

MELINA TESTIN
CONTRACT ARTWORK PRICING

All prices are calculated based on \$30/hour, negotiable

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	HOURS/UNITS	FEE	TOTAL
PAGE FORMATTING	1 hr / page	\$30	
ILLUSTRATIONS	2.5 hrs / illust.	\$75	
WRITING	per hour	\$30	
RESEARCH	per hour	\$30	
INTERACTIVES	3 hr / activity	\$90	
MATERIALS*	per month	\$50	
OTHER MATERIALS**			
COLOR***		+50%	
		SUBTOTAL	
EXTRA EDITS****			
WAIVE BY		+100%	
WAIVE ND		+50%	
WAIVE NC		50% OF PROFIT	
		GRAND TOTAL	

*includes Adobe CC subscription, wear and tear on professional Wacom drawing tablet, and assorted sketching supplies (pencils, erasers, sketchbooks, etc.)

**additional materials necessary for the project, not covered by standard materials fee, for example, research books, access to research materials behind paywalls, and travel fees.

***this fee is only applied to those elements appearing in color (illustrations, page formatting, interactives). monotone/limited tone artwork is included in the illustration fee.

****most edits are free if submitted within a week of receiving the lineart document. beyond this window, edits become more difficult and time consuming and will incur a fee of \$30/hr. large edits that require entire portions to be redone are also subject to fees.

About CC BY-ND-NC

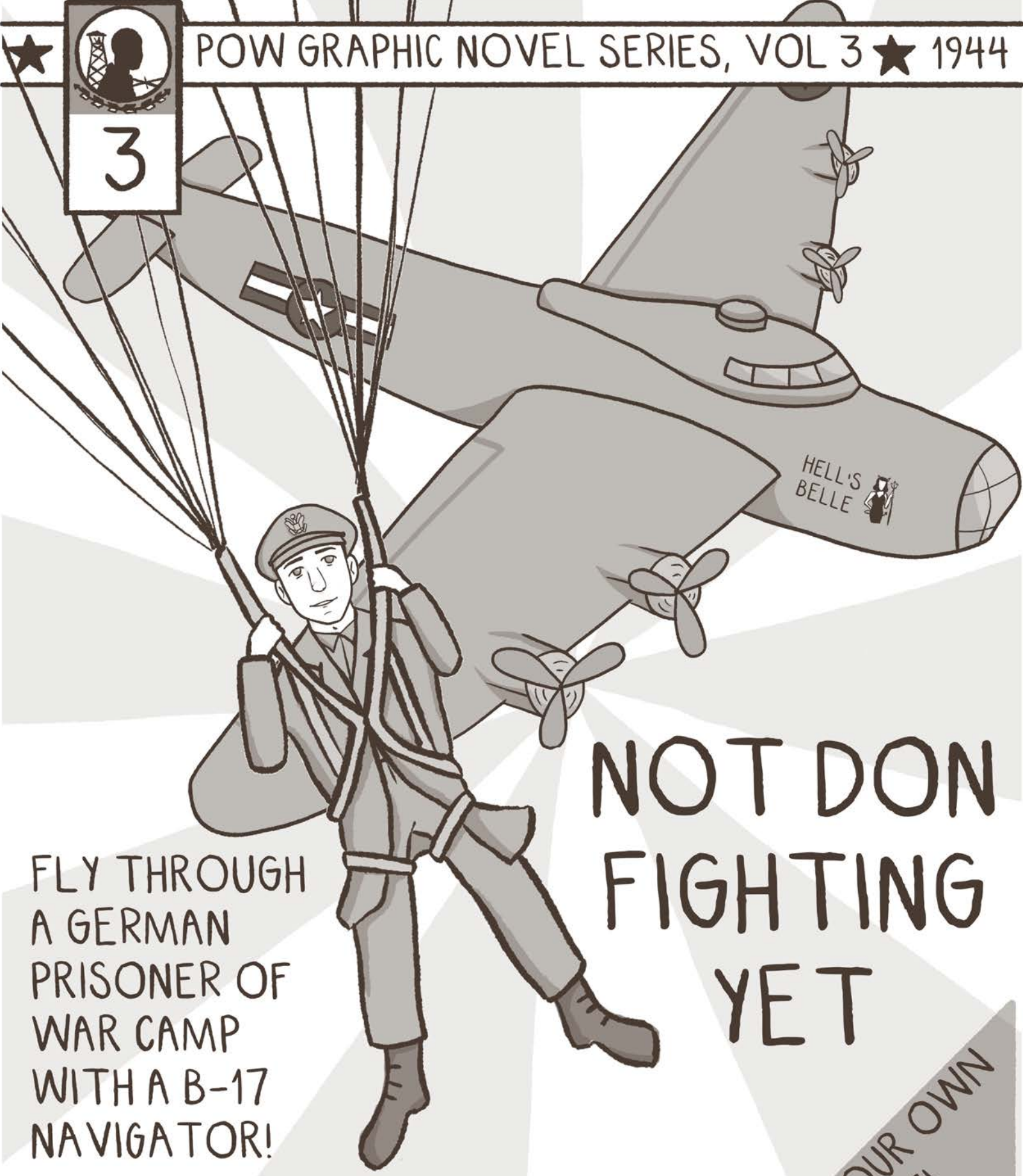
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- By waiving my ability to sign my name on my art, it prevents people like you from discovering my work. I assume at least one lost job as a consequence of my name missing from my work, so I charge double for this job. I discourage you from choosing to waive the by-line as my name adds credibility and accountability to your publication.
- By waiving the 'no derivatives' rule, you assume the right to repurpose and remix my art as you see fit without consulting me, perhaps for the purpose of making a social media post or something of the like. I charge a 50% surcharge for this right, as I would be happy to be hired to make this content for you specifically.
- By choosing to sell my work, you profit from my work. I ask a 50% royalty on sales made. A separate contract will be negotiated.

"Not Don Fighting Yet" Graphic Novel

Description: 10 page monotone graphic novel with glossary and illustrated paper airplane activity

	HOURS/UNITS	FEE	TOTAL
PAGE FORMATTING	10 pages	\$30	\$300
ILLUSTRATIONS	45 illustrations	\$75	\$3,375
WRITING	2 hours	\$30	\$60
RESEARCH	10 hours	\$30	\$300
INTERACTIVES	1 activity	\$90	\$90
MATERIALS*	1 month	\$50	\$50
OTHER MATERIALS**	1 book	\$15	\$15
COLOR***	no	+50%	-
		SUBTOTAL	\$4,190
EXTRA EDITS****	N/A		-
WAIVE BY	no	+100%	-
WAIVE ND	no	+50%	-
WAIVE NC	no	50% OF PROFIT	-
		GRAND TOTAL	\$4,190



FLY THROUGH
A GERMAN
PRISONER OF
WAR CAMP
WITH A B-17
NAVIGATOR!

NOT DON FIGHTING YET

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY MELINA TESTIN

STORY PROVIDED BY DONALD CASEY VIA THE HOLT ORAL
HISTORY PROGRAM, LISTEN AT PRITZKERMILITARY.ORG

BUILD YOUR OWN
B-17!
Pg. 29

Donald Casey



WWII / 8th Air Force

Born 6 November 1924 in River Forest, IL, Don served in the Army Air Forces 1942-1945. After the war, Don worked in Chicago as a lawyer for 54 years with degrees from Dartmouth and Loyola Chicago. Don married twice and had four sons. He passed away in 2016.

My experience in war felt like that of the soldiers from books: "We were 18 and had begun to love life and the world; and we had to shoot it to pieces."

- *All Quiet on the Western Front*

I was in boarding school when

Pearl Harbor
was bombed!

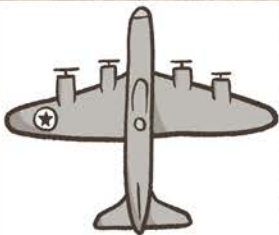


To us, war would be the adventure of a lifetime.

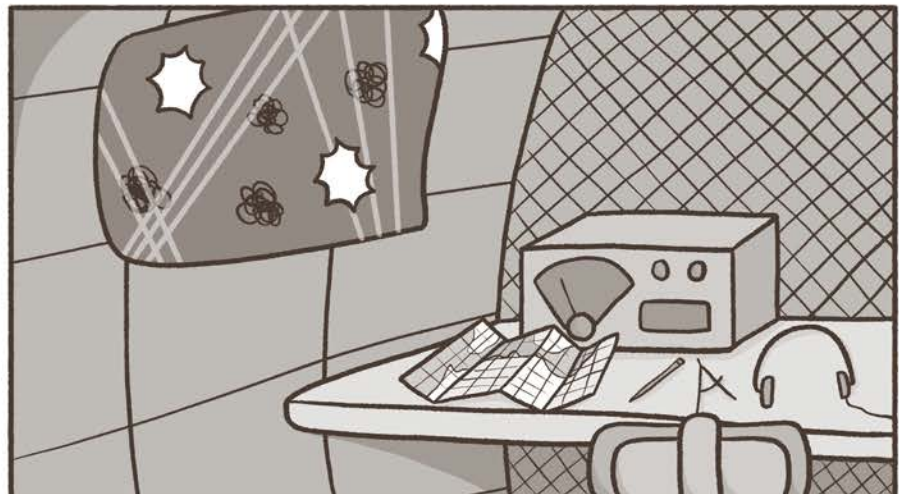
When I turned 18, I
became a



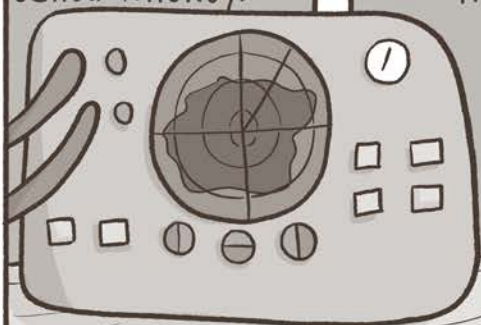
Navigation Officer in
the Army Air Forces.



Early 1944 was a war of air forces in Europe. Before I arrived, three of every four planes in each mission were shot down in the 8th Air Force. From the Navigator's window, it wasn't hard to see why.



Our plane got a new radar system called "Mickey."



We were able to fly more missions now that Mickey allowed us to "see through" the clouds.



I was promoted to Deputy Lead Navigator, though I hadn't taken the training course.

They didn't tell me I was promoted because 3 other Deputies had already been killed.

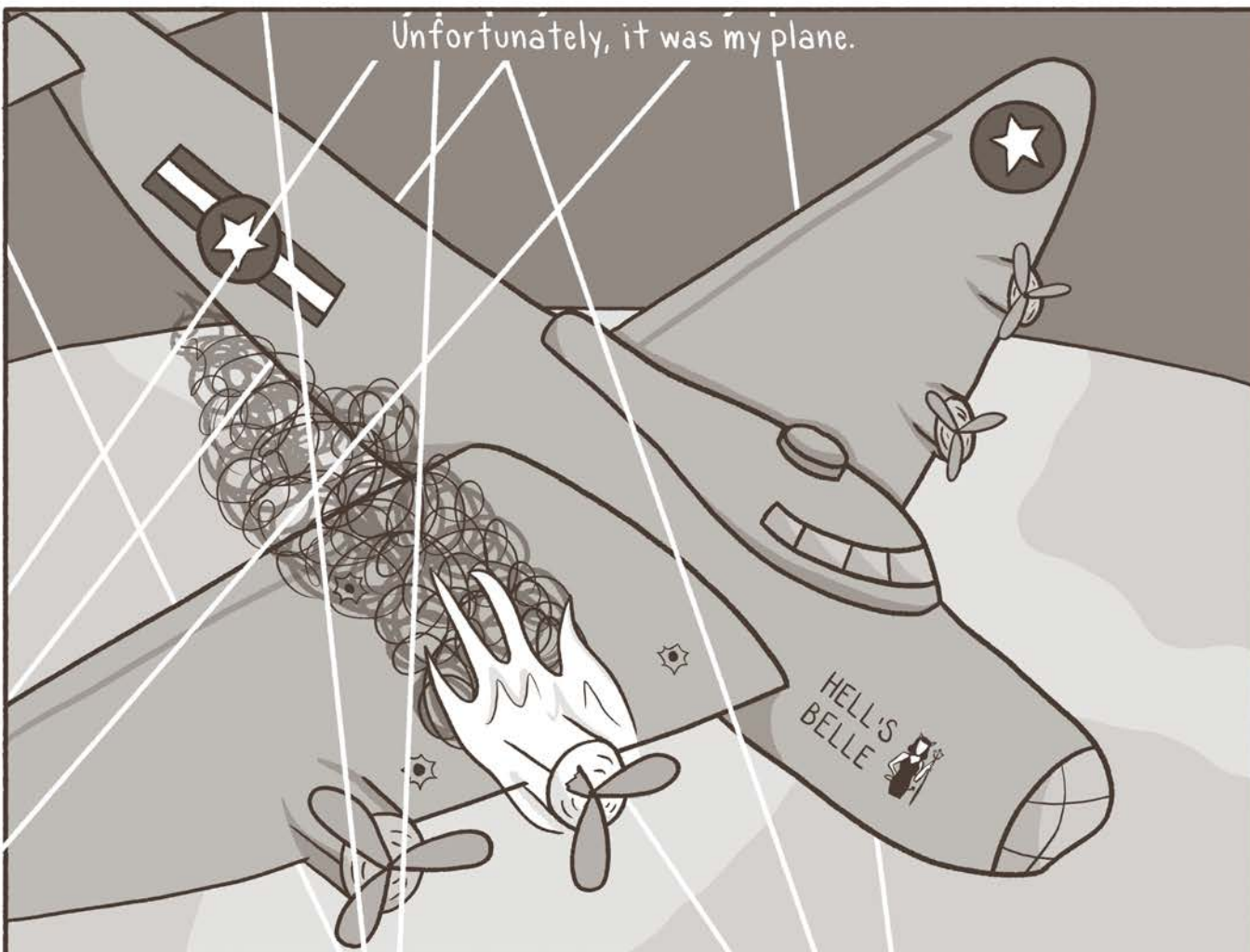
18 June 1944 I went on a mission to bomb an oil refinery in Hamburg.

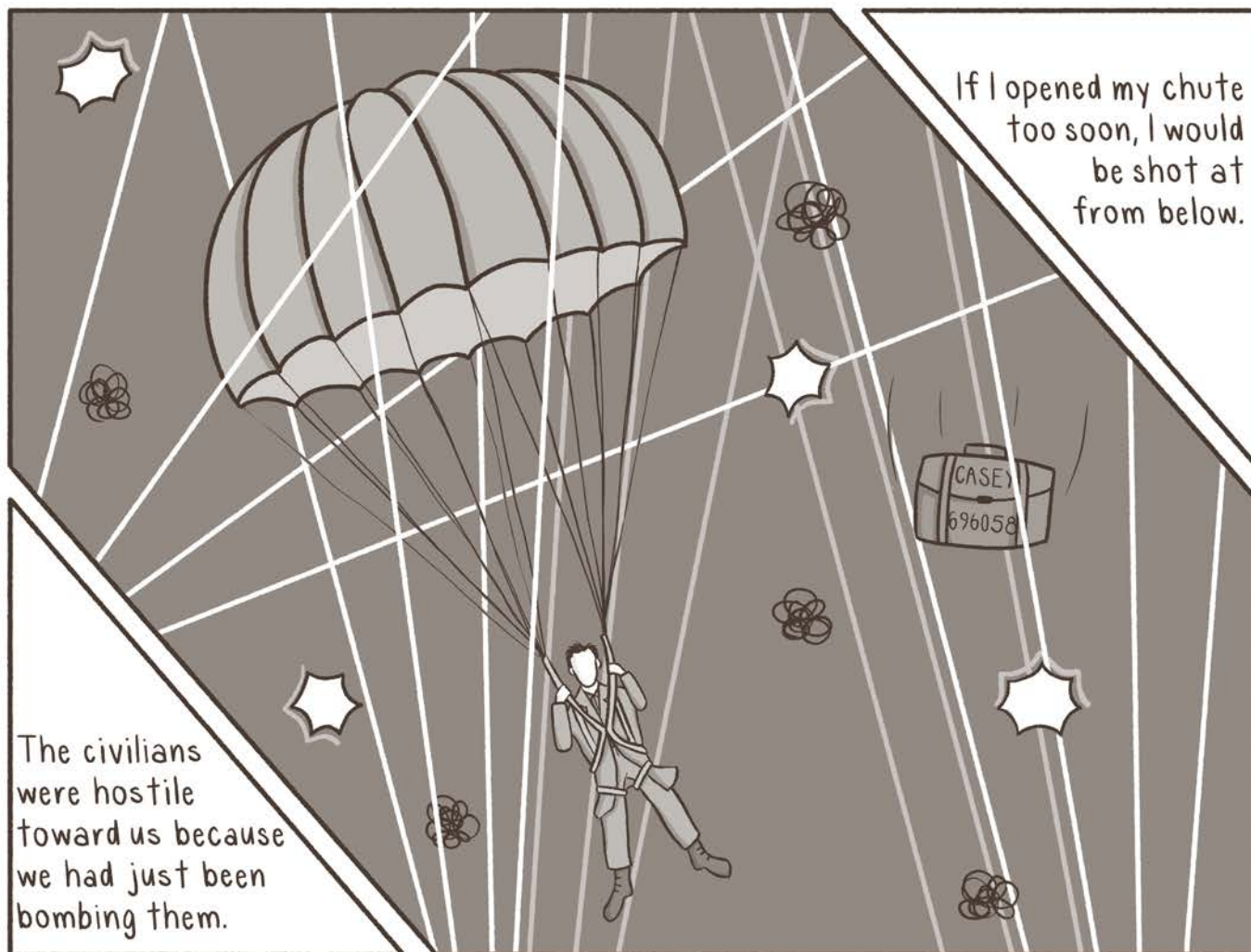


The mission was a great success for the 8th!

We only lost one plane!

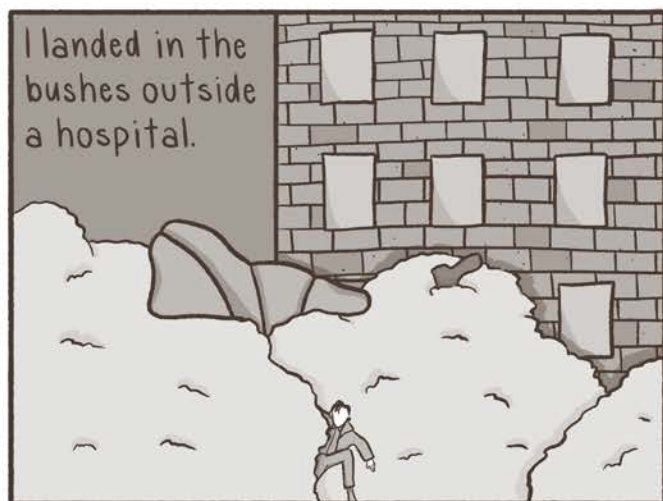
Unfortunately, it was my plane.





If I opened my chute too soon, I would be shot at from below.

The civilians were hostile toward us because we had just been bombing them.



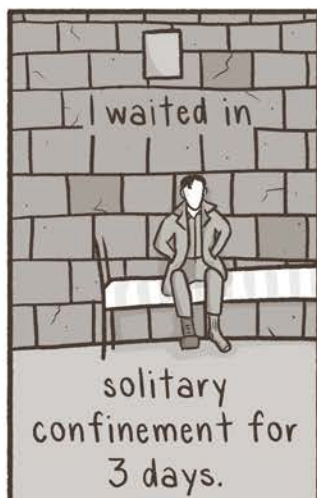
I landed in the bushes outside a hospital.



A car drove up to accept my surrender.



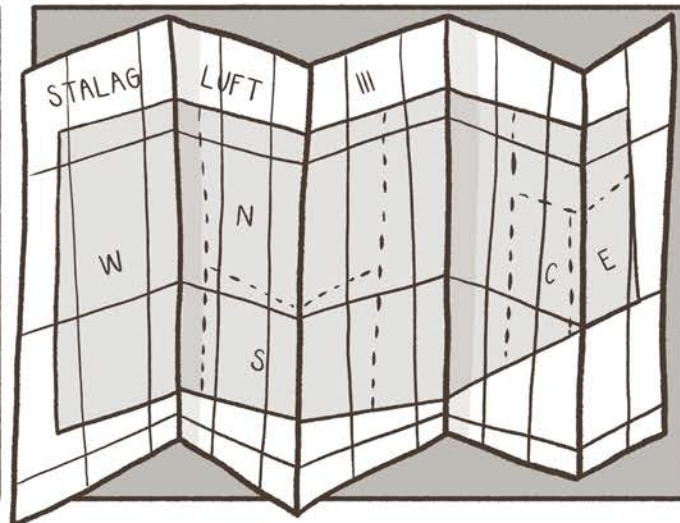
I looked pretty conspicuous carrying my chute.



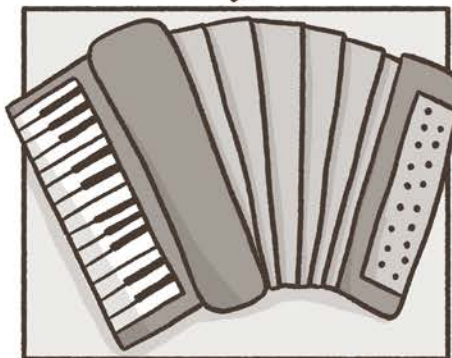
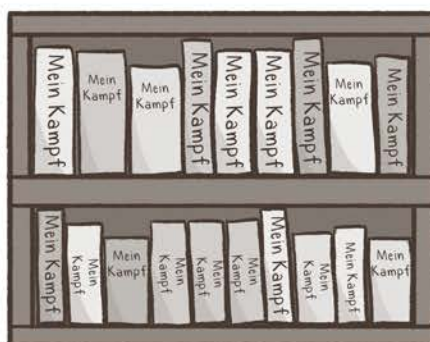
I waited in solitary confinement for 3 days.



German officers interrogated me, but they had my navigation briefcase, so they already knew everything I knew.

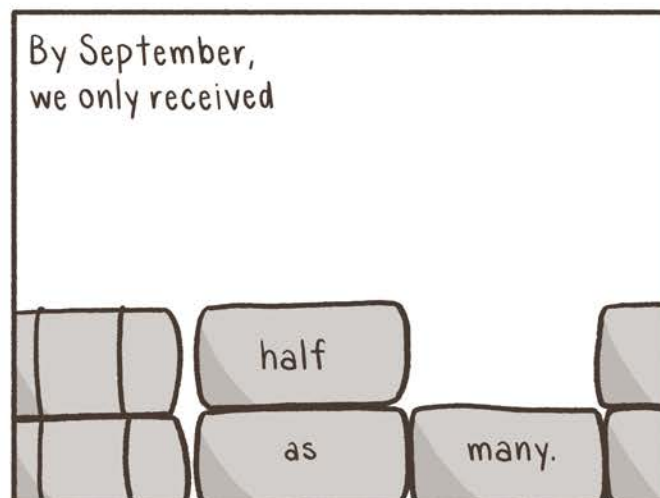
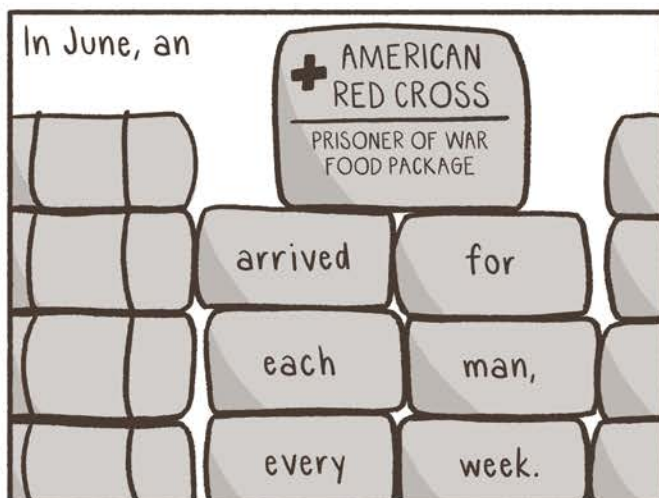


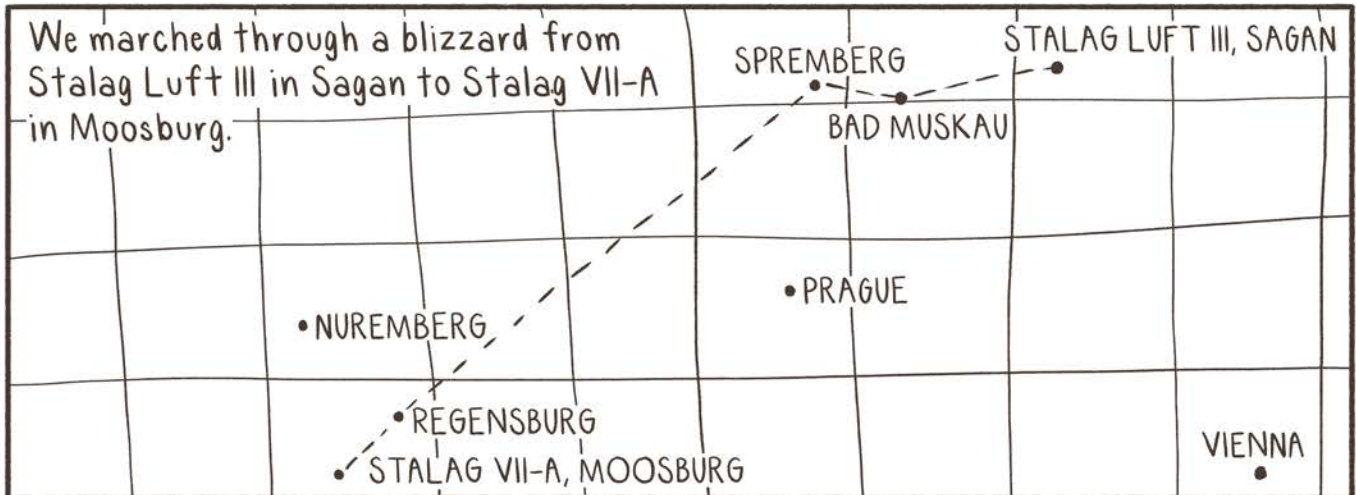
The Stalag had a small
library,



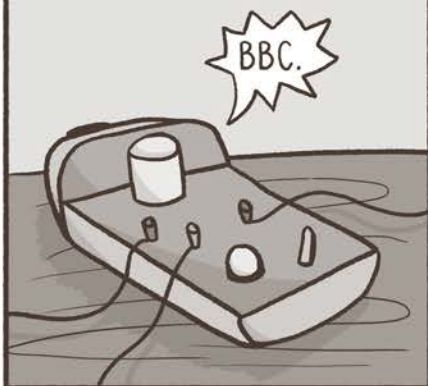
musical instruments,

and time for leisure.

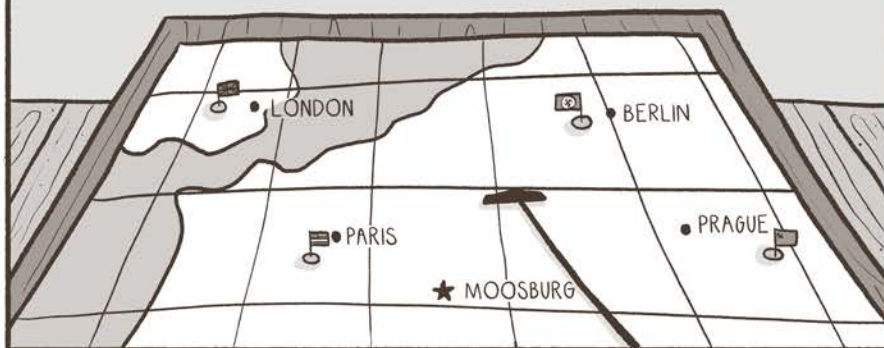




The canteen could now pick up

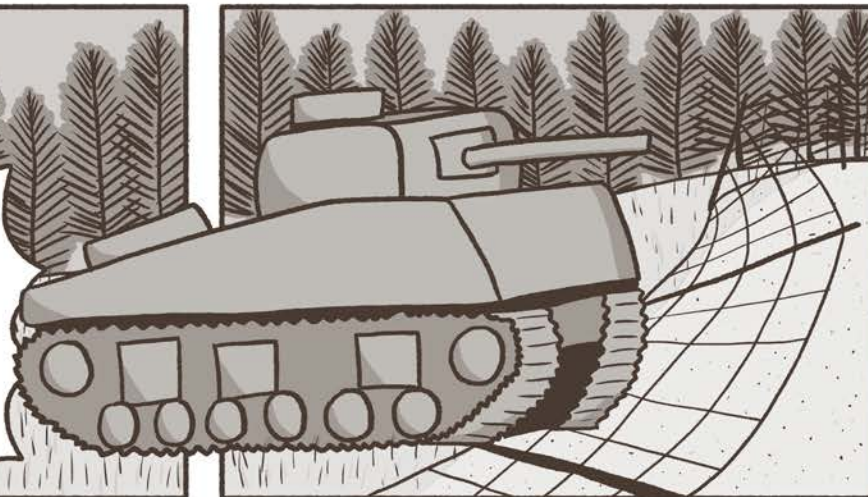


We followed troop movements closely in our "war room" as the Allies approached Moosburg.



29 April 1945
Patton's Third Army
won a battle just
outside the camp.

The tanks of the 14th
Armored Division rolled
into Stalag VII-A.



General Patton himself
helped
liberate
the
camp.



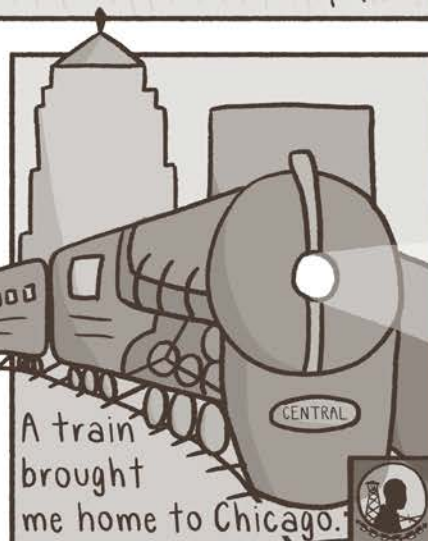
We burned the guard towers to celebrate our freedom.

C-47s flew us to



Le Havre.

Ships took us to
New York.

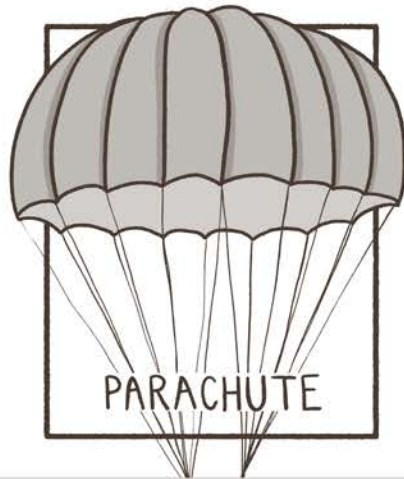


A train
brought
me home to Chicago.



Like aircraft themselves, **radar** was a tool that gained prominence through its military applications during WWII. Radar allowed crews to see through the clouds and continue operations safely even in unfavorable weather. The radar system installed on B-17s, the H2X "Mickey," was introduced in late 1943. The system included a pair of domes that sat on the outside of the plane, under the nose, and used micro-waves to return feedback images of the ground below to a display at the navigation desk inside. The dual dome design looked, to some, like Mickey Mouse ears.

The **US Army Air Forces (USAAF)** was active 1941-1947 as a replacement for the US Army Air Corps and a precursor to the United States Air Force. As the use of aircraft became an important part of both combat and logistics during WWII, it became clear that the US needed a more independent sector of the military dedicated to flight operations. In 1944, when Don was flying most of his missions, the USAAF included over 2 million servicemen and 80,000 aircraft.



Parachutes were invented long before airplanes, but WWII presented the first major demand with increased opportunities for flight. Parachutes could be worn on the back, chest, or bottom to be deployed via ripcord for those like Don who wore a parachute as an emergency safety measure. Parachutes could also be deployed automatically via static line for new groups like the Paratroops who jumped out of planes on purpose.

The **Great Escape** took place at Stalag Luft III in March 1944, just months before Don arrived. The Great Escape, which was popularized by the 1963 movie of the same name, was an escape mission planned by American, British, and Canadian POWs. 76 prisoners made it outside the camp through a series of tunnels, but only 3 made it to safety. As a consequence of the escape, life at the camp became more strict, and no further attempts at escape were possible by the time Don was a prisoner.



Forty-and-Eights were boxcars designed to hold either forty men or eight horses. During WWII, they were most notably used to transport prisoners across Europe.

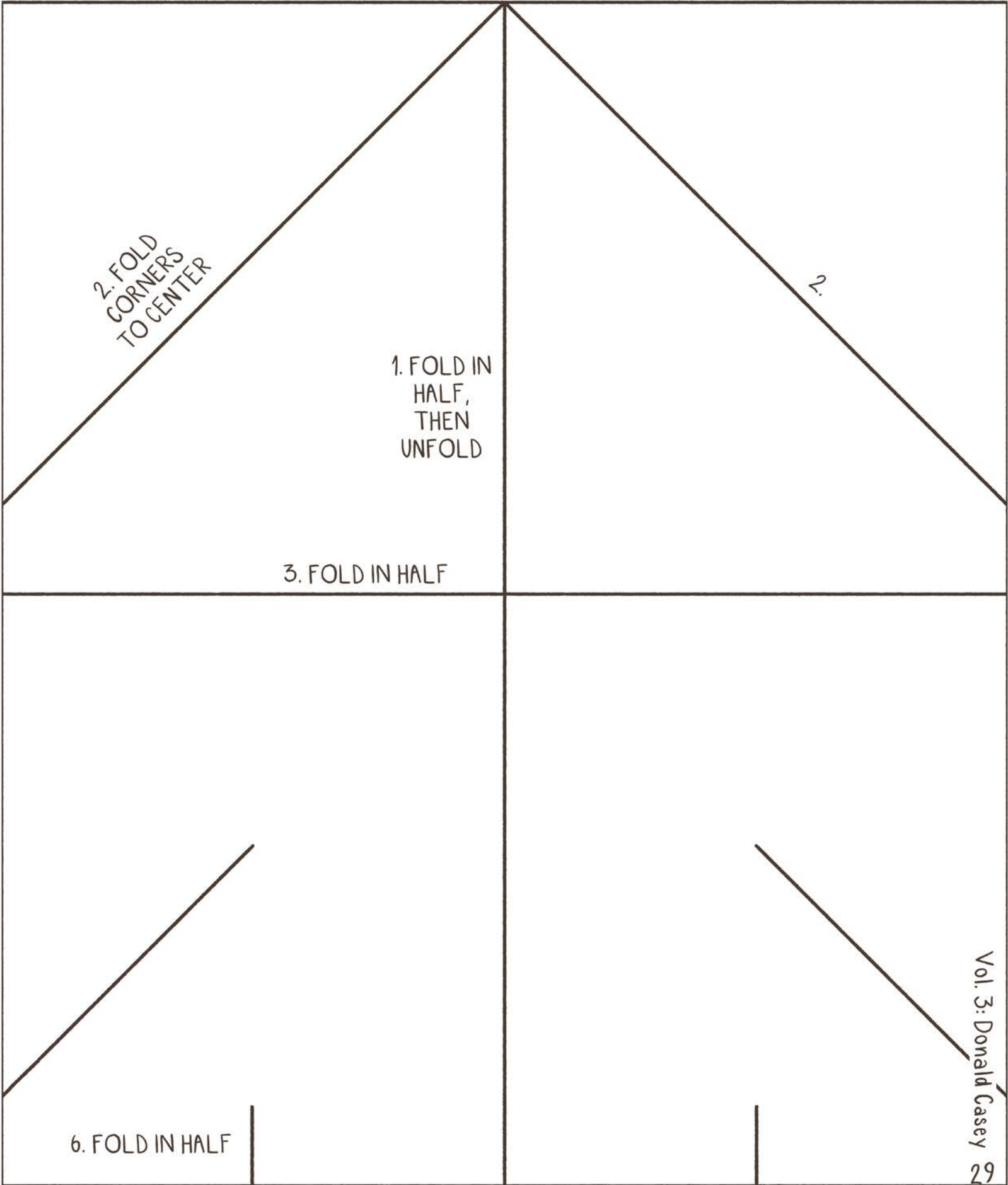
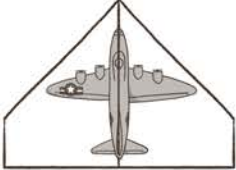
George S. Patton was an American general during WWII. The 14th Armored Division was under Patton's command when it liberated Don and others at Stalag VII-A.

Stalag is an abbreviation of the German word for Prisoner of War Camp. 'Luft' meaning 'air,' Stalag Luft III was made specifically for members of the Air Corps like Don.

When questioned by their captors, prisoners were taught to only provide their **name, rank, and serial number**. Additional information might end up helping the enemy.

Build a B-17 like the HELL'S BELLE that Don navigated!

Cut out the rectangle below, name your plane and draw nose art in the space on the back, then follow steps 1-7 to fold a paper B-17 that really flies!



The B-17 Flying Fortress was introduced in 1938, and quickly became a popular bomber in the US Army Air Forces in WWII, with nearly 13,000 built. 10 crew members served on each B-17 including a pilot, co-pilot, navigator (like Don), bombardier and nose gunner, flight engineer and top turret gunner, radio operator, ball turret gunner, tail gunner, and two waist gunners. Crews often decorated their planes with nicknames and nose art, like Don's "Hell's Belle," for good luck.

5. FOLD UP

4. FOLD CORNERS TO CENTER

4

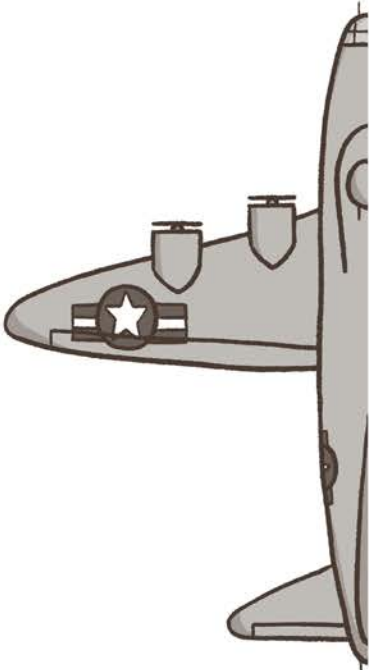
1944 B-17

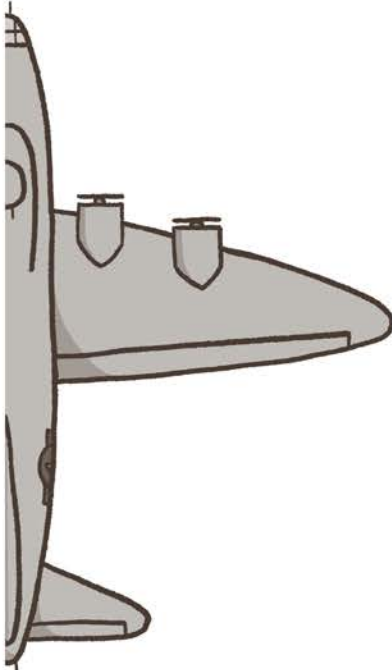
DONALD CASEY

NAME AND NOSE ART:

7. FOLD DOWN WINGS

7.

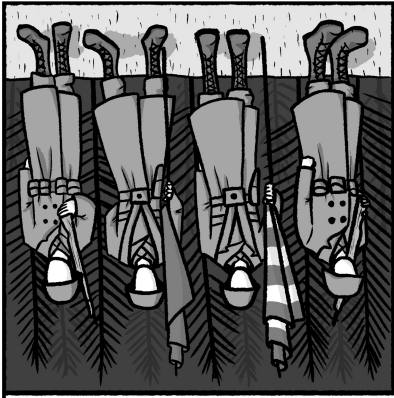




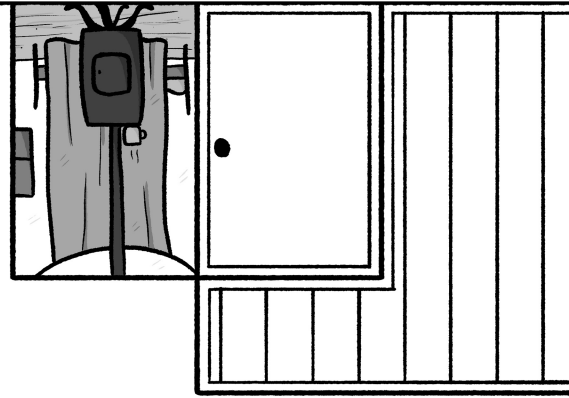
Origami Brochure

Description: two sided illustrated brochure that folds into an origami house

	HOURS/UNITS	FEE	TOTAL
PAGE FORMATTING	2 pages	\$30	\$60
ILLUSTRATIONS	6 illustrations	\$75	\$450
WRITING	2 hours	\$30	\$60
RESEARCH	1 hour	\$30	\$30
INTERACTIVES	1 activity	\$90	\$90
MATERIALS*	1 month	\$50	\$50
OTHER MATERIALS**	N/A		-
COLOR***	no	+50%	-
		SUBTOTAL	\$740
EXTRA EDITS****	N/A		-
WAIVE BY	no	+100%	-
WAIVE ND	no	+50%	-
WAIVE NC	no	50% OF PROFIT	-
		GRAND TOTAL	\$740



30,000 Japanese Americans served the US in World War II. The decorated 442d Regimental Combat Team and 100th Infantry Battalion fought with valor in Italy and France.



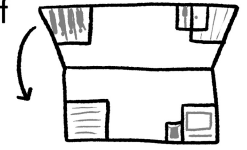
**RIGHTING
A WRONG**
JAPANESE AMERICANS
AND WORLD WAR II



origami brochure
written and illustrated by
Melina Testin

Origami Brochure

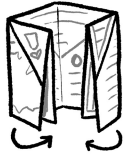
1. fold in half



2. fold in half again, unfold



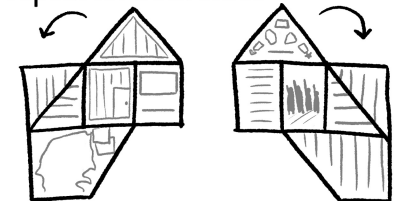
3. fold sides to center



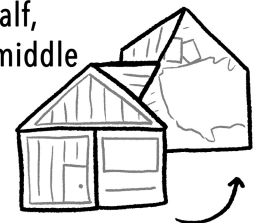
4. pop out sides to form triangles



5. fold down middle, repeat for both sides



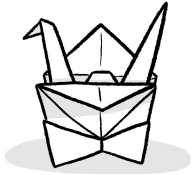
6. fold in half, tuck in middle



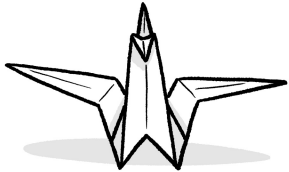
7. cut out door



Origami is a traditional Japanese paper craft dating back centuries.



In the 1940s, many incarcerated Japanese Americans folded origami cranes as symbols of peace, hope, and change, and as a way to remain connected to their heritage.



According to legend, a person able to fold one thousand origami cranes in a single year will have their wish granted.



The folding of origami cranes continues to be a popular way to show solidarity with Japanese Americans and other victims of injustice.

Righting a Wrong: Japanese Americans and World War II was developed by the National Museum of American History and adapted for travel by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. The national tour received Federal support from the Asian Pacific American Initiatives Pool, administered by the Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center, the Terasaki Family Foundation, and C. L. Ehn & Ginger Lew.

Smithsonian



"Among our strengths as a nation is our willingness to acknowledge imperfection as well as to struggle for a more just society."
- *Personal Justice Denied*

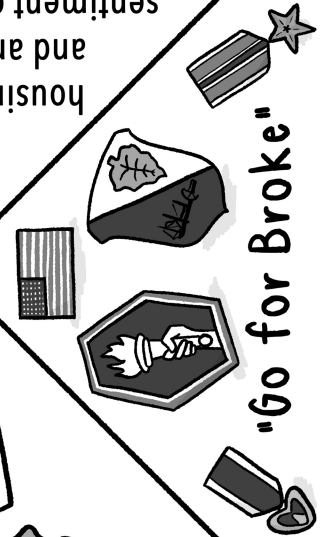
Japanese American Incarceration 1942-1946

Ten weeks after the Imperial Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 on 19 February 1942 to evict certain civilians from military areas deemed susceptible to attack and sabotage, and force relocation to incarceration camps. This legislation particularly impacted persons of Japanese descent living and working along the Pacific Coast due to their ancestry and often despite their citizenship. 120,000 Japanese immigrants and Japanese American citizens were forcibly removed from their homes and businesses through the mid-1940s, and incarcerated in remote camps operated across the United States by the War Relocation Authority.

The 1983 Report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, *Personal Justice Denied*, denounced Executive Order 9066 and advocated for reparations granted in the 1988 Congressional Civil Liberties Act. *Personal Justice Denied* and the Civil Liberties Act exemplify the way past hate can guide future peace.

past wrongdoing is a critical step toward rebuilding a free and just society.

As housing inequality, racism, and anti-immigrant sentiment continue to plague the United States, the admission of



Composting Craze Brochure

Description: trifold brochure featuring full color comic strip on the inner page

	HOURS/UNITS	FEE	TOTAL
PAGE FORMATTING	2 pages	\$30	\$60
ILLUSTRATIONS	10 illustrations	\$75	\$750
WRITING	1 hour	\$30	\$30
RESEARCH	1 hour	\$30	\$30
INTERACTIVES	N/A	\$90	-
MATERIALS*	1 month	\$50	\$50
OTHER MATERIALS**	N/A		-
COLOR***	yes	+50%	\$460
		SUBTOTAL	\$1,380
EXTRA EDITS****	N/A		-
WAIVE BY	no	+100%	-
WAIVE ND	no	+50%	-
WAIVE NC	no	50% OF PROFIT	-
		GRAND TOTAL	\$1,380

WHAT IS COMPOSTING?

Composting is the process of using decaying organic matter as fertilizer.

WHY SHOULD I COMPOST?

Composting is an easy and healthy way to make use of food waste.

WHAT CAN I COMPOST?

Organic materials, such as food waste, gardening scraps, coffee grounds, eggshells, paper, and even this pamphlet, can be composted! The time it takes for a material to decay varies.

WHAT CAN'T I COMPOST?

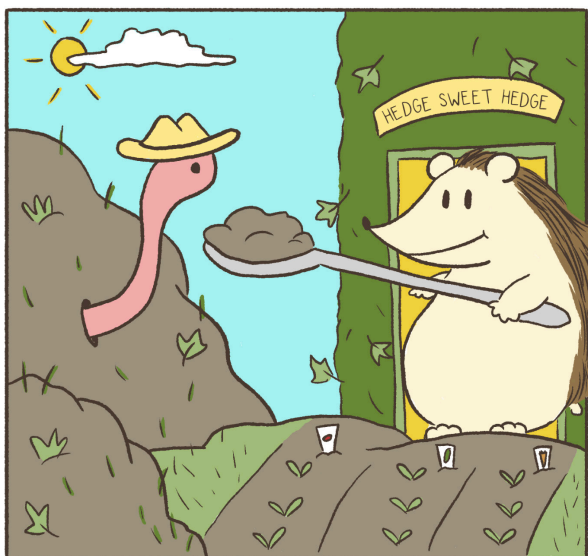
Meat and dairy products, treated yard waste, and glossy paper should not be composted.

HOW IS THE NCSML COMPOSTING?

The National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library is collecting food scraps at events. The resulting compost is used to fertilize the community garden on the lawn outside the museum. Food grown in this garden supports Feed Iowa First, an organization determined to end food insecurity in the local community by providing access to fresh and healthy food for all.

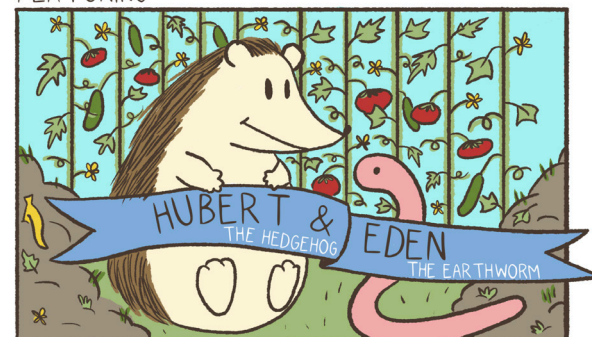
HOW CAN I COMPOST AT HOME?

1. Enjoy a delicious snack of fruits and veggies.
2. Collect the compostable food waste, such as apple cores, banana peels, and strawberry tops.
3. Create an area for composting near your garden. Start with a layer of sticks or straw.
4. Add your collected compostables.
5. Mix your compost pile every few weeks. This allows oxygen to work within the compost pile to help the decaying process.
6. Spread the compost around your garden. Compost is a natural fertilizer that will help more fruits and veggies grow.



COMPOSTING CRAZE!

FEATURING:



WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY MELINA TESTIN

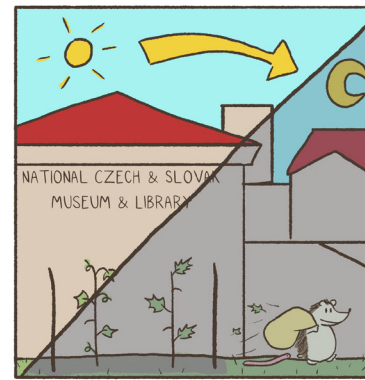


GENEROUSLY FUNDED BY





THE NCSML GARDEN REMINDS ME OF SUMMERS IN CZECHIA ...SURELY THEY'LL SHARE A FEW VEGGIES!



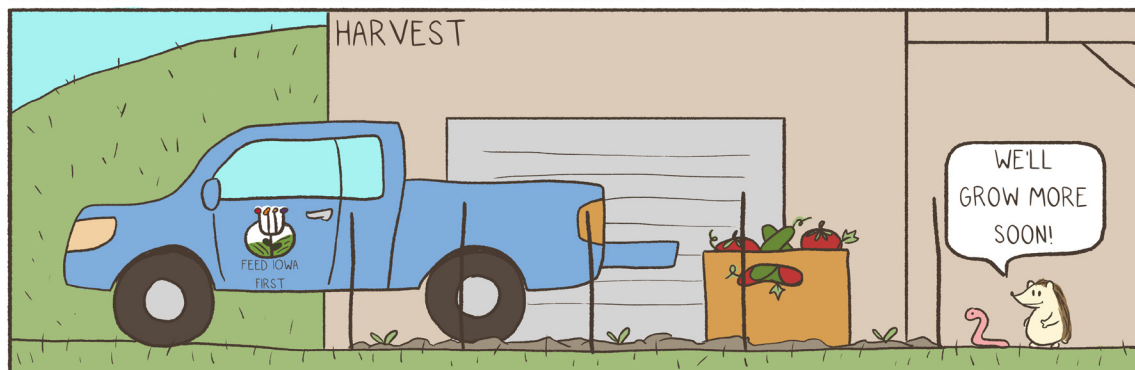
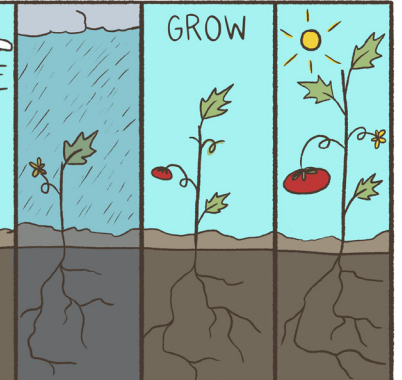
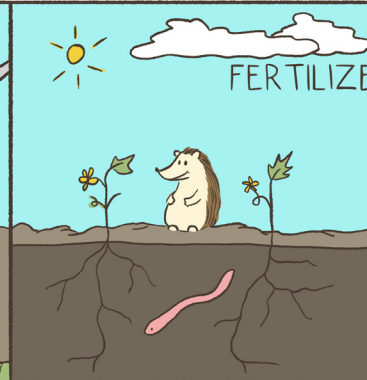
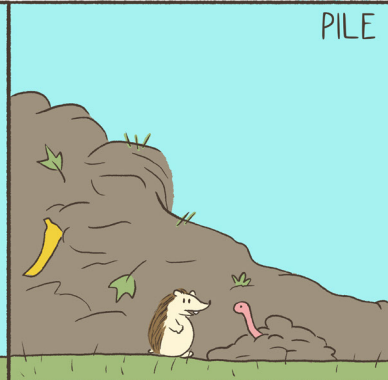
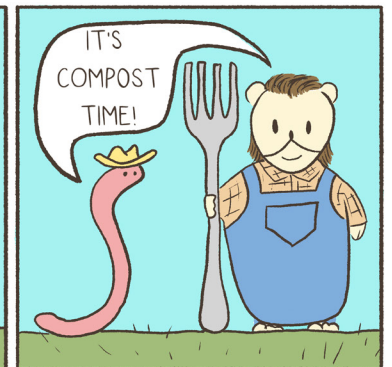
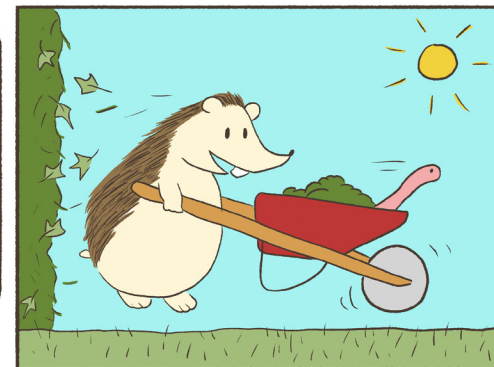
-RECEPTY-

RAJAKSÁ OMÁČKA: SPICY CZECH TOMATO SAUCE

OKURKOVÝ SALÁT: REFRESHING CZECH CUCUMBER SALAD



THEY'RE NOT JUST SCRAPS, FOOD WASTE SHOULD BE RECYCLED INTO COMPOST TO HELP NEW PLANTS GROW!



THE NCSML GARDEN REMINDS ME OF SUMMERS IN CZECHIA ...SURELY THEY'LL SHARE A FEW VEGGIES!

RECYCLE

Scenes from an Italian Warfront Graphic Novel

Description: 3 page graphic novel with research report and illustrated weapons glossary

	HOURS/UNITS	FEE	TOTAL
PAGE FORMATTING	6 pages	\$30	\$180
ILLUSTRATIONS	25 illustrations	\$75	\$1,875
WRITING	2 hours	\$30	\$60
RESEARCH	6 hours	\$30	\$180
INTERACTIVES	N/A	\$90	-
MATERIALS*	loaned	\$50	-
OTHER MATERIALS**	N/A		-
COLOR***	no	+50%	-
		SUBTOTAL	\$2,295
EXTRA EDITS****	N/A		-
WAIVE BY	no	+100%	-
WAIVE ND	no	+50%	-
WAIVE NC	no	50% OF PROFIT	-
		GRAND TOTAL	\$2,295

CONTEXT FROM AN ITALIAN WARFRONT

THE ASIAGO OFFENSIVE: 1916

The Asiago Offensive encompassed a series of Alpine battles fought between Italian forces, led by Generale Cardona, and Austro-Hungarian forces, led by General von Hötendorff.¹ The campaign was launched by Austria-Hungary on 15 May 1916.² Since Italy entered the war on 23 May 1915, the region had experienced, and would continue to experience, the Great War à la the Battles of the Isonzo. Territory in southern Austria-Hungary (see Trento on the map) was considered *Italia Irredenta* by many Italians who were unhappy with the borders that had been drawn in 1870. The recovery of this territory had been a major push factor for Italy to sign the Treaty of London and join the Allied Powers.³ At the onset of the offensive, Italian forces were battled back from Mount Fior, north of Asiago, to Mount Pasubio, south of Asiago. In an effort to keep the Austro-Hungarians from capturing Vicenza, a major supply depot for the Italian military, Italian battalions were ordered to dig in and keep the enemy from advancing farther into Italy.⁴ The outnumbered and undersupplied Italians did just that, forcing an eventual Austro-Hungarian retreat. This defensive victory came at the cost of some 147,000 Italian lives.⁵

EMILIO LUSSU AND A SOLDIER ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT

Emilio Lussu served with the Sassari Brigade of the Italian Army from 1915-1918, rising as a *Sottotenente* to lead a battalion, and nearly achieving the rank of *Generale*.⁶ *A Soldier on the Southern Front* is based on Lussu's experiences fighting in the Asiago Offensive. Written in 1936-1937, but blocked from publication until 1945, Lussu described the book as neither a memoir nor a novel. Instead, the book is a condensation of his memories of the war into a narrative meant to convey the emotion of war rather than obsess over factual details.⁷ While some events and characters are fabricated, exaggerated, or simplified, Lussu's story remains an important eyewitness account of the spirit embodied by soldiers on the Southern Front.

A Soldier on the Southern Front begins as Lussu's battalion marched into the mountains near Asiago. Esprit de corps was high as he stated, "Now they had told us we would be counterattacking, maneuvering. And in the mountains. Finally!"⁸ Alas, morale would soon be crushed by the reality of Alpine warfare. Fighting in the mountains presented struggles not only against the enemy, but against nature. Soldiers reconnoitered steep slopes, weathered snowstorms and avalanches, and suffered constant supply blockages, even before encountering the enemy. One third of casualties on the Southern Front were a consequence of conditions.⁹ Italy's *Alpini* troops were trained for mountain warfare, often outfitted with such equipment as skis,¹⁰ but extensive fighting along the mountainous Italian-Austro-Hungarian border required many ordinary soldiers to take on intense mountain warfare. An Alpini colonel asked Lussu, "Is your battalion tough?" to which Lussu replied, "Tough as hell!" The Alpini colonel asked, "Ready for anything?" and Lussu replied, "Anything."¹¹ The outward confidence of the battalion was a stark contrast to the condition of the troops preparing for battle. Still in their tattered summer uniforms and drunk on brandy and chocolate, the Italian battalion was anything but the image of tough and ready. Artillery and resupply had been delayed in the effort to hold territory; the Italians were content to occupy less strategic positions in order to prevent even a small advance of enemy troops. Despite their disadvantages, the Italian army often called the sorties. Contrasted with Lussu's sober assurance that, "We all have to die. All of us have to die. That's our duty."¹² are war cries of "Hurrah!",¹³ "Avanti!", and "Viva L'Italia!"¹⁴ from troops rushing to their deaths. Lussu blamed incompetent leadership for many Italian casualties. During one battle, Lussu returned to the trench to announce, "General, sir, we're just going from one blunder to another out there." A colonel, drunk, pointed a pistol at Lussu as the general told him, "Son, that's our profession."¹⁵ Lookouts became an important feature of the Italian frontline. Through one such lookout, Lussu had an Austro-Hungarian officer in his sights, but could not bring himself to fire. Attempting to retain his humanity, Lussu declared, "Fighting a war is one thing, killing a man is something else."¹⁶

¹ Craig Wilson, II, "Asiago – 1916: Two Views," La Grande Guerra, The Great War Society, 1923, <http://www.worldwar1.com/itafront/asiago1916.htm>.

² John Shea, "Austro-Hungarian Asiago Offensive," World War I Today, 2014, <http://wwitoday.com/wwiScEventDetail.php?id=126>.

³ Matthew Stibbe, "Italian Irredentism," 1914-1918 Online, 19 October 2018, https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/italian_irredentism.

⁴ Wilson, II, "Asiago – 1916: Two Views."

⁵ Michael Duffy, "The Battle of Asiago, 1916," FirstWorldWar.com, 22 August 2009, <https://www.firstworldwar.com/battles/asiago.htm>.

⁶ Mark Thompson, afterword to *A Soldier on the Southern Front*, Emilio Lussu (New York: Rizzoli Ex Libris, 2014), eBook.

⁷ Thompson, afterword to *A Soldier on the Southern Front*.

⁸ Emilio Lussu, *A Soldier on the Southern Front* (New York: Rizzoli Ex Libris, 2014), eBook, Chapter II.

⁹ Richard Galli, "Avalanche!" La Grande Guerra, The Great War Society, 2000, <http://www.worldwar1.com/itafront/avalan.htm>.

¹⁰ Galli, "Avalanche!"

¹¹ Lussu, *A Soldier on the Southern Front*, Chapter IV.

¹² Lussu, *A Soldier on the Southern Front*, Chapter IV.

¹³ Lussu, *A Soldier on the Southern Front*, Chapter VI.

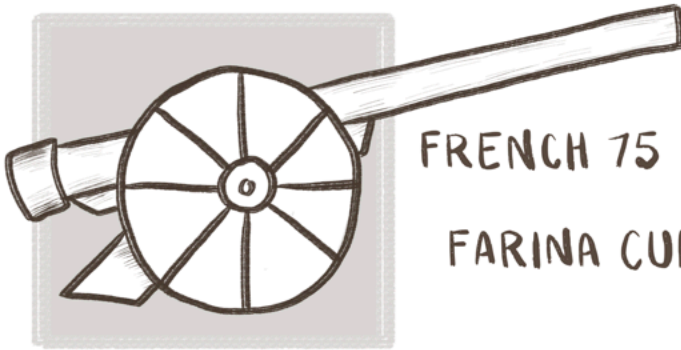
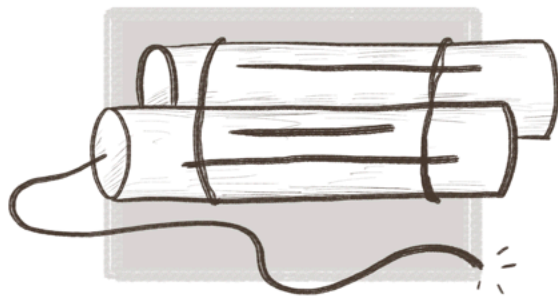
¹⁴ Lussu, *A Soldier on the Southern Front*, Chapter XV.

¹⁵ Lussu, *A Soldier on the Southern Front*, Chapter XXVIII.

¹⁶ Lussu, *A Soldier on the Southern Front*, Chapter XIX.

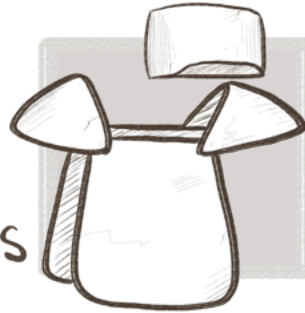


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FARINA CUIRASS



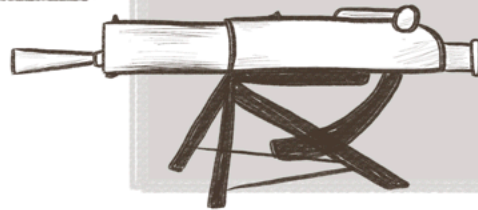
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SIPE GRENADE

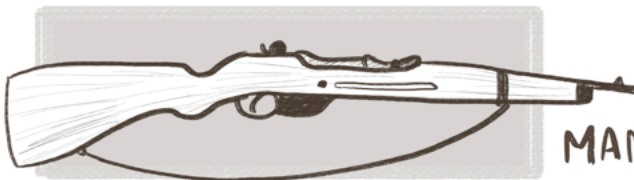
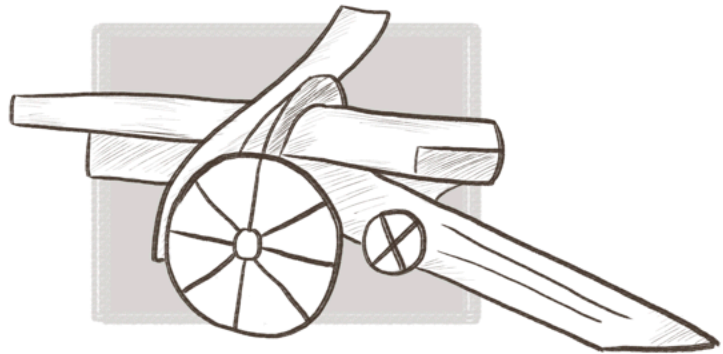


SCHWARZLOSE MG



CHEVAUX DE FRISE

15CM AUTOKANONE



MANNLICHER M1985

SCENES FROM AN ITALIAN WARFRONT

A GRAPHIC JOURNEY
THROUGH EMILIO LUSSU'S
A SOLDIER ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT

MELINA TESTIN ©2021



ASIAGO OFFENSIVE
1915-1916



"IS YOUR BATTALION TOUGH?"

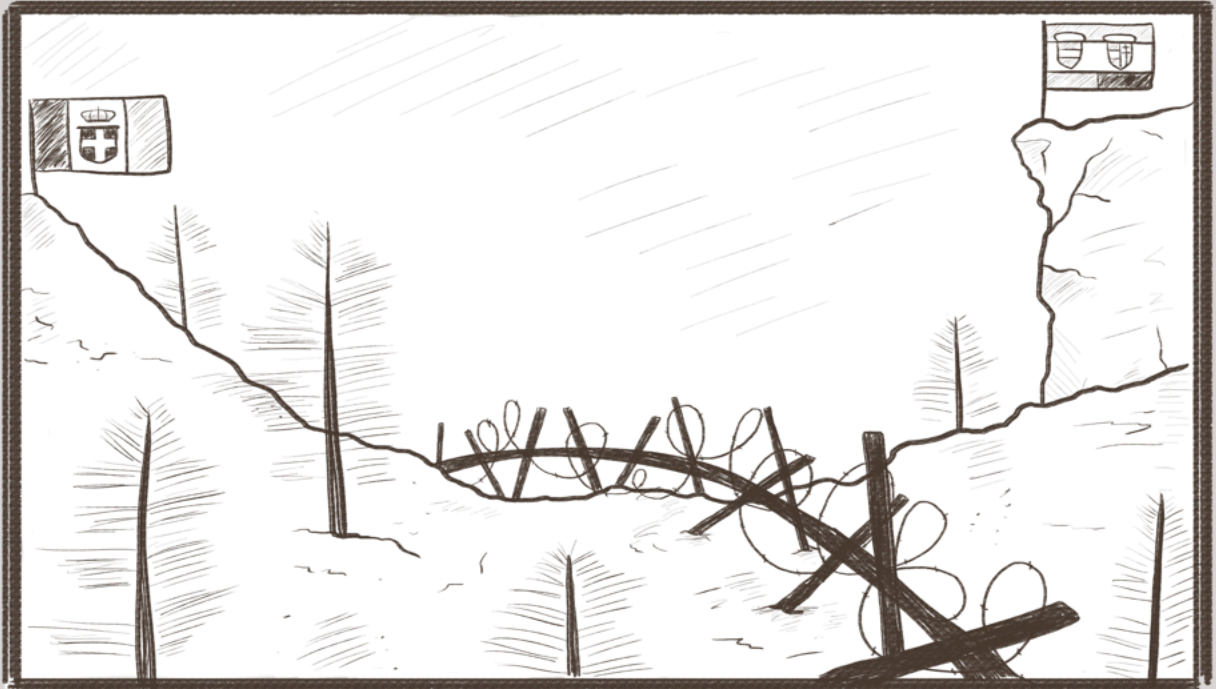
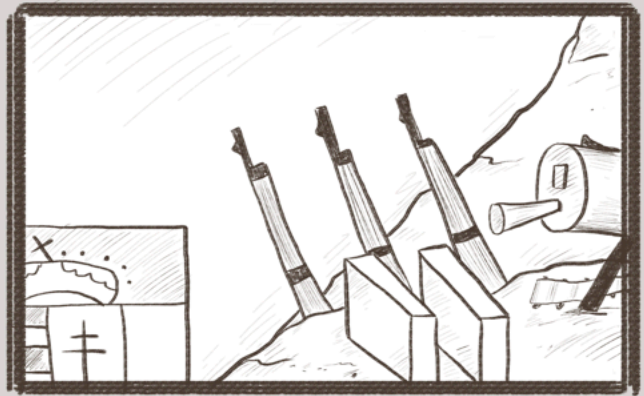
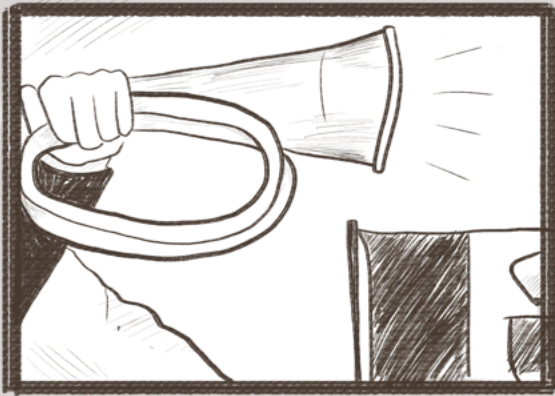


"TOUGH AS HELL."

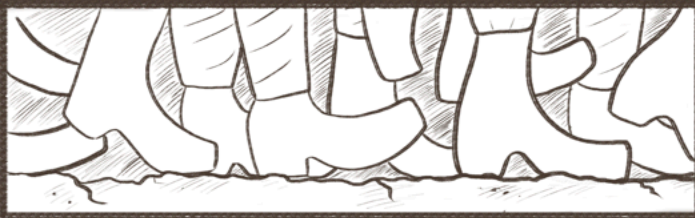
"READY FOR ANYTHING?"



"ANYTHING."

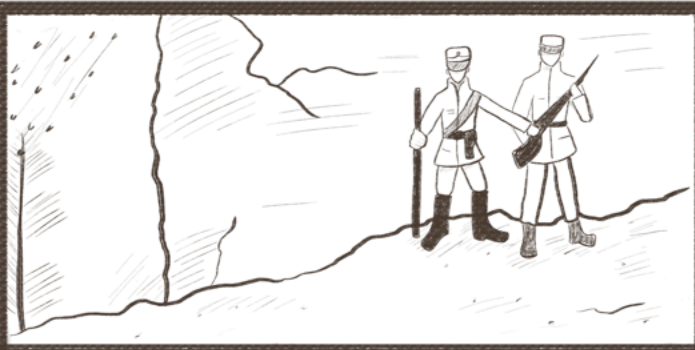


"WE ALL
HAVE
TO DIE."



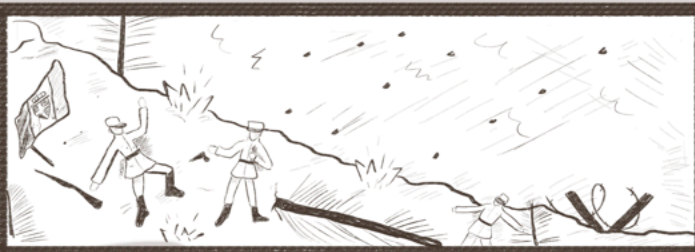
"HURRAH!"

"ALL OF
US HAVE
TO DIE."

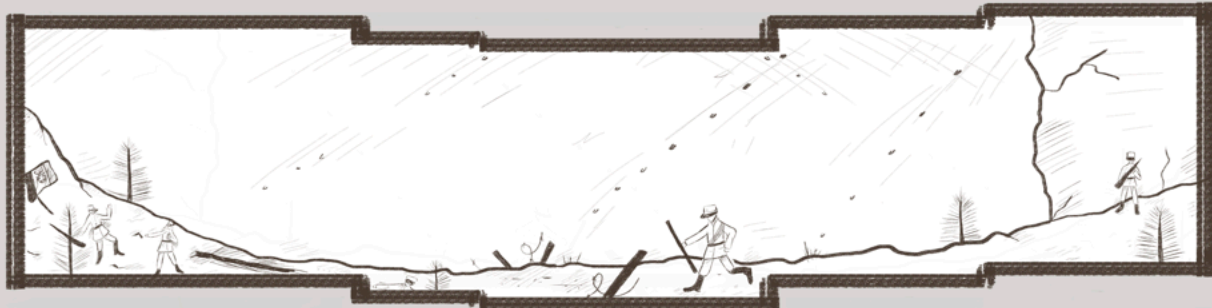


"AVANTI!"

"THAT'S
OUR
DUTY."



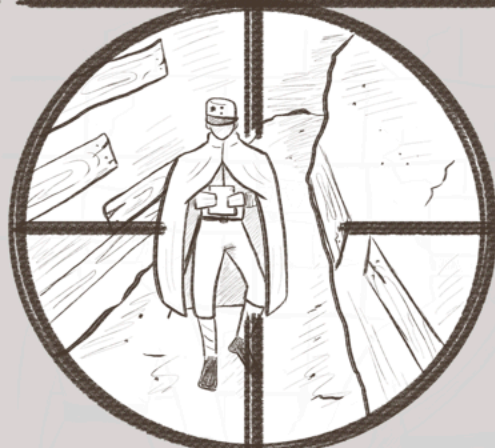
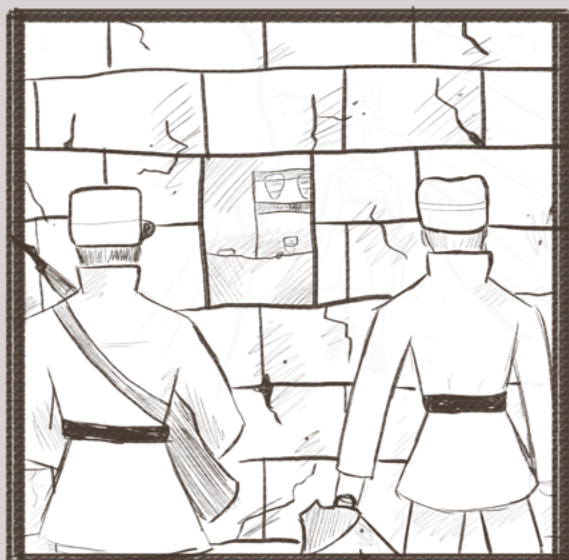
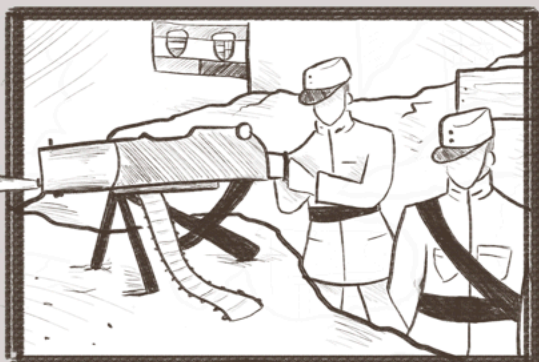
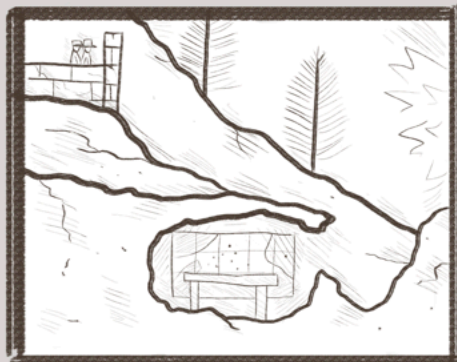
"VIVA L'ITALIA!"



"GENERAL, SIR, WE'RE JUST GOING FROM ONE BLUNDER TO ANOTHER OUT THERE."



"SON, THAT'S OUR PROFESSION."



"FIGHTING A WAR IS ONE THING
KILLING A MAN IS SOMETHING ELSE."