Structuring a Proof

Cut out along the dotted lines. When rearranged correctly a message should appear.

If I have three consecutive numbers, one of them must be a multiple of 3.	**A**	$(p-1)(p+1)$ is a multiple of both 3 and 8, so $(p-1)(p+1)$ is a multiple of 24.	**G**
QED	**!**	p is an odd number, so $(p-1)$ and $(p+1)$ must both be multiples of 2.	**I**
$(p-1)(p+1)$ is the product of a multiple of 2 and a multiple of 4, so must be a multiple of 8.	**I**	$(p-1)$ and $(p+1)$ are consecutive even numbers, so either $(p-1)$ or $(p+1)$ must be a multiple of 4.	**R**
$(p-1)$, p, and $(p+1)$ are consecutive numbers.	**T**	Let p be a prime number greater than 3.	**T**
p is prime and greater than 3, so p cannot be a multiple of 3.	**H**	Either $(p-1)$ or $(p+1)$ must be a multiple of 3, so the product $(p-1)(p+1)$ must also be a multiple of 3.	**S**
The expression p^2-1 can be factorised as $(p-1)(p+1)$.	**H**	Therefore, for any prime number p greater than 3, p^2-1 is a multiple of 24.	**T**