



The Outlook

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Lt. Col. Michael Fenzel salutes as the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment (Airborne) conduct their first Pass and Review ceremony on Caserma Ederle May 23 on Hoekstra Field.

Fury chapter ends as New Rock chapter begins

Story and photo by Staff Sgt. Jacob Caldwell
173rd Airborne Brigade Public Affairs

“Fury from the sky!” will no longer be heard on Caserma Ederle as the Italian chapter of the 1st Battalion, 508th Airborne Infantry Regiment closed May 23 on Hoekstra Parade Field here.

During the dual-purpose ceremony, Lt. Col. Timothy McGuire, commander of the 1-508th, cased the battalion colors for shipment to Fort Bragg, where it will be reactivated, followed by the activation and assumption-of-command of the 1st Battalion, 503rd Airborne Infantry Regiment by Lt. Col. Michael Fenzel.

After the pageantry of the casing 1-508th colors and the uncasing of the 1-503rd colors, Col. Kevin Owens, 173rd Airborne Brigade commander, reminisced with fondness and humor about the tenure of the 1-508th and McGuire.

Owens began by welcoming the parents of the outgoing and incoming battalion commanders. “You have both raised good sons, though it appears Mrs. McGuire fed hers better.”

Having known each other for over 16 years, Owens was proud to have served once again with McGuire. “As the 1-508th closes its final chapter of service in Europe, I can think of no finer or more appropriate commander to ship her colors back to Fort Bragg than Tim McGuire.”

“Lt. Col. McGuire has stood in front of this great battalion for the past 30 months. He took command in the most trying circumstances, the combat zone of Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom I.

“After his predecessor was severely wounded in action, Tim quickly deployed and immediately and positively established himself as the right man, at the right place, at the right time, for the right job, Red Devil 6,” continued Owens.

“It was clear to all that worked with him that McGuire was uniquely suited to the complexities and ambiguities of the modern day battlefield,” said Owens.

“Whether leading his men in raids, training local police forces, engaging tribal elders, or winning the village goat-eating contest, Tim McGuire’s mastery of the asymmetric

environment was immediately evident.”

Just one year after returning from Iraq, McGuire and the Red Devils immediately began preparations for deployment to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom VI, setting the standard by which all units should be measured when preparing for a deployment, said Owens.

“He infused his outfit with enthusiasm, determination, discipline and passion,” said Owens, “and for Task Fury in Afghanistan, the battle was the payoff.”

“Under the resolute leadership of Lt. Col. McGuire, Task Force Fury unalterably changed the political, social, and economic environment of one of Afghanistan’s most contested provinces, Paktika Province,” said Owens.

McGuire responded emotionally to the commander’s comments and the events of the day. “Serving in Italy was a dream that Suzie and I waited many years to achieve,” said McGuire. “It was worth the wait.”

McGuire had some special words for the Soldiers of his battalion.

“Thank you for the privilege of serving along side you,” said McGuire. “You are the finest our nation has to offer and I was humbled and honored to be your commander.”

“You relentlessly took the fight to the enemy while simultaneously building Iraqi and Afghan capacity and incurring good governance.

I couldn’t be more proud of your countless accomplishments,” said McGuire.

Fenzel, taking the new reigns of the 1-503rd, is no stranger to the Vicenza community.

This is the third time he has served here to include serving twice as a company commander in the 1-508th. He also served in the 2-503rd in Iraq and the Southern European Task Force in Afghanistan.

“I understand the tremendous responsibility of leading the warriors that are on this field today,” said Fenzel.

“If you know what these men have accomplished over the last three years, you can’t help but be moved by their heroism and tremendous courage under fire,” said Fenzel.

“I look forward to working with you and getting to know each of you better as we prepare for the next challenge.”

Keeping our Soldiers safe

By Gen. David McKiernan
United States Army Europe Commander

Memorial Day is a time to honor our fallen comrades and recognize the sacrifices of those defending our great Nation today. As we enjoy some well-deserved time off over the upcoming holiday weekend, let us not forget the many Soldiers and civilians who are away from their families fighting the Global War on Terrorism and supporting other contingencies.

Our deployed personnel are confronted with unique challenges every day, many of which stretch the limits of current Army doctrine. They must routinely perform operations “on the edge.” These operations require immediate, on-the-spot decision-making skills. Their decisions may very well determine the success or failure of the mission. For this reason, leaders and Soldiers must be knowledgeable and confident in making the right decisions when balancing the risks against mission accomplishment.

To help modern leaders and Soldiers make informed choices, the United States Army Combat Readiness Center developed a campaign called Own the Edge. This campaign, which is available at <https://crc.army.mil/readiness/>, acknowledges the risks associated with our operations, helps individuals define which risks are acceptable and unacceptable, and promotes modifying our operations as necessary to manage those risks and “own the edge.” This process of managing risk is known as Composite Risk Management (CRM).

CRM widens our focus on accidents to include all sources of loss, since losing combat power to enemy action is no different than losing combat power in an accident. Historically, we have lost more of our Soldiers to accidents than we have to enemy action. CRM involves the same five-step risk-management process, but the concentration is now on all losses—tactical, accidental, and on and off duty.

The Army’s campaign aims at getting the CRM message down to first-line supervisors and individual Soldiers. CRM enables Soldiers to own the edge, no matter where they are in the fight, by teaching them how, instead of what, to think and challenging them to be smart when it comes to managing risk. When Soldiers wake up each day—whether in combat, training, or off duty—we want them to ask themselves one simple question: “What could take me or my buddies out of the fight today?” If you are fighting in Iraq or Afghanistan, it could be the enemy. However, if you are driving during the upcoming 4-day weekend, it could be alcohol, fatigue, or speed. No matter what the threat may be, the most effective way to counter it is CRM.

Memorial Day marks the traditional beginning of summer, which is historically the most dangerous time of year in the Army in Europe. This is a perfect opportunity for each of us to implement CRM in our daily activities. In doing so, we should concentrate on our main causes of serious injuries and fatalities, and be aware of the increased likelihood of these accidents when alcohol is involved, such as motor-vehicle crashes, drownings in unapproved swimming areas, falls from balconies and windows, and down stairwells and being struck by trains or motor vehicles.

Over the upcoming months, I ask you to consider the consequences of your actions and watch out for your battle buddies, family members, and friends.

Whatever your plans are for the holiday weekend, take time to remember those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the service of our great Nation. Identify the edge and ways to avoid going over it, learn to be adaptive and innovative, and recommit yourself to doing what it takes to stay alive. Own the edge!

Save me the money

The Army's top Soldier, civilian comptrollers work for USAREUR

By Arthur McQueen
USAREUR Public Affairs

HEIDELBERG, Germany – USAREUR's top resource management Soldier, civilian, organization and team will receive additional honors as the Army's best at the 2005 Resource Management Awards in San Diego, Calif., May 31.

Army-level individual awardees from USAREUR include the top military comptroller, Col. Thomas Horlander, V Corps comptroller; and the outstanding civilian resource manager, Gary Marlur, chief of the budget division for the USAREUR comptroller.

USAREUR's Army-level team awards include the Southern European Task Force comptroller office, recognized as the outstanding resource management organization below major command level; and the outstanding resource management team below major command level, the Combined Joint Task Force-76 comptroller office.

The Army will also present resource management award in accounting and finance, cost-saving initiatives, education and other categories.

Marlar and Horlander will each receive an additional, "Capstone" award from the assistant secretary of the Army for financial management and comptroller.

These awards recognize them as top civilian and top Soldier, respectively, in a resource management leadership role.

Marlar's award recognizes his leadership in identifying more than \$100 million in deferred, reduced or avoided Global War on Terrorism costs, while USAREUR kept its NATO commitments and continued operations in the Balkans. Marlur said a comptroller has to be the honest broker within the command.

"We look at all the requirements and make unbiased recommendations for the application of resources," he said.

"My folks do a great job of trying to strike a balance between acting promptly on funding requests while asking the hard questions to ensure funds are spent in a responsible manner," Marlur said.

Horlander's citation notes that under his direction, V Corps and its subordinate units received the resources necessary to accomplish their tasks in GWOT during fiscal year 2005.

He is currently deployed to Iraq with V Corps. "A good comptroller needs to understand the operations he or she is charged with supporting," he said.

"The days can be long here in Iraq, but I enjoy the great sense of purpose that comes with this mission and the fluid nature of the OIF operations."

The SETAF office consisted of: Lt. Col. Jeffrey Ford, Lt. Col. Jeffrey C. Powell, Nuccia Cazzola, Rosa Ballarin, Marta Cinello, Olwyn Robertson and Stephano Deganello.

The office received its award for its efforts during the refitting, reconstitution and retraining for the 173rd Airborne Brigade.

Here it saved the government approximately \$13 million while also managing funds in support of the SETAF and 173rd's deployments to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

"The local nationals on our staff have been there for a long time and provide great continuity," he said.

"The depth of their knowledge and willingness to do what it takes to accomplish the mission was outstanding.

Nuccia Cazzola is our budget officer and knows where every penny is spent. She is a major contributor to our success.

As SETAF deployed, the comptroller Soldiers formed the core of the CJTF-76 comptroller, supporting the deployment to Afghanistan.

Along with USAREUR and Air Force augmentees, they handled more than \$1.6 billion in direct funding to support the task force.

One achievement noted in the award citation was the "Database Accounting Support System," which recouped \$7 million in obligation adjustments.

"An obligation adjustment is the difference between the cost of an item and the originally projected cost," Powell said.

"If an organization says they need an item, and it ends up being cheaper, or they never buy it, that money can be used for

other things," continued Powell.

Lt. Col. Powell, who wrote the program "is an Access wizard, really amazing," said augmentee Maj. Clyde Dopheide, USAREUR-G-8.

"Powell's program allowed multiple people to enter data at once and automated and linked the process, allowing data to be entered only once, as opposed to four times," Dopheide said.

"It vastly increased the speed and accuracy of data entry, and gave us time to do more analysis."

The team also eliminated a 60-day backlog and developed controls for the Commander's Emergency Response Program. The CERP is designed to help deployed commanders quickly meet urgent local community construction or material needs.

"The battalion commander in charge of an area can get funds for anything that would stop a humanitarian or governance disaster," Powell said. "Larger requests would require general officer approval."

"For example, during a large flood in central Afghanistan in March and April 2005, there were local Afghans that needed tents, clothing and radios for local police, to enable them to handle the situation," he said.

"Lt. Col. Ford set the tone that made our team," Dopheide said. "He did a great job of integrating our fantastic finance Soldiers and their Air Force brothers and sisters into a team."

The CJTF-76 team members included: Ford, Powell, Dopheide, Capt. Michael C. Rodocker, Capt. Kevin L. Smith, Sgt. 1st Class Edward Chisolm IV, Senior Master Sgt. Stephen Gregory, Air Force Master Sgt. Timothy Ault, Air Force Master Sgt. Sterling Williams, Air Force Lt. Col. John Coulihan, Air Force Maj. Terri Jones, Staff Sgt. Hunthia Hall, Staff Sgt. Desrick Rhooms, Sgt. Enrique Marchand, Spc. Keisha Smith, Pfc. Darryl Motley, Air Force Staff Sgt. James Manson and Lt. Col. Mark Peterson.

"We continually look at what we are buying with the taxpayer's money," Ford said.

"We focus on the commander's priorities and ensure that we are buying capabilities. This translates into a ready force that is available to do the mission."

Community Action Council

This forum is to discuss issues affecting the community. If you have an issue you wish to submit, visit the USAG Vicenza Web site at www.usag.vicenza.army.mil and click on the Community Action Council link. This link provides you the opportunity to review issues that have been previously submitted and responded to by post agencies. There is also a form available for you to submit any new issue you would like addressed. If you have questions, call 634-5222 or 0444-71-5222 from off post.

The command encourages you to identify yourself when submitting a CAC issue in order to be able to answer your concern directly.

The command also reminds the community that CAC issues submitted containing vulgar, derogatory or inflammatory language will not be addressed.

Childcare is offered during the CAC at \$4 per hour, per child, for children ages 6 weeks old through kindergarten from 8:45-11:15 a.m. Preregistration is required. Children will be cared for in the Child Development Center, building 395. Children must be registered with Child and Youth Services Central Registration. Call 634-7219 or stop by their location in the Davis Family Readiness Center.

The next CAC will be Wednesday beginning at 9 a.m. in the Ederle Theater.

Issue: Excessive Morning Traffic – The traffic is backed up and causing issues around the entrance areas. This is very frustrating when we are trying to make it to work by 8 a.m. I sat in

traffic this morning for 25 minutes. Needless to say I was late for work. Something seriously has to be done about the 7:30 a.m.-8:30 a.m. traffic issue coming into post.

Not only is it an annoyance to people on post, I'm sure that the local nationals' morning commute is being highly interfered with. I learned gate four was backed up around two different side streets.

I understand the MPs and Carabinieri are working hard to deal with traffic, but two gates are no where near sufficient for the traffic flow now that a good portion of our Soldiers are back and more are on the way.

Recommendation: Open up gate two or gate four bravo for incoming traffic from 7:30 a.m.-9 a.m. to accommodate for the extra flow of cars.

Response from the Directorate of Emergency Services: Gate two is now open from 6:30-8:30 a.m. Monday-Friday. Gate two and gate four are closed when U.S. holidays and Italian rest days fall on the same day.

Issue: Juvenile Misconduct – What is being done about juveniles who misbehave in this community?

Youth are vandalizing government property and POVs. They are also consuming alcohol and using illegal drugs. Our youth are misrepresenting us and providing a poor example to our Host Nation citizens. What can be done to rectify this growing problem?

Recommendation: To hold parents and youth accountable for their actions.

Response from the Directorate of Human Resources: The Juvenile Review Board (JRB), initiated in June 2005, was designed to address juvenile misconduct by reducing the acts of misconduct as well as recidivism.

The JRB also focuses on deterrence and education to achieve results.

The community has been made aware of the JRB through the results of the JRB-published information campaigns with AFN, AAFES security tours, SNAP Education, Dare Education, and the Community Service Programs.

The Juvenile Review Board has held eight boards to date and adjudicated 39 cases during that time. A total of 24 cases are now closed while 15 cases remain open.

The offenses include shoplifting, possession and use of drugs, possession and use of alcohol, assault, vandalism, illegal entry and curfew violations.

Actions taken include barring of individuals, AAFES suspensions and community service.

Issue: MWR Policy

I went on an ITR trip to Brescia recently. The trip was advertised as leaving post at 11:30 a.m. and arriving back to post at 7:00 p.m.

Because the trip was free, and there was a Van Gogh exhibit in Brescia, I decided to attend. We were to meet at the bus for our return trip at 5 p.m., but it wasn't until 5:30 p.m. when the last people arrived at the bus. As we were leaving Brescia the tour guide informed us that we will spend an hour at the outlet. I immediately told her I did not want to go to the outlet and that I did not know it was part of the day. We did not return to post until 8:30 p.m.

If the ITR policy states that changes will be made at any time, I will refrain from ever taking a trip with ITR again. Otherwise, I would like to continue enjoying one of the great benefits of ITR.

Recommendation: Itinerary changes should be put out in advance.

Response from the Directorate of Morale, Welfare and Recreation: We apologize for the inconvenience of returning to Post later than planned. An unscheduled stop or diversion is

not acceptable. We have initiated a written policy with our tour escorts that emphasizes that itineraries may not change during any trips.



Outstanding volunteers
Elizabeth Nelson, left, and Mary Anderson, right, both receive an Army Volunteer Corps Certificate of Appreciation from Col. Virgil Williams, the USAG Vicenza commander. The certificates were handed out at the monthly Community Action Council meeting.

The Outlook

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The Outlook



Memorial Day Special Edition - May 30, 2006

INVASION

“In all the far-flung operations of our Armed Forces, the toughest job has been performed by the average, easygoing, hard-fighting young American who carries the weight of battle on his own young shoulders.

It is to him that we and all future generations of Americans must pay grateful tribute.”

President Franklin D. Roosevelt

The word invasion could be found in every newspaper and heard on every radio broadcast worldwide on June 6, 1944, as the Allied Forces landed on Normandy beaches, fields and towns.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower’s order to the troops stated:

“You are about to embark upon the great crusade towards which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you.”

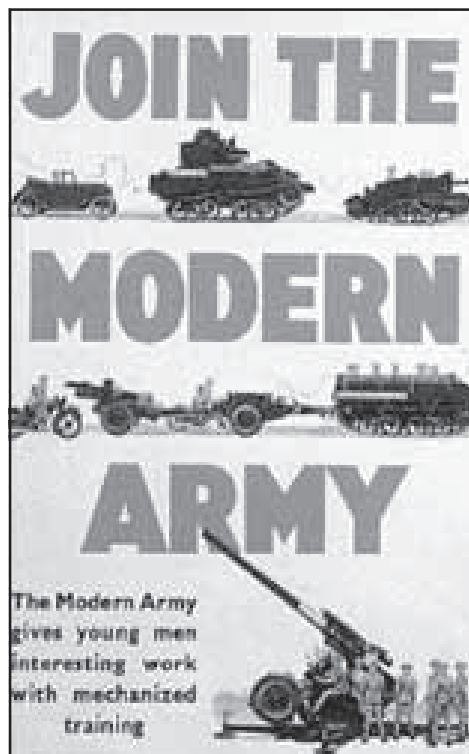
Embark, yes, but many would not return from the European battlefields of World War II.

U.S. Armed Forces casualties
from Dec. 7, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1946.

Killed in Action - 407,318
Wounded in Action - 671,801
Missing in Action - 139,709

The Italian Campaign lasted only 601 days.
(Sept. 9, 1943, to May 2, 1945)

American casualties: Killed in Action - 36,169
Wounded in Action - 90,455
Missing in Action - 9,637



WWII Italian Campaign

SICILY 1943

NAPLES FOGGIA 1943-1944

Army units memorialize

10th Mountain Division

This organization began on July 13, 1943, at Camp Hale, Colo., as the 10th Light Division (Alpine). The division's year training at Camp Hale, at an altitude of 9,200 feet, helped its Soldiers sharpen their skills to fight and survive under the most brutal mountain conditions.

On November 6, 1944, the 10th Division was redesignated the 10th Mountain Division, and the blue and white "Mountain" tab was authorized.

The division entered combat on January 28, 1945, in the North Apennine Mountains of Italy. On April 14, 1945, the final phase of the war in Italy began. The 10th Mountain Division attacked toward the Po Valley spearheading the Fifth Army drive. The fighting was fierce with the loss of 553 mountain infantrymen killed, wounded, or missing in the first day. The final combat for the 10th Division took place in the vicinity of Lake Garda, a canyon lake at the foothills of the Alps.

Following the war, the 10th was sent to Camp Carson, Colo., and deactivated in November, 1945. The 10th Mountain was reactivated in July 1948, at Fort Riley, Kas. It is now based at Fort Drum, N.Y.

The shoulder patch for the 10th was approved Jan. 7, 1944. The blue background of the patch and the crossed bayonets suggest the infantry. The bayonets also form the Roman numeral X (10), representing the unit's number. The overall shape of the patch is of a powder keg, suggesting the division's explosive power. Red, white and blue are for the national colors.



91st "Wild West" Infantry Division

The 91st Infantry Division, formed of men from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah, was organized at Camp Lewis, Wash., in August 1917.

During WWII, the unit participated in the Rome-Arno, North Apennines and Po Valley campaigns in Italy. The 91st was the first of the Fifth Army units to reach the Arno River.

The unit was deactivated December of 1945, but reactivated as part of the Army Reserve in 1946. It has been renamed the 91st Division (Training Support) and is based in California.

The green fir tree, symbolic of readiness, is also typical of the western United States, the home of the division.



1st Armored Division "Old Ironsides"



In 1932, the 7th Cavalry Brigade, the lineal predecessor of the 1st Armored Division, was organized with the personnel and equipment of the experimental force at Fort Eustis, Va.

Fort Knox was chosen as the home of the new force and troops for the brigade came from the 1st and 13th Cavalry, with

the regiments being slated for conversion to mechanized units.

In July of 1940, the War Department directed that the armored forces be organized as a separate branch, and the brigade was reorganized and redesignated as the 1st Armored Division.

The division began arriving in Italy, north of Naples, in November 1943, but was held in reserve until January 1944, when ordered to capture Mount Porchia.

The unit also defended Anzio, liberated Rome and Arno, and pushed its way through the Gothic Line to fight in the Po Valley.

Deactivated in 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, and activated March 7, 1951, at Fort Hood, Texas. Currently the 1st AD calls Germany home.

The yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the branches from which armored units were formed. The tank tread, gun and lightning flash are symbolic of mobility, power and speed.

3rd Infantry Division "Rock of the Marne"

The three white stripes are symbolic of six campaigns (formerly referred to as three major operations) in which the division participated in WWI. The blue field symbolizes the loyalty of those who placed themselves on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of the American ideals of liberty and democracy.

The 3rd Infantry Division was activated at Camp Greene, N.C., in November 1917. Eight months later, at midnight on July 14, 1918, the division went into combat for the first time.

During WWI, as a member of the American Expeditionary Force to Europe, the division earned its name, Rock of the Marne. When surrounding units retreated, the 3rd Inf Div remained rock solid. Although the stand was quite successful, the unit paid a high price.

World War II was to add even greater



glory to the Marne legend. As the sole United States fighting force for 531 continuous days of combat, the division fought in several European cities.

Division Soldiers earned two Medals of Honor during World War I, and 36 more during WW II. The most decorated soldier in WWII was among them: Lt. Audie Murphy, serving with the 15th Infantry in Italy and France.

Currently, the 3rd Infantry Division is at Fort Stewart, Ga.



34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division

The 34th Infantry Division was created from National Guard troops from Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and Nebraska in 1917.

The division was activated during WWII on Feb. 10, 1941.

The division participated in six major Army campaigns in North Africa and Italy (Sicily, Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, North Apennines and Po Valley). The division suffered 21,362

casualties, 3,737 of which were killed. Members of the division were awarded 11 Medals of Honor and 98 Distinguished Service Crosses.

The U.S. Rangers trace their lineage to the 34th Inf Div. During WWII, the 1st Ranger Battalion was formed under the command of one of the division's officers, Capt. William Darby, and they soon became famous as Darby's Rangers.

The 34th Infantry Division was reorganized and redesignated as an active National Guard division Feb. 10, 1991.

The 34th Inf Div insignia is based on a design by Marvin Cone of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who drew it for a contest while training with the division in 1917. A steer skull imposed on the shape of a Mexican water jar, called an olla, recalled the division's desert home not far from the Mexican border.

During WWII, German soldiers in Italy referred to the American soldiers who wore the familiar patch as "Red Devils" or "Red Bulls". The latter name stuck, and the Division soon adopted it officially.



45th "Thunderbird" Infantry Division

Inducted into federal service as the 45th Division at Oklahoma City on Oct. 19, 1920, the Thunderbirds were composed of Soldiers from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

This territory was originally settled by the Spanish. The gold and red insignia of the 45th represents the Spanish colors, and the Thunderbird is a Native American symbol meaning sacred bearer of happiness. The



82nd "All American" Airborne Division

The 82nd Infantry Division was formed Aug. 25, 1917, at Camp Gordon, Ga. Since members of the division came from all 48 states, the unit was given the nickname All-Americans, hence its AA shoulder patch.

In the spring of 1918, the division deployed to France. In nearly five months of combat, the 82nd fought in three major campaigns and helped to break the fighting

spirit of the German Imperial Army.

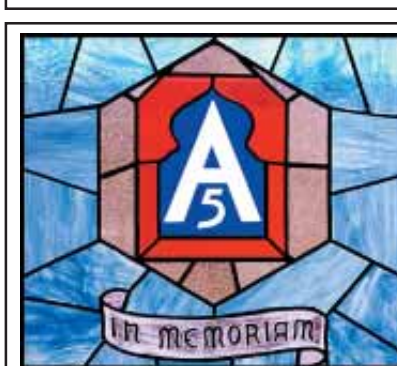
The 82nd was demobilized after WWI, but was reactivated on March 25, 1942, at Camp Claiborne, La., under the command of Maj. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

On Aug. 15, 1942, the 82nd became the first airborne division in the U.S. Army and was redesignated the 82nd Airborne Division.

In April 1943, paratroopers of the 82nd set sail for North Africa under the command of Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway to participate in the campaign to puncture the soft underbelly of the Third Reich.

The division's first two combat operations were parachute and glider assaults into Sicily and Salerno, Italy, on July 9 and Sept. 13, 1943.

In January 1944, the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, which was temporarily detached from the division to fight at Anzio, earned the nickname the "Devils in Baggy Pants." The nickname was taken from an entry made in a German officer's diary.



Fifth Army

On Sept. 9, 1943, the Soldiers of Fifth Army battled ashore at Salerno, Italy. The Fifth Army not only became the first American Army to initiate combat on the European mainland in WWII, but also the first to win a battle on the continent and the first to liberate a European capitol - Rome.

The Italian Campaign continued as Fifth Army battled up the Italian boot, eventually linking up with troops from the Seventh Army on the Austrian-Italian border on May 4, 1945. Fifth Army troops fought continuously for 602 days and cost the United States 109,642 casualties, 19,475 were killed in action.

For its service in WWII, the Fifth Army flag carries battle streamers representing the Naples-Foggia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, North Apennines and Po Valley campaigns.

Fifth Army was inactivated in October 1945, then reactivated in June 1946, with headquarters in Chicago, and later at Fort Sheridan, Ill. On June 30, 1971, Fifth Army and Fourth Army merged at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The Fifth Army patch was originally approved on April 7, 1943. The patch contains on a red rectangular background with top corners beveled at 45 degrees, a silhouette of a mosque in blue charged with a white letter "A". The letter stands for Army and conforms, in general, to designs used by the First and Third U.S. Armies.

The flag colors of red, white and blue are fitting. The outlined figure of the blue mosque is symbolic of the Fifth Army's activation at Oujda, French Morocco, on Jan. 5, 1943.

85th "Custer" Infantry Division

The 85th Infantry Division was popularly known as the "Custer Division," with its insignia of a khaki circle with the letters C and D superimposed in red.

The 85th Inf Div was organized at Camp Custer, Mich., in October 1917 and composed of drafted men from Michigan and Wisconsin. The first units embarked overseas for World War I on July 21, 1918, and the last units arrived in France Aug. 12, 1918.

The unit was decommissioned in 1919 and then ordered into active military service May 15, 1942, and reorganized at Camp Shelby, Miss.

In World War II the 85th Inf Div participated in the Italian Campaign at



88th "Blue Devils" Infantry Division

The history of the 88th Infantry Division begins with its organization on Aug. 25, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

In August 1918, the division arrived in France. During World War I, the men of the Cloverleaf Division, as the unit was called, fought with distinction in the Alsace Campaign.

In July 1942, the 88th Inf Div was

36th "Texas" Infantry Division

The 36th Infantry Division was organized from the National Guards of Texas and Oklahoma between Aug. 5 and Oct. 13,



ed in chapel's windows

While the 504th was detached, the remainder of the 82nd was pulled out of Italy in November 1943 and moved to the United Kingdom to prepare for the liberation of Europe.

In preparation for the operation, the division was reorganized. The 507th and the 508th regiments joined the division.

June 5-6, 1944, the paratroopers of three of the 82nd's four parachute infantry regiments and its reinforced glider infantry regiment began the largest airborne assault in history. They were among the first Soldiers to fight in Normandy, France.

By the time the All-American Division was pulled back to England, it had seen 33 days of bloody combat, and 5,245 paratroopers had been killed, wounded or were missing.

The 82nd returned to the United States Jan. 3, 1946. Instead of being demobilized, the 82nd made its permanent home at Fort Bragg, N.C., and was designated a regular Army division on Nov. 15, 1948.



The Italian Campaign 1943-1945

The invasion of Italy began with the overwhelmingly successful capture of Sicily in the summer of 1943 that secured Mediterranean lines of communications and supply for the Allied forces. The Naples-Foggia campaigns, Operations Baytown and Avalanche, followed through with invasions of the Italian mainland.

The British Eighth Army first executed Operation Baytown by slowly clearing the toe of the Italian boot and moving up Italy's east coast. The assault began with the crossing of the Strait of Messina in early September, and in conjunction with the Italian government's capitulation, drew German Forces northward. Finally the Eighth captured the strategic airfield complex at Foggia.

The fate of Operation Avalanche was much less assured. Forces landing at Salerno were insufficient to hold the extensive beachhead. Thanks to extremely effective naval and aviation support, quickly deployed airborne reinforcements and quite a bit of luck, the beachhead survived and the Fifth Army, composed of the British 10 Corps and the U.S. VI Corps, went on to capture Naples.

With the capture of Naples and Foggia, most of the strategic goals of the Italian Campaign were met. The Allies had bases in southern Italy from which to launch strategic air attacks, the Mediterranean was secure, and German divisions were tied down in northern Italy, France and the Balkans, holding land previously garrisoned by their Italian allies. Following the capture of Rome in June 1944, the Allies pursued the enemy northward toward the Po River and the Alps. For the first time since the landing at Salerno, the enemy was in full retreat.

Through June and July the Allies aggressively pushed north from Rome, even though many Allied troops were being withdrawn in preparation for the attack in southern France. Leghorn fell to U.S. troops of the U.S. Fifth Army on July 18 - five days later they entered Pisa.

Florence fell to British troops on Aug. 4. By then, the Allies had crossed the Arno and reached the outposts of the Gothic Line, Germany's last defensive system in Italy.

On Aug. 25, the British Eighth Army attacked on the eastern half of the Gothic Line, driving into the mountains. Several days later, the U.S. Fifth Army penetrated the Gothic Line on the west as a prelude to outflanking and occupying the strong defenses of the Futa Pass. Continuing its advance, the British Eighth Army crossed several strongly defended rivers and entered Rimini on Sept. 21, 1944.

In October, a final bid to capture Bologna brought the U.S. Fifth Army to within nine miles of the city. There, with the Po Valley in sight, the U.S. Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army were forced by harsh weather conditions and shortages of personnel and supplies to halt for the winter.

Preceded by massive air and artillery bombardment, the British Eighth Army resumed the offensive northward April 9, 1945. Five days later the U.S. Fifth Army joined the attack, supported by the heaviest air assault yet employed in Italy.

Although the offensive met stiff opposition, within one week U.S. troops had driven into the Po Valley and were converging on Bologna from the south and west while the British were converging from the east. The city fell April 21.

The final week of the war saw wide advances throughout northern Italy. While infantry and mountain troops of the U.S. Fifth Army drove into the foothills of the Alps, its armored columns and motorized infantry raced up the Po Valley, reaching Milan on April 29. During this time, the British swept northeast along the Adriatic coastal plain to liberate Padua and Venice.

After seizing Genoa, U.S. forces drove westward to make contact with the French as resistance began to collapse everywhere. On May 2, 1945, the enemy troops in northern Italy surrendered.

Editor's note: Information about units on this pages was obtained from the units official Web site or the Army Center for Military History Web site. Photos were taken by Kelli Covlin, USAG Viceza Public Affairs.



Medal of Honor recipient Vernon Baker stands next to the window of the unit in which he served during WWII. Baker visited the installation in 2000 for the dedication of the Hall of Heroes.

92nd "Buffalo" Infantry Division

The 92nd Infantry Division was organized in October 1917 at Camp Funston, Kan. It was formed of African American Soldiers from all states.

The buffalo was selected as the divisional insignia because it is said the Native Americans referred to African American Soldiers as Buffalo Soldiers.

The nickname Buffalo Soldier dates back to the late 1860s, when black Soldiers volunteered for duty in the American West.

The American Indians, who regarded the new threat as black white men, coined the term Buffalo Soldier out of respect for a worthy enemy.

According to one story, the Indians thought the black Soldiers, with their dark skin and curly hair, resembled buffaloes, but another story attributes the name to the buffalo hides that many black Soldiers wore during the harsh winters out West.

The 92nd Inf Div was reactivated for duty in World War II on Oct. 15, 1942, less than a year after Pearl Harbor. Immediately after activation, its units were distributed among four military encampments: Fort McClellan, Ala.; Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Camp Breckinridge, Ky.; and Camp Robinson, Ark.

Seven months later, all components of the division arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to continue training before deployment overseas. The division was composed of black enlisted personnel and a mix of black and white officers. All its senior commanders were white.

The Fifth Army, in which the 92nd fought, was composed of British, American, Brazilian, French, Italian, Greek, Polish, Palestinian, New Zealand and East Indian troops.

Also part of the 92nd Inf Div were Japanese Americans, who also greatly distinguished themselves during the war. The Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion was one of the first outfits to receive a Presidential Unit Citation for fighting in Italy.

On the day the campaign in Italy ended, the 92nd had lost almost one-fourth of its men. Three hundred and thirty had been killed in action, 2,215 were wounded, and 616 were missing in action.

The unit participated in the World War II Italian Campaigns of the North Apennines and Po Valley.

Rome-Arno, Northern Apennines and the Po Valley.

The unit is known for courage and self-sacrifice, the same qualities exemplified by Gen. George A. Custer. Four Custermen earned the Medal of Honor.

The 85th is currently the 85th Division (Training Support) Army Reserves based in Illinois.



ordered to active service at Camp Gruber, Okla. It went overseas in December 1943 and fought gallantly in the North Apennines, Po Valley and Rome-Arno campaigns in Italy.

From the date of its landing in Naples until the end of hostilities, the 88th Inf Div was one of the most battle-tested divisions, earning the nickname "Blue Devils" from the fearful Germans.

The 88th remained in Italy as part of the Trieste Occupation Forces. It was inactivated at Leghorn (Livorno), Italy, in October 1947.

The 88th U.S. Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command was established in 1996 at Fort Snelling in St. Paul, Minn.

The four-leaf clover formed by the two figure eights represents the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, from where the Soldiers were drawn. The color blue represents the infantry.

36th Infantry Division

1917, at Camp Bowie, Texas.

The 36th chose a flint arrowhead to represent Oklahoma (once an Indian Territory) where the unit trained. The letter T is for Texas. The design of the insignia, originally approved for the 36th Inf Div in 1918, was redesignated for the 71st Inf Bde in 1968. The 36th Inf Div rose again and is a Texas National Guard unit currently with Soldiers deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan.

During WWII, the 36th Inf Div fought in the Italian Campaigns in Naples-Foggia, Anzio, and Rome-Arno.



Graves at the World War II Florence American Cemetery and Memorial are marked with Italian and U.S. flags for Memorial Day. (Outlook file photo)

WWII Florence American Cemetery and Memorial

American Battle Monuments Commission

The World War II Florence American Cemetery and Memorial is located about seven and a half miles south of Florence, Italy.

The site covers 70 acres, chiefly on the west side of the Greve River. The wooded hills which frame its west limit rise several hundred feet.

Between the two entrance buildings a bridge leads to the burial area with the headstones of 4,402 American military dead, representing 39 percent of the U.S. Fifth Army burials originally made between Rome and the Alps.

Most died in the fighting which occurred after the capture of Rome in June 1944.

Included among them are casualties of the heavy fighting in the Apennines shortly before the war's end.

On May 2, 1945, the enemy troops in northern Italy surrendered.

At Florence, the headstones are arrayed in symmetrical curved rows upon the hillside. Above the burial area on the topmost of three broad terraces stands the memorial marked by a tall pylon surmounted by a large sculptured figure.

The memorial has two open atria or courts joined by the Tablets of the Missing upon which are inscribed the names of 1,409 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country and who rest in unknown graves.

The atrium at the south end of the Tablets of the Missing

serves as a forecourt to the chapel which is decorated with marble and mosaic.

The north atrium contains the marble operations maps recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in this region during World War II.

The cemetery is open daily to the public from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. except December 25 and January 1. It is open on host country holidays.

When the cemetery is open to the public, a staff member is on duty in the Visitors' Building to answer questions and escort relatives to grave and memorial sites.

Directions: The World War II Florence American Cemetery and Memorial is located on the west side of Via Cassia, about seven and a half miles south of Florence, Italy. The Rome-Milan highway (Autostrada) passes near the cemetery.

Its Certosa-Florence exit is two miles to the north. There is excellent train service to Florence from the principal cities in Italy. It is also served by some of the international trains. The "SITA" bus station provides frequent bus service along Via Cassia. There is a bus stop conveniently located just outside the cemetery gate.

There is also the World War II Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial, located in Nettuno, Italy, to honor those veterans past and present, in second World War.

Editor's note: Information taken from the Web at www.abmc.gov.

Memorial Day A time to remember

It was 1866 and the United States was recovering from the long and bloody Civil War between the North and the South. Surviving soldiers came home, some with missing limbs, and all with stories to tell. Henry Welles, a drugstore owner in Waterloo, New York, heard the stories and had an idea. He suggested that all the shops in town close for one day to honor the soldiers who were killed in the Civil War and were buried in the Waterloo cemetery. On the morning of May 5, the townspeople placed flowers, wreaths and crosses on the graves of the Northern soldiers in the cemetery. At about the same time, Retired Major General Jonathan A. Logan planned another ceremony, this time for the soldiers who survived the war. He led the veterans through town to the cemetery to decorate their comrades' graves with flags. It was not a happy celebration, but a memorial. The townspeople called it Decoration Day.

In Retired Major General Logan's proclamation of Memorial Day, he declared:

"The 30th of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country and during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit."

The two ceremonies were joined in 1868, and northern states commemorated the day on May 30. The southern states commemorated their war dead on different days. Children read poems and sang civil war songs and veterans came to school wearing their medals and uniforms to tell students about the Civil War. Then the veterans marched through their home towns followed by the townspeople to the cemetery. They decorated graves and took photographs of soldiers next to American flags. Rifles were shot in the air as a salute to the northern soldiers who had given their lives to keep the United States together.

In 1882, the name was changed to Memorial Day and soldiers who had died in previous wars were honored as well. In the northern United States, it was designated a public holiday. In 1971, along with other holidays, President Richard Nixon declared Memorial Day a federal holiday on the last Monday in May.

Cities all around the United States hold their own ceremonies on the last Monday in May to pay respect to the men and women who have died in wars or in the service of their country.

Memorial Day is not limited to honor only those Americans from the armed forces. It is also a day for personal remembrance. Families and individuals honor the memories of their loved ones who have died. Church services, visits to the cemetery, flowers on graves or even silent tribute mark the day with dignity and solemnity. It is a day of reflection. However, to many Americans the day also signals the beginning of summer with a three-day weekend to spend at the beach, in the mountains or at home relaxing.

In Waterloo, New York, the origin has not been lost and in fact the meaning has become even more special. President Lyndon Johnson proclaimed Waterloo the birthplace of Memorial Day in 1966, 100 years after the first commemoration. Every May 30, townspeople still walk to the cemeteries and hold memorial services. They decorate the graves with flags and flowers. Then they walk back to the park in the middle of town. In the middle of the park, near a monument dedicated to soldiers, sailors and marines, the Gettysburg address is read, followed by Retired Major General Logan's Order # 11 designating Decoration Day. The village choirs sing patriotic songs. In the evening, school children take part in a parade.

Compiled from information on the Web, found at <http://homeschooling.about.com/cs/unitssubjhol/a/memorial.htm>

Honoring Normandy

American Battle Monuments Commission

The World War II Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel in Colleville-sur-Mer, France.

The cemetery is located on the site of the temporary American St. Laurent Cemetery, established by the U.S. First Army on June 8, 1944, the first American cemetery on European soil in World War II. The cemetery is at the north end of its one half mile access road and covers one hundred and seventy-two acres.



The bronze statue titled, "Spirit of American Youth," is in the center of the memorial in the World War II Normandy American Cemetery.

It contains the graves of 9,387 American military dead, most of whom gave their lives during the landings and ensuing operations of World War II.

On the walls of the semicircular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 American Missing who gave their lives in the service of their country, but whose remains were not located or identified.

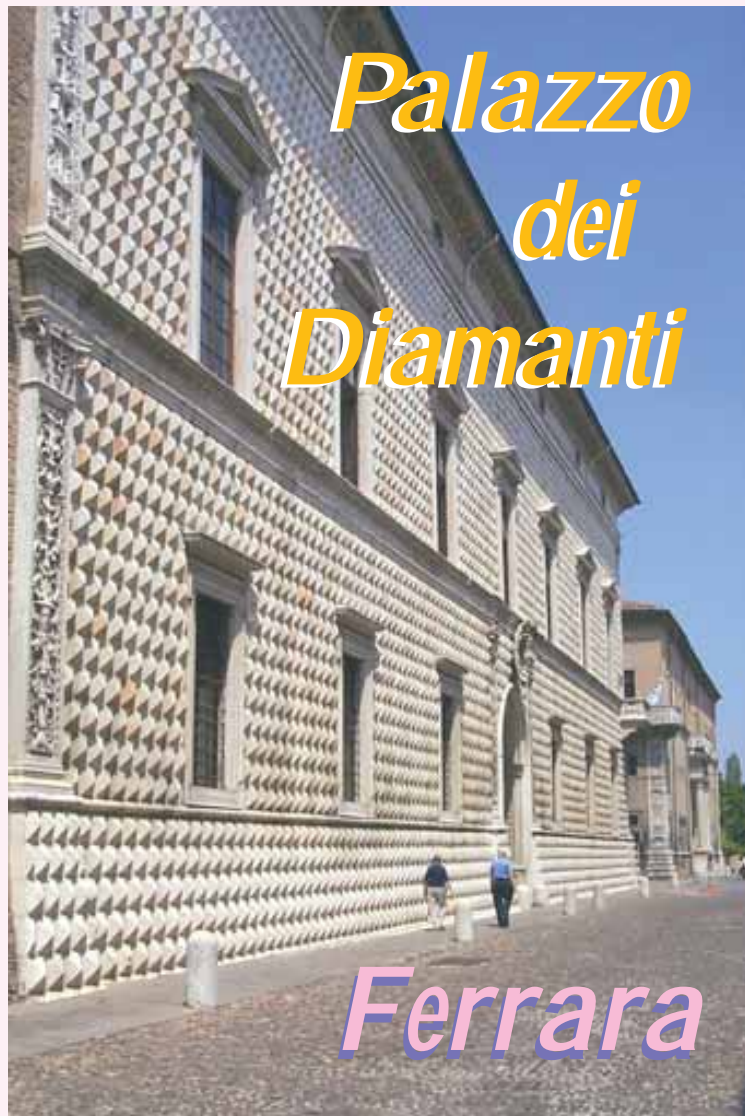
The memorial consists of a semicircular colonnade with a loggia at each end containing maps and narratives of the military operations. At the center is a bronze statue titled, "Spirit of American Youth."

An orientation table overlooks the beach and depicts the landings at Normandy. Facing west at the memorial, one sees in the foreground the reflecting pool, the mall with burial areas to either side and the circular chapel beyond. Behind the chapel are statues representing the United States and France.

Directions: The cemetery is just east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer and northwest of Bayeux about one hundred and seventy miles west of Paris. It may be reached from Paris by automobile via Highway A-13 to Caen, then Highway N-13 through Bayeux to Formigny, then following D-517 to St. Laurent-sur-Mer and D-514 to Colleville-sur-Mer. A large stone directional sign designates the cemetery entrance.

The cemetery is open daily to the public from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. except December 25 and January 1. It is open on host country holidays.

Editor's note: Information taken from the Web at www.abmc.gov.



Renaissance Palace houses art exhibit

Story and photos By Laura Kreider
Outlook Staff

The *Palazzo dei Diamanti*, or Palace of Diamonds, (picture on the left) is one of the destinations while visiting the city of Ferrara, the so-called City of *Estensi*.

The city, which lies north of Bologna, not far from the Po River Delta, owes its fame to the Renaissance Age and the Este Family who ruled the city since 1264 when *Obizzo d'Este* was acclaimed Lord of the *Signoria*, Seigniorship, the territory under his dominion.

Some of the recommended sites downtown are the Castello Estense, the ducal residence with its drawbridges started in 1385, and the Romanesque-style Cathedral dedicated to Saint George, patron of the city, which dates 1135.

Tourists may also explore some rich palaces that enhance the streets crowded with hundreds of bicycles.

Among them, Palazzo dei Diamanti is located in the center of a project started in the 1490s, which focused on enlarging the city, and actually doubled its size.

The accomplishment of this project, which affected the city in such a way to give it the appellation of "First modern city in Europe" (by the Swiss historian Jacob Burckhardt) was started by *Biagio Rossetti* under the influence of *Ercole I d'Este*. By the name of this Duke, it was called *Herculean Addition*.

The Palazzo dei Diamanti, also planned by Rossetti, belonged to the Este Family until 1598 when they departed the city.

It takes its name from the more than 8,500 ashlar of pink marble that cover the two facades facing the main streets.

It now houses the *Pinacoteca Nazionale*, National Picture Gallery, and at the ground floor, temporary exhibits take place throughout the year.

Until June 4, it houses '*De Pisis in Ferrara*', featuring the work of *Filippo De Pisis*, one of the leading figures of Italian painting of the XX century who was born in Ferrara in 1896.

The artist spent his childhood in Ferrara but in 1925 he went to Paris and there he spent about 15 years. He came back to Italy in 1940s and lived in Milan and Venice.

About 50 paintings and more than 200 drawings are on view at the exhibit, which celebrates the 50th anniversary of the artist's death.



Detail of the facade of the Cathedral located in downtown Ferrara. It is dedicated to Saint George, patron of the city.

EXHIBIT SCHEDULE 'DE PISIS IN FERRARA':

Open daily from 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Entrance fee is five euro for adults and four euro for children, reduced tickets. Reservations are suggested for groups of more than 20 people. For information and reservation contact the Call Center 0532-244 949 or visit the website www.palazzodiamanti.it

Out & About



By Dorothy Spagnuolo

Summer festival

A Summer Festival will be held at the Padova Exhibition Grounds June 2-July 9. Every night you will be able to enjoy dancing Latin American style, listening to Latin American music, along with tunes 'Made in the USA' and new music groups performing for the first time in Italy. There will be a food festival serving Cuban and oriental dishes.

There will also be beach football and a soccer festival, and shopping at an international craft market. Open every day 6 p.m.-2 a.m. entrance fee: Mondays are free; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday will cost 3 euro; Friday, Saturday 5 euro. If special events are held, entrance fee is 7 euro. For more information, visit on the Web, in Italian only, www.summerfestival.biz

Vogalonga boat race

The Vogalonga in St. Mark's Basin is one of Venice's biggest events; a boat race started in 1975 by a group of rowing enthusiasts. The race, held June 4, is traditionally linked to the old ceremony of the Doge's symbolic marriage to the sea.

The course is a long one, 30 km or 18 miles, and leads across the lagoon to the island of Burano and back, winding through Cannaregio and the Grand Canal on the home stretch. More than 50 rowing clubs take part along with people from all over the world.

In the past, these have included a Chinese crew in a dragon boat, Oxford and Cambridge rowing crews in straw

boaters, and a hardy local who has twice swum the entire course of the race.

The boats gather in St. Mark's Basin and, after a few lusty and rousing hymns to Venice and St. Mark, set off, weather permitting, at about 9 a.m. Expect huge crowds.

Butterflies

In the Entomological Museum at Schio, over 10,000 butterflies of 250 different species are on display. The exhibition of the butterflies, held in an area of 2,000 square meters, is divided into five glassed-in sections: temporal, natural, geographical, scientific and ecological surroundings.

The show is an initiative of Giancarlo Paglia and his family who traveled throughout most of Italy, from Posina to Cervino from Val Senales to Mount Novegno passing Tuscany and Liguria searching for the different butterflies in Italy. The butterflies are the private collection of the Paglia family.

The museum is located in the industrial area of Schio in the 'Tecnel' agency and is open every day from 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 2-8 p.m. Entrance fee for adults is 5 euro, children 2 euro.

A race run on the water

The Palio Dee Batee, a race run on the water, takes place June 4 in Motta di Livenza, province of Treviso, on the Livenza River between batee, old typical boats of the Venetian Lagoon. The race is accompanied by a small parade of people dressed in

Renaissance costumes in order to celebrate the river and its relationship with the Serenissima Venice Republic. Activities start at 3 p.m.

Pea festival

The pea festival in the town of Peseggia province of Scorze', Venice, has commenced and will run through June 5.

There will be many activities June 2, including an Italian holiday, food stands open at noon serving dishes with 'piselli.'

At 4 p.m., a roller skate exhibition, 5:30 p.m. a dance exhibition, and at 9 p.m. there will be music by the I Castellani Orchestra.

On June 3, 7 p.m., the food stands will open. On June 4, the food stands open at noon while at 4 p.m. there is a dog show.

The town of Peseggia is 62 km from Vicenza.

Movie studios

Movie fans, young and old, are in for a treat at the "Movie Studios" theme park located in Lazise, Lago di Garda.

There you can visit the Horror House, the Rambo Action Show, Blues Brothers 2000, the Stuntman Academy, Mr. Movie and more. Open every day from 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Cost for adults (over 140 cm) 19 euro, under 140 cm is 16 euro. Anyone under one meter gets in free.

For more information, visit the Web at www.moviesstudios.it or refer to pamphlets found in the Palladio shopping mall.

Now Showing

Caserma Ederle Theater

May 30	Ultraviolet (Pg-13)	7 p.m.
May 31	The Shaggy Dog (PG)	7 p.m.
June 1	Ultraviolet (PG-13)	7 p.m.
June 2	Take the Lead (PG-13)	7 p.m.
	Failure to Launch (PG-13)	9:45 p.m.
June 3	Take the Lead (PG-13)	4 p.m.
	V for Vedetta (R)	7 p.m.
June 4	She's the Man (PG-13)	4 p.m.
	Failure to Launch (PG-13)	7 p.m.
June 5-6	CLOSED	

Camp Darby Theater

June 1	Failure to Launch (PG-13)	6 p.m.
June 2	Larry the Cable Guy (PG-13)	6 p.m.
June 3	Stay Alive (PG-13)	6 p.m.

Movie Synopsis

FAILURE TO LAUNCH - *Sarah Jessica Parker, Matthew McConaughey*- A thirtysomething man, still living with his parents, happens to meet and soon fall in love with the woman of his dreams. At least, he thinks she is the woman of his dreams... He soon begins to suspect that she has been hired by his parents as a sneaky way to get him out of the house for good.

V FOR VENDETTA - *Natalie Portman, Hugo Weaving* - Set against the futuristic landscape of totalitarian Britain, the story of a mild-mannered young woman named Evey who is rescued from a life-and-death situation by a masked vigilante known only as "V." Incomparably charismatic and ferociously skilled in the art of combat and deception, V urges his fellow citizens to rise up against tyranny and oppression.

Admission: Adults age 12 and over \$4, children \$2.
The Ederle Theatre box office opens one hour prior to show time.
Tickets to blockbuster shows are presold at Baskin Robbins.