SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH

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

28 February 1944

E & E REPORT NO. 421
EVASION IN FRANCE

Harry L MINOR, S/Sgt, 19071371
525 Bomb Squadron, 379 Bomb Group
(22 MISSIONS)

TARGET: NANTES

MIA: 16 September 1943
Arrived in UK:
27 February 1944

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

PILOT	0-731872	Capt	Elton (NMI) HOYT III	E&E #409
CO-PILOT	0-522490	1st Lt	Norman C SCHROEDER	E&E #329
NAVIGATOR	0-670094	2d Lt	William J.COOK, Jr.	E&E #410
BOMBARDIER	0-731497	2d Lt	Louis H GLICKMAN	E&E #370
RADIO OPERATOR	36341183	S/Sgt	Herbert W DULBERG	E&E #390
TOP TURRET GUNNER	39097706	T/Sgt	John F THOMAS	MIA
BALL TURRET GUNNER	39531040	T/Sgt	Russell H ELDRIDGE	MIA
WAIST GUNNER	33365620	T/Sgt	William J MILLER	MIA
WAIST GUNNER	19071371	S/Sgt	Harry L MINOR	NARRATOR
TAIL GUNNER	35384298	Sgt	Edward R SHAFFER	MIA

KICKS OUT ESCAPE HATCH

T/Sgt MILLER pulled the emergency release, as soon as the pilot gave the bale-out order. The door did not drop, so I went over and kicked it out. The radio operator baled out first, followed by the tail gunner. I was the third to jump and went out at 20000 feet. I delayed my jump to 3000 feet.

DELAYS JUMP

I pulled the ripcord just as I reached cloud cover, and the jerk injured my back. My harness was tight, so I think that the jerk must have been due to my position. I had my knees high in front of me in a sitting position. When the chute opened my feet were jerked around in back of me and I dislocated a vertebrae. If I had kept my feet straight down there would have been no chance for built-up momentum as the chute opened.

BAD JERK DUE TO POSITION

My chute oscillated so badly on opening that one side would sometimes collapse. I tried to check this by pulling on the shroud lines on the side opposite the collapse. I had no sensation of fear or falling. I found that in falling I could control my motions without difficulty, and assume any position that I wished. I had left the aircraft tumbling head over heels. This tumbling stopped when I extended my body in a lateral position.

NO SENSATION OF FALLING

When I cleared the clouds I began to look at the ground to know in what type of country I was. watch for where I was going to land. Nothing stood out that impressed me. I landed in the middle of a forest and the trees broke my fall. I was disentangling my chute when I heard someone hailing me.

FALL BROKEN BY TREES

INJURED, DIRECTS FRENCH TO COLLECT CHUTE

FRENCH REFER TO GERMANS AS BOCHE

REMOVE WOODEN SHOES TO MOVE STEALTHLY

REFUSES TO GIVE UP DOG TAGS

CONCEALED IN SECRET HIDING PLACE

I cautiously crept to the edge of the woods and saw that the voice belonged to a French peasant. I yelled at him and he came over. He asked if I were German. I pointed to myself and repeated, "Americain", until he said, "Oh, Amérique." Some women joined him and they all stood talking. My back was aching so I lay down. I offered them cigarettes, and motioned to them to pull in my chute.

I tried to find out where the Germans were, After several attempts I realized that the Boche are the Germans. Then I found that these Boche were very near and were looking for me. As the French made no suggestions, I told them in sign language that I must hide. Gathering up my equipment, they motioned to me to follow them. One member of the group, preceded us, acting as a look-out. We went south 500 yards and the forest was much thicker. We waited here, while one of them went to locate the Germans. While we waited a woman brought me cider, and bread smeared with bacon fat.

When the "reconnaissance party" returned, they motioned to me to follow. We stopped and watched before crossing all clearings or paths. Once we got so near the Germans that the farmer had to remove his sabots in order to pass by quietly. I was taken to a shed whose back was formed by a haystack. As soon as we reached the shed I had to lie down because of the intense pain in my back. I told them what was the matter in sign language. A girl brought in some lineament and gave me a massage.

Civilian clothes were brought me, and I was soon disguised. As I changed my clothes, I put my escape aids and dog tags to one side. They saw them and tried to confiscate them. I refused however to let them have either. Here I was given a good drink of alcohol, which I needed badly at the moment. The farmer went to the haystack and removed an armload of hay. This revealed a hole in the haystack which extended 2 feet from east to west. Out of this he took two boxes of shot gun shells and this revealed another passage north and south. He motioned me in and told me to remain there quietly. Then he replaced the armload of hay, leaving a complete wall.

I remained here for an hour listening to the cars and motor cycles from the nearby German camp. Then I was brought food and told that my "comrades" had landed nearby. I tried to convey the idea that I would like to join them, but was quite unsuccessful. I spent the night in this concealed hide-out. It was too cold to sleep, and there were lots of rats running about. I had told the farmer, in sign language, before hiding, to burn or bury my chute. They had just thrown it into a box in the barn.

HIDES OWN EQUIPMENT MORE SURELY THAN FRENCH

During the night I ~~went in~~ RETURNED into the barn proper and pushed all my equipment into the passageways in the hay. Then I got back in myself.

The morning of ~~the~~ 17th JANUARY they brought me bread and coffee. I told them I would have to move on, but they said this would be impossible because of the Germans. I stayed there patiently all day. That night, after dark, I was brought into the house for dinner. We started a serious discussion of how I was to move on. The French had no suggestions or information, When I again asked to join my crew members they said that it would be impossible on account of the Germans. Pulling out my escape maps, I explained that I wanted to go to Spain, but needed help. Then they put me back in the hay until the night of the 19th of September.

PATRIOTIC FRENCH HAVE NO EVASION PLANS

HELPERS?

That night two men came for me. We walked to a cross-roads, ~~Then~~ I was spirited away in a truck in which I was surprised to find two more Americans. We were taken to a farmhouse, where we remained for the next three days. Too many people came to visit us and drink cider. This was pleasant, but we knew it was dangerous. We spoke of this to one of the men from the truck. To test the security of the farm they sent someone, completely unknown to the farmer and his wife, to see us. This person said: "I've come to see the Americans," to which the farmer's wife replied: "Oh, I'm too busy to take you, but you can find them yourself in that little house over there." We were immediately moved, and the rest of our journey was arranged.

COMPLETE LACK OF SECURITY AMONGST FRENCH FARMERS

JOURNEY ARRANGED

Dorothy G. Smith
Capt WAC

Medelin pp 58

oldfort

Location of German transport depot in courtyard surrounded by high stone wall many machine gun posts

54°

GUINGAMP

Should have been part of Mundo's B, Mundo folder

michelin p58

7°60'

53°80'

BREST

Fortifications on which much construction was being done Jan. 1944. Impossible to observe what exactly. Nature of work - mining - removal of earth and stone and construction of passageways below surface of earth.

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

11 March 1944

APPENDIX "B" TO E AND E REPORT NO. 421

The following information has been obtained in an interview with a Sergeant who evaded capture by the enemy after being in enemy occupied territory.

Further circulation of this information may be made, but in that case it is important that details as to the source are not divulged.

Statement of information covering period from 16 September 1943 to 24 February 1944

a. Three and a half kilometers north of RENAC, not far from the RENNES highway, a small German camp was observed from 17 to 20 September 1943. Much practice maching gun firing was heard.

b. During the first week in October it was observed that pointed stakes had been placed in the ground all around the airfield south of RENNES. The stakes are intended to serve as anti-paratroop defense.

c. No German troops had been in MALESTROIT for several months when 600 were observed moving in ~~on 20 October.~~ prior to 20 October, The unit brought tanks and half-track reconnaissance cars with it. The tanks were both light and heavy and generally in bad condition mechanically. The enlisted personnel was observed to be young, 16 to 18 years in age, while the officers were older. A tank school was set up in the town school and rumor had it that more Germans would arrive shortly.

d. In the middle of January it was observed that a great deal of construction work was being done on the fortifications near the railroad station at BREST. See map.

e. There are 300 troops, mostly white Russians, at ST NIC. Although the Russians have their own officers, a German sergeant is in complete charge and give orders to these officers. The unit is a poor one ~~from the point of~~ in of view of both morale and physical condition. (Observation mid-January)

f. There is a highly organized group at ST AUBIN receiving arms and ammunition by parachute from the British. ~~Very complete~~ Records are kept of what is received and of where it is ~~then distributed.~~ SYSTEMATICALLY distributed. Complete records are kept.

g. In early February, when several hundred German cavalry soldiers came into PONT CROIX to search for the occupants of a

clandestine boat wrecked on the beach, at least 50 Frenchmen were observed hiding-out from the Germans in just one field.

h. Hearsay that there are many electric land mines around ST MALO. The local resistance organization is supposed to have the plans of the wiring, and will destroy the circuits when hostilities begin.

i. During December the digging of infantry trenches and tank traps was observed around MALESTROIT, PLOERMEL, JOSSELYN and PONTIVY.

j. On 15 January a large cruiser was observed entering BREST harbor. On 16 January a submarine was observed proceeding north out of the harbor. Hearsay that three other submarines were in the harbor at this date.

k. QUIMPER was observed to be an important transportation center in January and February. The railroad station was always crowded with troops, and there was much truck and horse and wagon motor and horse-drawn traffic on the streets. Many trains pass through QUIMPER.

l. In BRITTANY the people do not care for American bombing because it is too inaccurate. From NANTES to BREST all French encountered preferred lower-flying British bombing.

m. The French are required to guard the power lines IN NORTH FRANCE, but are not armed when performing this duty. The guard shifts are worked on the principal of a duty roster. If the post is in the country the Frenchman just checks in and then goes home; in the city the Germans check on the guard and the Frenchman must therefore remain on duty throughout his entire turn. If something happens the French guard, inspite of his lack of arms, is punished.

n. Many in the French resistance movement resent the Anglo-American attitude and lack of cooperation. The impounding of French fishing boats by the English which had crossed the Channel to fulfill missions for the English and Americans, and the Americans lack of cooperation ~~with the~~ or recognition of deGaulle were particularly sore points. They wished it understood that their aid of allied airmen was given to help deGaulle and not the United States. They want more arms and supplies.

S E C R E T

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO. 421

No., Rank, Name:- S/Sgt, Harry L MINOR, 19071371

Unit:- 525 Bomb Squadron, 379 Bomb Group

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? Yes

b. If not, why?

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.) Given to French for souvenirs as immediate aid was received.
Milk (tube).)

Benzadrine tablets (fatigue). Saved for energy, but never needed.

Halazone tablets (water purifier).

Matches. Cigarette.

Adhesive tape. Bandage for minor cut.

Chewing gum. Souvenier for French.

Water bottle. Souvenier for French.

Compass. To keep acquainted with district.

Sewing kit. Repair civilian clothing.

d. Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory? No.

e. How did you finally dispose of the box? Given to French.

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?
Small packet of blue dye might be used ~~to change color~~ so that one could utilize G.I. clothing. Most French wear blue. Black is for older people.

2. PURSE

a. Did you carry a purse? Yes.
State color of stripes and letters. Red.
If 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?

Maps. Which ones? Northern France to orient myself.

Compass. Yes.

File (hacksaw). No.

Foreign currency. State countries and amounts. France - 2000 Francs
How did you spend the money? To buy food and cigarettes.

d. How did you dispose of:-

Maps.
Compass.
File (hacksaw).
Surplus currency.
) Given to French.

3. Were you issued any extra compasses or further aids to evasion? No.

4. PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

a. Did you carry passport-size photographs? No. Those taken were too small.
If so, how many? We were to be retaken and mine had not been done yet.
I should have had them. It would have facilitated
b. Did you use them? matters. I was two months without papers which added
to my danger.

5. LECTURES

a. Were you lectured on evasion and escape? Yes.
State WHERE, WHEN and by WHOM. In phases and after arrival in England.

b. Did you find the lectures of value? Yes.

c. Do you have any suggestions to make which, from your experience, you feel will help other evaders and escapers?
Carry small dictionary of English and country of mission. I was never given a language card. I had G.I. shoes in plane but wore treated boots ~~as~~ there was no time to change. My first pair of shoes were too large, but my feet got used to them. One should definitely have G.I. shoes or better still low cut civilian shoes as less noticeable and would fit in pouch of summer flying suit and escape kit could be put inside at the chest. Do not give up dog tags to the French. Never hide anything in coat linings or trouser belts as these are first places searched.

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E & E REPORT NO. 421
EVASION IN France

28 Feb 44
(Date)

HARRY MINOR S/Sgt 19071371
(Name) (Rank) (ASN)

525 Sq, 379 Bomb Group
(Squadron) (Group)

TARGET: Nantes

MIA: 16 September 1943
Arrived in UK:
27 February 1944

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

				Official Disposition	Narrators Disposition
PILOT	0-731872	Capt	Elton (NMI) HOYT III	E&E #409	
CO-PILOT	0-522490	1st Lt	Norman C SCHROEDER	E&E #329	
NAVIGATOR	0-670094	2d Lt	William J COOK, JR	E&E #410	
BOMBARDIER	0-731497	2d Lt	Louis H GLICKMAN	E&E #370	
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TOP TURRET GUNNER	19071371	S/Sgt	Harry L MINOR	NARRATOR	
BALL TURRET GUNNER	36341183	S/Sgt	Herbert W DULBERG	E&E #390	
WAIST GUNNER	39531040	T/Sgt	Russell H ELDRIDGE	MIA	
WAIST GUNNER	33365620	T/Sgt	William J MILLER	MIA	
TAIL GUNNER	35384298	Sgt	Edward R SHAFFER	MIA	

Were you wounded?

S Memo
~~276~~ 2165

That Miller pulled the emergency release, as soon as the pilot gave the bale-out order. The door did not drop, so I went over and kicked it out. The radio operator baled-out first, followed by the tail gunner. I was the lead jumper, and went out at 20 000 feet. ~~but~~ ~~about~~ ~~25000~~ I delayed my jump ~~about~~ of 3000 ft. I pulled the rip cord just as I reached cloud cover, and the jerk injured my back. My harness was tight so I think that the jerk must have been due to my position. I had my knees high in front of me in a sitting position. When the chute opened my feet were jerked around in back of me and I dislocated a vertebrae. If I had kept my feet straight down there would have been no chance for built-up momentum as the chute opened

Kicks out escape hatch

delays jump

Bad jerk due to position

My chute oscillated so on opening, ~~that~~ one side would sometimes collapse. I tried to check this by pulling in the shroud lines on the side opposite the collapse. I had no sensation of fear or falling. I found that I could control my motions ~~without~~ difficulty, and assume any position that I wished. I had left the aircraft tumbling head over heels. This tumbling stopped, when I extended my body in a lateral position.

No sensation of falling

When I cleared the clouds, I began to wake for where I was going to land. Nothing stood out, ~~that particularly~~ impressed me. I landed in the middle of a forest, and the trees broke my fall. I was disentangling my chute when I heard someone talking nu

Fall broken by trees

I cautiously crept to the edge of the woods and saw that the house belonged to a French peasant. I yelled at him, and he came over. He asked if I were German. I pointed to myself and repeated "American" until he said "Oh amerique". Some women joined him, and they all stood talking. My Back was to them, so I sat down. I offered them cigarettes, and motioned to them to pull in my chute. I tried to find out where the Germans were. After several attempts I realized that the Boche are the Germans. Now I found that these Boch were very mean, and were looking for me. As the French made no suggestions, I told them in my language that I must

French refer to Germans as Boch

Dress French & called Clate

hide. Gathering up my equipment, they motioned to me to follow them. One member of the group, proceeded us, acting as a look-out. We went south 500 yds and the forest was much thicker. We waited here, while one of them went to locate the Germans. While we waited a woman brought me cider, and bread smeared with bacon fat.

When the "reconnaissance party" returned, they motioned to me to follow. We stopped and watched before crossing all clearings or paths. Once we got so near the Germans that the farmer had to remove his sabots in order to pass by quietly. I was taken to a shed whose back end was formed by a haystack. Soon as we reached the shed, I sat & lie down because of

Remove wooden shoes & move stealthily

the intense pain in my back. I told them what was the matter in sign language. A girl brought in some liniment, and gave me a massage.

Civilian clothes were brought me, and I was soon disguised. As I changed my clothes, I put my escape aids and dog tags to one side. Then I asked and tried to confiscate the Refuse's dog tags. I refused to let them have either. Here I was given a good drink of alcohol, which was what I needed the most at the moment. The farmer went to the haystack and removed an armload of hay. This revealed a hole in the haystack which extended 2 ft from each side. Out of this he took a bolex gun shells and this revealed a hole concealed passage north and south. He motioned me in and told me to remain here in secret hiding place quietly. Then he replaced the armload of hay, leaving a

Complete well

I remained here and hour listening to the cars and motor cycles from the nearby German camp. Then I was brought food, and told that my "camarades" had landed nearby. I tried to convey the idea that I would like to join them, but was quite unsuccessful. I spent the night in this concealed hide-out. It was too cold to sleep, and there were lots of rats running about. I had told the farmer in sign language, before hiding, to burn my clothes. They had just thrown it into a box in the barn. During the night I went into the barn proper and pushed all my equipment into the passage way in the hay and then got back in myself.

There are rats in hay stacks

Hides own equipment more surely than French

The morning of the 17th they brought me bread and coffee. I told them I would have

move on, but they said this would be impossible because of the Germans. I stayed there painfully all day. That night, after dark, I was brought into the house for dinner. We started a serious discussion of how I was to move on. The French and no suggestions of information. When I again asked for some very crew members, they said that would be impossible on account of the Germans.

Patrobe French have no reason plans

Pulling out my escape maps, I explained that I wanted to go to Spain, but needed help. Then they put me back in the hay until the night of the 19th of September.

That night 4 men came for me. We walked to a cross-roads, and then I was spirited away in a truck in which I was surprised to find

two more Americans. We were taken to a farmhouse, where we remained for the next three days. Too many people came to visit us and drink cider. This was pleasant, but we knew that it was dangerous. We spoke of this to the men from the truck.

Complete lack of Security amongst French farmers

To test the security of the farm, they sent someone completely unknown to the ~~couple~~ farmer's wife. This person said: "I'm one of the Americans," to which the farmer's wife replied: "Oh I'm too busy to take you, but you can find them yourself in that little house over there." We were immediately moved, and the rest of our journey was arranged.

Journey arranged

Type ~~Approval~~ Copy

SECRET

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO.

No., Rank, Name:- Menor

Unit:-

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1. AIDS BOX

a. Did you use your aids box? Yes

b. If not, why?

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. } Given to French for souveniers as immediately was received

Chocolate or Peanut Bar. }

Milk (tube). }

Benzadrine tablets (fatigue). Saved for emergency but never needed

Halazone tablets (water purifier).

Matches. Cigarette

Adhesive tape. Bandage for minor cut

Chewing gum. Souvenier For French

Water bottle. " " "

Compass. To Keep acquainted with district

Sewing kit. Repair civilian clothing

d. Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory? No

e. How did you finally dispose of the box? Given to French

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?
Small packet of blue dye might be included to change color ~~and~~ so that one could utilize G.I. clothing most French wear blue, black so for older people

2. PURSE

a. Did you carry a purse? Yes.
State color of stripes and letters. ~~Not noticed~~ Red
If NOT, State why not.

b. Did you use the purse? Yes

(over)

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

Maps. Which ones? Northern France to orientate self

Compass. Yes

File (hacksaw). No

Foreign currency. State countries and amounts. France - 2,000 Francs
How did you spend the money? To buy Food & cigarettes

d. How did you dispose of:-

Maps.
Compass.
File (hacksaw).
Surplus currency.
} Given to French

3. Were you issued any extra compasses or further aids to evasion?
No.

4. PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

a. Did you carry passport-size photographs? No. Those taken too small. We were to be retaken and
If so, how many? ~~[illegible]~~ had not been done yet.

b. Did you use them? I should have had them - it would have facilitated
movements I was 2 mos without papers which added
to my danger

5. LECTURES

a. Were you lectured on evasion and escape? Yes
State WHERE, WHEN and by WHOM. In Phases and after arrival
in England

b. Did you find the lectures of value? Yes

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

Carry small dictionary of English and country of mission. Never given language card
Had G.I. shoes in plane wore heated boots no time to put on G.I.. Foot pry shoes too large but feet got used to them. Should definitely have G.I. or better still low cut civilian shoes as less noticeable - I would fit in pocket of summer flying suit - escape kit could be put inside at the chest.
Do not give up dog tags to French

Never hide anything on person - get lining or use tissues - tells estes are tissues pacced

C. Minor 1

~~On 19 October I was picked up by a truck at a cross-roads. Here I was surprised to meet Lt Beelstein (now in Spain) and Sgt Koval (?). We were taken to a farmhouse~~

? September ~~On 22 October Lt Beelstein (now in Spain) Sgt Koval (captured during gang) and I were moved to the abandoned servants quarters of a nearby chateau. He we were given an orientation talk in excellent English by an old Count. He always wore a red beret. The chateau belonged to a married marquis who did not know of our presence. The Counts was a friend of the Marquise and they were landlady us. They had no trust in the servants and kept us hidd the whole time. They stole~~

food for us from the pantry but it could only be cooked over the fireplace at night, because of the smoke. We were told that in the event the Germans came we should get away to the woods and then approach any small farm in the neighborhood, where any friend of Mme la Marquise would be safe. We were here about a week.

A small car made rendezvous with a bus. We were soon joined in the bus by Capt Hoyt 2d 2 Rpt #4409 Dubberly, 1 & 1 Rpt #390 Miller, now in Spain, & 2Lt Schaffer 1 & 1 Rpt #, now in Spain. Hoyt could speak some French. The Frenchman had a note from Lt Dwight Ushert 1 Rpt #3387 say that they could be trusted.

We were taken to a farm house outside St Malo the home of M. Pensard a supposed

collaborator. He was a wealthy man in the transportation business, owning boats, trucks and lines. His wife drives a lovely Lincoln and the Gestapo's own A/c before the war.

While we were here in September a man whom we nicknamed "Mortimer" because of his appearance was brought in. He was a big, stoop shouldered, buck toothed, stupid looking blond. He claimed to be a Resistance group leader. He spoke no French or English. He was to be shot on ~~the~~ 20 September but he made an excellent dramatic plea for his life, weeping profusely on his knees, that he was spared. He then claimed to be a Dutchman posing as an American for quick handling. He said that he had gone to his home in Amsterdam, on escaping from a German P/W camp, and found his wife with a German soldier

He carried pictures of his wife and mother. The latter worked in vaudeville and also as an usher. He had his birth certificate, passport, 7 French bread coupons, clothing coupons, and 5 000 French francs, although he was spared he was kept under continual armed guard. When we left the Pensards hurriedly, for the monastery, he had to be left behind. He did not mind this at all. When I saw Mr. Pensard again, toward the end of October or early in November, he told me that we had all been wrong about Mortimer, who was a good boy. ~~and whom the Germans~~ In February at Pont Croix, however, Mickey told me that they had again grown suspicious of Mortimer. He had broken under torture and confessed to being a spy. In the coles of

his shoes were found the names of all who had helped them. Mecky was one of the group which had done time on a work.

I was at the Poisards a week. Word was received that the chauffeur of the truck that was to pick us up was actually a member of the Gestapo. We were rushed to a monastery. I stayed here a week. After three days Bretstein, Miller, Fisher, Koval and Schaffer left. We were posing as philosophers and several of the priests who were not in the picture were startled to find us shooting craps in the woods. We were taken care of by a priest who did some of his work in civilian clothes. He was the organizing agent here and his work was unknown to his religious superiors.

We then went on to a mill where we posed as Russians. We were supposed to be here quite a time but mine was nervous and we left the next day. We were driven to a little farm 45 miles away. We stayed here nine days with a young couple who were expecting a baby. We posed here as Russians when the farmers sister came to call. When we asked for whiskey they, however, realized we were Americans. Then we went to Dinan where identity pictures were taken in a garden by Kodak. Here we rejoined the Fisher and Berlstein. We then changed trucks and organizations.

We were taken to a house halfway between Dinan and Malestroit. During dinner the Germans came to collect ordinances. We went through

the fireplace and down a ladder to the basement. Then we drove on beyond Malestroit. Here we found Lt Cook E & E Rpt II 41D. Lts Hoyt and Bedsler went with him. I went to Malestroit with Lt Fisher and we were billeted a block apart. This was on 16 October. For dates and further information on people with whom I stayed from the time I met all the americans in the bus, until 16 October see Capt Hoyt's E & E Rpt 409.

I spent one week with M Pierre Philipot a merchant. There had been no Germans in Malestroit for a month. They now returned which upset M. Philipot as he had got known how of hide me. He got me a room in his house. On 20 and 21 October

he put me in his barn. I was given a table chair and playing cards. If the germans came I was to hide behind some cartons and the germans were to ignore the furniture and cards. As an alternative, if I were in the house when they came, he would pound on the wall and I would take to the attic and hide on top of an enclosure built there to form a maids room.

On 23 October a gendarme Raymond Gloux and a M. Mallard visited me. They told me I would move chez Gloux on Sunday evening as he lived on the outskirts of the town and was safer. I stayed there for a month. While I was here I spent two days with M. Pelletpat while Gloux's father-

in-law. Later a Mme Lapierre came to stay for three days. Her husband had been taken by the Gestapo, and she did not know why. He was a watchmaker. They had lived in New York. I met a Canadian and his mother, who lived 5 km from Maastricht. They had previously cared for an woman. He was 21 years old and had been caught in France by the war while disposing of some property. His foot was injured when he was run over by a truck. The mother was hard of hearing.

When we made the truck change Emile the regional chief was in the truck & which we transferred. He is 28 years old, and wears ~~thick~~ thick horn-rimmed glasses. He was a French Officer and wounded seventeen times.

He has only partial use of his right arm. He is very active in organizational work. His younger brother is a priest and he was studying for the priesthood before the war.

Emile visited twice while I was with Gloup. I was to leave by boat with my "camarades". This scheme blew up because Emile's chief, who had 300 000 francs with which to buy the German commandant so that the boat could leave was caught with the money and put in prison at Nantes. The guards promised to release him for 200 000 francs but as they would still be short the 300,000 francs for the commandant, the scheme was abandoned as too expensive.

Finally I was taken by truck to Koenigsberg and in

the back of a cafe. met Lt Gluckman E & E Rpt II and Sgt Senack E & E Rpt II. We drove to the small village in which Emile lived, but spent the night in another home.

The next day we went to a farm near Josselin. The nearest town of Guéhéno. We were living with a cousin of Emile Mlle Guillo, an elderly spinster whose brother the mayor of Guéhéno lived downstairs. We were here until 24 December.

The truck came Henri the driver was very upset and said we were leaving by boat that night. We drove to St Aubine. When Emile arrived he could only take one, and Gluckman left. Senack and I stayed

on at the house in St Aubins
This house is above the store
of Milles Mallard sisters
of M. Mallard of Maleskroi
and is H.Q for many activities.
Henri, Emiles mother, and two
other French men also lived here.
Emiles principal activity is the
distribution of arms and this
is his cause. Later we helped
in in loading and distributing these
arms.

On ~~the~~ 1 January a French man,
in very bad shape, arrived. The
gestapo was hot on his heels. I
never knew ~~the~~ his story, but all
his corpse souvenirs were buried
in a hole in the garden and a big
picture of Petain was hung up.
During January we were joined
by ~~two~~ Hindus who had escaped

from the hospital at Rennes, where they were orderlies. I continually complained because we had no T cards.

On 8 January a photographer came from Ploermel and took my picture, but that same day we were taken by truck to Pontivy where, after spending some time in a garage we changed trucks. This again marked a change in organization.

We went to Gourin and met Mr. Bourou in a café. Here we were joined by Lt Hugonnet E.T.T. Rpt # Sgt McLeod E.T.L. Rpt # & Sgt Hall L & L Rpt #. Mr Bourou had T cards for them. The café was full of French evaders.

We drove to Concarneau ~~30 minutes~~ ~~a small town~~ and met

M. Georges Martin. The Heides remained in the café. ~~We were driven to Concarneau~~. Here we met Lt Schneider E & E Rpl and Sgt Quinn E & E Rpl#. Here all pictures were taken again and everyone was given a good ID card. We stayed here three days and were then driven to Quimper by ambulance. Here we took the train to Brest.

We were met in Brest by two young Frenchmen. Hugonnet Stall and Mlle Leod were taken to Dr de la Menière. Schneider, Quinn Lemach and I went to Col Schendhaus's where daughter Christian (Mme Magne) acted as interpreter. We were to leave on 19 January. But

the organization chief disappeared as did the woman in whose flat he had his HQ, and her servants were arrested. As the colonel, doctor and christian were often seen there, they thought the Gestapo would want them.

Paul who had met us at the train found places for four and Landerneau. Their was talk of sending us out through Rennes We discouraged the idea because we had heard of the "Rennes Murder" — two organization members were sitting in a café when germans came in, they lost their heads and ran out, the germans opened fire and killed one, Mme Magne took the rest of us to St Aric. We spent 6 days in her Summer cottage there.

Tiane de la Meunière (the eldest) came up for the week-end. On Monday a telegram from Mme de la Meunière said that it was necessary for Mme Magne and her little ones to go to Brest immediately.

We left on Tuesday, 18 January. Mme Magne bought all the railroad tickets (together because the station mistress is friendly). We changed trains at Châteaulin where we had a seven hour wait. Most of this time was spent in a church. Tiane wished to show that she was not afraid, and spoke English all the time. Paul and Mme de la Meunière met us in Brest. They opened that a woman in Rennes had a plan and we must wait for word from her

That afternoon a telegram ordered us to Jumper. Two 19 year old boys were our guides. Mme de la Meunière feared that they would be at a loss if we failed to make rendez-vous, she, therefore, accompanied us. At Jumper I was taken to the Mehu's and the others to the Borrosses'. The morrow day (20 Jan) we took the train to Cuidiermo. Before we left Mme de la M. met me and taking me to one side told me to have confidence in the boy who would now be in charge of us. She said he was young, brilliant and had a good plan. She had known him since childhood, and we were to obey him. I think she was trying to convince herself as much as me.

The young man was

Mickey. The Gestapo was after him for work around Rennes, and he planned to come out with us.

We were not met at the station as expected so went to the center of town. Mickey went off telling us to wait as something was wrong. After 15 min the two boys got frightened and wanted to hide. They took us over a bridge in a southerly direction, and then up-hill to a plateau. At the gates they stopped and started to search frantically. Though they were working according to a plan and asked what they were looking for. They said everything was all right. A man came out the gates and was very startled to find

9 men standing there. As soon as he left the Jewdes became panic stricken and started to climb trees. We went down an embankment and hid by some boats which terrified a man who soon came looking for his boat. When then made the boys confess that they had gone off in panic and that Wicker would not know where to find us. We reported Mucha who had made contacts. He thought the whole episode a huge joke.

We walked 4½ km to Port Crout where an elderly couple took us in. Hes name is Guillaume. He is over 60 and is a well known contractor in the town. He wears half moon shaped glasses.

Here the others first told me of the boating plans. A boat was going to Morlaix with salt, Mickey was supposed to have talked to the crew into taking us on board. After ~~we had~~ clearing the port we were to reveal ourselves and advise the captain that he was going to England. ~~On 21~~ Mickey's Jean Pierre, a young Parisian who spoke excellent English and wanted desperately to get to England, and another boy came to visit.

I asked Mickey to tell us exactly what arrangements had been made for the boat. He admitted that the crew was not informed, only the engineer. He said it would be easy to hide behind the barrels at night and that the Germans would never find us, when they searched the

load to next morning. After we had cleared the port by several hours we would come out. Mickey would have a gun and if the crew refused to go to England we would kill them. He then said "There will be a fight, but we will have a damn good time." When asked if he had any navigation equipment, he said no but he thought that Lt Hugonnet (C & R Rpt II 425) and Lt Schneider (R & R Rpt II 432) ~~could and~~ both bombardiers could easily get us to England. Mickey claimed that ~~the~~ there were no longer German sea or air patrols in daytime.

Two days later Mickey returned to ~~San Juan~~ the engineer had decided not to go on the trip.

A boat, loaded with English and American evaders, sprang a leak and had to beach nearby. (See Sgt Gordon's & Rft's). The Germans immediately started combing the countryside. We were to leave Port Croix the next day. We went to the RR station but failed to make rendezvous with the party from Cuchens. A elderly man whom we had met at the station now took charge of Hall and McLeod and we left the station separately. We had just gotten settled at the house when Hume rushed in weeping to tell us that the others had been arrested. We ran through the ~~cut~~ carpenter's shop at the back

and followed a boy out into the country. Here we were overtaken by the elderly man who approved that they had all been released after a preliminary examination of their papers. That night after dark we came back to the house and were hidden behind the lumber shed. The next day the search was pretty thorough. The Germans came within 2 ft of our hiding place and took off one of the men from the carpenter shop.

The next night we took the train for Rennes. We never saw Wecker again. A young man from Pont Croix put us in the baggage car for convenience, and we were to wait in it until the Jugnpers train pulled in. Jean Pierre

was on the train, but not with us. The train from Dumper was late. The platform was cleared and Jean Pierre was locked out. We did not know this at the time and thought he had deserted us. The last of us remained and the baggage man shook hands with me and said Cava? but we did not know if he had been told about us or not. A German soldier was also hanging around, he tried to make conversation, but I finally got rid of him.

When the train came in we got aboard and here Jean Pierre reported as with our tickets. Due to our troubles in distributing the tickets and the misunderstanding of the French addresses

him. We aroused the ~~suspi~~ suspicions of a couple in the train. As we left the station I could see them pointing me out to someone. I tried to lead them off in another direction but they followed the party to a park where we boys all sat down although it was pouring rain. I followed our trailers passed the park and then doubled back to tell the others they were being followed, and to ask why they were sitting in the park.

It appeared that Jean Pierre had no peace to take us and was off checking an address ~~that~~ he had been given him. N.E.

decided that they were pretty bad and that we had better go to the Borrossi home again for help. We left the Bugonnet in the park to wait for Jean Pierre. On our way Semach and Schneider met too Frendwar whom they had met at the Borrossis. One went ahead to warn them at the house and the other stayed with us as guide. Soon after our arrival Germans came to the house which caused a panic, but they were only looking for billets.

Semach and Schneider joined the Bugonnet at Jean Pauls

Paul of Brest was sent for and he was dumbfounded

by our story. He said a boat was leaving for Gurgeamp soon and that he would get us all places on it. He came back in three days, he had place for 5 not 6.

We went to Gurgeamp and Semach, Schneider and I were taken to the home of André Charbon who eat like a hog. Semach was taken on later to stay with Charbon's sister. We were here a week and then all had to leave Gurgeamp due to an assassination. We went N by truck driven by a very blond man named Pierre. We were hid in a

lumber stood for a day and a night. Then Sanachand went out to the home of a poor widow. There were no blankets, only rugs and newspapers. And insane brother lived with us. Three days later it snowed so hard it could be cut to leave. We rejoined Hugonnet and Schneider and were with them three days before we took to trudge to the boat. The operation is described in the book of Pt Hugonnet's report 1941 Rpt

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH

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

SECRET
By Authority of
AC of S, G-2
Initials. W.J.H. WSH
Date 23/3/44

23 March 1944

E & E REPORT NO. 421
EVASION IN FRANCE

Harry L MINOR, S/Sgt, 19071371
(22 Missions)
525 Bomb Squadron, 379 Bomb Group

TARGET: NANTES

MIA: 16 September 1943
Arrived in UK:
27 February 1944

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

PILOT	0-731872	Capt	Elton (NMI) HOYT III	E&E RPT 409
CO-PILOT	0-522490	1st Lt	Norman C SCHROEDER	E&E RPT 329
NAVIGATOR	0-670094	2d Lt	William J COOK, Jr	E&E RPT 410
BOMBARDIER	0-731497	2d Lt	Louis H GLICKMAN	E&E RPT 370
RADIO OPERATOR	36341183	S/Sgt	Herbert W DULBERG	E&E RPT 390
TOP TURRET GUNNER	39097706	T/Sgt	John F THOMAS	MIA
BALL TURRET GUNNER	39531040	T/Sgt	Russell H ELDRIDGE	MIA
WAIST GUNNER	33365620	T/Sgt	William J MILLER	MIA
WAIST GUNNER	19071371	S/Sgt	HARRY L MINOR	NARRATOR
TAIL GUNNER	35384298	Sgt	Edward R SHAFFER	MIA

KICKS OUT ESCAPE HATCH

T/Sgt MILLER pulled the emergency release, as soon as the pilot gave the bail-out order. The door did not drop, so I went over and kicked it out. The radio operator bailed out first, followed by the tail gunner. I was the thrid to jump and went out at 20,000 feet. I delayed my jump to 3000 feet. I pulled the ripcord just as I reached cloud cover, and the jerk injured my back. I had my knees high in front of me in a sitting position, so when the chute opened my feet were jerked around in back of me and I dislocated a vertebrae.

DELAYS JUMP

BAD JERK DUE TO POSITION

NO SENSATION OF FALLING

My chute oscillated so badly that one side would sometimes collapse. I tired to check this by pulling on the shrouds of the opposite side. I had no sensation of fear or falling. I found that I could control my motions without difficulty and assume any position that I wished. I had left the aircraft tumbling head over heels. This tumbling stopped when I extended my body in a lateral position.

FALL BROKEN BY TREES

I landed in the middle of a forest and the trees broke my fall. I was disentangling my chute when I heard some one hailing me. I cautiously crept to the edge of the woods and saw a French peasant. I yelled at him and he came over. He asked if I was German. I pointed to myself and repeated, "Americain", until he said, "Oh, Amerique." Some women joined him and they all stood talking. I offered them cigarettes, and motioned to them to pull in my chute.

I tried to learn where the Germans were, and then found they were very near and were looking for me. As the French made no suggestions, I told them in sign language that I must hide. Gathering up my equipment, they motioned to me to follow them. One member of the group scouted on ahead of us. While we waited a woman brought me cider and bread smeared with bacon fat.

When the reconnaissance party returned they motioned to me to follow. Once we got so near the Germans that the farmer removed his sabots in order to pass by quietly. I was taken to a shed against a haystack. I had to lie down because of the intense pain in my back. A girl brought in some liniment and gave me a massage. I told the farmer to burn or bury my chute, but I had to do this myself later.

REFUSES TO GIVE UP DOG TAGS

CONCEALED IN HAYSTACK

Civilian clothes were brought me, and I was soon disguised. As I changed my clothes, I put my escape aids and dog tags to one side. My helpers saw them and tried to confiscate them. I refused however to let them have either. I was given a good drink of liquor, which I needed badly. The farmer went to the haystack and removed an arm-load of hay. This revealed a hole two feet deep. Out of this he took two boxes of shotgun shells and this in turn revealed a cross passage. He motioned me in and told me to remain there quietly. Then he replaced the armload of hay.

After an hour I was brought food and told that my "camarades" had landed nearby. I spent the night in this hide-out. It was too cold to sleep, and there were rats running over me most of the night.

The morning of 17 January they brought me bread and coffee. I told them I would have to move on, but they said this would be impossible because of the Germans. I stayed there patiently all day. That night after dark I was brought into the house for dinner. We started a serious discussion of how I was to move on. The French had no suggestions or information. When I again asked to join my crew members they said that it would be impossible on account of the Germans. Pulling out my escape maps, I explained that I wanted to go to Spain, but needed help. Then they put me back into the hay until the night of the 19th of September.

FRENCH HAVE NO EVASION PLANS

HELPERS

That night two men came for me. We walked to a cross-roads. I was spirited away in a truck in which I was surprised to find two more Americans. We were taken to a farmhouse, where we remained for the next three days. Too many people came to visit us and drink cider. This was pleasant, but we knew it was dangerous. We spoke of this to one of the men from the truck. To test the security of the farm they sent some one, completely unknown to the farmer and his wife, to see us. This person said: "I've come to see the Americans," to which the farmer's wife replied: "Oh, I'm too busy to take you, but you can find them yourself in that little house over there." We were immediately moved, and the rest of our journey was arranged.

LACK OF SECURITY AMONGST FRENCH FARMERS

JOURNEY ARRANGED

Compiled By:

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Capt, WAC

Approved By:

W S Holt
W S HOLT
Lt Col, AC

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AC of S, A-2, IX BC	8
AC of S, A-2, IX ASC	8
AC of S, A-2, IX TCC	4
MIS, Washington, POW BRANCH	5
File	4
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I think it was flak not rockets that got us

When the pilot gave the bale-out order Miller pulled the release. The door did not drop so I went over and pulled it adding a healthy kick - it fell right out. ~~The~~ The radio op baled out first followed by the tail gunner. I was the third out. I delayed my jump from 20000 to 3000. I was just above clouds when I pulled the rip cord. The jerk, when the chute opened, injured my back. My harness was tight so think it was my position. My knees were high in front of me in a sitting position and were jerked around in back of me dislocating a vertebrae. Think if my feet had been straight down there would have been no chance for built up momentum as the chute opened. My chute oscillated to on opening that sometimes one side would collapse. I tried to check this by pulling the shrouds on the opposite side. There was no sensation of fear or falling. I found that in falling I could control my motions without difficulty or assume any position I wished. pg

of. I left to A/C ~~again~~ tumbling head over heels, I controlled this by extending my body in a lateral position and the ~~movement~~ tumbling slowly ceased. Several times I felt I was in a poor position & often ~~also~~ by extending an arm & leg could assume another position. If I hadn't injured my back the whole trip would have been very pleasant. I had no ill-effects from being off oxygen a short time before jumping.

When I cleared the clouds I began to watch where I was going & land. Nothing stood out or impressed me. I was sure I would land near a forest on the west side. On closer observation noticed a cluster of bldgs w of the forest (this latter proved to be a G. Camp) I landed in the center of the forest, & the trees broke my fall & I received no injury apart from the intense pain in my back.

While disengaging my chute from the trees I was hailed by a voice of which I wasn't sure. I left the chute and cautiously crawled the few yds to the edge of the forest. I saw the voice belonged to a Frenchman. I called to him. He was a peasant and I yelled here & he approached. He asked me, I assume, if I was a German. I pointed to myself and repeated American several times & finally he understood and said "Ah Americaine" Three well

4 women & 2 youngsters gathered around all chattering and making no attempt to talk to me. As my back was painfully I lay down & offered them cigarettes which they took & then I got my chute out of the trees. I attempted to learn from them whether or not the germans were near by. After several attempts I understood ~~that they were the Germans~~, they were using the word Boch. As I knew what it meant I used it & my language & found that the Boch were very near and looking for me.

The F.F. made no suggestions or moves toward hiding me, so I, with my language, told them that I must hide. They gathered up my chute & equipment & motioned to me to follow them, one member of party proceeding to act as a look-out. We travelled 500 yds south into a heavier concentration of forest. Here we waited while other members of the party located the G.I.

While we waited one of the women left & returned with what I thought was liquor but it turned out to be bad cider & bread thickly smeared with bacon fat. When the reconnaissance party returned they motioned & we to follow & proceeded in a southerly direction stopping at all openings in the forest and carefully observing the paths before approaching them. After such conduct and a distance of 1 km we arrived at a farm.

They took me to a shed which had a haystack at the back on the east side. In the shed it was necessary for me to lie down because of the pain in my back. In my language I told them my troubles and a girl brought some liniment and my back was massaged. They brought clothes & motioned to me to remove flying clothes. In removing my clothes I lost my escape kit & my tags & one side. These they were gone & confiscate, but refused to let them. After changing clothes I was given more cider, bread & fat & Thank God the good drink of alcohol. The Fermen from the farm walked to the east end of the shed. The shed wall was formed by the west end of the haystack. At a head high level he removed an armload uncovering a hole which extended EW 2 ft. He brought out two boxes of shotgun shells (pomeroad) there was another N-S tunnel too. I was motioned to enter it to remain quiet. After I got into the passage way he replaced the hay which formed a wall. Then 1630 to 1730 during which time I could plainly hear motorcycles

If one of me got on road to the Gr Camp that the man was Lazarem or Lolsy & and he all crouched below the level of the earth fence

~~I had left~~

and automobiles, probably searching for me. The Frenchmen then returned with food and told me that comrades had fallen nearby. I tried to convey the idea to him that I would like to join them, but was unsuccessful. I remained there all night doing mortal combat with rats the size of small pups. It was too cold to sleep. ~~[illegible]~~ I had told the Frenchmen in sign language before landing that they must burn or bury my chute, they just put it in a box in the barn. During the night I got out of the equipment my ~~the~~ parachute belt. The next am brought me bread & coffee. Told them it would be necessary for me to leave, but they told me it would be impossible because of the Germans. That night after dark they brought me to the house for dinner & we began a series of discussions regarding my disposal. The Frenchmen had no suggestions to make & no info other than that the other Americans were near by, one unconscious with an injured back.

15th

I asked to go to them but they said impossible because of the Germans. By use of the maps I explained to them that I would like to go to Spain but could need help. I asked them to find assistance for me & tell me of my friends, so that we could discuss the various possibilities. They could not by the later & I was put back in the ~~[illegible]~~. Stayed there until night of 19th.

The day of the 19th told me that a red cross truck was coming & left me. After dark, 2 farmers & I walked 5 mi & there at a crossroads waited for 3/4 of an hr. A large canvas enclosed truck picked me up. On getting in I was surprised to find Bielsler & Koval (I knew Koval before) after a 1/2 hr drive we were taken to a farm where we stayed 3 days without incident. (until 22nd) We were moved because too many friends came to visit us & drinking, pleasant but dangerous. The OK ~~[illegible]~~ to farm by sending someone unknown by to farmers & ask to see the three americans. The farmer's wife replied I'm too busy now they're just down there in the little house. We were moved a 20 min drive to the abandoned servants quarters of a Chateau. Here a former white excellent stylist told us why we had moved our probable length of stay with him, & who he was. Officer in last war, count?, Very aristocratic

appearance & red beret. Château belonged to a marquis who didn't know we were hiding there. The marquise & the count were handling us. They couldn't hide us in the château because they mistreated the servants. They stole food from their pantry & we cooked it over the fireplace, but at night only so that smoke wouldn't be seen. Supposed to use alcohol burner in daytime but not enough fuel for it. Told that if Q came we were to hide in the attic or run for the woods. If we went to any of the small farms in the vicinity & said we were friends of Mme la marquise they would help. Stayed about a week and left in the middle of the day, walked a short distance & where a small car was waiting for us on a side road. As we drove on to the main highway, we passed a large bus which seemed to be having engine trouble as several men were working around the engine

after a drive of 1 hr our car also developed engine trouble. The driver tinkered around the raised hood & the large bus drove up to back of us. We were motioned & got in the bus in which there were four Frenchmen. After driving a short distance we stopped on a cobble road & after a wait of 5 min we were joined by Hoyt, Dahlberg, Shaffer & Miller. Hoyt could speak French & one of the men had a note from Fisher & assured the men were OK & to do as we were told. The small car now proceeded us. Drove on side roads. N of Rennes had to take the main highway filled with German traffic.

The incident with the G. car ahead of the bus for taking large bolt down cow path learnt from this that German always does the most obvious thing so might just as well keep calm & can do nothing about it & it works.

From here on see Hoyt until middle of Oct for details

Stopped at large house outside St Malo with supposed collaborator W.M. Pouzard, wife daughter, son-in-law all wealthy. While here "Mortimer" was brought in ~~in a wheelbarrow~~ at the end of Sept. Very blond big & stoop shoulder dumb looking with buck teeth. Claimed to be an American & the gp leader could speak no French or interrogator no English. He was shot but pleaded very well for his life said Dutch claiming to be American for quick kandy. Had escaped G prison camp & gone to home in Amsterdam found wife with

Stopped at money transportation and Cowell Lincoln bank bridge Louisiana crossing A/C in Orleans

G. soldiers Now trying to get to England had mothers picture & also wifes (theater usher-vaudeville actress) birth certificate passport. 5000 francs bread coupons clothing coupons and a good deal of Fr money. When we had to leave hurriedly for Worsdey he was left behind. We had had him under continual armed guard. He did not mind being left. End Dot or Beginning Now M. Pensard when not said we had all been wrong he was a good boy. In February at Port Croix (auditorium) Mickey told me that they had grown suspicious again & tortured Mortimer who broke & confessed being a spy. In solesy he does were names of all who had helped him. Mickey was part of group which hung him on a meat hook.

At Pensards a week were supposed to leave one night word phoned

that chauffeur was in Gestapo so rushed
but that morning in two chiefs Fisler, Koriel & Saffer left a monastery;
after seeps at monastery Bielstein mills here one week. Then on to a farm (mill) modern
passed here as Russians. To stay here till
Sept more but some got nerves & left next
day. Moved by car for 45 men & another
little farm. Young couple. Here 9 days
expecting baby & medical Hoyle distress
Then to Dinan where filled out
questionnaires. Pictures taken in garden
by Kodak. ~~after a few hours only~~
Here joined Fisler & Bielstein too. Here
a few hrs & all on together to a change
of trucks ½ way bet Malestroit & Dinan
which was also change of org. Drove
on for dinner. Germans at door. We went
for stations
from fireplace down ladder to basement.
Drove on to point beyond Malestroit
where Hoyt & Beilstein left truck
Cook already here 16 Oct

Fisler & Minor of Malestroit
Fisler went to one house a block
from Minor

Minor stayed with M. Pierre for 1 week
~~Filepo~~ Philipot a merchant. He
& in Malestroit for a month now. They
came back which upset M. P. highly as they
expected they would requisition a
room, inspecting first, and it would be
difficult to conceal. Also children to
hide from

arrived Fr unit
G came & two
& one bicycled
left &

(6) at Moreslay told Miller & one other ~~hid~~ in hole with G.

~~They came~~ ~~He had~~ set up a system of signals by which he would pound the wall on their arrival & I would take to the attic & hide on top of enclosure built as needs room. For ~~several~~ 2 days 20 & 21st Oct he hid me in a barn, I was to hide behind a stack of cartons if anyone came & leave exposed books cards under a chair & table

On 23rd a gendarme Raymond Glout & M. Mallard visited me, told me that on Sunday evening I would move to Glout home on the edge of town & be freer of G.

On 24th I & Raymond Glout's stayed with him for over a month when I joined Gleckman and Sowach [Bel 23 Nov - 27 Nov] While here his father-in-law visited & need my bed so I spent 2 days with M. Phelipot. Another time I Mme Lapierre for 3 days as her husband had just been taken by Gestapo reason unknown. He was a watchmaker

They had lived in New York good long
5 km from Malestroit met a Canadian
& his mother who had cared for a woman
caught by Ger when disposing of Fr property
he was 21 mother tried to stop him. A truck
had run over his foot he wanted as to wait
but M. Phelipot said no.

When we made the truck change
bet Duran + Malestroit the regional chief
Emile was in the truck. 28 yrs thick rimmed
horn rimmed glasses. Wounded 7 times by G
in the war was Fr officer. Partial use of
right arm. Very active. Studying to be
a priest before the war his younger brother is
now.

While at Gloux's Emile wrestled
twice. Each time promised that I would
not be split from my comrades & that we
would leave soon by boat. The boat deal
blew up because Emile's chief had
300,000 francs with which to buy the G
commandant so that a boat could leave.
He was caught with the money & put in
prison in Nantes. Guards would
release him for 200 000 francs but 300 000
still needed for commandant so gave up
on it as too much money. All sorts of
plans made for his release by force if
necessary but were still undecided
when I left. Emile said he would
take me with the usual eight days
~~He finally came and~~. The day before I did
leave he came & said I would leave

the next day after dark to catch a train to Paris with Hoyt & Cook & Fisher. He drove up around 1700 hrs to next day so I knew something was wrong. Said instructions from Paris were not to bring me here, but that he was moving out with two other friends. This bad as I knew all were leaving except 2 who had no dog tags & therefore could not go to Paris. I got in the truck & we drove to Pleermel & in the back end of a cafe I met Glickman who was arguing that he should leave for Paris with the others leaving that night. A hour later Sowach came in. We drove in the truck to a small village to the home of Emile & stayed night in another house leaving early the next morning & hid in a farm near Josselin. S & G told me they had seen Miller & he had left for Paris. Also Hoyt & Cook leaving

this night. bourg near the farm was Guhero. Here on farm with Mlle ~~Gaill~~ Guillo cousin of Emile. Elderly spinster brother had gone family downstairs. brother mayor of the bourg. Here until 24th Dec good food someone donated a hog for the town of us. The G coming on a specific date to confer with the mayor on rations. came & went.

One ~~2 27th~~ the camion drove up again we thought it was Henri (the driver) with another 8 day period. He was all excited we were leaving by boat that night. We packed up & left.

One day there we had sudden orders to St Aubine & see 5 U.S. found St Aubine now ~~cohot~~ so they were on farm & met St now at Brook St (manoeuvres) Ulsles?

We drove to St ~~Aubine~~ bourg of Albine. Waited an hr at a house with 4 Tonnen Gong with us, one a gendarme. Emile arrived with 27 men & told us that he could take only one U.S. up came Frank & Gluckman Sergt. Senack & 9 stayed on. This house in St Aubine is H.Q for many activities

It is above to store of Miles Wallard (sisters of M. Wallard at Walestrot) also boy 21 Henry (Miles brucs driver) Mother here two + 2 young Frmen ~~[illegible]~~ Here realized this peace is bunk of Emile's org (but his principal activity is in ~~disembling~~ arms) Later we helped him with the arms loading to truck & unloading them in to garage (grenades pistols, light machine guns, hand bombs dynamite fuses + detonators etc)

On 1 Jan a Frmen in bad shape arrived limping on his legs heavy understood ~~[illegible]~~ but a big picture of Pétain was there + all Aircorps souvenirs found a tin box + buried!

Jd in January by 2 Hindus who had escaped from Rennes prison where they were hosp orderlies see Search

Since their escape they had been in Paris a month & then to Nanes where Twile picked them up. A girl from Paris had organized their escape. She had once been a prisoner herself. One captured at Dunkirk. They left Africa later left near Gourin in safe lands early Jan.

Pleasant stay here. While here I continually complained because of lack of I cards from & dem promises.

Left about third week in Jan. day before we left photographer came from Ploermel & took my picture. Drove to Pontivy had long wait in a garage made ready for work on trucks. No luck at rendez-vous so returned to Pontivy garage. Made rendez-vous now in center of town & drove to Lem west of Gourin & another truck & so to Gourin now in a new org.

8 Jan

Met by M. Baru (?) Bouroy [see Schneider] took us to a café. Large back room full of Tr or & Tr orders. Met here by Hugonnet McLeod & Hall. M. Baru gave them I cards. Got in truck & drove 20 min to small café in small town. Here met M. George Marlin

Here Hendons remained at cafe as no I cards. I had more but kept my mouth shut he drove to Concarneau (near Dunlop) but it 20 km was cold time. Well planned trip. At M Martins we met Dunn & Schneider. Here pictures taken and showed I cards as those the boys had were no good. Went to photographers shop then back to M. Martin here 3 days on 3rd day meeting before leaving. Met guide 1 over 2 U.S. Met A M guide called & left house & walked 1½ blocks & waiting ambulance & rode to Dunlop friends waited along route. Got off on outskirts walked into the city and split and waited in different cafes for 3/4 hour

We had been given our tickets
on ~~outskirts~~ of Poitiers. We took
the train to Brest

met at Brest station by 2 young
4 & one house 3 to another
Sewach men: Schneide, Jenn Mr Lead Hall Hugonnet
Dr de la Menniere

Col Scheidhauer
Christian widow
Mme Magne his daughter
at flat Dact as interpreter
covered about 12th & leave
on 19 Jan & after three days the city chief
disappeared & could not be contacted
His H.Q was with a woman in a store. She also
disappeared & her servants were made prisoner
Ex servants had frequently see Col
Dr & Mme M in store too felt sure Gestapo
would lead for them. Temperature & find
another hiding place. One of guides from
train & Col named Paul went to
Landerneau & found places for four. Three
homeless. Mme Magne thought she
could take two at St Mic. Rumor came
that there was a way out at Rennes
had been told so many such tales about
Rennes already & knew of Rennes murder
Two of members in cafe G came in men
lost heads started & run. G opened
fire & got one. We discouraged
Rennes. Mme Magne agreed. Said
she would take 4 of us to St Mic
Paul had checked Rennes & peer & any hope
finally now so out of contact with our lead
because
feared we would have to leave
St Mic for duration

Spent 6 days at St Mie summer cottage
While here letter from Titane
(eldest de la Meunière) saying "Harry
was right there are no ? in Rennes!"
She came & see us on week-end. On
Monday telegram from Mme de la
Meunière saying necessary for
Mme Magne & little ones
get to Brest immediately. Left Tuesday
18 Jan. We thought then we
might get the boat on the 19th Titane
went with Jinnn & Sewach. Schneider
& I with Mme Magne. Mme Magne
bought all the tickets as the station
mistress was friendly. Tickets
clipped & as in station. But
we attracted a lot of attention &
young men in similar dress
(dark overcoats & berets) Peasants
& G very interested. Reached
Châteaulin & had to wait from
1530 to 2230 for the next train. Spent

spent most of the time in the church
Titane wanted to show she wasn't afraid
& abused caution using a great deal of
English & it was certainly heard by other
in the station. When we got on the train
again she was in compartment with
Quinn & Senach still speaking Eng.

Met in Brest by Paul & Mme de la
Meuniere. Explained that plan in which
we had hope originated from a woman
in Rennes & we were to await word
from her as to our disposal

Telegram in afternoon ordering us
to Quimper. We were to be accompanied
by 2 19 yr. old boys but Mme de la M
feared that if we were met also the
Reds would be at a loss. She accompanied
us on the 19th about. Met at station by a young
Frenchman and I went to a house about
5 blocks from the station the Michels
alone, others to a house in suburbs
to Bourossis. The next 20th day ~~and~~
~~13.00 [illegible]~~ 10.00 we took a train for
~~Cadier~~ Audierne. At the station
I was met by Mme de la M who
called me to one side & gave me a
build-up on how she was turning us
over to. young, brilliant known service
very young, good plan obey him. That
she was trying to sell herself too

Michel wore glasses 24 or 5
dark had been a student & Gestapo after
him for his work around Rennes and
Rennes school, caused em a lot of trouble

He was to come out with us. He didn't.

All went well changed trains at Dowarnenez arriving at Quimper at 2000 hrs. We were not met at station as seemed to have been planned. Went to center of town in small groups. Told to wait as something wrong. Mucky left us with the two boys. Waited 15 min everyone else in uniform or wooden shoes when others had wood. Two boys got frightened & wanted to hide gathered up and we walked in military direction over a bridge at southern end took a road leading up a hill leading to a plateau. Thought they knew where they were going. We got to the estate gates and stopped. One of them started searching frantically. Asked what he secure was told all was o.k. Man came up to the gates & nearly jumped out of his skin to find nine men waiting there. He passed on

Kids became panic stricken & started to climb trees. Then took to a narrow road down side of bridge embankment beats there. Man came out of gates & looked for us not there. Starts for his boat & nearly dies finding us here in dark, he left. Then made boys confess panic & no plans gave em hell as Mickey would not know where to find us. At this pt. G GIs marched over bridge but did not get down road. T made boys return to town in 5 min Mickey joined us. He thought the whole mess a great joke. He had made contacts again.

I went with Mickey & Dunn to center of town & on main St met a boy on bike. Mickey sent me with him Marcel Dunn. We took off on the run & catch up with someone else after 7 or 8 blocks joined another boy with Smack Hall McLeod & the Paine twins. Walked 4½ km to Pont Croix on outskirts met elderly man & wife took us home — Guillaume a contractor well known in the town over 60 ½ moon glasses grey hair & moustache. Made by Mr Bedford & others in Quimper but not me. Arrangements for our departure to England. Here the others left me. There was

Still 20 Jan

a boat which sailed into Nantes
Mickey had supposedly talked to crew
with leading us aboard & after
clearing port advising the capt that
he was going to England. The 2nd
Mickey & 2 comrades visit us. One
Jean Pierre young Parisian good
English (trying desperately to get to England)
asked Mickey what the deal was
He admitted that the crew did not
know about us only the engineer, but
it would be easy to hide behind
barrels at night in ship & let go unspecd
night A.M. and after clearing port by
several hours we would would come
out with a gun & tell crew they
were going to England & if they refused
we would kill them. Mickey would
have to gun. He said there will
be a fight but we will have a
damn good time. Asked if he had
any navigation equipment. No but

Mickey's learning
English & up
American to carry up
Pilot & we
& Queen left
Mickey & left
we could not pass

~~thought~~ Huguenot & Schneider should be able to get us to England easily. They weren't sailors & neither were we. He claimed that there are no longer German sea or air patrols in daytime. Two days later he returned saying engineer had decided not to go. Then a boat ~~that~~ had left Concarneau with the Ree & Amerdans aspram a leak at sea & had to beach near Pleyoff. 12 were caught. (Heard Hudson were in it) Immediately G started combing countryside. Till now no G in Port Croix. Now came in strongly. Following day & came — We went to the station here told that of those from Audierne were not on train we must return to house — they weren't. At station met an elderly Frenchman who after the others had failed to arrive & McLeod & Hall back to the house. ~~So I followed~~ We had just arrived at house & put on houseslippers when Mme rushed up telling us that the others were arrested (all weeping) she ~~[illegible]~~ H & McC. We ran out back door through a carpenter's shop in which four carpenters were working (he makes furniture now) & followed lane down the town to the country. (Run beyond we were

portaken by two ~~strong~~ guards. He explained ~~that~~ the others had been released. We were told to remain in the country as impossible to get out the town with G. stopping people. Afraid we couldn't find house in dark so told young Farmer to tell old man to meet us on bridge if we weren't at the house by 9. We then walked to the main road ~~to get out of~~ reach bush & more sparsely populated country. Stayed on hill ~~till~~ dark returning a passing Farmer yelled ~~that~~ G were stopping people for papers. We reached bridge & found old man & reached house. Old house said he would hide us with our friends took us to a lumber storage shed & hid in bushes back of it with Hall & McLeod

Next day G came to ~~towns~~ on horses. Things were hot checking forms & streets. Once we hid behind shed in the morning when house search started

after lunch another alert at end of afternoon 3rd alert. Two came & walked 110 feet of shed went into carpenter shop & checked papers there & in house. No search. Went back of house at dusk stood by window & watched at least 50 Germen come out of hiding in brush in field opposite house. Some had blankets for a long stay. Stayed another day with 2 alerts. Next evening told we were to take the train for Nancy. A young man from Port Crout was to accompany us in the baggage car of Mr Duarnney. We were hurried in " " till arrival of Jumper train. At the station saw Jean Pierre & knew others were aboard. Got into baggage car but escort did not. Got off D. Forgot out & unloading began. We had to get out we did & paced platform. Little guide passed us & disappeared so did Jean Pierre. Big train announced as late so crowd on platform left & I remained alone very conspicuous. One by one we slipped into compartments. I was in one when baggage man approached me & said ça va — I said oui. He said Vous ne parlez pas français. Un peu. We shook hands I decided things were very

Good or bad. He left. I got off train to observe wrt course. He stood by baggage car. I offered cigarette. He told me train was 2 hrs late. Got back in coach. The only person who had remained at station was a G.I. who spoke French in full kit. He now headed for me in my coach. He started conversation. Do you know train is late or is not good as anyone to get to Dunkerque, where are you going? I Dunkerque. I tried to make it obvious that I was a "good" Frenchman. He smoked tried some more & left after 10 mins. Finally train came in but no guides or tickets. The baggage man came back & told us to get aboard. Told him about tickets, he said get on anyway. He was in, we later learned, & supposed to look after us in baggage car but did

not tell us so we feared him as much as others appeared. J. P. had gone to buy next set of tickets & not been allowed to return to platform as train 2 hrs late. When sellers wader red called for train check baggage man had stated train was clear.

I was first aboard followed by Hagonnet Schneider, McLeod, Hall, but no Sawach. In our compartment a very well dressed red blond Frenchman & wife. Sawach came in & stood up 2 other Fr women in compartment. Couple soon noticed all dressed alike & not Fr. began to whisper. Just before train left J. P. boarded, baggage man told him where we were.

Started & rain broken window. Hall got wet so stood so Frenchman got wet. Told Hall to pull blind. Hall grumbled Frenchman repeated ending with no? Hall grumbly said No too. Frenchman sulked all Fr begin to buzz. J. P. who had been busy with his gang now pulled down blind. Frenchman took now thought blind might have been broken now he was more puzzled. J. P. got tickets & H. K. without trouble. Then crossed to our side & passed me twice. This was observed. In a tunnel gave one to Hagonnet. but

H & Sch had tickets already from Andernach & Jumper while ours from St Croix ended at Donaueng where the Klumper one began. He should have passed H & McLeod but did not as did not know the scene McLe had seen me receive tram, realizing we might have trouble with couple tried & make us look split up so lagged McL lagged with me. He got out the gate. I passed beyond gate & McL was stuck. He being smart remembered he had ticket for opposite direction handed it in & as he was not checking, I got thru.

As I left station gate couple were standing there. I could see he was pointing me out with his head & eyes to someone else knowing I was spotted I decided not to join others & went in opposite

direction. They followed. I stopped to light my pipe so that I could watch the others. J. P. walking fast to try & catch up. Sewach etc all try & catch one another!
McK saw me & followed me. They crossed street & my side the couple continued but on opposite side walking backward & watch for 4 blocks & a park. All park & sat down to smoke pell mell. Had let McK pass me. Watched couple pass park & walk another block & stop & stares & followed them cause they were watching others so said they did not see me. Went back & park told them what had happened & asked why park. H. said J. P. had no place to put us in jumper but was off checking an address Mickey had given. I went scouting hoping to run into a Mark. All seemed OK. Went back & park for council & had decided it couldn't be lodge & decided to go to Borrossi's home. H. stayed in Park for J. P. as he spoke Fr.

Mickey had sample & washed his hands & up

Split up in good shape 1/2 block apart
Sgt Sch m Hmley
2, 1, 2. Half way S & Sch met 2 FR
boys they had known at Borrossi's
& one went ahead for them & check
the house ~~the~~ other went here with
them, ~~When~~ At the house met a ~~Polan~~
Paul Borrossi & park & contact
Hagonnet & J.P, on return told
us J.P had hidden H. & 2 more were
& go & stay with him, Heard someone
downstairs he went down man up and
said allez allez but de suite
Allemands. We scrambled &
the leaving roomful of smoke but
gathering up our clothes. Thought
couples had turned us in,
Two G came into room we
had left stayed 15 min talking
& left they were interested in
requisitioning a room. Kept
evening Mlle ~~[illegible]~~ & come for me
but didn't, Semach & Sch got H

Jean Paul said Paul of Brest would be in. We were released. He came 3rd day here & dumbfounded by story. Told us a possible deal at Gurs camp soon & he would go there & get us places. He did. back in three days with places for 5 not 6

Paul & JPB took us to Gurs camp 24 [illegible] cause of [illegible] smoothly on arrival. André Clarillon took S & I to his house. He took S on to his sister's house. Next night visited them. Then he joined us again. Here a week a widow — André her son daughter just dead & married daughter husband P/W. Visited a lady of beautiful English son 3 a radio engineer. ~~[illegible]~~ Someone was killed (Bad Fr) so had to clear Gurs camp & avoided Gestapo moved with by truck & Celle Bourg. Hugonnet John, Pierre very blond drove truck 22 yrs. Hid in lumber shed that day & at night moved to cliff homes S & I to a small poor hovel a widow. One room & compartment upstairs made with rags & newspapers no bedsteads. Her brother who was mad was next to us. Next day spent at H & Sch which was lovely. 3 days later

Snowed & so cold had to move us with H. & Sch. Our first night with them met by capt. He had interroget Sch & H & as they knew us about bolshies with us ~~[illegible]~~ left after 3 days at night by truck already loaded with boys ~~5 of~~ of us stayed at a house in village 2 days & led by girl went to farm rendez vous. At this house met Canadian capt.

Mme de la Meunière wants this message on BBC 1330
Elle était pauvre mais elle
était honnête
this would cover 5 other groups.

~~Before~~ they were searching Pont Croix they would stop people for papers. They had a list of the names of a legal holders of papers to be destroyed. If name was not on list to jail while long delayed town shown on card & check authenticity.

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

E & E REPORT NO. #21
EVASION IN FRANCE

2-28-44
(Date)

Harry L. Minor (Name) S/Sgt. (Rank) 19071371 (ASN)

525th B. (Squadron) 379th B. (Group)

MIA: September 16, 1943
Arrived in Spain:
Arrived in Gibraltar:
Arrived in UK: 2-27-4

AGE: 29
LENGTH OF SERVICE: 2 Years
HOME ADDRESS: 423 North Third Street
Livingston, Montana

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

		Official Disposition	Narrators Disposition
PILOT	1st. Lt. Elton Hoyt III	~~Here~~ here	On route to UK
CO-PILOT	2nd Lt. Norman Schroder		Prisoner ~~hearsay~~
NAVIGATOR	Lt. Bill Cook	~~Here~~	On route to UK
BOMBARDIER	2nd Lt. Louis H. Glickman	~~Here~~	On route to UK
RADIO OPERATOR	S/Sgt. Herbert K. Dulberry	Here	on route to UK
TOP TURRET GUNNER	T/Sgt. John F. Thomas		No information
BALL TURRET GUNNER	T/Sgt. Russell H. Eldridge	injured back recovered unconscious 2 days of left but now ?	On route to UK
WAIST GUNNER	T/Sgt. William J. Miller	~~are near~~ Denian early ~~of~~ ~~left~~ heard near Bernel ~~Gaing~~ for Paris, Dec about	On route to UK
WAIST GUNNER	S/Sgt. Harry L. Minor	here	narrator
TAIL GUNNER	S/Sgt. Edward J. Shaffer	with Miller in Paris by hearsay	On route to UK

Were you wounded?

No.

379 ~~Sq~~ 1 man a navigator
525 ~~Sq~~ new crew ~~MIA~~
crewmember back an officer
seen at Brooke 29 Feb

With him 3 more men of 14 Oct
1. Jack Bielstein 1st Lt 379 ~~Sq~~
2. Steven Koval 3/~~Sgt~~ 379
3 Lt Bud Fisher 3.
MIA 29 May

near Dinan
early Oct
Safe bands

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH

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 annunition dumps, enemy and civilian morale, etc., etc.,.....)

Small enemy troop encampment north of Renac - 3½ Km. Much practice firing of light machine guns observed Sept. 17-20. near highway to Rennes.

Pointed stakes in ground around airfield south of Rennes to serve as anti-paratroop defense. observed 1 or 2 weeks Oct. could not get near enough to field to observe.

600 troops moved to Malestroit Oct. 20, 910 troops had been in town for several months previously. The unit has tanks, half-track recon. cars. A tank school is being conducted in the town school. The personnel of the unit were observed to be young 16-18. (Officers 24-40 excepted) Rumor had it that more were to be moved in to town. Tanks observed were both light and heavy, generally in bad condition mechanically.

While at St. Aubin, Semack and I helped the organization load trucks with light machine guns, pistols, dynamite, grenades, hand bombs, and ammunition. Count of all articles was kept and various numbers of each grouped for distribution according to purpose - example - grenades near airfield. dynamite near bridges. The arms were dropped in various parts of Brittany by British, picked up and re-distributed by Emile, local chief. The arms were carried in three concealed compartments of the truck.

Much construction work being done on fortifications near of RR. station at Brest. see map Obs Jan

St. Nic has 300 enemy troops - mostly ~~White~~ Russian Although there are Russian officers, a german sergeant is in complete charge and gives orders to them. The unit is a very poor one both in morale and physical condition. Obs Jan

Practically all main-line trains carry two cars on which are one or two 20 m.m. A.A. guns. The cars are usually located near the locomotive. Obs

first part of Feb.

While in Pont Croix several hundred enemy calvary troopers moved in to search farms for occupants of French boat forced aground by storm while attempting to reach England. Boat contained both American and English. Town about 3000 at 50 observed hiding in one field Obs

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There are many electrical land mines around St. Malo Resistance has the plans of wiring and will destroy the circuits when hostilities begin. Hearsay Obs

---

Primary December work was began digging infantry trenches around practically all towns. Malestroit, Plorimel Josslyn, Pontivy. Also Tank traps being dug. Obs

On Jan. 15, a large cruiser was observed entering Brest harbor. On Jan. 16 one submarine was personally observed proceeding north out of harbor Rumor reported three submarines in the harbor this date.

Obs French are required to guard power lines from time to time during night Reporable & punished if cowardly happens but no means of defense provided but are not armed during such duty. Civil rather covering some ft. 91 it is in a town & check so must remain on duty in country fuel dock in and come home.

Obs Jan - Feb

Quimper is an important transportation center, much enemy transport activity was observed every time I passed through many German trucks, horses and wagons, RR station & railways crowded with troops

---

At all points the enemy is using many horse drawn vehicles for trucking purposes. Obs

---

French people do not like American bombings - they prefer British. Common complaint - American's fly too high and are not accurate. Brittany Nantes on north of Brest

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Despite numerous reports of low enemy morale I saw no example of this. All enemy troops seemed in good condition and in excellent spirits. (excepting Russians)

Many French organizations resent lack of cooperation by Americans and British. They want money to buy boats to take airmen to England and for supplies at black market. They are resentful of fact that Fr boats sent with American & English have been impounded & not allowed to return to France. De Gaullists resent American attitude toward de Gaulle given no co-operation or recognition & they weren't handling us & help U.S. but help de Gaulle. Want more arms

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

SECRET-AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL REPATRIATED FROM ENEMY CONTROL

1. Full Name, Rank, and Army Serial No. Harry L. Minor S/Sgt. 19071371

2. Unit or Squadron. 525th B. Sqd.

3. Division (Army) or Group. 379th B. Group.

4. Date of Birth. June 11, 1914

5. Length of Service. 23 months

6. Decorations. Purple Heart, Air medal, 3 Oak leaf clusters to AM DFC
22nd mission

7. Private Address. 423 North Third Street Livingston, Montana

8. If in air force, on what operations 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?
USAAB 117 September 16, 1943 1300 hours
Near Renac south of Rennes NW of Redon

9. What wounds did you have?
None

10. Have you been questioned before today on your experiences in enemy hands? If so where and by whom? Have you given anyone a written report on your experiences? Where and when?
No

11. Did you report on your operations? If so, where and to whom?
No

12. Did you sign a security certificate warning you against talking about your experiences in enemy hands? If so, where and when?
No

13. Place and date of arrival in neutral territory.

14. Place and date of arrival in UK.
Feb. 27, 1943 Dartmouth, England

15. In what prisoner of war camps or hospitals were you held?
None

16. Who was the Senior American Officer in each camp? Senior British Officer? Camp Leader or Senior Non-commissioned Officer? Man-of-Confidence?

17. How many Americans were held in the camp or hospital with you? British? Other Nationalities?

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington

AG 383.6 (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 supersedes letter, AG 383.6 (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.

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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.

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 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) Harry L. Minor
Rank S/Sgt. A. S. N. 19071371
Unit 525th B. Sqdn. 379th B. Grp.

Signed Harry L. Minor
Dated Feb. 28, 1944
Witness Dorothy E. Smith Capt WAC

Charles Wright

lumber stood for a day and a night. Then Sanach and I went to the home of a poor widow. There were no blankets, only rugs and newspapers. Aert Dursand Butler lived with us. Three days later it snowed so cold we could not leave. We rejoined Augonet and Schneider and were with them three days before we took to the boat. The operation is described in the book of Lt Augonets report in I&E Rpt #