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**WHAT TO DO**  
*in any*  
**WAR-TIME EMERGENCY**

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AUTHORITATIVE  
ADVICE FOR THE  
PLAIN CITIZEN.

ISSUED IN THE INTERESTS OF  
PUBLIC SAFETY—BY



# ELIXIR JAFFOL

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*Invaluable for poorly nourished  
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each teaspoonful is equiva-  
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teaspoonful of Cod Liver Oil  
and a teaspoonful of Fresh  
Orange Juice. Children love  
it because there is no fishy  
taste, just sweet Orange  
Juice flavour.

•  
Including **1/8** Purchase Tax  
FROM YOUR CHEMIST

# WHAT TO DO

*in any War-time Emergency.*

To-day, in ever-increasing degree, civilian populations are subject to the horror of actual hostilities. Absolute immunity from air attack cannot be guaranteed by any known defensive measures. Some attacking aircraft are bound to break through, but the dangers they can bring will be greatly reduced if everyone **knows** what to do in time of emergency.

The civilian's best weapons against air attack and its attempted demoralising influences are intelligent foresight, preparedness and confidence.

This little booklet is issued to help **you**, as an average citizen, to achieve both confidence and preparedness, by giving in a concise and accurate form some vital information about Air Raid Precautions, First Aid, and the arrangements which have been made by the government should you or your home be unfortunate enough to become casualties.

*We are indebted to the Central Information Bureau, Leeds, and to the Citizen's Advice Bureau, Leeds Branch, for a good deal of informative matter in the following pages.*

## GENERAL HINTS.

See that every one in your household has a gas mask in good condition.

Make sure that your air-raid shelter or refuge-room is equipped for reasonable comfort. It **must** contain: pickaxe and spade, toilet equipment and disinfectant, plenty of water for drinking, etc., some food in an air-tight tin, a first-aid outfit.

Fill bath and other containers with water, in case the mains are broken.

Do **not** go into the streets for idle curiosity. You are safer indoors or in your shelter.

Turn off gas at the meter in case the pipes in the house get damaged and begin to leak.

Incendiary bombs may be treated with water, but it **must** be sprayed on. (*See Page 13*).

If you know of a bomb which has fallen, but has not exploded, tell a policeman or air-raid warden, as soon as you can. Leave it alone and keep away from it. This does not apply to a small unexploded incendiary bomb, which may be carefully picked up, if it is in a building or dangerous place, and carried in a bucket of sand to a place of safety.

Keep your top storey free from inflammable junk, and paint woodwork with non-inflammable paint or lime and salt wash.

Find out the position of the nearest public shelter in case you have to leave the house in an emergency, or in case you have no Refuge-room or shelter.

Always carry your Gas Mask with you if you have to leave the house in war-time.

## **THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW**

### **Citizen's Advice Bureaux**

Scheme inaugurated by the National Council of Social Service. In places where there were already Councils of Social Service, Personal Service Societies, or similar organisations, C.A.B. work was undertaken by these. Many other new Bureaux opened since outbreak of war. Now over 900 are functioning efficiently.

Free and confidential advice to all in difficulty ; information about war-time regulations and social services ; help given in completing official forms, approaching public bodies, etc., Most C.A.B.s are in touch with Poor Man's Lawyer Service or have honorary legal advisers.

*Official Sign :* A Yellow Owl on a Blue Ground.

*Slogan :* Can I Help You?

If you want to know address of nearest C.A.B. ask your Local Authority or the Police, or write to the National Council of Social Services, C.A.B. Dept., 26 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

### **War-time Distress**

Those who have lost their normal means of livelihood as a direct result of the war and are in need, should apply for help from the Assistance Board. Forms of application can be obtained at Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges.

## AIR RAIDS

**Personal Injuries.** Claims for injury allowances can be made by (a) members of civil defence services injured while on duty, and (b) civilians normally dependent on their earnings injured by enemy action. Special certificates given by hospital or doctor who treats injury. Temporary allowance if injury results in incapacity for at least seven consecutive days can be made by the Assistance Board. Cases of prolonged serious injury and widows and dependents of those killed by enemy action will be considered for award of pensions by Ministry of Pensions. Contributory Act pensions not payable in these cases. Widows and dependents in immediate need can apply to the Assistance Board for temporary relief.

**Casualty Lists.** Enquiries for those who may have become casualties should not be made at Hospitals. In London enquiry should be made at Police Stations; in the Provinces at centres appointed by the Local Authority, generally the Town Hall, Public Health Department, Libraries, etc. Many Citizen's Advice Bureaux act as centres and have official lists of local casualties.

**Damage to Property.** Forms on which to make claims can be obtained from Local Authorities or District Valuer, Inland Revenue.

A tenant or mortgagor should give immediate notice to landlord stating whether he will repair the damage, in which case he is relieved

of rent until damage made good. Alternatively, he can surrender his lease. (Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Act, 1939).

Local Authorities have powers to carry out certain necessary immediate repairs. (Housing (Emergency) Powers Act, 1939).

Certain advance payments in respect of damage to or loss of essential household furniture and personal clothing can be made, in cases of urgent need, by the Assistance Board.

**British Refugees.** People who have had to leave certain European countries because of the war, and are in distress, may obtain some assistance from the British War Refugees Fund. Citizen's Advice Bureaux can assist in making application to the Fund.

**Missing Relatives.** Various offices and organisations have been set up to deal with the tracing of missing relatives, whether British subjects abroad or those of other nationalities, in this or other countries. Citizen's Advice Bureaux can supply appropriate addresses. It is sometimes possible for Citizen's Advice Bureaux, by getting into touch with other Bureaux or social work agencies, to have enquiries made about relatives and friends in other parts of Great Britain.

If you have become separated from some of your family and do not know where to find them, apply to the Citizen's Advice Bureau.

# Correspondence with Relatives and Friends in Enemy Occupied Territory

**Red Cross Postal Message Scheme.** Personal messages of not more than 20 words, exclusive of names and addresses. Christian and surnames, and full addresses of sender and addressee must be given, and a statement of relationship, if any. The whole should be written in block capitals. If any language other than English, French or German is used, an English translation should be given. Czech and Polish not allowed. An unstamped envelope bearing sender's name and address should be handed in with the message, for postage of reply. Cost, including reply, 1/-.

Most Citizen's Advice Bureaux act also as Red Cross Postal Message Bureaux. Those which do not will be able to give address or nearest dispatching centre.

**Messrs. Thomas Cook's Scheme.** Leaflets giving details can be obtained from head office, Berkley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1, or local branches. Not limited to twenty words, but only short letters accepted. Cost 2/-.

.....  
*We shall prosecute the war with the utmost vigour by all the means that are open to us until the righteous purposes for which we entered upon it have been fulfilled.*

THE RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P.,  
Prime Minister.

# **Help for the Homeless.**

## **Rest Centres**

If enemy action has destroyed your home or affected it so that you cannot live in it for the time being, and you cannot go at once to relatives or neighbours, you should go to one of the prepared Rest Centres at which means and temporary shelter are provided. The Wardens or Police will tell you which is the Centre to which you should go. The Rest Centres are only to provide a temporary home for a few days at the most while other arrangements can be made.

## **Fares to Relatives**

If you have a relative or friend who can put you up and you cannot get to them without help, you should ask an Officer of the Public Assistance Authority for a travel voucher. If he is not at the Centre himself, the officer in charge will tell you when to find him.

## **Temporary Accommodation**

If you are in the Centre and have nowhere to go to, accommodation will be found for you as soon as possible in billets or in houses taken over by the Local Authority. These may sometimes be at some distance from your destroyed home. This will give you time to look round and make your own arrangements.

## **Repair of Houses**

Many persons will be able to return to their own homes as soon as unexploded bombs are dealt with, or as soon as repairs are executed. Local Authorities will, as quickly as possible, make all repairable houses wind and weather-tight by temporary repairs, and later, in suitable cases, will see that more permanent repairs are done. You should apply to the Engineer's Department at the Town Hall.

## **Household Effects**

Local Authorities will help to protect furniture and property left in your house, and, if necessary, will remove and store it for you. If some of your furniture or clothing has been destroyed you can apply to the Assistance Board Officer, who, if your income is not more than £400 a year, is able to make advances of compensation so that you can buy new clothes up to the value of those lost.

## **Compensation for Injuries**

If you are normally dependent upon your wages or earnings, and, as the result of being injured in an air raid are unable to work, you can, as soon as you have been incapacitated for seven days, get an injury allowance, which will be continued for as long as you are incapacitated. You should apply to the nearest office of the Assistance Board. Injury allowances are payable as a matter of right and are not subject to means test. If, as the result of being

injured, you are in urgent need before the lapse of seven days, you can apply to the Board for immediate assistance.

Pensions will later be payable to those normally dependent on their wages or earnings who are found to be suffering serious and prolonged disablement, and to the widows, orphans and, in certain cases, dependent parents, of those killed as a result of enemy action. Applications should be made to the Chief Regional Officer of the Ministry of Pensions, whose address can be obtained at any Post Office.

### Temporary Destitution

If you are in need as a result of an air raid you should explain your circumstances to the Assistance Board Officer who, if satisfied of your case, will help you. If the Assistance Board Officer is not at the Centre himself you should go to the nearest Area Officer of the Board or, if you have already been billeted by the Council, you will find it quicker to go to the Employment Exchange and show you billeting certificate. The Officer in charge of the Rest Centre will tell you where to find these offices.

.....  
*We shall draw from the heart of suffering itself the means of inspiration and survival, and of victory won, not only for ourselves, but for all — a victory won, not only for our own name, but for the long and better days that are to come.*

THE RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P.,  
Prime Minister.

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## Lost Articles.

### **Food Ration Book.**

Apply to the Local Food Officer.

### **Identity Card.**

Apply to the National Registration Officer.

### **Pension Book.**

For old age, widow's or orphan's pensions, write for a new book to the Ministry of Health, Pensions Branch, Blackpool, Lancs., giving your full name, former and new address, and nearest Post Office. If you are in need in the meantime, apply to the Assistance Board Officer. If you have not lost your Pension Book but are some way away from your usual Post Office, you can draw your pension at ANY Post Office.

### **National Health Insurance Card.**

Get a new card from a Post Office and notify the Ministry of Health Insurance Department, Blackpool, Lancs., of the loss.

### **Unemployment Book.**

Apply to the nearest Employment Exchange.

### **Gas Mask.**

Apply to the Town Hall. If you have lost your mask because of the air raid, you can get another one free.

.....  
*There'll always be an England to stand before the  
world as symbol and citadel of freedom and to be our  
own dear home.*

KING GEORGE VI.  
.....

## SIX GOLDEN RULES

1. Keep your head ; obey any instructions that may be given by those in authority—calmly and immediately.
2. Disperse. Don't crowd together in the street.
3. On the warning being given, seek cover unless your job demands otherwise.
4. Learn the very simple and efficient measures for dealing with incendiary bombs and with incipient fires generally. (See Page 13).
5. Help one another. Set an example of calmness ; take care of children, the aged, or the injured, especially if you are unfortunate enough to be caught in a crowd.
6. Don't stand around staring at the sky. Curiosity killed the cat.

.....  
*Let us, therefore, brace ourselves to our duty, and so bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire lasts for a thousand years men will still say, "This was their finest hour !"*

THE RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P.,  
Prime Minister.

# The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Assoc.

*President* : HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

To those whose relatives (sons, husbands, brothers or fathers) may be in one of the Services—Army, Navy or Air Force—many particular problems may arise in respect of allowances, pay, pensions, etc., the solution of which would be a simple matter “if only one knew.”

The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association was founded in 1885, and since then the thousands of voluntary workers have been working throughout Great Britain and the British Empire to do all that is possible to assist the families of men who are serving or who have served in H.M. Forces. The Association helps wives and mothers in various ways—to complete dependant's allowance forms, with grants and loans when circumstances are very difficult, assisting expectant mothers, finding homes for the children if mother is ill, help and advice with questions of rent, rates, insurance, etc., help in cases of illness when extra nourishment is necessary, help with clothing. In this latter connection it is fitting that mention should be made of the generous co-operation of the American Red Cross organisation which has supplied the S.S. & A. F. Association with many complete layettes since this war broke out. In some cases assistance with removal expenses is given, also travel vouchers, etc., hospital visits to wounded relations are arranged and enquiries made about missing men.

If YOU are in doubt at all about what you ought to do, or whether you are receiving the right allowances—get in touch with your nearest S. S. & A. F. A. Branch, and they will help you. You can get the address from any Post Office or Police Station, or from the Town Hall.

*We are indebted to Mrs. H. K. Woodhead, Hon. Secretary of the Leeds Branch of the S. S. & A. F. Association, 8, Great George Street, Leeds, for the above information.*

## **How to Deal with Incendiary Bombs and Household Fires.**

However strong the Fire Brigade may be, an outbreak of many fires all close together and beginning at the same time would be more than it could successfully deal with, unless the householder himself and his family took the first steps in defending their home.

In Civil Defence **everybody** has a part to play, and this is specially true of fire-fighting. In every house there should be one or more persons ready to tackle a fire bomb. The following hints should, therefore, be carefully noted.

### **The Fire Bomb**

is not in the least like a high explosive bomb. It may weigh as little as two pounds or so. It may not explode at all, but will blaze up and may scatter burning material in all directions.

For a time after a bomb has blazed up it may be impossible to get near it, and all that can be done is to keep the fire from spreading, by drenching the surrounding space with water. When the bomb has burnt for about a minute it should be possible to get near enough to get it under control before it does further mischief.

### **How to Deal with a Fire**

There are two things to deal with—the bomb itself, and the fire or fires it has started. The main thing is to prevent the fire from spreading. **Act quickly.** Every minute you

lose makes your job more difficult. Remember—a fire started by a bomb is just like an ordinary fire, and water is the best means of putting it out.

Don't forget the following points in the event of a fire in your house :—

(a) Close all doors and windows.

(b) When you move about, keep close to the walls.

(c) Flames and smoke are less thick near the floor, so if you must pass through them, crawl along the floor at the bottom of a wall.

(d) If a person's clothes catch fire, roll him on the ground, or, if possible, roll him in a rug or blanket.

(e) If you cannot deal with the fire yourself, lose no time in getting the occupants of the house to a place of safety, and call the Fire Patrol, a Policeman, or an Air Raid Warden.

### **How to Deal with a Bomb**

If you throw water on a burning bomb it is liable to scatter burning fragments in all directions, and you may do more harm than good. If the water, however, can be applied in a fine spray it will cause the bomb to burn away more quickly and it will generally be possible to get the bomb under control. Direct the water at first on and around the fire, rather than on the bomb. This will prevent the fire spreading, and also make it easier to approach the bomb. Sand or dry earth may be used to smother the bomb, which may then be scooped up into a bucket containing about four inches of sand and removed to a safe place.

*Note.*—A hat worn well forward will give some protection to the forehead against heat, and allow closer approach to the fire,

# What to Do if Any One is Hurt.

All persons involved in accidents suffer from shock, whether or not they suffer physical injury. The signs of shock are faintness, paleness, weak pulse, and weak breathing.

## Treatment of Shock

Place patient on his or her back on a bed, rug or cushions. If you think a bone may be broken, do not move the patient more than can be helped.

Loosen the clothing at the neck, chest and waist to make the breathing freer.

Cover the patient warmly with rugs and blankets. In cases of shock the body loses heat. A hot-water bottle is helpful, but take care that it does not lie in contact with the skin.

Give hot drinks. If you cannot make hot drinks, give cold water in sips. But only if the patient is conscious and able to swallow.

Soothe the patient by speaking reassuring words in a calm voice and in a confident way.

## Treatment of Wounds

The first thing to do is to stop the bleeding and to keep the wound clean. This can be done by covering it with a clean dressing bound on tightly. Do not touch the wound with your fingers, because of the risk of poisoning from dirt. Treat the patient for shock in addition to attending to the wound.

## **Wounds in the Head and Body**

Cover the wound with a clean folded handkerchief or a double layer of dry lint.

Apply another handkerchief or a layer of cotton wool as a pad to distribute the pressure over the wound.

Tie the dressing in position with a bandage, a strip of linen, or a necktie. This can be done quite firmly, unless there is any foreign body, especially glass, in the wound, or unless the bone is broken. In this case the dressing should be tied on lightly.

Treat the patient for shock.

## **Wounded Limbs**

First raise the limb to lessen the flow of blood.

If the flow of blood is steady (when a vein is injured), cover the wound with a dressing, and bandage it firmly as already described.

If the blood comes in spurts and the blood itself is brilliant red (when an artery is injured), raise the limb, and grasp it tightly between the wound and the point where the limb joins the body. Get some one else to apply dressings in the way already described. Keep the limb well raised. Release your grasp. Watch carefully. If the bleeding starts again, renew your grip and hold the limb firmly until skilled help arrives.

If it is too tiring to keep your grasp, tie the limb firmly with a bandage (or a tie or hand-

kerchief, or even stout string), insert a stick (or a large skewer, or spoon, or fork) in the knot, and twist it until the bleeding stops. Then tie the stick, or whatever you use, firmly in position.

Loosen the bandage at intervals of about fifteen minutes. When there is no further bleeding, the wound can be dressed in the ordinary way, but care must be taken not to move the limb.

Treat the patient for shock.

### **Treatment for Broken Bones**

If bones or limbs are broken, it is extremely unwise to move the patient more than is absolutely necessary. The patient often assumes by instinct a position in which the broken limb or bone is most comfortable. If you are doubtful whether a bone is broken, act as if it is, and do not move the patient unless you must.

Support the patient with cushions or folded blankets tucked closely round the body, so that he can relax into the position he finds most comfortable.

A temporary arm-sling will sometimes relieve the pain of a broken arm.

A broken leg can sometimes be made more comfortable by being tied to the other leg at the thighs, calves and ankles by strips of linen or neckties.

If a bone is protruding through the skin, do not try to replace it. Stop the bleeding if you can, and lightly cover the wound with a clean dressing.

Treat the patient for shock.

## Treatment of Burns and Scalds

Carefully remove the clothing from the affected parts, **except where it sticks**. Cut round the pieces of cloth which stick to the flesh and leave them in position when you remove the garments.

If blisters have formed, do not break or puncture them, but as far as possible protect them and keep them intact.

**Immediately exclude air** from the affected part. Until a dressing is prepared, immerse the part in water (preferably at the temperature of the body, tested with your own finger, or, better still, your naked elbow if that be possible), or cover the part with clean cotton wool or soft clean cloths, if available, and bandage on. Do *not* apply oil or butter to the burn.

Apply tannic acid jelly to the burn and cover with a dry dressing, a clean folded handkerchief, a pad of clean cotton wool, or a piece of lint folded double.

Support the affected part in a sling.

Treat for shock.

## Treatment for Gas

Many of the gases which might be used in war are not necessarily dangerous to life if proper care is taken. Contaminated clothes should be removed. The eyes should be freely washed out, the skin washed with soap and water, the throat and mouth gargled.

Until skilled assistance can be obtained, the patient must have absolute rest and quiet. He must not drink alcohol or smoke.

## How to Avoid Becoming a Gas Casualty.

Get under cover at the Air Raid Warning. Always carry your Gas Mask with you. Take care of it. (Don't use it for carrying the vegetables in). Don't dangle it by the harness. Don't crease the eyepiece when packing it into its box. Don't remove it from the front—insert thumb under the buckle at the back of your head and pull harness forward and down over the face.

After the "Raiders Passed" signal, don't leave your refuge without a reconnaissance. If rattles have notified gas the public should keep under cover until the area is reported clear of it.

Remember that outside walls, lamp-posts, etc., may be contaminated with liquid Persistent Gas. Don't lean on them or brush against them.

Leather boots are no protection. Smear them (especially the seams) with equal parts of white vaseline and bleach, or with good dubbin. This will trap any mustard-mud you may tread in, and prevent it penetrating the boot. Remove it carefully with cotton waste, etc., which should then be burnt.

If you have to go out, avoid as far as possible streets known to be contaminated; keep to the windward side of craters; avoid stepping on debris or disturbed earth as much as possible; always test for gas before removing mask.

.....  
*Let us be of good cheer. After Winter comes Spring, and after our present trials will assuredly come victory and a release from these evil days.* KING GEORGE VI.  
.....

# **POSTAL RATES**

## **IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS**

### **on 1st MAY, 1940**

#### **INLAND POST**

The rates will be as follows :—**Letters**—Not exceeding 2 oz., 2½d. ; for every additional 2 oz., ½d. **Postcards**—For every postcard, 2d. ; For every reply postcard, 4d. **Printed Papers**—Not exceeding 2 oz., 1d. ; For every additional 2 oz., ½d. **Samples**—Not exceeding 4 oz., 1½d. ; for every additional 2 oz. (maximum 8 oz.), ½d.

#### **IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN POST**

The rates will be as follows :—**Letters**—**Imperial**—To the British Empire generally, Territories under British Mandate, Egypt, U.S.A. and British Post Offices in Morocco. Not exceeding 1 oz., 2½d. ; for every additional oz., 1d. **Foreign**—To all other destinations abroad. Not exceeding 1 oz., 3d. ; for every additional oz., 1½d. **Postcards**—For every postcard, 2d. ; for every reply postcard, 4d. The rates for other classes of correspondence and for **PARCELS** remain unaltered.

#### **H.M. FORCES AND SHIPS ABROAD**

The rates are unchanged and are :—**Letters**—Not exceeding 1 oz., 1½d. ; for every additional oz., 1d. **Postcards**, 1d. **Printed Papers**—Not exceeding 2 oz., ½d. ; for every additional 2 oz., ½d.

#### **POSTAL ORDERS**

Poundage on Postal Orders will be as follows :—6d. and 1s., 1d. ; 1s. 6d. to 5s., 1½d. ; 6s to 21s., 2d.

# CALENDAR 1941

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
S . 5 12 19 26	S . 2 9 16 23	S 30 2 9 16 23
M . 6 13 20 27	M . 3 10 17 24	M 31 3 10 17 24
Tu . 7 14 21 28	Tu . 4 11 18 25	Tu . 4 11 18 25
W 1 8 15 22 29	W . 5 12 19 26	W . 5 12 19 26
Th 2 9 16 23 30	Th . 6 13 20 27	Th . 6 13 20 27
F 3 10 17 24 31	F . 7 14 21 28	F . 7 14 21 28
S 4 11 18 25 ..	S 1 8 15 22 ..	S 1 8 15 22 29
APRIL	MAY	JUNE
S . 6 13 20 27	S . 4 11 18 25	S 1 8 15 22 29
M . 7 14 21 28	M . 5 12 19 26	M 2 9 16 23 30
Tu 1 8 15 22 29	Tu . 6 13 20 27	Tu 3 10 17 24 ..
W 2 9 16 23 30	W . 7 14 21 28	W 4 11 18 25 ..
Th 3 10 17 24 ..	Th 1 8 15 22 29	Th 5 12 19 26 ..
F 4 11 18 25 ..	F 2 9 16 23 30	F 6 13 20 27 ..
S 5 12 19 26 ..	S 3 10 17 24 31	S 7 14 21 28 ..
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
S . 6 13 20 27	S 31 3 10 17 24	S . 7 14 21 28
M . 7 14 21 28	M . 4 11 18 25	M 1 8 15 22 29
Tu 1 8 15 22 29	Tu . 5 12 19 26	Tu 2 9 16 23 30
W 2 9 16 23 30	W . 6 13 20 27	W 3 10 17 24 ..
Th 3 10 17 24 31	Th . 7 14 21 28	Th 4 11 18 25 ..
F 4 11 18 25 ..	F 1 8 15 22 29	F 5 12 19 26 ..
S 5 12 19 26 ..	S 2 9 16 23 30	S 6 13 20 27 ..
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
S . 5 12 19 26	S 30 2 9 16 23	S . 7 14 21 28
M . 6 13 20 27	M . 3 10 17 24	M 1 8 15 22 29
Tu . 7 14 21 28	Tu . 4 11 18 25	Tu 2 9 16 23 30
W 1 8 15 22 29	W . 5 12 19 26	W 3 10 17 24 31
Th 2 9 16 23 30	Th . 6 13 20 27	Th 4 11 18 25 ..
F 3 10 17 24 31	F . 7 14 21 28	F 5 12 19 26 ..
S 4 11 18 25 ..	S 1 8 15 22 29	S 6 13 20 27 ..

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