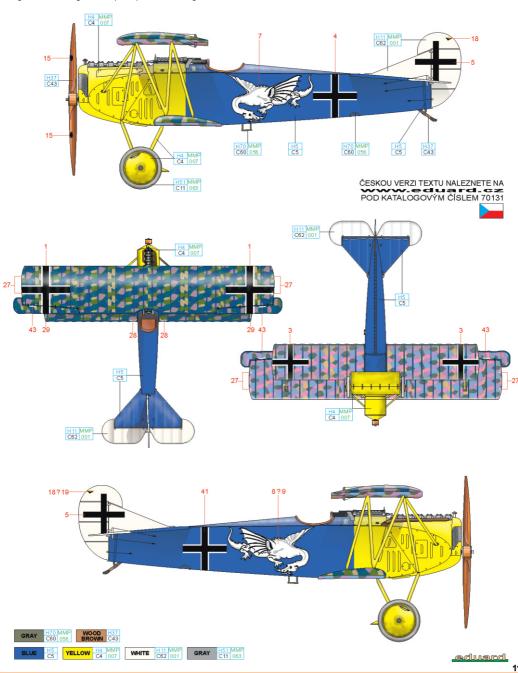


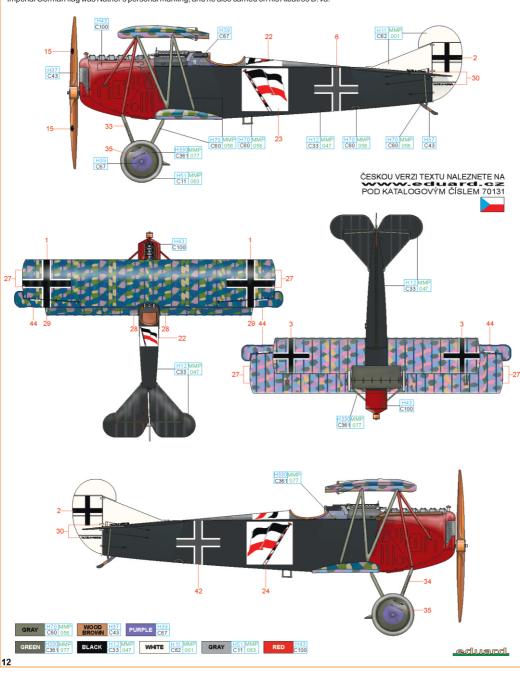
flown by Ltn. Wilhelm Leusch, CO of Jasta 19, Trier, Germany, October 1918

A native of Neuss in North Rhine-Westphalia, Leusch was born on October 15th, 1892 and joined the German Air Force in October 1914, initially flying two seat aircraft. In April 1917, he was transferred to Jasta 19 from Jasta 13, later replacing the seriously injured unit CO von Beaulieu-Marconay on October 18th, 1918. Ltn. Leusch achieved a total of five kills, the last three coming during the final weeks of the war. He died on August 14th, 1921 in a gliding accident. The aircraft, produced at Ostdeutsche Albatros Werke, had the fuselage and wings covered in a five-colour Lozenge pattern. After delivery to Jasta 19, it was modified correspondingly to other aircraft of the unit, receiving a dark blue fuselage and a yellow nose. The dragon on the fuselage was the pilot's personal marking.



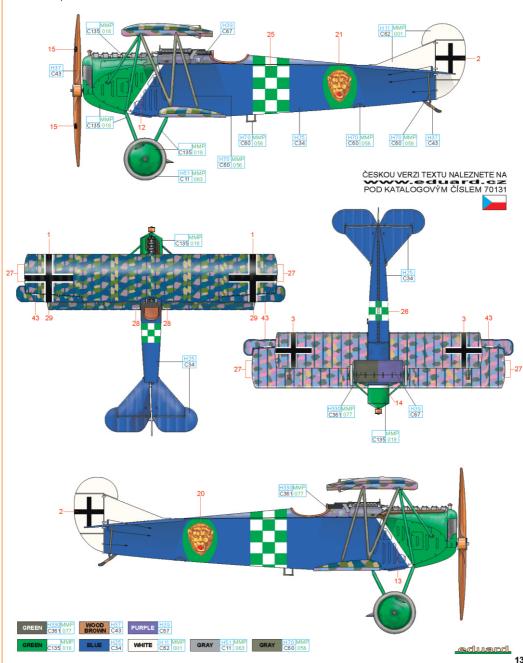
B No. 6441/18, flown by Ltn. Max Näther, Jasta 62, Preutin-Higny, France, October/ November 1918

Max Näther was born August 24, 1899 in Tepliwoda (currently Cieplowody in Poland) and he joined the German military at the age of fifteen. In the summer of 1917, he was, by his own request, assigned to the air force, underwent the relevant training and assigned to Jagdstaffel 62 in March 1918. On July 7th, 1918 he was made the unit's CO, and held that post to the end of the war. After the end of the war, Max Näther continued in his military career, and he took part in combat over the German - Polish border. He was shot down and killed by Polish insurgents over the town of Kolmar (today's Chodzież in Poland) on January 8th, 1919. The fuselage of Jasta 62 aircraft were painted black with a red nose section and the wings were left as delivered from the factory. In the case of this Fokker D.VII, this was the five-colour Lozenge pattern on the upper and lower surfaces. The Imperial German flag was Näther's personal marking, and he also carried on his Albatros D.Va.



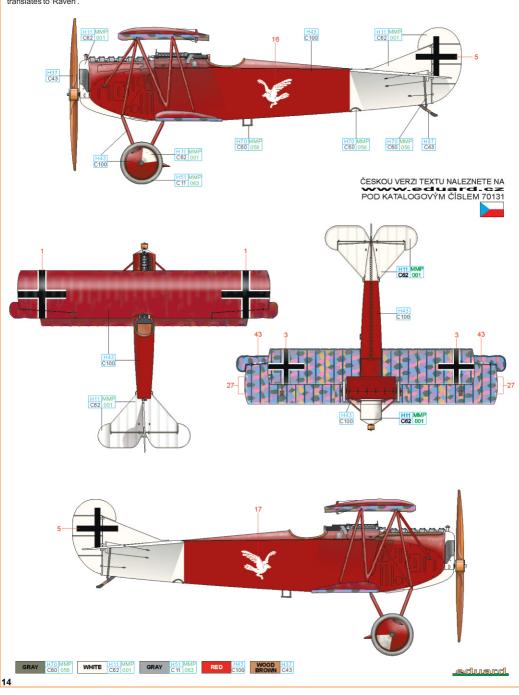
C flown by Ltn. Franz Büchner, CO of Jasta 13, Trier, Germany, October 1918

A native of Leipzig, Franz Büchner was born on January 2nd, 1898 and volunteered for the army at sixteen years of age. He took part in the fighting in France and in Russia. In the spring of 1916, he was transferred to the air force, where he first served with FFA 270. He didn't serve with a fighter unit until March 1917, when he was assigned to Jasta 9, and in September of the same year, to Jasta 13. There, he served out the war, and from June 15th, 1918, as the unit's commander. Over the course of the Great War, he would accumulate forty kills. He was killed on March 18th, 1920 during civil unrest in Germany, having been shot down not far from where he was born. Jasta 13 aircraft were easily identified thanks to the blue colouring of their fuselages and green noses. Franz Büchner had a werewolf against a green background painted on his Fokker D.VII. The wings were covered in a five-colour pattern.



D flown by Ltn. August Raben, CO of Jasta 18, Möntingen (Montoy – Flanville now), October 1918

The colouring of Jasta 18 aircraft was modified following the designation of August Raben as its commander on March 14th, 1918. Raben previously commanded Jasta 11. Initially, the aircraft had a red nose while the remaining upper and lower surfaces were dark blue. The change involved repainting the upper and side surfaces of the front of the aircraft, including the upper surfaces of the wings, in red. The rear of the aircraft, including the tail surfaces, were white. The sides of the fuselage were adorned with a black or white bird symbolizing the commander's name, which translates to 'Raven'.



flown by Ltn. Alfred Greven, Jasta 12, Carignan, France, October 1918

A native of Elbefeld (today a part of Wuppertal city), Alfred Greven was born in 1897, and after completing high school, he volunteered for the army in September 1914. After recovering from wounds, he was transferred to the air force, and as the Great War drew to its conclusion, he was assigned to Jasta 12. With this unit over the last two months of the conflict, he earned four kills. In 1920 he began work in the film industry, and in 1931, he joined the Nazi Party. In 1940, he was named head of the newly established company 'Continental Film'. He continued to work in the film industry after the end of the Second World War and produced 59 films. He died on February 9th, 1973 in Cologne. The fuselage of Greven's aircraft was painted consistently with other aircraft of Jasta 12, blue with a white nose. The fuselage carried a stylized white lightning flash, an item that also adorned Greven's Siemens Schuckert D.III in the summer of 1918.

