

9 April 1943

SUBJECT: Safeguarding of P/W Information.

TO : Personnel concerned.

1. It is the duty of all Americans to safeguard information which might, either directly or indirectly, be useful to the enemy.
2. It is an offense, carrying heavy penalties, to publish or to communicate to any unauthorized person any information which might be useful to the enemy.
3. 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.
4. 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:
 - (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. 4a.e. No lectures or reports are to be given to any unit without the permission of the War or Navy Department.

By command of Lieutenant General ANDREWS:

Ralph Pulsifer
RALPH PULSIFER,
Colonel, AGD, Adjutant General.

CERTIFICATE

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 American Military Attache to whom I first report, or an officer designated by the Commanding General of the Theater of Operations. I understand that disclosure to anyone else will make me liable to disciplinary action.

Name (Print) CHARLES BREUER Signed Charles Breuer
Rank 2nd Lt. ASN 0-673854 Date November 17, 1943
Unit 94th Bomb Gp. 333rd Sq Witness Walter G. Smith

(2)

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH
MIS (X)

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
PW and X Detachment
Military Intelligence Service

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL
EVADING FROM ENEMY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

1. Full Name, Rank and Serial No. *CHARLES (NMI) BREUER, 2nd LT. 0-673854*
2. Decorations. *NONE*
3. Unit or Squadron. *94 GP 333 Sq.*
4. Division (Army) or Group. *U. S. A. A. F.*
5. Date of Birth. *JANUARY 3, 1919*
6. Length of Service. *19 months*
7. Private Address. *41-33 49th ST, SUNNYSIDE, L.I., N.Y.*
8. If in A.F., on what operation were you engaged? State place, date, and time of departure. Where and when did you come down?
Were Aircraft and all instruments and papers destroyed?
*Schweinfurt Germany - October 14, 1943 - Departure 11:30 p.m.
Crash landed at Muriel-en-Brie, France 10:15 - Aircraft destroyed by fire - I don't know whether papers were destroyed or not. - Gee equipment was destroyed by navigator.*
9. What was your position in aircraft? *BOMBARDIER*
10. Were you wounded? *No*
11. Did you pay your guides? If so how much? *No.*
12. Do you speak French? Spanish? *A little French*
13. Did you have Identity Papers? *Yes I.C.*
14. Have you been questioned before to-day on your escape or evasion? If so, where and by whom? Have you given anyone a written report on your experiences. Where and when? *no.*
15. Did you report on your operations? If so, where and to whom? *No.*
16. Did you sign a security certificate warning you against talking about your escape or evasion? If so, where and when? *Yes*
Hq. ETOUSA, November 17, 1943
17. Date of arrival in Spain.
18. Date of arrival at Gibraltar.
19. Place and date of departure for U.K. By sea or air.
20. Place and date of arrival in U.K. *Nov. 17, 1943 Southern England*

Brewer
Chichester

(3)

SECRET
EQUALS BRITISH

MOST SECRET

APPENDIX "B".
FIS(X).....

The following information has been obtained from our interview with
..... (.....) who escaped
after capture by the enemy/evaded capture by the enemy after being
in enemy/enemy occupied territory.

Further circulation of this information may be made, but when doing so
it is important not to divulge any particulars of source.

Statement of information covering period from
to

1. Anti aircraft guns east of Epornay (Nov '41)
 2. Numerous german fighters flying very low (north ~~and~~ ^{to} south and south to north) - ME 110, 109 in area south of Epornay
 - + 3. We were told that the Germans were showing in movies demonstrations of a ray that would kill insects. The Germans said that the same ^{ray} would soon be used on the English.
 4. French deeply resent bombings by allies ~~and the cities~~ in which many civilians are killed. In Nantes we were told 3000 French people were killed and the military targets unhit.
 5. We were told by a French workman that in the factory where he works as much sabotage is done as is possible and that the tools and equipment are badly worn.
 6. German troops in France seem to have good morale - ~~and are~~ ~~the best people~~
 7. French people are certain of allied victory and expect the invasion soon - within two or three months
 8. We were told that the allied bombings of the airfield at Rheims destroyed a hanger with 17 planes of different types.
 9. French workman said that FW 190 had a faulty landing gear - 6 had to crash land in June at one airport near Rheims
 - + 10. Many French ~~men~~ ^{men} are hiding in the woods to escape having to work for Germans
 - + 11. French farmers ~~sell~~ ^{sell} as little as possible to Germans. Germans visit farms once a week and buy anything the farmers will sell...
 - + 12. We were told that practically all French farmers are loyal to allies and would not aid the Germans but in the cities about 25% of the population were collaborationists
 - + 13. all French people listen to B.B.C.
 - + 14. food very scarce in cities - Black market used very extensively by everyone both in cities and by farmers - Clothing very scarce everywhere
- (OVER)

15. Heresay that Germans had forbidden French
workers to work in the Paris sewage system
and that all the work has been taken
over by the Germans in the belief that
probably the Germans may be ready
to sabotage the systems when the
invasion comes.

~~SECRET~~
EQUALS BRITISH

MOST SECRET

APPENDIX "B".
HIS(X).....

The following information has been obtained from our interview with
..... (.....) who escaped
after capture by the enemy/evaded capture by the enemy after being
in enemy/enemy occupied territory.

Further circulation of this information may be made, but when doing so
it is important not to divulge any particulars of source.

Statement of information covering period from
to

*All the German equipment that I
saw, such as trucks, guns, cars*

.....
.....

HIS(X).

Sgt Marandala - Jawarowski
Moore Sgt

Sgt Cox ————— brother Major Payne
Hendon 13:45

Hamblett Sgt

Hawthorn Sgt

Johnston &

Cyrtodora

892
VII

E & E 204 + 205
(Lts Breuer & Chichester)

App. C

Lts. Breuer and Chichester were members of a crew which crash-landed near MAREUIL EN BRIE (18 kms SW of ^{EPERNAY}) on 14 October 1943. At LA CHAPELLE SUR ORBAIS (5 kms S of MAREUIL EN BRIE) they were taken in by ODETTE HUOT, her father, and her brother, GILBERT. GILBERT went to PARIS for identity cards and returned with ^{a note in English} ~~two a note~~ from his aunt, SUZANNE QUINET. SUZANNE came to see Breuer and Chichester on 2 November and stayed until 5 November. She said that she was in touch with an Irish girl who had handled such matters before and that the two Americans must be patient. On 8 Nov. Mlle. RAYMONDE BUERE (22 years old) came and took them on bicycles to EPERNAY to the home of ODETTE's sister, Mme. RINETTE LE GRAS. Mme. LE GRAS took them to the railway station and bought tickets for them. ~~Mlle~~ Mlle. RAYMONDE then took them to RHEIMS, stopped at a house where two Americans were staying, and then accompanied by two girls took them to the house of M. and Mme. ANDRE AUBERT, 28 RUE VICTOR ROGELET. There they remained until 14 November. On 13 November a short, swarthy French-Canadian who had a scar on one cheek told them that ~~RAYMON~~ Mlle. RAYMONDE would call for them the next day. On 14 November she took them to

(over)

PARIS and turned them over to CAPT. MARTIN who took them to an apartment in CHATEAU ROUGE. The next afternoon CAPT. MARTIN returned with two girls whom ~~the~~ Brewer and Chichester followed to a railway station. ~~and then Thence~~ a man ~~guided them~~ ^{on} took them by train to CHAUNY. There GEORGES, a Belgian, picked them up in a ~~car~~ camionette and took them to a house where he ^{stayed} with them. The next day CAPT. MARTIN arrived with ^{Sgt.} Murray ~~and~~ Maddox of the USAF and Johnson of the RAF. At 2045 hrs., after ~~at~~ GEORGES had listened for a message over the wireless, they went to a large factory 1000 yards away. ~~They~~ At 2330 they went to a field a mile away. At 0215 they heard two planes approach. One plane landed, took the RAF men, ^(Brewer and) ~~and~~ Maddox aboard and left. Then the second plane came in, and ~~took~~ Chichester, Murray, and CAPT. MARTIN boarded it. They were met in U. K. by ^{Major} ~~the~~ Langley.

(4)

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH

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

30 November 1943

E & E REPORT NO. 204 & 205
EVASION IN FRANCE

Charles BREUER, 2d Lt, O-673854
333 Bomb Squadron, 94 Bomb Group

MIA: 14 October 1943

Arrived in UK:

17 November 1943

AGE: 24 years
LENGTH OF SERVICE: 1 7/12 years
HOME ADDRESS: 41-33 40th Street
SUNNYSIDE, Long Island
New York, New York

Stanely R CHICHESTER, 2d Lt, O-681334
333 Bomb Squadron, 94 Bomb Group

MIA: 14 October 1943

Arrived in UK:

16 November 1943

AGE: 25 years
LENGTH OF SERVICE: 2 9/12 years
HOME ADDRESS: 47 Lexington Avenue
FREEPORT, New York

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

PILOT	O-798452 2d Lt	Roy G DAVIDSON, JR	MIA
CO-PILOT	O-681334 2d Lt	Stanley R CHICHESTER	NARRATOR
NAVIGATOR	O-803455 2d Lt	Alden L FAUDIE	MIA
BOMBARDIER	O-673854 2d Lt	Charles BREUER	NARRATOR
RADIO OPERATOR	16095608 T/Sgt	Louis C KOTH	MIA
TOP TURRET GUNNER	20758568 S/Sgt	Fred C KRUEGER	MIA
BALL TURRET GUNNER	34035784 S/Sgt	Carl Frederick GIBSON	MIA
WAIST GUNNER	12198624 S/Sgt	Arthur F HOWELL	MIA
WAIST GUNNER	36259998 S/Sgt	Claude W PAGE	MIA
TAIL GUNNER	32592169 S/Sgt	Richard H MINGENAST	MIA

SCHWEINFURT

On the way to SCHWEINFURT, 14 October 1943, our formation was attacked as soon as we got over Germany. We were not damaged in the first attacks although our armor-plating near the left waist-gunner stopped one of the rocket shells. Three-quarters of the way to the target our ball-turret guns failed, followed a few minutes later by the tail guns. These were technical failures and not due to enemy action.

GUNS FAIL

We dropped our bombs and started home in formation. During the next concentrated attack by FW's our aircraft was badly shot up. The tail-gunner was wounded in the side and the ball-turret operator had an injured leg. Lt DAVIDSON called the waist-gunners and told them to render first aid to the tail-gunner who went unaided into the radio room. The tail gunner called back to say that the radio operator and waist gunners had baled out over Germany, and that the ball-turret gunner was also badly wounded.

TWO ENGINES
LOST

Number three 'prop' ran away and was feathered. The elevator controls were shot up. We had fallen behind formation so we decided to dive for cloud cover. The clouds turned out to be more of a thick haze than anything else. We went on down to deck to dodge the fighter which had followed us. The upper-turret and nose guns were the only ones firing. Number one engine was hit and feathered. Then we decided to crashland. The navigator, who had been busy firing, thought we were over France. The 'IFF' and 'GEE' equipment was destroyed and everyone went into the radio room to take crashland positions.

DECIDE TO
CRASHLAND

We came down in a field and the aircraft plowed about thirty feet into the woods. Lt DAVIDSON and I (Lt CHICHESTER) started to the rear but the engineer said we couldn't get out that way. The aircraft was on fire so we tried to chop a hole to crawl through. Finally the engineer got the door into radio room open. The navigator and Lt BREUER had carried Sgt GIBBS out and administered morphine. Everyone got out of the plane safely.

ME 109 CIRCLES
TO SHOW
GROUND
POSITION

The engineer ran into the woods alone, followed by the navigator, pilot and tail-gunner. While we (Lt CHICHESTER and Lt BREUER) were trying to make the ball-turret operator comfortable an ME 109 buzzed us. It had radar equipment in the nose and while it was circling us, we ran into the wood, got out our compass and started south. It had taken us about five minutes to get out of the plane, help Sgt GIBBS and get into the wood. As soon as we had discarded our flying clothing we set a fast pace through the wood, avoiding all paths and clearings. We moved as quietly as possible and in half an hour came to a small lake surrounded by open fields.

FRANCE OR
GERMANY ?

Rather than go into the open we decided to stay in the edge of the wood overnight. We opened our Aids Boxes and examined them; then got out the maps to see if we could locate our position. We weren't sure that we had gotten into France although the navigator had been confident.

TOO COLD
TO SLEEP IN
OPEN

After dark we crawled into the high grass by the lake and tried to sleep. The ground was damp, wet and cold and we wished we had kept our flying clothing. We soon gave up trying to sleep and started walking south. For a short distance we kept in the shadow of the wood but soon had to get into the open. Because of bright moonlight we followed a winding course along hedgerows and lines of trees so we couldn't be seen from a distance.

FIND BARN

Once we crossed a stream and stopped to fill our water bottles. We took banzadrine tablets here and found that they helped relieve our fatigue. Eventually we got into another wood but after stumbling around in the dark decided to look for a haystack or barn. An hour later we found a farmhouse. After circling it several times we failed to find the barn or a haystack so we went into the yard. The barn was attached to the house and when we opened the door it fell off and made enough noise to awaken any one in the house had there been people living there. We crawled into the hay and did get some sleep though we were much too cold and nervous.

HIDES IN BARN
TWO DAYS AND
NIGHT

We stayed in the barn the rest of the night and all day. Occasionally we heard voices but not very close to us and although we thought the house deserted we didn't investigate. There were some apples in the barn and we ate Horlick's tablets though we were not very hungry. One of us had a hole in a sock and used the needle and thread from the aid Box to mend it.

We stayed in this barn for two days and a night. At 0200 hours the second day we went in search of water and discovered that our barn was on the edge of a small village. We found a well but were afraid to use it

START SOUTH
LOOKING FOR
HELP

because of the noise. However our search turned up nothing else so we returned to the well, tied our water bottles to the rope and lowered them into the water. We made plenty of noise but got back to our barn without arousing anyone in the village. During the second day we heard children playing near us and although we thought the language sounded French they were too far off for their words to be clearly distinguished. A little later a woman passed near the barn speaking loudly in French and that decided us about starting our trip. We left about 2030 hours walking south with the idea of looking for help.

AVOID HOUSE
WITH RADIO

On this night the weather was cloudy so we got onto a road. We were stiff and sore and in the dark made very slow progress. Once, at a crossroads we chose a road leading west rather than southeast because we didn't know how far, if at all, we were into France. We came to a farmhouse with a lighted window and thought of going in to ask for help. We sneaked beneath the window and heard several men inside talking. There were more voices in the room than we wanted to meet at once and because there was a radio antennae on the house (S-2 had warned us not to go to houses like this) we walked on.

The moon came out about the time we reached a main road but fortunately the road was tree-lined. We were passing several farms and decided to find help because we were exhausted. At the first house a dog barked and we avoided going in there. While we were moving to the second house a man on a bicycle passed us. He was pedalling rapidly and as soon as he got up to us we saw that he was masked. (Later we learned that black market operators often travel like this) We called out, "Ami, ami" but the cyclist did not stop or slow down.

We circled then to the rear of the house where we were going to ask for help, and watched a woman working in the kitchen. We started to the barn to look for hay and then changed our minds and went to the door of the house and knocked. The woman came to the door and seemed very frightened. We wanted to be sure, first, that we were in France and asked "France?" We kept repeating this but she seemed puzzled so Lt BREUER said, 'Je suis americain aviateur.'

She pulled us inside the house immediately and ran upstairs to get another member of the family. Questions were asked us and we produced everything we had which would help prove our identity. We lived in this house until 8 November while our journey was arranged for us.

COMPILED BY:

JOHN F WHITE, JR
1st Lt, AC

APPROVED BY:

W S HOLT
W S HOLT
Lt Col, AC
Commanding

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH

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

30 November 1943

APPENDIX "B" TO E AND E REPORTS NO. 204 & 205

1. The following information has been obtained from an interview with two officers who evaded capture by the enemy after being in enemy-occupied territory.

2. Further circulation of this information may be made, but when doing so, information as to the source may not be divulged.

Statement of information covering period from 14 October 1943
to 8 November 1943

- a. A LA CHAPELLE SUR ORBAIS we saw a lot of ME 110's and ME 109's and a few JU 88's flying at very low altitudes.
- b. French stated that after the bombing of the Renault plant the Germans moved the equipment into small separate branches in different areas of PARIS so that if raided again, many civilians would be killed.
- c. French resent the heavy loss of civilian life caused by allied raids. This loss is played up by the Germans for propaganda reasons.
- d. East of the town of EPERNAY there are several anti-aircraft batteries. Practice shots were heard on several days. 2 November 1943
- e. We were told that, in an early November raid on REIMS airport, one hangar, housing 17 planes, was destroyed.
- f. A Frenchman who works in an aircraft factory stated that the landing-gear of the FW 190 is faulty and that, in the plant where he worked, the equipment and tools were not of very good quality.
- g. French source said that strips of metal dropped by RAF are very effective in confusing German radar operators.
- h. French stated that 3000 French civilians were killed during a raid on NANTES and that this had been highly publicised by the Germans.

S E C R E T

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO. 205

No., Rank, Name:- Stanley R CHICHESTER, 2d Lt. O-681334

Unit:- 333 Bomb Squadron, 94 Bomb Group

Please answer carefully the questions below. Suggestions for improvement of escape equipment and training must 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? Yes
- (b) If not, had you one on you?
- (c) If not, why had you no aids box?
- (d) If you used it, which of the following items did you use? Put a dash (-) against each item used and state briefly the circumstances, e.g., "Lying up for 2 nights," etc.

Horlicks tablets. Lying up for 2 nights

Chocolate. Lying up for two nights

Milk (tube). Not in kit

Benzadrine tablets (fatigue). Third night when walking

Halazone tablets (water purifier). First night when using water from stream.

Matches.

Adhesive tape. Sprained ankle

Chewing gum.

Water bottle. To get water from stream first night, from well second night

Compass. To travel after leaving plane

- (e) Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory? All good
If so, in what respect?
- (f) How did you finally dispose of the box? Left with helper
- (g) 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? Excellent as it is

2. PURSE

- (a) Did you carry a purse? Yes
If so, state COLOR. Tan
In NOT, State why not.
- (b) Did you use the purse? Yes
- (c) If so, which of the following items in the purse did you use? Put a dash (-) against each item used and state briefly the circumstances.

Maps. Which ones? Of France

Compass. Yes - to travel south after leaving plane

File (hacksaw). No

Foreign currency. State countries and amounts. ~~Francs~~ French
How did you spend the money? Left 300 francs at one place

(d) How did you dispose of:-

Maps. Gave away as souvenirs

Compass. Still possess

File (hacksaw). Still possess

Surplus currency. Still possess

3. AIDS TO ESCAPE - (GADGETS+)

(+Issued separately from aids boxes and purses.)

(a) Did you carry or wear any of the following?

If you used any of them state briefly WHEN and WHERE.

Round compass. Minature compass - not necessary to use as we had
compass in kit - was very small

Stud compass.

Swinger compass.

Fly-button compass.

Pencil clip compass.

Tunic button compass.

Pipe compass.

Pouch

Special flying boots (and knife).

(b) Were they satisfactory?

(c) Can you suggest any improvements, additions, or substitutions,
which would improve the above equipment? The phosphorus points on
our compass came off

4. PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

(a) Did you carry passport-size photographs? Yes
If so, how many? Three

(b) Did you use them? Yes - given to people who helped us
State how.

5. LECTURES

(a) Were you lectured on evasion and escape? Yes
State WHERE, WHEN and by WHOM.

July and August 1943 when in training - by fellows who had been in France
(b) Did you find the lectures of value? or Germany

Definitely good

SECRET

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO. 204

No., Rank, Name:- Charles (NMI) BREUER, 2d Lt. O-673854

Unit:- 94 Bomb Group, 333 Bomb Squadron

Please answer carefully the questions below. Suggestions for improvement of escape equipment and training must 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? Yes
- (b) If not, had you one on you?
- (c) If not, why had you no aids box?
- (d) If you used it, which of the following items did you use?
Put a dash (-) against each item used and state briefly the circumstances, e.g., "Lying up for 2 nights," etc.

Horlicks tablets. Lying up for 2 nights

Chocolate. Lying up for 2 nights

Milk (tube). Lying up for 2 nights

Benzadrine tablets (fatigue). One tablet - 2nd night

Halazone tablets (water purifier). Used one tablet first night

Matches.

Adhesive tape.

Chewing gum. Yes

Water bottle. Yes

Compass. ~~Yes~~ no compass in kit

- (e) Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory? No
If so, in what respect?
- (f) How did you finally dispose of the box? Box was left with helper
- (g) 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? Yes
If so, state COLOR. Tan - mark II
In NOT, State why not.
- (b) Did you use the purse? Yes
- (c) If so, which of the following items in the purse did you use?
Put a dash (-) against each item used and state briefly the circumstances.

Maps. Which ones? Of France

Compass. Yes - compass was used to travel southwest

File (hacksaw). No

Foreign currency. State countries and amounts. French francs

How did you spend the money? Left 300 francs with helper - brought remainder of money back to UK

(d) How did you dispose of:-

Maps. One map given as souvenir and brought the other back to UK with me

Compass. Brought it back with me

File (hacksaw). Brought it back with me

Surplus currency. Brought it back with me.

3. AIDS TO ESCAPE - (GADGETS+)

(+Issued separately from aids boxes and purses.)

(a) Did you carry or wear any of the following?

If you used any of them state briefly WHEN and WHERE.

Round compass. Minature compass issued by S-2 - not necessary to use because of other compass in purse

Stud compass.

Swinger compass.

Fly-button compass.

Pencil clip compass.

Tunic button compass.

Pipe compass.

Pouch

Special flying boots (and knife).

(b) Were they satisfactory?

(c) Can you suggest any improvements, additions, or substitutions, which would improve the above equipment?

4. PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

(a) Did you carry passport-size photographs?

Yes

If so, how many? Three

(b) Did you use them? Yes - used on identity card

State how.

5. LECTURES

(a) Were you lectured on evasion and escape? Yes

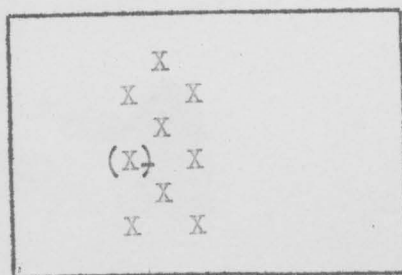
State WHERE, WHEN and by WHOM.

July and August 1943 - when training and at BOVINGDON, England in SEPT.

(b) Did you find the lectures of value? Yes

APPENDIX "E" TO E & E REPORT NO. 204

NAME Charles (NMI) BREUER RANK 2d Lt ASN 0-673854 DATE REPORT NO.
SQ 333 GROUP 94 A/C NO. 453 Letter A Load 38 incendiaries Date 14 Oct 1943



Position in formation.
Make Diagram

Observed results of Bombing: Good results from what I could see

Enemy Fighter Tactics: From rear - 4 and 8 o'clock
Markings:

Our Tactics:

Our Fighter Support:

<u>Flak</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Quality</u>
		<u>At target</u>	
Approximately 1515		SCHWEINFORT	Heavy

Technical Failures

Motors: Runaway prop on number three engine - oil leak

Armor:

Armament: Tail guns out, one waist gun out, ball-turret guns out,
radio gun out, upper turret guns out.

Miscellaneous: Oxygen shot out, elevator controls badly shot up
making gun very difficult to operate. Rocket
hit to rear of ball turret

Comments and Suggestions on any of the above:

DID NOT BLACK OUT OR USE BALE-OUT BOTTLE BECAUSE OF CRASH LANDING

NAME Stanley R CHICHESTER RANK 2d Lt ASN 0-681334 REPORT NO. _____

SQ 333 GROUP 94 A/C NO. 453 Letter A Load 38-100 lbs incendiaries Date 14 October 1943

X
X X
X
(X)X
X
- X X

Position in formation.
Make Diagram

Observed results of Bombing:

Not observed

Enemy Fighter Tactics: Attacks from rear - 4 and 8 o'clock
Markings:

Our Tactics:

Our Fighter Support:

<u>Flak</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Quality</u>
Approx 1515		At target	Heavy

Technical Failures

Motors: Prop ran away - oil leak caused, I think, by fighters or flak

Armor:

Armament: Tail guns out, one waist gun out, ball-turret out, radio guns out, upper-turret out

Miscellaneous: Oxygen shot out, elevator controls badly shot up making plane very difficult to handle, rocket hit to rear of ball turret.

Comments and Suggestions on any of the above:

DID NOT USE BALE-OUT BOTTLE OR BLACK OUT BECAUSE OF CRASH LANDING