

1943
1915
(1)

1. Allen Michael Fitzgerald Sgt. 32310842
2. None
3. 305 Bomb Group - 364 Bomb Squadron
4. 7
5. July 30, 1917
6. 14 years & 5 months
7. 115-35 - 226th Street - Cambria Heights, Long Island, N.Y.C.
8. The bombardment of the Renault Plant, at Paris, on April 4, 1943. Departed from Chelveston on the morning of April 4 at approximately 11:00 hours. Shot down in the south of France at about 3 o'clock of the same day. Instruments and papers might have been destroyed by the crew members before they bailed out, or in the explosion of the ship when it crashed.
9. No
10. A bit of French
11. Yes - Secured by the organization
12. By Major Clark in Madrid and Donald Darling in Gibraltar. Both of these men recorded my statements. 7/28/43 & 8/10/43
13. Yes. To Major Clark in Madrid on July 28, 1943 - ^{my Clark}
14. Yes. In the British Consulates at Barcelona & Madrid 7/26 & 7/29 and also at Gibraltar for Major Lewis. Repeated the procedure at London for Major Nelson.
15. 8/11/43 - via Air
16. Landed at St. Morogan, England, 8/11/43

~~SECRET - AMERICAN~~
~~MOST SECRET~~ BRITISH

HQ, ETOUSA
Office of AC of S, G-2
MIS Detachment

SECRET
By Authority of (2A)
A.C. of S. G-2.

Initials. *W.B.H.*

Date. *17-8-43*

E & E REPORT NO. 60
EVASION IN FRANCE

17 August 1943

Sgt Allen Michael FITZGERALD, 32310842
364 Bomb Squadron, 305 Bomb Group

AGE: 26 years
LENGTH OF SERVICE: 1 5/12 years
HOME ADDRESS: 115-35 226 St
Cambria Heights
LONG ISLAND, New York

MTA: 4 April 1943
Arrived in Spain:
25 July 1943
Arrived in Gibraltar:
9 August 1943
Arrived in UK:
11 August 1943

OTHER MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with FWIB)

PILOT	0-437774 1st Lt Morris M. JONES	(Reported Dead - German Official List)
CO-PILOT	0-661855 2d Lt Edward T. LOGAN	(Reported Dead - German Official List)
NAVIGATOR	0-428226 2d Lt Homer H. MOHR	(Reported Dead - German Official List)
BOMBARDIER	0-726136 2d Lt Robert FABEC	(P/W - German Official List)
RADIO OPERATOR	19005080 T/Sgt Jack O. LUEHRS	(E & E Report No. 40)
TOP TURRET GUNNER	15071759 Sgt William H. JOHNSON	(P/W - German Official List)
BALL TURRET GUNNER	20942331 S/Sgt Edward C. MESCHER	(Reported KIA - German Official List)
WAIST GUNNER	39303959 S/Sgt Miles L. COOLEY	(Reported P/W - German Official List)
WAIST GUNNER	NARRATOR	
TAIL GUNNER	12044600 S/Sgt John G. HOLLENBECK	(P/W - German Official List)

CHELVESTON
4 April 1943

ENEMY
FIGHTERS
ATTACK

OUT OF
FORMATION

'INTER-COM'
SHOT OUT

We left CHELVESTON about 1100 hours, 4 April 1943, to bomb the RENAULT works, PARIS. I saw neither fighters nor flak before reaching the target and there was very little flak over the target. We made a perfect run on the target, released our bombs and started home. About forty miles south of ROUEN twenty to twenty-five fighters came in high out of the sun to attack from 12 o'clock. They hit our number one and two engines immediately causing us to fall behind our formation. Hits were mainly in the left wing and nose. I shot one FW down, the right wing flew off and it fell in flames. Sgt LUEHRS shot down another FW which we saw burning as it fell. A third FW went by on fire and out of control. A 20 mm shell burst in the waist throwing me against the armor plating and Sgt COOLEY was wounded. My oxygen was cut off and the 'inter-com' was shot out. We continued firing our guns but number three engine was smoking badly and we were losing altitude. I kicked out the escape hatch, saw five chutes of our crew below us, but went back to give one final burst with my guns.

Sgt LUEHRS and I baled out at 16,000 feet followed by the tail gunner. I pulled my rip-cord but the chute did not open immediately. When it did,

at 10,000 feet, I was jerked hard because I had put my chute on too loosely. I could see fires burning on the ground which I thought were seven FW's and one B-17. Several fighters circled me once.

GREETED BY
FRENCHMEN

HELPED
IMMEDIATELY

I landed in an open field where several Frenchmen had already gathered, waiting for me. They took my chute and indicated a wood for me to run toward. As I got there I saw a young French farmer and approached him. I speak a little French. When I said I was an American aviator he told me to follow him. In the barn at his home I waited for him to bring civilian clothes. When my clothes were hidden we went into the house where I was fed.

EVADES GERMAN
SEARCH

5 April 1943

JOURNEY
ARRANGED

On a bicycle I followed the farmer to another house approximately five miles away. We met several German cars. At this first house we met an unfriendly Frenchman who insisted I leave immediately and advised my guide to turn me over to the Germans. We did leave but cycled another five miles to a house where I was befriended at once. While I was hidden in this house it was searched but my helpers had hidden me so well that I was not in danger. The next morning I was taken to a village railway station where I met a member of my crew. We were taken to PARIS by four Frenchmen and In PARIS we were separated. I went to an apartment where I was interrogated and the remainder of my journey was arranged.

Compiled By:

Approved By:

John F. White Jr.
for RICHARD R. NELSON
Major, AC

W.S. Holt
W.S. HOLT
Lt Col, AC
Commanding

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~~SECRET - AMERICAN~~
~~MOST SECRET - BRITISH~~

HQ, ETOUSA
Office of AC of S, G-2
MIS Detachment

APPENDIX B TO E & E REPORT NO. 60

17 August 1943

1. The following information was obtained after an interview with a Sergeant who evaded capture by the enemy, after being in enemy-occupied territory.

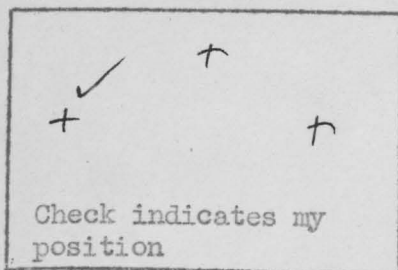
2. Further circulation of this information may be made, but when doing so, no information as to the source may be divulged.

Statement of information covering period from 4 April 1943
to 25 July 1943

1. During May and June there were continuous troop movements in the BRITTANY area, especially around ST BRIEUC and PAIMPOL. The troops were coming from regions around PARIS. Quality of the troops was poor. They were either very young or very old. It was noticed that many suffered childhood infirmities, such as, club-feet, hunch backs, etc. Their morale appeared to be low. They sat in the trains morosely, not speaking or indulging in laughter and jokes common to enlisted men. They were poorly dressed and some carried rifles of an old French make.
2. During a Fortress raid on ST NAZAIRE last May the Forts passed over ST QUAY. German fighters took off from a field in that vicinity to meet them. Only three were counted. One Fort went down over the water and five Americans were captured the next day when their dinghy drifted to the French coast. In June the Forts passed over PAIMPOL with a terrific battle in progress. One Fort went down and no chutes were out. On 14 July the Forts passed over PARIS on a return trip from bombing near-by airfields. Four chutes were seen out of one plane and reports were that two of these managed to evade.
3. During a period of time (5 April 1943 - 15 July 1943) the quality of German troops marching on the CHAMPS ELYSEE depreciated noticeably. Troops stationed around PARIS were not well-equipped. They looked overworked and underfed.
4. A man in close contact with German officers stated that in a group they remain arrogant and confident of winning the war but that when speaking individually they admit they are finished. They show bitterness toward the Nazi regime and fear of Americans. They say their people at home fear the Allied raids and the possibility of invasion.
5. Recently there is a noticeable lack of discipline in German formations. The failure of men to salute officers is obvious because of its unusualness.
6. At an airfield passed near TOULOUSE, JU88's and unidentified types were standing on the field. Twin-engine bombers and single engine reconnaissance planes. July 1943.

NAME Allen M. FITZGERALD RANK Sgt ASN 32310842 REPORT NO. 60

SQ 364 GROUP 305 A/C NO. 25232 Letter x Load 6000 Date 4 April 1943



Position in formation.
Make Diagram

Observed results of Bombing:

The bombs landed in a perfect pattern on the center of the largest building.

Enemy Fighter Tactics: They made a frontal attack from the sun on the first sweep,
Markings: in a group, then proceeded to attack from all angles in groups.
There were no attacks by single planes.

Our Tactics: We took evasive action rather violently after the first attack, after which, the pilot nosed down for the deck.

Our Fighter Support: There were not fighters (allied) in sight.

Flak

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Quality</u>
1400-1430	Paris region	Light

Technical Failures

Motors: Numbers one, two and three were burning.

Armor: No comment.

Armament: All guns were perfect - waist guns perfect to ⁸even after bursts of 75 to 100.

Miscellaneous: 'Inter-com' failed - oxygen failed and complete power system failed
Ball Turret was sprung.

Comments and Suggestions on any of the above: The man in the ball turret should wear the new British suit, combining parachute and flying suit.

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO. 60.

No., Rank, Name :- 32310842, Sgt Allen M. FITZGERALD

Unit :- 364 Bomb Squadron, 305 Bomb Group

Please answer carefully the questions below. Suggestions for improvement of escape equipment and training must come largely from those who make use of them. Your report and comments will help others to evade capture or to escape.

1. AIDS BOX

- (a) Did you use your aids box? No
- (b) If not, had you one on you? Yes
- (c) If not, why had you no aids box?
- (d) If you used it, which of the following items did you use? Put a dash (-) against each item used and state briefly the circumstances, e.g. "Lying up for 2 nights", etc.
 - (i) Horlicks tablets.
 - (ii) Chocolate.
 - (iii) Milk (tube).
 - (iv) Benzadrine tablets (fatigue).
 - (v) Halazone tablets (water purifier).
 - (vi) Matches.
 - (vii) Adhesive tape.
 - (viii) Chewing gum.
 - (ix) Water bottle.
 - (x) Compass.
- (e) Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory? If so, in what respect?
- (f) How did you finally dispose of the box.
- (g) Can you suggest any way in which the contents of the aids box might be changed to make it of greater use, bearing in mind that the size of it cannot be larger?

2. PURSE

- (a) Did you carry a purse? Yes
If so, state COLOR. Tan
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? Put a dash (-) against each item used and state briefly the circumstances.
 - (i) Maps. Which ones? Used the maps of France to determine position.
 - (ii) Compass.

- (iii) File (hacksaw).
- (iv) Foreign Currency. State countries and amounts. French money
How did you spend the money.
- (d) How did you dispose of:-
 - Maps.
 - Compass.
 - File (hacksaw).
 - Surplus currency. Gave it to helpers

3. AIDS TO ESCAPE - (GADGETS*)
(* Issued separately from aids boxes and purses.)

- (a) Did you carry or wear any of the following?
If you used any of them, state briefly WHEN and WHERE.
 - (i) Round compass.
 - (ii) Stud compass.
 - (iii) Swinger compass.
 - (iv) Fly-button compass.
 - (v) Pencil clip compass.
 - (vi) Tunic button compass.
 - (vii) Pipe compass.
 - (viii) Pouch.
 - (ix) Special flying boots (and knife).
- (b) Were they satisfactory?
- (c) Can you suggest any improvements, additions, or substitutions
which would improve the above equipment? No

4. PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

- (a) Did you carry passport-size photographs? No. Never taken.
If so, how many?
- (b) Did you use them? Everyone should have them.
State how.

5. LECTURES

- (a) Were you lectured on evasion and escape? No
State WHERE, WHEN and by WHOM.
- (b) Did you find the lectures of value?

~~SECRET - AMERICAN~~
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Office of AC of S, G-2
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CREATED BY
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HELPED
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EVADES GERMAN
SEARCH

5 April 1943

JOURNEY
ARRANGED

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Compiled By:

Approved By:

JOHN F. WHITE
1st Lt, AC

W.S. HOIT
Lt Col, AC
Commanding

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2. During a Fortress raid on ST NAZAIRE last May the Forts passed over ST QUAY. German fighters took off from a field in that vicinity to meet them. Only three were counted. One Fort went down over the water and five Americans were captured the next day when their dinghy drifted to the French coast. In June the Forts passed over PAIMPOL with a terrific battle in progress. One Fort went down and no chutes were out. On 14 July the Forts passed over PARIS on a return trip from bombing near-by airfields. Four chutes were seen out of one plane and reports were that two of these managed to evade. *mil*
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5. Recently there is a noticeable lack of discipline in German formations. The failure of men to salute officers is obvious because of its unusualness. *mil + Prof*
6. At an airfield passed near TOULOUSE, JU88's and unidentified types were standing on the field. Twin-engine bombers and single engine reconnaissance planes. July 1943. *air*

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4 April 1943

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ENEMY
FIGHTERS
ATTACK

OUT OF FORMATION

'INTER.COM'
SHOT OUT

Sgt. Luckers and I ~~jumped~~^{baled} out at 16000 feet followed by the tail gunner. I pulled my rip-cord but the chute did not open immediately. When it did, ^{at 10000 ft} I was jerked hard because ~~my chute~~ I had put my chute on too loosely. I could see fires burning on the ground which I thought were seven FWs and one B-17. Several fighters circled me but ~~did not~~ flew off without bothering me once.

GREETED BY
FRENCHMEN

I landed in ~~an~~^{open} field where several Frenchmen had already gathered, waiting for me. They took my chute and indicated a wood for me to run toward. As I got there I saw a young French

HELPED
IMMEDIATELY

farmer and approached him. I speak a little French & ~~that~~ when I said I was an American aviator he told me to follow him. In the barn at his home I waited for him to bring civilian clothes, ^{when} my clothes were hidden we went into the house where I was fed.

On a bicycle I followed the farmer to another house approximately five miles away. We ~~passed~~ ^{met} several German cars. At this first house we met an unfriendly Frenchman who insisted I leave immediately and advised my guide to turn me over to the Germans. We did leave but ~~went~~ cycled another five miles to a house where I was befriended at once. While I was hidden in this house I was searched but my ~~helper~~ ^{helper} had hidden me so well that I was not in danger. The next morning I was taken to ~~the~~ ^{a village railway} station where I met ^{a member of my pilot crew} my pilot crew. ~~(St. Louis)~~ We were ~~accompanied~~ ^{taken to PARIS} by four Frenchmen and in PARIS we were separated. I went to an apartment where I was interrogated and the remainder of my journey was arranged.

EVADES
GERMAN
SEARCH

5 April 1943

JOURNEY
ARRANGED

Sgt Fitzgerald

(3)

We left Chesterton about 11 A.M. to bomb.
Renault Auto Works Paris France April 4th 1943.
Saw no fighters and no flares up to target and
very little flare there. We made a perfect bombing
dropped bombs and turned for home. About 40 miles
South of Paris fighters came in out of sun
12 o'clock high about 25 made nose attacks.
They knocked out 1+2 and we fell out of formation.
They hit us mostly on left and nose. I shot
one FW down saw it go down in flames and bright
wing fell off. Sgt Tenhe also got one I saw other
come by on fire & out of control I gave it a short
blast. A 20 mm hit and knocked me back
against a window plate it so hurt Cooley.
The Oxygen was gone also into can was gone.
We continued firing our guns. We were going down
No 3 was smoking. I kicked out escape hatch
and saw 5 of the chutes of our crew below us.
I went back to gun and fired some more finally
Sgt Tenhe and I jumped followed by the
tail gunner. We were at about 16000 ft.
I pulled my chute and chute did not open
right away and when it did it gave me a bad
jerk as I had it on too loose. I opened chute
at about 10,000 ft. I could see 7 German FWs
burning on the ground also one B17 burning.
Fighters circled but not on. I landed in an
open field where there was a group of Frenchmen
waiting. They took my chute and told or indicated
for me to go toward the woods. I went to the
woods saw a young French farmer & approached
him. I told him I was American and he said to
follow him. I could speak a little French.
He took me to his home and into barn where
he had no wait while he brought civilian
clothes. He had my clothes & took me to his

house where his wife was she fed me. His wife's
sister came and the farmer had no fellow time
on her bike. We rode about 5 miles to a
chateau saw many German cars on way. We stopped
at chateau a wealthy Frenchman he was not
friendly advised me to give myself up and
insisted I leave immediately & told farmer
to take me German. We left and went to
3 or 4 miles to M. Duval's house (large chateau)
He & his wife took me in & hid me in a room head
Germans were coming. He immediately made plans to
take me to Paris gave me a new suit. I spent
the night. Part of house was searched but where
I was not searched. The next morning M. Duval
said there was another American who would meet
us at station. He his wife & I rode bikes to
station & rode on train to a train station where
we met 2 girls and a man in civilian clothes. He did
not recognize me nor I him but it was it for me.
We all 6 of us took train to Paris sat
separately 1st class. Arrived St Lazare station
It grew & I followed French out of station
to M. Duval's apartment just off Champ. Elysées
across from German Air Force H.Q. M. Duval
called on them and two women came one took
It for me and I left with the other went to
her apt close to Rue de Enderge. A girl named
Kathleen there who took me right away to
have photo taken to Bon Marche Dept store.
Returned to apt M. Robert came he was
head of Org. He questioned me asked me some
A.C. slang phrases. I spent 2 nights & 2 days
here. 3rd day Jack Tucker came and I was
moved to Constance Jean de Suzanne's apt.
I stayed 3 weeks & 2 days while here Val
came. He questioned me and talked about a boat

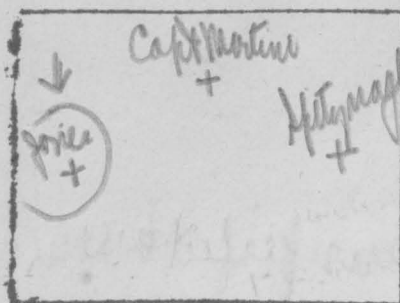
There was a Canadian Elsie Bulman here.

I also met Elizabeth Carnall an American girl
N.Y. & Charlotte S. Can. She tried to arrange for me
to fly back. After 3 weeks & 2 days we left
(Bulman & I) met 2 Polish at station with Elizabeth
Barbier, Paul. All went to Saint Cray stayed
at home of LEANO. stayed 3 days & then moved
to Saint Brice where there were 14 including Sgt
Leukie. I stayed here a week. They wanted 1 American
to go to a Chateau in Tainfol we cut aside
& I went. This was Captain Betty De Manduit.
I stayed 3 weeks and boat deal off. I returned
to Paris with George ^{Paul} Spurck, Nichols, Davis, Robinson
& T. ^{Perles} Barker. Elizabeth B. met us told us Val had
been caught. We went to see Aft & also 4 others
Patterson, Scott & Agnes & Canadian Dr. We stayed
the afternoon & I went to Saint Cloud along with
St. Spurck to Mrs M^c Donald Lucas home. Her
daughter the Suzanne. Saw wreckage of Renault
plant. I stayed a week. Went back to
Elizabeths met Marie & she took me Caniers
to an elderly French couple here stayed 4 days.
Marie took me back to home of Louis Firsi
Aft on Rue Phillips stayed a month & a week
~~the~~ While here met out with Germain Bapair
married to brother of John a barrister to U.S.
Left with ~~the~~ Germain to Rue Charron met Marie
& St. Spurck went to park & waited for guides. They
had a Scotches & an American Tony -) We went
on train 3^d class to Poix
Saw an Spurck from before.

Fitzgerald

(4)

GROUP 315 SQ 364 A/C No. 15232 Letter _____ Load 6000lb Date 4 April 1943



Position in formation.
Make Diagram

Observed results of Bombing

the bombs landed in a perfect pattern on the center of the largest building

Enemy fighter tactics:
markings:

They made a frontal attack from the sun, on the first sweep, in a group, then proceeded to attack from all angles in groups. There were no attacks by single planes.

Our Tactics

took evasive action rather violently after the first attack, after which, the pilot moved down for the deck.

Our fighter support.

there were no fighters (allied) in sight

Flak

Time,

Place,

Quality.

*1400
1430*

Paragon light

(over)

Technical Failures

Motors

1-2-3 were burning

Armor

no comment -

Armament

All guns were perfect - used guns perfect to even after bursts of 75 to 100 -

Miscellaneous

intercom failed - oxy gen failed and complete power system failed. ball turret was sprung

Comments and Suggestions on any of the above:

the man in the ball turret should wear the new British suit, combining parachute and flying suit.

App B —

1. During May and June there were ~~no~~ continuous troops movements in the BRITTANY area — especially ~~near~~ around ST BRIEUC and PAIMPOL. The troops were coming from regions around PARIS. Quality of the troops was poor. They were either very young or very old. ~~I notice~~ It was noticed that many suffered childhood infirmities, such as, club-foot, hunchbacks etc. Their morale appeared to be low. They sat in the trains ^{speaking or} morosely, not indulging in laughter and jokes common to enlisted men. They were poorly dressed and some carried rifles of our old French make.

2. During a Fortress raid on St Nazaire last May the Forts passed over ST QUAY. German fighters took off from a field in that vicinity to meet them. ~~I counted only three.~~ Only three were counted. One Fort went down over the water and five Americans were captured the next day when their dinghy drifted to the French coast. In June the Forts passed over PAIMPOL with a terrific battle in progress. One Fort went down with no chutes out. On 14 July the Forts passed over PARIS on a return trip from ^{bombing} near-by airfields. Chutes were seen out of one plane and reports were that 2 of these managed to escape.

3. During a period of time (April 1943 — 15 July 1943) the quality of ^{German} troops marching on the CHAMPS ELYSEES depreciated noticeably. Troops stationed around PARIS were not well-equipped. They looked overworked and underfed.

4. A man in close contact with German officers stated that in a group they remain arrogant and confident of winning the war but that when speaking individually they admit they are finished. They show bitterness toward the NAZI regime and a fear of Americans. They say their people at home fear allied raids and the possibility of invasion.

5. Recently there is a noticeable lack of discipline ~~among~~ in German formations. The ~~continued~~ growing failure of men to salute officers is obvious because of its unusualness.

6^{at} An airfield passed near Touhouse. Ju 88's and unidentified types were standing in the field. Twin-engine bombers and single engine reconnaissance planes. July 1943

All during May and June there were continuous troop movements in the Brittany area. Especially near the region of St. Brevé and Paimpol. They were being transported from regions surrounding Paris. The quality of the troops was very poor. They were either very old or very young. I noticed many of them who were obviously suffering from childhood deformities such as club feet, hump back, etc. Their moral was evidently very low, for they ~~sat~~ sat in the train morosely, not speaking or indulging in the usual jokes that take place among enlisted men. They were very poorly dressed, and I noticed that some of them had rifles of an old French make.

During a Fortress raid on St. Nazaire, last May, the Forts passed over St. Quay. German fighters took off from a field in the vicinity to meet them. I counted only three. One of the Forts ^{B-17} went down over the water (Brittany) and the next day the Germans captured 5 Americans who put into port after spending a night in a dinghy. They were badly wounded when they came to St. Quay. The fortresses passed over again in June at Paimpol, and a terrific battle took place overhead. I saw one Fort go down. No chutes came out.

On July 14, the Forts passed over Paris on the return trip from the two French airports in the vicinity - Bourget & I saw one B-17 go down and could plainly see four chutes open. I am sure of what became of them, although a French lady said she knows where two of them or possibly two others are hidden.

While in Paris I used to go to the Champs Elysee and watch the parade of Germans. I noticed a gradual depreciation in the class of men who marched. The soldiers who are stationed in Paris are very unhealthy looking and very poorly equipped. They just drag themselves about the street looking underfed and over-worked.

A neighbor of mine in Paris - Mr. Aaron, managed a factory that produced uniforms for the Germans. He said that when he speaks

to a group of German officers they still retain a certain amount of arrogance and express complete confidence in their ability to win the war. However, when you get one of them alone the story is quite different. They freely admit that they are finished and that it is only a matter of time before they are forced to capitulate. They seem bitter toward the government that brought war to them. They also express a great fear of the Americans. They say that their people at home live in fear of the Fortress B-17. They say that they also fear an invasion by the Americans, of their homeland.

In the German formations, there seems to be a noticeable lack of discipline which is uncommon in the German army such as the continual failure to salute their officers.

We passed an airfield at Toulouse where I noticed some Ju 88's as well as others I could not identify (2 engine bombers & single engine - Me 109s)

(Pouen)
Mr. Paul Rural - Fed and clothed me the first night and accompanied me to Paris the following A.M.

Kathleen? - kept me in her apt. for 2 days and had my photos taken.

Comtesse Jean de Suzanne - Rue de Greuze - Paris - hid me in her apt. for a month. gave me food - clothes, etc.

John Felano - St Quay - kept me in his home for a week.

Comtesse - Betty de Mauduit - I stayed with her in Paris for three weeks.

Madame McDonald - Lucas - St Cloud - I stayed with her for a week.

Mr & Mrs. Mont - Amiens - 21 Rue Victor Hugo - stayed here a few days.

Dr. & Mrs Luis Jirpi 101 Rue Phillip Auguste stayed here a month and a week. While here I was visited every day by Madame Germaine Bippai who accompanied me to dinner, nightly, at the home of Mr. Aaron.

Mr. Aaron is a former French army officer who has no contacts with the British or Americans, but who I am sure would be a great help. He knows many German officers. He is also assisting the French Resistance to form an underground army. His address is, 93 Rue Phillip Auguste, Paris.

a/

Sgt. Miller M. Fitzgerald 32310842
364 Bomb Sq 303 Bomb Gp
17 August 1943 #6

4 April 1943

M. & M. Duval. large

Clothes, shelter ^{during German rule}

Chateau ~~near~~ of Rouen

Guide of Paris

Apartement off Champs Elysées

contacted Paris

across from G.C.F.H.Q.

organization

5 April

A Woman rue

shelter for 2 days &

de Greuze

nights

Kathelene

Guide took to photographers

M. Robert

head of organization

Identifying questions

7 April - 30 April Countess Jeanne Suzanne

shelter for 3 weeks and 2 days

Val

tried to arrange for boat

Elizabeth Carmichael

tried to arrange for plane

American from N.Y. & Charleston

Elizabeth Barbier

Guides of St Juan

Paul

1-3 May

Leano. St Juan

3 days shelter at St Juan

3-24 May

Countess Betty de Manduit

3 weeks shelter

Chateau near Pampol

24-31 May

Mrs McDonald Lucas

one week shelter with

St Cloud Suzanne

St Spevak

her daughters

Marie

Took to Dr Turpin's apartment
Guide of Cinien & back

1-4 June

Elderly couple Cinien

4 days shelter

4 June - 9 July

Dr. Luis Turpi
one Phillipi

seller for a week and
a month

Germain Bappa with
of bottles of Indian Ivory
of U.S.

A guide

APRIL 5TH

M. Duval the man I had spent the night of the 4th with took me to Paris, along with his wife, two girls and St Jones (USAF). We all traveled 1st class on the train. In Paris St Jones and I went to M. Duval's flat located across the street from German Air Force H. Q. on Champs Elysees. M. Duval called and two girls came for us. We separated I went to a flat on Rue de Grenze. A girl name Kathelene took me to Bon Marche Dept store where I had pictures made. M. Robert came to flat and questioned me about Air Corps slang.

After three days Sgt Jack Tenbrun came and I was moved to flat of Countess Jean de Suzanne where I stayed three weeks. Elmer Bulman (Canadian) also here. Val Wells came and talked to me, also Elizabeth Carwalt (American). After three weeks Bulman and I left with Elizabeth. Barbier went to station met Paul and two Poles and all went to St Quay. We spent three days at the home of Leano. Then to St Brice where there were 14 of us. After a week I moved to home of Countess Betty De Manduit in Paimpol. I stayed three weeks and then returned to Paris with George (F.R) Speraick, Nichols, Davis, Robinson and Baker all Americans. Elizabeth B. met us and said Val had been caught. We went to Elizabeth's flat and met St Peterson, Scott, Agores and a Canadian doctor. The same day St Speraick and I were taken to Mrs M. Donald Lucas home in St Cloud. While staying in Mrs Lucas home her daughter Suzanne took us out several times. I stayed a week then went back to Elizabeth's

met Marie who took me to an elderly French
couple's home in Amiens where I stayed 4 days.
Marie then moved me to home of Dr Louis
Fierpi Rue Phillips. I stayed here 5 weeks.
Germain Baypai came and took me out several
times. I finally went with Germain to
Rue Chamon where we met Marie and Lt
Sperak. We all went to a park met two
guides, a Scottdonian, Sgt Joney (W.S.) and all
took a train 3rd class to Aix. From here
my experiences were the same as Lt Sperak's.

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO.

No., Rank, Name :- 32310842 Sgt. Allen M. Fitzhewald
 Unit :- 365 Bomb gp. 364 Bomb Sqd

Please answer carefully the questions below. Suggestions for improvement of escape equipment and training must come largely from those who make use of them. Your report and comments will help others to evade capture or to escape.

1. AIDS BOX

- (a) Did you use your aids box? *no*
- (b) If not, had you one on you? *yes*
- (c) If not, why had you no aids box?
- (d) If you used it, which of the following items did you use? Put a dash (-) against each item used and state briefly the circumstances, e.g. "Lying up for 2 nights", etc.
 - (i) Horlicks tablets.
 - (ii) Chocolate.
 - (iii) Milk (tube).
 - (iv) Benzadrine tablets (fatigue).
 - (v) Halazone tablets (water purifier).
 - (vi) Matches.
 - (vii) Adhesive tape.
 - (viii) Chewing gum.
 - (ix) Water bottle.
 - (x) Compass.
- (e) Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory? If so, in what respect?
- (f) How did you finally dispose of the box.
- (g) Can you suggest any way in which the contents of the aids box might be changed to make it of greater use, bearing in mind that the size of it cannot be larger?

2. PURSE

- (a) Did you carry a purse? *yes*
 If so, state COLOR. *tan*
 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? Put a dash (-) against each item used and state briefly the circumstances.
 - (i) Maps.—Which ones? *used the maps of France to determine position*
 - (ii) Compass.

(iii) File (hacksaw).

(iv) Foreign Currency. State countries and amounts. *trench money.*
How did you spend the money.

(d) How did you dispose of:-

Maps.

Compass.

File (hacksaw).

Surplus currency.

gave it to ^{helpers} organization

3. AIDS TO ESCAPE - (GADGETS*)

(* Issued separately from aids boxes and purses.)

(a) Did you carry or wear any of the following?
If you used any of them, state briefly WHEN and WHERE.

(i) Round compass.

(ii) Stud compass.

(iii) Swinger compass.

(iv) Fly-button compass.

(v) Pencil clip compass.

(vi) Tunic button compass.

(vii) Pipe compass.

(viii) Pouch.

(ix) Special flying boots (and knife).

(b) Were they satisfactory?

(c) Can you suggest any improvements, additions, or substitutions which would improve the above equipment? *No.*

4. PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

(a) Did you carry passport-size photographs? *No never taken*
If so, how many?

(b) Did you use them? *Everyone should have them*
State how.

5. LECTURES

(a) Were you lectured on evasion and escape? *No*
State WHERE, WHEN and by WHOM.

(b) Did you find the lectures of value?

SUBJECT: Safeguarding of P/W Information.

(8)

TO : Personnel concerned.

1. It is the duty of all Americans to safeguard information which might, either directly or indirectly, be useful to the enemy.
2. It is an offense, carrying heavy penalties, to publish or to communicate to any unauthorized person any information which might be useful to the enemy.
3. Information about your escape or your evasion from capture would be useful to the enemy and a danger to your friends. It is therefore SECRET.
4. a. You must therefore not disclose, except to the first Military Attache to whom you report, or to an officer designated by the Commanding General of the Theater of Operations:
 - (1) The names of those who helped you.
 - (2) The method by which you escaped or evaded.
 - (3) The route you followed.
 - (4) Any other facts concerning your experience.b. You must be particularly on your guard with persons representing the Press.
c. You must give no account of your experiences in books, newspapers, periodicals or in broadcasts or in lectures.
d. You must give no information to anyone, irrespective of nationality, in letters or in conversation, except as specifically directed in Par. 4a.
e. No lectures or reports are to be given to any unit without the permission of the War or Navy Department.

By command of Lieutenant General EISENHOWER:

(signed) RALPH PULSIFER,
Colonel, AGD, Ass't. Adj. Gen.

CERTIFICATE

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

I understand that any information concerning my escape or evasion from capture is SECRET and must not be disclosed to anyone other than the American Military Attache to whom I first report, or an officer designated by the Commanding General of the Theater of Operations. I understand that disclosure to anyone else will make me liable to disciplinary action.

Name(Print) ALLEN M. FITZGERALD Signed Allen M. Fitzgerald
Rank S/SGT A.S.N. 32310842 Date 8/9/43
Unit 305 Bomb Sq. 364 Bomb Sq. Witness Gray Lewis
Myor



9 April 1943

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By command of Lieutenant General ANDREWS:

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

CERTIFICATE

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Name (Print) ALLEN M. FITZGERALD Signed *Allen M. Fitzgerald*Rank SGT ASN 32310842 Date 12/8/43Unit 305 B. Gp. 364 B. SQD. Witness *John F. White Jr.*
1st Lt, AG.