

1103 1st Lt Walter L HARVEY, 0672350, 544/384 Bomb Gp (H), MIA 24 April 1944
 1102 2d Lt Richard E Rader, 0734835, Ibid
 Intrvd 22 Aug 1944

Harvey bailed out about 19,000', delayed until about 6,000' and landed on the edge of the village of Fresnay, SE of Sezanne, not far from a school yard full of interested and delighted children. A Frenchman directed him to the forest, and the school children eagerly disposed of his equipment. He hid in the forest all day, got disgusted with staying still, whistled at a farmer and horse who ignored him, and approached two men, one of whom was Charles Valonne of Fresnay. He was told to stay where he was, and that evening Charles and Ernie, 18, glasses, came with Rader.

Rader in the meantime made a free fall of 15,000' and landed E of Angluzelles (Marne). He hid in the woods. A Frenchman located him with difficulty, and the above Charles brought him food and promised to return. Rader cautiously moved to a place from which he could watch the rendezvous point, met Charles all right, and went to pick up Harvey. They went to a house in Fresnay where they were given food and civilian clothes. They saw everyone including the maire. A French officer who spoke a little English took photos for I/P. A resistance man said that McManus, ¹⁹⁵⁷ Brown, and Rule had been picked up and already sent to England by A/C.

Charles took them to a road and a man took them by truck to Beaudemont where a plane was supposed to come any day. They met F/O Morley, a Mosquito N down in March. They stayed three weeks with Hubert Jeanson, 24-25, a chef de resistance, who lived with his parents and a large family. His immediate superior was his brother Guy. They met all the Miquisards of the section and worked with them on some jobs, participating in three parachutages of which only the first, about 4-25 May, was successful. There was supposed to be radio contact through Romilly.

They went to a farm where they met Rule, Brown, and McManus. During the next few days the gave instructions in arms and also showed the Miquis how

to use equipment for which SOE had thoughtfully sent only English instructions. They were visited by an American sgt who had stayed in France after the last war, Joe L'Ameicain who was then being made to work on the airfield at Romilly sur Seine. On the night of 9 May the parachutage failed and seemed to be dumped somewhere farther E.

Morley who had all this time been sure of the plane operation and who also seemed to want to direct everyone else decided about 16 May that they should all leave. About this date there was a third parachutage scheduled and everyone was joyously drunk for the occasion, but no plane appeared. Things then began to get hot for Hubert and Guy and then came some stupidity that some English officer had given an order that all aviators must join the Maquis or turn themselves in to the Germans. Somehow contact was made with a Maquis group near Troyes. The men went from Beaudemont to Marcilly sur Seine where they stayed with the first farmer across the bridge to the right going S, Henri. From about 18 May they stayed in one room for about a week without leaving it. They seem to have been joined by ~~PL~~Sgt Godfrey Stuart, 50 Sq, 5 Gp. They moved to a village school house and stayed about five days with the professeur who in addition to being an excellent man was one of the two chief Maquis leaders in the toqn. The maire was supposed to be a collaborator; the above Henri seems to have been assistant maire. Germans were searching for Americans, so the men were to move to the Maquis. They spent three days at one farm.

Somewhere along the way they had met a man from Paris, 30, heavy set, florid, 5'9", who was supposed to check them and who expressed suspicions of Morley, whom they did not like anyway.

A postman came in an old car and took them through Romilly to Etissac. They stopped at the postman's house and met two Englishmen, one of them badly wounded. One was an N and the other a bomb-aimer. They had been on the raid on which some 12,000 Germans had been killed in a camp in the vicinity. They were then driven to la Insieré du Bois, which seemed to be under Maquis control. They stopped someplace or other to see Deri Veri (which they really

spell like that), an apothecary from Paris who was supposed to be sheltering a six crew member from their plane. They joined a group of Maquis some 20 strong and they met Robertson from their crew. Pierre was the chief and the liaisonman. He interrogated a French boy and discovered that he was a German agent, so the group toasted him and hung him, but an associate got away. It seems that Robertson had discovered the phoney in the first place. Because one agent had escaped the group tore down the camp and moved. About 1 June Ryle, Brown, and McManus with whom they had been before joined them. In the next weeks they spent a great deal of time doing guard duty, properly armed. In the period from 1-20 June the Maquis did almost nothing, much to the evaders' annoyance, except to claim to have killed a few collaborators.

About eight Englishmen and six Americans were now in the group: ~~Stuart~~ Stuart, Morley, F/Lt George Foley, shot down on the same raid as Stuart, Bob---, Bill---, An Australian named Freddie, presumably down in March, were part of the group. There were about 150 Frenchmen. The chief of the group was a sous-lit from the French reserve, who looked a bit like Robert Taylor. He did not want to have Americans or Englishmen around.

On 19 June some of the Maquis whom they had known at Beaudemont reinforced the group. Everyone expected German attack in a couple of days. On 20 June it was discovered that the Germans had surrounded the forest. It was not clear whether they had located it or followed the other group to it. The Germans started to shell the place and evidently knew exactly where the camp was. The evaders split up and hid at the edge of the woods. The Americans were about to move to another woods when a Frenchman started into the open and was picked off by a sniper. Harvey and Rader stayed where they were until darkness and then moved out, avoiding all towns. They went to Sommeville and met Stuart at Chaillery. They came to a main road and went on to Vachy. Stuart wanted to go to Paris. They went through Bellechamps to Briennon. At Esnon they were taken in by Jacques Dykstra with whom they stayed a couple of weeks. He saw some friend at Misgenmes, Camille, an FFI chief, a contractor or house

builder. About 25 June the large farm was dangerous and they moved to an empty hospital at La Roche where they were badly bombed by the Americans. The Germans worked on wounded in the hospital while Harvey and Rader stayed hidden on the top floor. Jacques got them a pair of shoes, paying about \$40 for each pair.

The contractor then bought them a ticket Melun and about 6 July they rode as far as Sens, walked around damaged tracks, and finally reached Melun. They went on to Villeneuve St Georges on their way to Paris, and then decided that they had better go no farther. They walked to the Seine, crossed the bridge without being bothered by the gendarmes, and went to Palaiseaux. There a bartender sheltered them for a bit and promised to get them to Verloup. He bought them tickets to St Remy. They went to Mesnil and after sleeping in a haystack were picked up by the Germans walking through the town early the next morning. The commandant there questioned them sleepily and let them go. They walked to Maurepas and were taken in by a farmer to whom they showed the recommendation given by Camille. The family seemed to be named Prudhomme. They stayed a week at a deserted house. A daughter of the postmistress visited them. Lt Robert Christian and a Canadian were supposed to have been with these people and to have returned by plane. A farmer from Ergal who had been in England and the US brought food. A number of gendarmes visited. Goujon from Villancourt was being helpful. They were supposed to be evacuated by a professor from Versailles. A grocer from Pontchartrain was most helpful.

Something went wrong with connections so Georges Perache took the men to his home at Ergal. They met the postman from Maurepas who brought an old gentleman who said that he could get them out. They received I/P while with Perache from the sheriff at Pontchartrain. They met Prof BRUJON, a professor at the Sorbonne who had been a guest professor at Bowdoin. They waited 12 days and when nothing turned up wanted to move out on their own.

They walked to Rambouillet, thinking that the Americans were there on 11 Aug and did not find them. About one km from Gazeran they were picked up

by a Dutch farmer named Huitma who had sheltered Americans and English. They picked up some Germans for P/W and marched them into Gazon when the 5 Armd Div came in. They were evacuated through the usual and understandable confusion to Ninth Air Force where they saw Arnold who gave them some WEA interrogation slips which he had evidently not yet learned how to use.

DEE

E&E : 1st Lts Walter L HARVEY and Richard E RADER

Lt HARVEY

We had engine trouble on take off and more trouble later. About 100 miles E of Paris we had a fire either from flak, flare guns, or some other cause and had to bail out when we were unable to get it under control. I jumped between 20,000 and 18,000 feet, ~~and~~ delayed my jump to about 5000 feet, and landed on the S edge of the village FRESNAY (Marne), SE of SEZANNE). About half way to a swamp I ^{dropped} ~~left~~ my chute. ~~with a Frenchman~~ Some children from a school yard picked it up. I took off most of my equipment, went into the forest, and hid.

In about 40 minutes German motorcyclists went up and down the roads. I stayed there all day long and then became disgusted. I tried to ~~attract~~ ~~the~~ draw over a farmer, but he payed no attention. At the edge of a woods I saw two men and in spite of briefing to approach only one man decided to take a chance. The two men motioned me ~~back~~ into the woods, and one said, "Comrade". I thought that was German and that he wanted me to surrender. ~~Soon~~ Then things cleared up and I learned that they would come back for me that night. About 2200 Lt RADER and two Frenchmen came for me.

Lt RADER

I fell free for about 15,000 feet, ~~and~~ landed in a ploughed field E of AN-GLUZELLES (Marne), gathered up my chute, and walked to a small woods about 100 yards away. I saw people already coming from the town and left my equipment behind. The Frenchmen searched for me for about half an hour but could not find me in the thick grass. One man continued searching after the others left. After he circled me I whistled and he told me to come out. I was afraid that I was in Germany and asked whether he was ~~Francis~~ French. When he reassured me we buried my equipment. The man took me to another field about 200 yards away and after I used my phrase list to show that I was hungry he brought me ~~some~~ food. Then he said that he would return that evening. I moved to a place from which I could watch the rendezvous in case he should ~~not~~ get the Germans. ~~at~~
He returned about 2100 and we went to me Lt HARVEY.

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO.

List all military information which you observed or were told while evading. Give fullest possible details. (Airfields, troop encampments, coastal and interior defenses, AA batteries, radar installations, troop movements, results of allied bombing, location of enemy factories and ammunition dumps, enemy and civilian morale, etc., etc.,.....)

Romilly field.

6 July Villeneuve St George - at least 1) Saw 6 red trucks - two just below
trucks also in opposite direction - two still going through

Between Romilly & between RDF station - c 400

c 1900 On at least side going down - near Cotiscan then
Romilly - possibly near Belleville

Saw camouflaged A/F 5 - over this - c 11/1. near
St Georges.

Romilly could see no damage - only 1 plane - told 5 from 12-47
was too short to see any damage.

Resistance heard at transformations - blue any work?

Rode E-W through Brezin heavily traveled by 15
trucks.

A pill boxes thick - long 5 Paris

Large A/F just across river from Ville Neuve St Georges.

1 1/2 m cross h - body found c 2 wks later
buried near Ergat - identity on post remains.

Given to CIC in Cherbourg.

Grand at Pontchartrai has picture.

↳ buried there.

8 mms buried, wks later

p-47
Sit. 1/2 d. den P. 4 June -

BA

land near Pontchartrai:

with people who have oss.

RESTRICTED

WAR DEPARTMENT The Adjutant General's Office Washington

AG 388.6 (31 Jul 43) OB-S-B-M

KLS/el-2B-939 Pentagon

6 August 1943

SUBJECT: Amended Instructions Concerning Publicity in Connection with Escaped Prisoners of War, to Include Evaders of Capture in Enemy or Enemy-Occupied Territory and Internees in Neutral Countries.

TO: The Commanding Generals,
Army Ground;
Army Air Forces;
The Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area;
The Commanding Generals,
Theaters of Operations;
Defense Commands;
Departments;
Base Commands;
The Commanding Officers,
Base Commands;
Director, Bureau of Public Relations.

1. Publication or communication to any unauthorized persons of experiences of escape or evasion from enemy-occupied territory, internment in a neutral country, or release from internment not only furnishes useful information to the enemy but also jeopardizes future escapes, evasions and releases.
2. Personnel will not, unless authorized by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, publish in any form whatever or communicate either directly, or indirectly, to the press, radio or an unauthorized person any account of escape or evasion of capture from enemy or enemy-occupied territory, or internment in a neutral country either before or after repatriation. They will be held strictly responsible for all statements contained in communications to friends which may subsequently be published in the press or otherwise.
3. Evaders, escapees, or internees shall not be interrogated on the circumstances of their experiences in escape, evasion or internment except by the agency designated by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, or the corresponding organization in overseas theaters of operations. In allied or neutral countries, American Military Attaches are authorized to interrogate on escape, evasion and internment matters.
4. Should the services of escaped prisoners of war, evaders, or internees be deemed necessary for lecturing and briefing, such services will be under the direct supervision of the agency designated by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, or the corresponding organization in overseas theaters of operations.
5. Commanding Officers will be responsible for instructing all evaders, escapees, and internees in the provisions of this directive which supercedes letter, AG 388.6 (5 Nov 42) OB-S-B-M, 7 November 1942, subject: Instructions concerning Publicity in Connection with Escaped Prisoners of War and other previous instructions on this subject.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ J. A. ULIO
J. A. ULIO
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

1. Information about your escape or your evasion from capture *would be useful to the enemy and a danger to your friends. It is therefore SECRET.*
2. *a* You must therefore not disclose, except to the first Military Attache to whom you report, or to an officer designated by the Commanding General of the Theater of Operations, or by A. C. of S., G-2, W. D.
 - (1) The names of those who helped you.
 - (2) The method by which you escaped or evaded.
 - (3) The route you followed.
 - (4) Any other facts concerning your experience.*b* You must be particularly on your guard with persons representing the press.
c You must give no account of your experiences in books, newspapers, periodicals or in broadcasts or in lectures.
d You must give no information to anyone, irrespective of nationality, in letters or in conversation, except as specifically directed in Par. 4.
e No lectures or reports are to be given to any unit without the permission of A. C. of S., G-2, W. D., or corresponding organization in the theater.

GERTIFICATE

I have read the above and certify that I will comply with it.

I understand that any information concerning my *escape or evasion* from capture is *SECRET* and must not be disclosed to anyone other than the agency designated by A. C. of S., G-2, War Department, the corresponding organization in overseas theaters of operations, or to the Military Attache in a neutral country to whom I first report. I understand that disclosure to anyone else will make me liable to disciplinary action.

Name (Print) RICHARD E. RADER Signed Richard E. Rader
Rank 1st Lt. A. S. N. 0-734835 Dated August 21, 1944
Unit 544th Sq - 384th GP Witness (Signature)

AG P BR HQ S05

122472

RESTRICTED

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
P/W and X Detachment
Military Intelligence Service

REPORT FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

RICHARD E. RADER 1ST LT. 0-734835
(Name) (Rank) (ASN)

8/21/44
(Date)

544TH B.S. - 384TH B.G.
(Unit)

MEMBERS OF CREW

PRESENT
OFFICIAL STATUS

PILOT
CO-PILOT
NAVIGATOR
BOMBARDIER
RADIO OPERATOR
TOP TURRET GUNNER
BALL TURRET GUNNER
WAIST GUNNER
WAIST GUNNER
TAIL GUNNER

Date, time and approximate location of plane crash or landing.

4/24/44 - 12:15 - 20 mi. north of Mery (near Romilly sur Seine)

Nature and extent of damage to plane when source bailed out. Was it on fire, etc?

COCKPIT AND BOMB-BAY IN FLAMES

At approximately what altitude did source bail out?.

20,000'

Were any of the crew injured or killed before the plane crashed?

NO

What members of the crew bailed out? Did their parachutes open?

YES

Did the plane explode on striking the ground? *YES*

Did source see any other members of the crew dead or alive after reaching the ground?

YES (PILOT, CO-PILOT, NAVIGATOR, BALL-TURRET, L. WAIST GUNNER)

Did he receive any information from others as to whether any other members of the crew were dead or alive? If so, give details furnished by his informant and whether the other crew members were identified by name or otherwise.

FRENCH TOLD ME 4 men had been captured

Did source examine the wreckage of the plane? If so, what was its condition?

no

If the plane crashed in water how far was the plane from land and by what means was source rescued and what life rafts, wreckage, etc., remained on the surface that would have assisted other personnel to keep afloat.

What is source's opinion as to the fate of the other crew members and his reason for his opinion?

2 returned - 4 evading - 4 P.W.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
P/W and X Detachment
Military Intelligence Service

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL
EVADING OR ESCAPING FROM ENEMY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

TARGET:

RICHARD E. RADER 1ST LT. 0734835
(Name) (Rank) (ASN)

Date mission in action: 4/24/44

2 (No. of missions)

Date arrived in UK: 3/2/44

544TH 384TH
(Squadron) (Group)

MEMBERS OF CREW: (Please list names next to positions)

Indicate what happened to each man and how you know.
RETURNED (WITH ME)
EVADING (LAST SEEN 6/20/44)

PILOT	2nd LT. ROBERT H. BRO	1 ST LT. WALTER L. HARVEY	RETURNED (WITH ME)
CO-PILOT	2 nd LT. ROBERT H. BROWN		"
NAVIGATOR	2 nd LT. JOHNSON W. RULE, 0704133 - 505 1696		"
BOMBARDIER	1 ST LT. RICHARD E. RADER		RETURNED
RADIO OPERATOR	S/Sgt. STANLEY J. STURAK		CAPTURED (FRENCH REPORT)
TOP TURRET GUNNER	S/Sgt. SMITH		"
BALL TURRET GUNNER	Sgt. CHARLES ROBERSON		EVADING (LAST SEEN 6/20/44)
WAIST GUNNER	Sgt. McMANUS, Cornelius P. 11057514 39517514		"
WAIST GUNNER	Sgt.		CAPTURED (FRENCH REPORT)
TAIL GUNNER	Sgt. GEORGE D. VANN		"

Decorations: NONE

Date of Birth: FEB. 8, 1923

Private Address: 1754 N. BRONSON, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Length of Service: 2 YRS - 7 mo.

Job as Civilian: STUDENT

From what field did you take off? Take off time. GRAFTON-UNDERWOOD

Were all secret papers and equipment destroyed? YES

Were you wounded? Give details. NO

Did you pay your guides? If so, how much? NO

Do you speak FRENCH? (A BIT NOW) SPANISH? GERMAN? ITALIAN? OTHER LANGUAGE?

Did you have identity papers? NO D.I.G TAGS 1/P

(over)

Have you been questioned before on your escape or evasion? If so, where and by whom?

NO

Have you given any one a written report on your experiences. Where and When?

NO

Did you report on your operations? If so, where and to whom?

NO

Did you sign a security certificate warning you against talking about your escape or evasion? If so, Where and When? XLS - 9TH A.F. HDQ. - 8/19/44

Date of arrival in Spain: _____

Date of arrival at Gibraltar: _____

Place and date of departure for UK. ~~By sea~~ or air. FRANCE - 8/20/44

List names of American or British personnel believed to have been arrested by Germans.

S/SGT. SMITH
SGT. VANN
S/SGT. STURAK
SGT.

List names of American or British personnel believed to be evading.

2nd LT. ROBERT H. BROWN
2nd LT. JOHNSON W. RULE
~~SGT.~~ SGT. CHARLES ROBERSON
SGT. McMANUS
FLT/LT. GEORGE FOLEY
FLT/SGT. GODFREY STUART
FLT/OFF. MORLEY

SECRET

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO.

No., Rank, Name:- 0-734835 1ST LT. RICHARD E. RADER

Unit:- 544TH SQ. - 3847TH GP.

Suggestions for improvement of escape equipment and training come largely from those who make use of them. Your report and comments will help others to evade capture or to escape.

1. AIDS BOX

- a. Did you use your aids box? *NO*
- b. If not, why? *LEFT IT IN PLANE (WAS ACCIDENTLELY SQUIRTED IN EYES WITH FIRE EXTINGUISHER BY NAVIGATOR AND TEMPORARILY BLINDED)*
- c. If you used it, state briefly the circumstances in which you used each item, for example, "While hiding in woods for two nights".

Horlicks tablets.

Chocolate or Peanut Bar.

Milk (tube).

Benzadrine tablets (fatigue).

Halazone tablets (water purifier).

Matches.

Adhesive tape.

Chewing gum.

Water bottle.

Compass. *TO MAINTAIN COURSE WEST OR SOUTH*

Sewing kit. *REPAIR TROUSERS AND FOR ALTERATIONS*

- d. Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory?
- e. How did you finally dispose of the box?
- f. Can you suggest any way in which the contents of the aids box might be changed to make it of greater use, bearing in mind that the size of it cannot be larger?

2. PURSE

- a. Did you carry a purse? *NO*
State color of stripes and letters.
If NOT, State why not. *LEFT IN PLANE (SAME REASON AS ABOVE)*
- b. Did you use the purse? *NO*

(over)

c. If so, which of the following items in the purse did you use?

Maps. Which ones? *I used French road maps (much more satisfactory)*

Compass. *I had two - used both extensively*

File (hacksaw).

Foreign currency. State countries and amounts. *None*

How did you spend the money?

d. How did you dispose of:-

Maps.

Compass. *LOST IN WOODS DURING BATTLE WITH JERRY*

File (hacksaw).

Surplus currency.

3. Were you issued any extra compasses or further aids to evasion?

YES - 2 small round and one button compass

4. PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

a. Did you carry passport-size photographs? *YES*
If so, how many? *8*

b. Did you use them? *YES*

5. LECTURES

a. Were you lectured on evasion and escape? *YES*
State WHERE, WHEN and by WHOM *IN STATES - IN ENGLAND (3 diff. places)
in March + April of 44*

b. Did you find the lectures of value? ~~YES~~ *NO*

c. Do you have any suggestions to make which, from your experience, you feel will help other evaders and escapers?

*MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ESCAPE - BE NONCHALANT
WHEN AMONG THE ENEMY - BE WISE - DON'T HEED
FRENCH RUMORS - DONT JOIN THE F.F.I. - MAKE
A DELAYED SUMR -*

*I heartily believe that all air-crew personnel should ~~to~~
have and carry a small revolver - perhaps a .32*

CONFIDENTIAL.

CERTIFIED THAT:

No. Rank 1st Lt.
Name (BLOCK LETTERS) RICHARD E. RADER
Unit 384th Bomb Gp.

has been fully/briefly/interrogated by an Intelligence Officer of I.S.9(WEA) on 19 Aug 1944

and has signed a Security Certificate.

He should/~~should not~~/be re-interrogated.

Edward P. Amel
Capt U.S. Major.

IMPORTANT.

THIS CERTIFICATE MUST BE RETAINED AND HANDED TO (BRITISH)
AN OFFICER OF M.I.9 OR (AMERICAN), AN OFFICER OF PW. & X. DET.
M.I.S. ON ARRIVAL IN U.K. OR U.S.A.