He had matches and put paper under logs and poured kerosene or gasoline and the cover blew up. Luckily, he was on the side. It pulverized the oven. He could have been hit by the metal. They were there a couple of days and then they went to London for two or three weeks and then to France. He was at Camp Lucky Strike (where he was later liberated) was large and across the English Channel. There were small boats for 50 guys. They were warned to be careful as the water was rough and you could fall out. It was like a lake with no waves.
- 50:00 He stayed in France awhile. They pitched tents in a big field in Camp Lucky Strike. He did not get wet when it rained. There were two guys to a tent. They heard a gun go off as one guy shot his toe. Some thought he did it on purpose. They received no training during that time. Ed felt invulnerable which was stupid as something could have happened to him. He was sent to the front. His company had huts for six guys in a former children's

camp. The Battle of the Bulge started on December 16th. They were in France near Belgium. They passed the Maginot and Siegfried Lines later. They slept in their huts and heard noise at 6 AM. It was incoming artillery and they were in the trees. They were told to be quiet and nothing would happen. Snow was all around. It was the coldest winter.

55:00 For three days they went on patrol. They used up the ammunition for the cannon and had no food. They ate the snow for water. It was 25 to 30 degrees when out on patrol. He came out of the forest and saw a farm house with barbed wire and a German with a machine gun about 200 yards away. They decided to get to the trees for protection. They ran down the snow and jumped over the barbed wire and all got down and stayed there. The Americans fired at the Germans and the Germans fired at the Americans but no one was hit. One guy from his outfit followed him to get out as he could not and they went through a little pass. They had carbines, small rifles. Their company had light guns to shoot ten or twelve times. He was told not to fire the gun as it was getting dark and they did not want anyone to know they were there. There was stone that looked like steps so put their guns there so they would not fire. Ed's gun was turned on and went off but it did not hit anyone.

60:00 He saw trucks destroyed by the cannon, a dead horse upside down and split open. The Germans only saw those over the wire. They patrolled three days from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> and then were captured. They had trucks to pull the artillery. They had German prisoners in a truck. They dug trenches on the third day as expected a shoot-out. They were told to get on the trucks and get out and did so with 15 or 20 prisoners in the back of the trucks. In the front near the cab on a dirt road was a convoy of four trucks and the lead jeep and all blew up. The guys who gave them directions to get out were Germans in American uniforms. The convoy stopped so his truck stopped and Germans came with guns and the Americans gave up. Ed was in the cab so got out and turned over the guns. A guy who spoke Yiddish/German said to tell them that Hitler is dead so he did. They became prisoners. There was no shouting.

65:00 The German prisoners were quiet when they were prisoners of the Americans. The Americans were digging trenches and had nothing to do with the Germans. They did not become aggressive when captured. They were ambushed and did not know where they came from. They were marched to the railroad and it was getting dark. Snow was on the ground so they slept on the snow. They slept in a circle and told not to go out of the circle. The next day, they were placed in a cattle car and sent to Stalag IX B. There was straw on the floor. It had been a children's camp. His entire 106<sup>th</sup> Division was captured consisting of three regiments. About 15,000 soldiers were captured or killed. They were cramped together on the cattle car and had to jump off the train and march to camp. It was Christmas Day and they saw children walking and women in furs.

- 70:00 There was a big sign on the side of a house that said, "Drink Coca Cola." Ed got a kick out of it and felt it was out of place. They were fed when they arrived but the camp was rougher. The latrine was a hole in a pit with a pole made out of a trunk in the middle to hold onto so you do not fall in. He felt like he had dysentery as he walked over to a table in the aisle and thought he would faint. He returned to his guys and felt pretty good after that. They were all in auditorium and assigned to bunks. His outfit were kept together. There was no shower or delousing. Later he became full of lice, especially when it was warmer. He learned to kill them with his fingernail.
- 75:00 The Germans were at a table at a lower level than the soldiers in the auditorium and called out their names. When the Jewish names were called and his was not, he was going to inquire but was told not to by Versel and the others would take care of him. Ed told the Germans that he was Jewish and was put in Berga with the other Jewish soldiers. Three hundred and fifty soldiers were sent to Berga including about 80 or 90 Jews and undesirables giving the Germans trouble. In the first camp, Stalag IX B, they were in a new camp and were chased out by the German guards about 6:30 or 7 AM. Some ran out without shoes though there was snow on the ground. Hundreds formed a circle in the snow. The night before a German in the kitchen was knifed and they wanted to know who did it. Some guys fell down. A German truck with a machine gun backed up but did not fire as it was just a warning. After about three quarters of an hour, a man admitted that he was guilty but was not killed.
- 80:00 That happened in the first camp and then they were put to work. They were sent to the second camp in less crowded cattle cars. Ed was involved in an incident. He lay down on the straw near two guys who were talking. One put his shoe on Ed's shoulder and he asked the guy to remove it as it hurt. He did not so Ed took the shoe and pushed it over. He was told the guy had a knife and he should not do anything. The guy was a well-known Mexican. Ed had a ruby ring a man gave him and his dog tags indicating "H" for Hebrew but no one asked for them and he brought them home.
- 85:00 Ed escaped twice. Once with two others and once with three. One was from Boynton Beach but does not remember the incident. At the camp, they were busy working and did not have time to talk to anyone. He felt he was on his own. Berga was Stalag 9C, an official POW camp under the Geneva Convention rules. It was a death camp. There was a National Geographic film about it. It was called Hitler's GI Death Camp. In Berga you received rations just once a day consisting of an eighth of a loaf of bread divided among his group of eight plus soup. He was in Stalag IX B for two or three weeks. In January he was transferred to Berga and was liberated April 23<sup>rd</sup>.
- 90:00 He was there for three months and then went on the death march for two or three weeks. One day they were about to move so first took a shower. He thought they were taken to be shot outside of the camp. If they were slaughtered, the Germans would be disciplined

under the Geneva Convention. Ed marched 200 miles on the death camp. He calls it "death camp" because they were mistreated and received little food. Their bunks were three levels high and he was on the top. One day he realized that the guy next to him had died. It was April and the ground was hard so they stacked the bodies in back of the barracks. Once they were in a tunnel with solid rock so they blasted it by drilling holes in it and using dynamite. They pushed a lever and rocks were all over so they picked them up, placed them on a rail and pushed them into the river. He was in the tunnel when someone yelled "sabotage" and hit the back of his head with a shovel. The guys formed a circle around him and said, "Don't hit him back." Ed did not and went down and got up. The guard spoke fast German and took him out and they thought Ed would be shot. They were 10 or 15 yards from the tunnel entrance where there was a little hut with smoke coming out.

95:00 Ed was taken in and sees Russian dynamite. They keep placing the dynamite in and it does not fire back. The guard was rolling things like a cigar which he placed in little trays and used that for the dynamite. Ed was given a warm place to sit and they spoke a little German and did not shoot him. At the end of the shift, he returned to the barracks. He thinks the German must have decided that he was not the saboteur and felt sorry for him and excused him from work and placed him in the hut. He has a better story. In March they were in a forest with trails. They were in a barn that was requisitioned. Then they were in a dish factory that had hay on the floor. The hay was 50 feet across. He placed his hand in the hay and pulled out a turnip which he ate which was like eating steak. He also found carrots in the hay. He thought that other work slaves put it there.

100:00 One day he was on the main street of a small town that had cobblestones. They were placed in the jail and the next morning the sun comes out and he asks if he can go see it. He sees a 2-story wooden house with a barber pole on the side. He had no money but goes to the barber on the second floor where he see two German soldiers waiting for the barber and one in the chair. He sits down next to a table with books, maps and papers in German and reads them as no one says anything. After the two are taken care of, Ed places his hand on his head with lice and they take care of him. They don't ask for any money and tell him to go to the kitchen. There he sees the wife and daughter and they give him bread and fruit and talk. Then he hears machine gun fire which he knows is American as it is a stutter rather than the fast German type of machine gun fire. The wife asks him to write a note to the Americans stating that she took care of him by giving him food and cutting his hair. He walks out and sees two fighting dog planes, one with a jet and the other is American. The jet was fast as it was 50 caliber on a cobblestone road. Ed hid under a wagon and in two or three minutes, the shooting stops. No one was hit and he returns to the jail. The next morning, they line up in the dark street and march off. Meanwhile, Ed goes behind the 2-story house and when it gets light, he goes up and asks for "brot" (bread).

- 105:00 The barber's wife is scared and there is another lady there who is also scared. Ed is with another guy and they give them bread. The two of them decide to hide in the forest which is 150 feet away. They decide not to run so they won't get attention. They hear, "halt" (stop) and see a guy with a pistol. Perhaps the women telephoned someone about them. They are returned to jail with the others. Another time they are marching and cross a bridge over a stream and see dead Jews on both sides with bullets in their heads. They wore striped shirts and no shoes. Ed felt it could have happened to them. Later, they were told that they were marching to be executed far from the camp.
- 110:00 If graves with 100 American soldiers were found in the camp, there would be an uproar. One night they were in a big town with a large mine and found out that Roosevelt had died. They were taken to a dirt road out of town. Planes flew out of the city and people left the city in droves. They were on a raised road and no one was paying attention so decided to wait. A lady in a tweed suit on a bicycle passed by, stopped 20 feet ahead and placed something on the ground and left. They found a package of cigarettes. The crowd started coming so they walked out to the grass and hid in the trees and was lost. They did not know if they were going east or west. They found a farmhouse and went in. They placed one guy on their shoulders to make believe he was wounded. There were children, women and farmers that saw them coming.
- 115:00 One well-dressed woman in a suit disappeared on the trail. The farmer has his Russian slave hide them in the woods. First they take a shower. They are told the slave will bring them food the next day. They lay down on leaves to go to sleep and a half hour later, the Russian returns and speaks in German. He says the woman went to the police and told them there are wounded people who need help. She did not know that they were Americans. The Russian was told to get them or they will be killed. They were returned in a horse and wagon. When Ed was at the barber, he wore his uniform with the black triangle on the front indicating he was a POW. Maybe they did not know what it meant. There was a Medic in his camp who received food from the female doctor and he wore the same clothes and was captured. Ed never saw a faucet until his shower and he had hundreds of lice all over him. When he arrived at the prison camp, he used a big bag of hay to sleep on and got lice from that. He would crack the lice one at a time with his fingernail.
- 120:00 Flint was the first thing to kill mosquitoes. The German soldiers did not know they were prisoners. The barber might have known it was a jail but sent him to the room where his wife and daughter were. He put his serial number on the paper that he wrote for them. They must have known he was American when they asked him to write the note. Berger had wooden buildings with a door in the middle and glass windows. He walked up steps to the barracks. There were about 50 people in each and hundreds in the camp. The English were there at one time and another time he saw Hungarian Jews who were not soldiers. There were Russians there but he did not see them.

- 125:00 There was solid rock at the tunnel where he worked. Ed was the only one who did not require a stretcher at liberation. He was in a barn at liberation. The street was on an incline. When he heard the American fighters, the Germans ran out the back. In the front was a big door for cattle and a little door where he peeked out and saw a vehicle with a white star which is American. It was a half-track (half truck and half tank). He put his hands up and ran down in case they thought he was German. They asked him if he was hungry and gave him a roll and pepperoni. He ate it and they said they will take him to a hospital. They only took him. He was taken to a church that was made into a hospital. They put him to bed and he was liberated. Eventually they took the other prisoners. Ed was made sick from the pepperoni. On the second floor of the church, they had two beds for women. He woke up and saw smoke as the guy in the next bed was smoking and the bed was on fire. The next day he was fine. There were about 200 males from Berga in the barn.
- 130:00 Every night they were in a different barn. One was where they made dishes. Since they had few guards, they easily escaped. The guy who lives in Boynton Beach ran away with another guy and hid in a hay stack. They saw guys shot and were afraid it would happen to them. They got caught by a farmer who called the police. Some farmers were friendly. On the march, the guys were falling like flies. When they stopped, they sat on the grass. Children came out and everything disappeared – carrots, potatoes. They were good people. It happened many times. When Ed was in 9C in Berga, there was a guard who called him, “Schwartz” (black) as he had bushy black hair and was dirty. He was asked to help him drill the rock. First a fire softened the rock and then it was hammered.
- 135:00 The guard tried to help Ed by getting him into a warm place. He was older and very nice, not brutal. The Berger guards were fine. The only problem was when the guy hit him. A young guard had his hand shot off by American bombers. Berger was a death camp because of the starvation. Half of the 350 who died was from malnutrition. Concentration Camps did not adhere to Geneva Convention rules but Berger did. Once he got a package from the Red Cross meant for one person but he had to share it with eight people. It consisted of candy and raisins. The guards took some of it. He got raisins and traded it for chocolate. Hungarians were not in their barracks and did other type of work. They walked over a bridge and saw his American uniform. They were slaves though they did not call themselves slaves. When he returned from work, he had no strength to talk so tried to sleep.
- 140:00 The Medics brought the food and did not know what the others went through. A guy he did not like wrote that he was there but could not have had time to write a manuscript. He wanted to get food for them. He wrote the manuscript and is Ed's hero. Ed learned that Vitman, a man who was with him in Berga and he did not know, just died. Ed said that he thought that he was not going to die. He did not know what he weighed. Since he was able to run down from the barn, he must have been in pretty good shape. He is now 89

years old which is pretty good. He did not know about the concentration camps and did not think it could happen to him. The Boynton Beach guy immediately thought it was going to happen to him when he saw the guy get shot. Ed does not feel that he has changed from his experience. Whatever happens—he answers right or wrong and usually he is right. He ran down to the Americans and was liberated. His mother knew that he was a POW so he was alive. First she received a MIA telegram and a month later received a POW telegram.

145:00 Every night the prisoners got up two or three times for roll call. His number was 2027. Every night he saw the big dipper and the little dipper and wondered if his mother saw them. He was in the makeshift hospital for three or four days and then flown to Lyon, France. He with two or three others walked into the plane and others went by stretcher. Lyon had a beautiful hospital where they were interviewed. He did not know anyone there. The guy who wrote the book about them had a reunion in Tampa, Florida and Ed's sister attended. Also a doctor and a friend came. When the friend died, they would take his wife out. There was the Medic who got their food in Berga. He lived near Washington and went to the Archives to research about Berga. He was interviewed after liberation and said he never saw anyone hung. Ed believes that Bill Shapiro saw someone hung but never said it although it is written in the Archives.

150:00 Ed does not remember anyone's face or name in Berga nor does he remember the interview. At Stalag IX B he was interviewed by Germans who spoke such perfect English that he thought they were Americans. He was in Lyons Hospital for a few days. They had been incessantly bombed. By the fourth or fifth day, he decided to take a walk and thought the streets looked like a movie. The buildings were half gone and full of debris as if just bombed. He saw a 10 feet wide store of women's hats where they were being tried on. He came to a warehouse and opened it up and saw brand new stuff including a powder blue German pilot's jacket that was fleece-lined. He took one home and his mother threw it out. He saw an automatic knife worth \$2,500 where you pushed it down and the knife came out and took it home and, also, took home cameras. His mother threw out everything as did not want to have anything to do with the Germans.

155:00 He put on a red band. Ed went to Camp Lucky Strike and from there, went home. He was liberated on April 23<sup>rd</sup> so called it his birthday and the war ended. Ed graduated high school one year before he went home from the war. He did not talk much about the war. About 12 years ago, he started telling his kids and getting interviewed. First time he was interviewed by Charles Guggenheim. He was a writer and came to a meeting and told them they were heroes. He does not feel like one as he surrendered. He does not want to brag about it as he feels ashamed about it. Ed did not feel important or make it part of his life. When the book came out, they knew. He was sent to Ft. Ord, California so thought he was going overseas but got discharged. He had a great time as there were movie actors

there. Alan Alda's father did Gershwin. Alan was "Allie" at nine years old with his mother, sister and the tutor from Woodbridge near his home in New Jersey.

160:00 Ed returned to New Jersey. There was no traffic as no one had cars but he got a ride with the Mafia, tough guys, to Ohio. They never asked for money and went to a hotel and hiked to Camp Kilmer near his home. He called his mother who wanted to visit him and he said he would come home the following day. He went to his mother's store, a beauty parlor. That completes his story. A dear friend said he should write a book on his story but this is as close to it he will get. He shows seven items: 1) Telegram he was MIA since December 16<sup>th</sup>,

165:00 2) Telegram that he is POW, 3) Letter he sent his mother and sister about the prison camp, 4) Telegram to his sister in Oregon that he is POW, 5) Telegram that he is coming home soon, 6) Discharge papers from California with Honorable Discharge and 7) Photo of Ed after basic training.

169:00