

JEP
Comment on #828:

excellent

Note evader's ⁿ advice on travel, in Appendix D. To it should be added that the railroads are becoming daily more difficult to use — which makes his remarks on bicycles even more pertinent. His experience of ease of travel on roads in SE France is not universal and his advice in this respect should be accepted with caution.

SECRET

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

SECRET
By Authority of
AC of S, G-2
Initials. *W.A.N.* WSH
Date. 13 July 1944

13 July 1944

E & E REPORT NO. 828
EVASION IN FRANCE

French M RUSSELL, 1st Lt. O-687076
(6 Missions)
406 Bomb Squadron, 801 Bomb Group

MLA: 6 May 1944
Arrived in UK:
9 July 1944

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

PILOT	0-687213	2d Lt	Murray L SIMON	E&E RPT 704
CO-PILOT	0-687076	1st Lt	French M RUSSELL	NARRATOR
NAVIGATOR	0-800667	1st Lt	John A REITMEIER	MLA
BOMBARDIER	0-733073	1st Lt	John B MEAD	MLA
RADIO OPERATOR	7084841	T/Sgt	Phillips B LATTA	MLA
TOP TURRET GUNNER	34078638	T/Sgt	Leo F DUMESNIL	MLA
WAIST GUNNER	37312824	S/Sgt	Homér G COLLIER	MLA
TAIL GUNNER	14050901	S/Sgt	Graham S HASTY	P/W

SEE E&E REPORTS 704 and 827 I landed in a wooded area, pulled my parachute down from the trees, and hid it and my mae wost under some scanty brush. My first impulse was to look for Lt SIMON (E&E Report No. 704) to whom I had yelled on the way down, but I did not want to attract attention by yelling for him. I headed NW to get away from the plane, sticking to fields close to woods, as I had been told in S-2 lectures. It would have been faster on roads and I think just as safe since I landed at night. I walked cross-country until about 0430. I was wearing worn out oxfords, so that I had to keep on my flying boots. I could hardly have walked in anything worse. At daybreak I lay down in a field close to a dry lake bed, well surrounded by trees, and tried to go to sleep but could not.

WALKED

HID

LOOKED FOR HELP

I rested until 0600. I examined my escape aids and hid some of my flying equipment and my boots under brush. I put on my green shirt inside out, scuffed up my shoes as I had heard in S-2 lectures (I had to polish them again later in the day) and stuffed my escape equipment into the pockets of my flying jacket. At 0715 I walked to the first farmhouse, where a Frenchman was milking, and whistled from the road. I had in the meantime studied the phrase list enough so that I was able to explain that I was an American flier. The man took me to his wife and I had my first encounter with that impossible problem of trying to get a drink of water in France. The Frenchman offered to feed me, but I was still too excited to eat. I sat there hoping that these people would take me to an underground group, but I could see that I was not making much headway. When I showed my map my host pointed out where I was and told me to go W, because there were a lot of Germans toward the E.

HELPED

I was so tired that I did not think that I could last more than another hour. I went to a village cafe where I saw a couple of men drinking wine. The proprietress asked me what I wanted, and knowing nothing else to do, I pointed to a wine bottle, which I paid for with the smallest French bill I had. I knew that I could not walk far in the shoes that I had and that I should look for help early. But for the shoes I would have struck out on my own long since. When the proprietress was alone I showed her my crash bracelet and told her that I was an American flier. She fried some eggs for me and called in everybody who came along the street, just to show me off. I ate my eggs while half a dozen or so people watched. A little girl who was supposed to know English came with a dictionary. I showed her my phrase card and explained that I wanted civilian clothes. She declared that the gendarmes knew that I was there and were coming for me, but I was hidden in an upstairs room, and a woman brought me civilian clothes.

Later I was given a jug of wine, a loaf of bread, and some cheese, put on a bicycle, and told to follow a woman at some distance. We started out in the direction that the old peasant had warned me against going. We came to a main road and the woman left. I saw a couple of men up ahead and followed them. Soon they motioned for me to join them. One of them seemed to know who I was. They took me to a couple of cafes for wine, at one of which a young fellow who spoke a little English took me out in the alley and asked me what I wanted to do. I was a bit startled by the question but I explained that I wanted to go to England. When he asked me how I wanted to go, through Spain or by the Maquis, I was not certain what to say. There had been a rumor at our group that if we got in with the Maquis we would get out quicker than by heading for Spain on our own, so I indicated interest in the Maquis.

At another cafe a German officer and civilian were sitting at a table talking. The Frenchman told me that the civilian was a German from the United States. Some disturbance occurred outside and the Germans went out to see what was happening. My friend went over to steal a cigarette for me from the pack they had left on the table. The German officer returned just then and saw what he was doing. But the German had had enough drinks to be rather happy, so the Frenchman talked himself out of the difficulty, and the German gave him the cigarette. The German officer saw me smoking the cigarette and my friend with a self-rolled one and came over to see what was going on. My friend gave another long explanation to cover this situation with the result that the Germans wanted us to come over and play cards with them. I nearly dropped through the floor at that suggestion and to my dismay my friend seemed rather willing to go over. I told him that it was absolutely out. The German was insistent that we play, but the Frenchman finally talked him out of it. By the time that we left I was in a cold sweat. I was thankful that these people talked so much with the hands, for my French was almost non-existent.

DIFFICULTY

JOURNEY
BEGUN

I was then taken to a place from which my journey was begun. I was moved to a number of places without making much progress toward Spain. Finally I was told that all the people who were keeping me were going to the Maquis, and no one was left who could give me shelter. I decided then to go to the Maquis myself. When we arrived at a town in Maquis territory and the people heard that Americans were there the whole town turned out for us, singing Tipperary and other songs and piling us with souvenirs. There I met Lt CATER (E&E Report No 827).

SEE E&E
RPT 827WITH THE
MAQUISGERMAN
ATTACK

There was great excitement when we heard of the Normandy landings. A few days later we heard rumors of imminent German attacks against the Maquis in our section. Late the evening of 10 June we heard that a Boche division was on the road some three kilometers away. We had been told that we would be warned in case of an attack, but we knew that German attacks had taken place before without warning. We had also discovered that the dispersal plans seemed to cover the disappearance of everyone but us. When we got reliable but unofficial news that the Germans were close we thought that we had better be moving. We held a council of war to decide what we would do. The Allied officer who was more or less the senior of our group of airmen knew of a cave and thought that we should hide there for a couple of days and see how the attack progressed, confident that the Germans could not find us there. Lts CATER and I were about the only ones who did not think this plan a good one. We thought that if the situation was bad enough to require moving from our hiding place, which was an excellent one, we had better leave the area entirely. If I left the area I had no intention of coming back. After considerable discussion a couple of men went over to take a look at the cave, and decided that it was unsuitable. The whole group of us packed up our stuff and left this Maquis section early in the morning of 11 June.

UNCERTAINTY

ON OWN

We saw some villages burning in the section which we had left. After we had walked some distance and were well out of Maquis territory we had another conference. Most of the men did not know what to do and were inclined to stick with the senior Allied officer, whose plan was to wait in the woods for a couple of days, living on the country, and then to move back into the Maquis section when things quieted down. I wanted to leave on my own, and a couple of RAF men wanted to do the same thing. Lt CATER had already decided to go also, so the four of us left together.

MORE
MAQUIS

We found supper, bed, breakfast, and a map at a farmhouse. A friendly gendarme told us that no Germans were in the town which we were near. On another occasion a woman with the help of a little boy who spoke English showed us where to go. Once we hid from a truck, only to run into the drivers in a cafe in the next village. They turned out to be friendly and wanted us to join a Maquis group toward which they were heading. By that time we had had enough of the Maquis, but we thought that we might go along and try to get bicycles from them, the better to be able to continue our journey on our own. We were taken to a very friendly group, but after a couple of days we learned by chance that they had no real connections. Things also did not seem to be going too well for the Maquis and we decided that we had better leave. By that time we decided that four men traveling together were much too conspicuous, so we left the two RAF men.

RETURNED
TO
PREVIOUS
HELPERS

We walked a considerable distance, taking great pains to keep well separated while going through towns. We went by train to one town looking for people with whom I had stayed before. We were unable to find the people and were sheltered by some farmers. We took a train to another place and approached a house at which I had stayed, taking care not to give the people away or to get into the wrong hands if the people were gone. My friends were still there and were once again most helpful. They got identity papers for Lt CATER, laid out a route for us, and gave us suggestions for travel. They also gave us a paper saying that we were deaf and dumb and wanted a ride, and told us to stop cars and show this note. We knew that cars with gasogene equipment were very unlikely to be German. Parading as deaf and dumb, however, seemed to us likely to attract too much attention. We were taken to a hotel for the night and the next morning were put on an early train which we were told had no control. Some militia men, however, came through checking papers, and we passed this test all right.

CONTINUED
WAY ON
OWN

After a long ride on a slow train which stopped at nearly every station we set out on foot again and crossed a large river at a bridge without any trouble. After a considerable distance we took another train. When we got off we noticed everybody rushing up to get some sort of a pass from a controller, apparently because the Maquis were active in the section and strangers needed a paper to certify to their genuineness. It seemed just a routine operation, so we queued up, but about the time that we reached the controller he started asking questions. That seemed too difficult, so we left and took the shortest way out of town. After a considerable distance we found shelter at a farmhouse where we were told that we were again in a Maquis section. This group did seem to have some connections, so we decided to stick around. For a number of days we lived comfortably in Maquis controlled towns, well entertained as Americans. Ex-collaborators wanted to show that they were good for something and opened up their stores of wine, which we spent a good deal of time drinking. From there we were taken to a place from which the rest of our journey was arranged.

STUMBLER
INTO HELPJOURNEY
ARRANGED

Compiled by

D. E. Emerson
D. E. EMERSON
Capt, AUS

Comment:

Note evader's excellent advice on travel in Appendix D. To it should be added that the railroads are becoming daily more difficult to use - which makes his remarks on bicycles even more pertinent. His experience of ease of travel on roads in SE France is not universal and his advice in this respect should be accepted with caution.

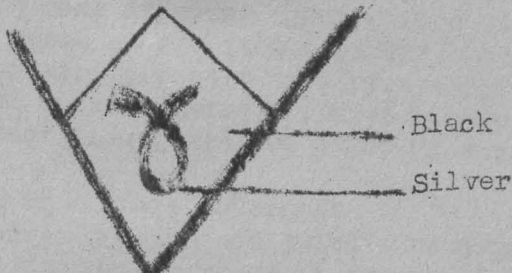
Approved by
W. S. Holt
W. S. HOLT
Lt Col, AC
Commanding

S E C R E T

APPENDIX "D" TO E & E REPORT NO 828

French M RUSSELL, 1st Lt, O-687076
406 Bomb Sq, 801 Bomb Group (Prov)

1. AIDS BOX: I used the Horlick's tablets, chocolate bar, adhesive tape, chewing gum, compass, and sewing kit. The tape was no good. The compass was indispensable.
2. PURSE: I had a red purse. I spent the money for meals, train tickets, gifts, and hotel bills.
3. PHOTOGRAPHS: I carried 12 passport-size photographs and used one of them on my identity papers.
4. LECTURES: On 4 December 1943 I was lectured at Herington, Kansas. The lectures were definitely of value.
5. SUGGESTIONS:
 - a. I had been told never to travel on highways, but in SE France we found little trouble traveling on highways in civilian clothes. We even hitch-hiked, taking pains to signal only cars with gasogene equipment.
 - b. Approach people carefully, for help once you are safely away from where you came down and out of reach of German searchers. One Canadian went 26 days on his own without even asking for food, living on his escape equipment and what he could pick up.
 - c. An evader should not try to travel very much until he has learned about French conduct. Once he has been with guides and learned little details of travel his chances of carrying on on his own are excellent.
 - d. A bicycle is an excellent means of travel and to get one it is almost necessary to steal one. An evader must either meet an extremely good patriot who will sacrifice his own main means of travel or else steal one. Most bicycles do not have plaques on them. Some people carry bicycle licenses in their pockets.
 - e. If it becomes evident that the helpers one happens to be with cannot help him, the best thing to do is to announce a date two weeks or so ahead at which time evader will move on if his helpers have not moved him. Nothing is worse than walking out on helpers who are sheltering evaders.
 - f. German patrols are likely to shoot any one near the RR tracks in Maquis territory on the suspicion that he is there to blow up the tracks.
 - g. Travel alone. The risk is then much less for the people sheltering a man and the drain on the family food supply is much smaller.
 - h. The French Milice are very much to be avoided. They wear black trousers, gray shirts, and a black tunic. Officers may have black riding breeches. On the point of the collar of the shirt or tunic they wear an insignia like the following:



It seems to me that evaders would hardly have to be told to avoid these Milice. One look at them and you want to keep away from them.

S E C R E T

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

13 July 1944

APPENDIX "B" TO E & E REPORT NO 828

1. The following information has been obtained in an interview with an officer who evaded capture in enemy-occupied territory.

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

Statement of information covering the period from 5 May 44
to 6 Jul 44

- a. Informant was told that a German division, a number of Gardes Mobiles, Milice, and SS troops attacked the Maquis in the Forêt de la Margeride on 11 Jun 44.
- b. Informant was told that on 17 June there were 900 to 1000 Germans at AMBRIEUX en DOMBES (Ain).
- c. Informant saw the results of bombing at St ETIENNE (Loire). It looked like a good job. Some factories had been demolished. The Frenchmen who helped informant said that a lot of civilians had been killed, as many as 500, and that some 20,000 were homeless, although where all these people lived informant could not see. Some 1000 were said to have been wounded. Informant was given substantially the same figures by several different people who helped him.
- d. Frenchmen who helped informant reacted very unfavorably to bombing of LYONS and MARSEILLES. They claimed that the bombing was very poor, especially that at LYONS. They claimed that Americans should not bomb in France, for the English did much better work there. The Americans dropped from too high an altitude whereas the English went much lower and destroyed only the objective. They did not seem to accept or to understand informant's explanation of high altitude formation bombing. Informant was told that at LYONS not one bomb hit the target. He was also told that at St ETIENNE some bombs missed the target by as much as 400 yards.
- e. Informant was told that there was a factory at ROANNE which was supposed to belong to a French-English Woolen Company. It was producing materials for explosives at the rate of some 2400 tons a day. French helpers were surprised that the factory had not been bombed.
- f. French helpers expected the arsenal at ROANNE to become an increasingly important center of production as more and more works in N France were bombed out.

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RAF School, Highgate (S/Ldr Hervey)	1
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APPENDIX "B" - MILITARY INFORMATION

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ACofS, A-2, Ninth AF	1
ACofS, A-2, IX BC	15
ACofS, A-2, IX ASC	9
ACofS, A-2, IX TCC	21
ACofS, A-2, XIX TAC	11
MLS, Washington, CPM BRANCH	5
File	3
	<u>167</u>

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH

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

hs
Proof
by

Corrected 16 Jul - lkl

E & E REPORT NO. 328
EVASION IN FRANCE

(Date)

FRENCH M. RUSSELL, 1st Lt, 0-687076
(Name) (Rank) (ASN)

6 missions
406 Bomb Squadron, 801 Bomb Group (Prov)
(Squadron) (Group)

TARGET: SECRET

MIA: 6 May 1944
Arrived in UK:
9 July 1944

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWID)

				Official Disposition	Narrators Disposition
PILOT	0-687213	2d Lt	Murray L SIMON		E&E #704
CO-PILOT	0-687076	1st Lt	French M RUSSELL		NARRATOR
NAVIGATOR	0-800667	1st Lt	John A REITMEIER		MIA <i>OK</i>
BOMBARDIER	0-733073	1st Lt	John B MEAD		MIA <i>OK</i>
RADIO OPERATOR	7084841	T/Sgt	Phillips B LATTA		MIA <i>OK</i>
TOP TURRET GUNNER	34078638	T/Sgt	Leo F DUMESNIL		MIA <i>P/W</i>
BALL TURRET GUNNER	NONE				
WAIST GUNNER	NONE				
WAIST GUNNER	37312824	S/Sgt	Homer G COLLIER		MIA <i>OK</i>
TAIL GUNNER	14050901	S/Sgt	Graham S HASTY		P/W

Were you wounded?

SEE E&E
70A,
827

I landed in a wooded area, pulled my parachute down from the trees, and hid it and my mae west under some scanty brush. My first impulse was to look for Lt SIMON to whom I had yelled on the way down, but I decided that he would hide if he heard me coming and that I did not want to attract attention by yelling for him. I head- ed NW to get away from the plane, sticking to fields, as I had been told in lectures. ^(E&E 700)

WALKED

It would have been faster on roads and I think that they would have been just as safe, ^{since I landed} ~~this was at night.~~ In the fields I stayed as close as I could to woods so that I could duck if necessary, but I had no such need. I walked cross-country until about 0430. I was wearing worn out oxfords, so that I had to keep on my flying boots. I could hardly have walked in anything worse. ^{At} By daybreak I was just about exhausted. I lay down in a field close to a dry lake bed, well surrounded by trees, and tried to go to sleep but could not.

1117

I rested until 0600. I ^{examined} ~~took out~~ my escape aids and ~~looked them over, never having bothered to look at them in briefings.~~ I hid some of my flying equipment ^{and} under brush ^{and} with my boots. About 0645 I was beginning to get impatient. I put on my forest green shirt inside out, suuffed up my shoes as I had heard in S-2 lectures (I had to polish them again later in the day), and stuffed my escape equipment in the pockets of my flying jacket, ^{At} which I intended to carry. By 0715 I ~~could stay still~~

LOOKED FOR HOLE

~~no longer,~~ walked to the first farmhouse where a Frenchman was milking, and whistled from the road. I had in the meantime studied the phrase list enough so that I was just able to explain that I was an American flier. The man took me to his wife and I had my first encounter with that impossible problem of trying to get a drink of water in France. The Frenchman offered to feed me, but I was still too excited to ~~have much interest in feed.~~ ^{eat.} I sat there hoping that these people would take me to an underground group, ^{but} ~~my host just let me sit,~~ so I could see that I was not making much headway. When I showed my map ^{my host} he pointed out where I was ^{and} ~~When I asked which way to go he told me to go W, and warned me against going E because a lot of Germans were about~~ ^{there were} toward the E.

I walked ⁱⁿ to a small town, saw a church, and ~~decided to see~~ ^{bring} a priest, having

~~heard in S 2 lectures that it was good to try and get help from a priest. I could not find the priest I started to walk through the village. I was so tired that I did not think that I could last more than another hour. I went to a ^{village} cafe where I saw a couple of men drinking wine. The proprietress asked me what I wanted, and, knowing nothing else to do, I pointed to a wine bottle, ^{which I paid for with} ~~The two men left the cafe.~~ I picked out the smallest French bill that I had, and gave it to the proprietress.~~

[I knew that I could not walk far in the shoes that I had and that I should look for help early, ~~consequently.~~ But for the shoes I would have struck out on my own, ^(long since) ~~for some time.~~ When the proprietress was alone I showed her my crash bracelet and told her that I was an American flier. She fried ~~up~~ some eggs for me and called in everybody who came along the street, just to show me off. ~~Some 15 or 18 people must have known that I was there.~~ I ate my eggs while half a dozen or so people watched. A little girl who was supposed to know English came with a dictionary. I showed her my phrase card and explained that I wanted civilian clothes. She declared that the gendarmes knew that I was there and were coming for me, ^{but} I was hidden in an upstairs room, ^{and} a woman brought me civilian clothes. ^(stencil)

Later I was given a jug of wine, a loaf of bread, and some cheese, put on a bicycle, and told to follow a woman at some distance. We started out in the direction that the old peasant had warned me against going. We came to a main road and the woman left. I saw a couple of men up ahead and followed them. Soon they motioned for me to join them. One of them seemed to know who I was. They took me to a couple of cafes for wine, ^{of which} at one ~~cafe~~ a young fellow who spoke a little English took me out in the alleway and asked me what I wanted to do. I was a bit startled by the question but I explained that I wanted to go to England. When he asked me how I wanted to go, through Spain or by the Maquis, I was not certain what to say. There had been a rumor at our group that if we got in with the Maquis we would get out quicker than by heading for Spain on our own, so I indicated interest in the Maquis.

At another cafe a German officer and civilian were sitting at another table talking. The Frenchman told me that the civilian was a German from the United

HELPER

States. Some disturbance occurred outside and the Germans went out to see what was happening. My friend went over to steal a cigarette for me from the pack they had left on the table. The German officer returned just then and saw what he was doing. But ~~he~~ the German had had enough drinks to be rather happy, so the Frenchman easily talked himself out of the difficulty, and the German gave him the cigarette. ~~When~~ ~~my friend returned to the table and handed me the cigarette under the table I did not have the heart to tell him that I did not smoke.~~ The German officer saw me smoking the cigarette and my friend with a self-rolled one and came over to see just what was going on. My friend gave another long explanation to cover this situation with the result that the Germans wanted us to come over and play cards with them. I nearly dropped through the floor at that suggestion and to my dismay my friend seemed rather willing to go over. I told him that it was absolutely out. The German was insistent that we play, but the Frenchman finally talked him out of it. By the time that we left I was in a cold sweat. I was thankful that these people talked so much with the hands, for my French was almost non-existent.

DIFFICULTY

JOURNEY BEGUN

SEE E&G 827

Then
I was taken to a place from which my journey was begun. I was moved to a number of places without making ~~too~~ much progress toward Spain. Finally I was told that all the people who were keeping me were going to leave ~~to go on the Maquis~~ and no one was left ~~to take care~~ *myself* who could give me shelter. I decided then to go to the Maquis ~~concentration~~. When ~~we~~ we arrived at a town in Maquis territory and the people heard that Americans were there the whole town turned out for us, singing Tipperary and other songs and piling us with souvenirs. *There* I met Lt CAT-
TER. (E&E 827)

WITH THE MAQUIS

There was great excitement when we heard of the Normandy landings. A few days later we heard rumors of imminent German attacks against the Maquis in ~~the~~ *our* section, ~~where we were~~. Late the evening of 10 June we heard that a Boche division was on the road some three kilometers away. We had been told that we would be warned in case of an attack, but we knew that German attacks had taken place before without ~~warnings~~ *warnings*, the word being spread around. We had also discovered that the dispersal plans seemed to cover the disappearance of everyone but us. When we got reliable but

not seem to be going to well from the Maquis, ^{to} ^{for} ⁵ ~~we~~ ^{so} and we decided that we had better leave. By that time we decided that four men traveling together were much too conspicuous, so we left the ~~6th~~ two RAF men.

We walked a considerable distance ~~on our~~, taking great pains to ~~walk about~~ ^{keep between} well separated while going ^{by train} 50 and 300 feet apart through towns. We went to one town looking for people with whom I had stayed before. We were unable to find the people and were sheltered by some farmers. We took a train to another place ^{and} at which I had been. There we approached ~~very cautiously~~ a house at which I had stayed, taking care not to give the people away ~~or~~ to get into the wrong hands if the people were gone, ~~and discovered that~~ ^{and} my friends were still there. My friends were once again most helpful. They got identity papers for Lt CATER ^{and} who had been traveling all this time without any. ^{laid} They ~~lay~~ out a route for us, ~~to travel~~ and gave us suggestions for travel. They also gave us a paper saying that we were deaf and dumb and wanted a ride, and told us to stop cars and show this note. We ^{knew} realized that cars with gasolene equipment were very unlikely to be German. ^{Parading as} The idea of being ^{however} deaf and dumb ⁱⁿ seemed to us likely to attract too much attention. We were taken to a hotel for the night, ^{and}

~~The next morning we~~ were put on an early train which we were told had no control. ^{militia men} Some ~~militia~~, however, came through checking papers, and we passed this test all right. ~~After~~

After a ^{long} lengthy train ride on a slow train ^{at} which stopped nearly every station we ^{set out on foot} began walking once again, ^{and} crossed a large river ^{at} without any trouble, and continued walking. After a considerable distance we took another train. When we got off we noticed everybody rushing up to get some sort of a pass from a controller, apparently because the Maquis were active in the section and strangers needed a paper to certify ^{to} their genuineness. It seemed just a routine operation, ^{but} People walked up and were given the slip of paper, so we queued up, ^{out} about the time that we reached the controller he started asking questions. That seemed too difficult, so we left and took the shortest way out of town. ~~Germans were all around.~~ We walked through fields, fearing flak batteries on the roads, for there was a German airfield nearby.

RETURNED TO PREVIOUS HELPERS - WALKING EXTREMELY CARE NECESSARY

CONTINUED WAY ON OWN

STUMBLED
INTO
FURNACE
HELP

found shelter

where we

After a considerable distance we ~~stopped~~ at a farmhouse ~~and were sheltered.~~ We were told that we were ^{again} in a Maquis section, ~~and once again we were not too happy.~~

This group did seem to have some connections, so we decided to stick around, ~~and see what happened.~~ For a number of days we lived comfortably in Maquis controlled towns, ^{well} being generally entertained ~~royally~~ as Americans. Recent German collaborators wanted to show that they were good for something and opened up their stores of wine, which we spent a good deal of time drinking. ^{Ex:} From there

[- We were taken to a place from which the rest of our journey was arranged.

Compiled by

Approved by

D E EMERSON
Capt, AUS

W STULL HOLT
Lt COL, AC
Commanding

JOURNEY
AS A
ARRANGED

Appendix B

1. The following information has been obtained from an officer who evaded capture in enemy occupied territory.
2. Further circulation of this information may be made, but in that case it is important not to divulge any details about the source.

Statement of information covering the period from 5 May to 6 July 1944

- a. Informant was told that a German division, a number of Gardes Mobiles, Milice, and SS troops attacked the Maquis in the Forêt de la Margeride on 11 June 1944.
- b. Informant was told that on 17 June there were 900 to 100 Germans at AMB R-IeUX en Dombes (Ain). ^{1000?} ~~on 14 June~~
- c. Informant saw the results of bombing at St ETIENNE (Loire). It looked like a good job. Some factories had been demolished. The Frenchmen who helped informant said that a lot of civilians had been killed, as many as 500, and that some 20,000 were homeless, although where all these people lived informant could not see. Some 1000 were said to have been wounded. Informant was given substantially the same figures by several different people who helped him.
- d. Frenchmen who helped informant reacted very unfavorably to bombing of LYONS and MARSEILLES. They claimed that the bombing was very poor, especially that at LYONS. They claimed that Americans should not bomb in France, for the English did much better work there. The Americans dropped from too high an altitude whereas the English went much lower and destroyed only the objective. They did not seem to understand or to accept informant's explanation of high altitude formation bombing. Informant was told that at LYONS not one bomb hit the target. He was also told that at St ETIENNE some bombs missed the target by as much as 400 yards.
- e. Informant was told that there was a factory at ROANNE which was supposed to belong to a French-English Woolen Company. It was producing ^{materials} products for explosives at the rate of some 2400 tons a day. French helpers were surprised that the factory had not been bombed.

Additions to Suggestions in Appendix D, E&E 828:

f ~~Walking along the railroad tracks in or near MAquis controlled territory is likely to be dangerous.~~ German patrols are likely to shoot anyone near the railroad tracks ^{on the suspicion} that ~~they are~~ ^{he is} there to blow up the tracks.

g It seems to me of the utmost importance to ~~travel~~ ^{travel} alone. I think ~~the~~ ^{the} risk is then much less for the people sheltering a man and ~~that~~ ^{that} the drain on the family food supply is much less.

Smaller.

f. French helpers expected the arsenal at ROANNE to become an increasingly important center of production as more and more works in N France were bombed out.

Appendix D

1. I used the Horlickstablets, chocolate bar, adhesive tape, chewing gum, compass, and sewing kit. The tape was no good. The compass was indispensable.
2. I had a fed purse. I spent the money for meals, train tickets, gifts, and hotel bills.
3. I carried 12 passport-size photographs and used one of them on my identity papers.
4. On 4 Decemner 1943 I was lectured at Herington, Kansas. The lectures were definitely of value.
5. ^a I had been told never to travel on highways, but in SE France we found little trouble traveling on highways in civilian clothes. We even hitch-hiked, taking pains to signal only cars with gasogene equipment.

~~Escape lectures which I had heard gave the impression that a man should go on his own as long as he could. It seems much better to Approach people carefully for help once you are safely ^{away from where} out of the immediate vicinity in which you came down and out of reach of German searchers. One Canadian had never heard any lectures on evasion and escape. He went 26 days on his own without even asking for food, just using his escape equipment and what things he could pick up..~~

~~An evader should not try to travel very much until he has traveled under guidance and learned a great deal about French conduct. Once he has been with guides and learned a great deal about little details of travel his chances of carrying on on his own are excellent.~~

~~I had been warned not to steal a bicycle, but ^a bicycle is an excellent means of travel and to get one it is almost necessary to steal one. ^{It} There is not enough money in the purse to buy a bicycle, so that ^{either} An evader must meet an extremely good patriot who will sacrifice his own main means of travel or else steal one for himself. I noticed that most bicycles do not have plaques on them, as I had been told they did. Some people carry in their pockets/licenses for bicycles, in their pockets.~~

~~We had the impression that you should stick with people/eyes French helpers even when they can't help you, just in case they could eventually pass you on. Some other Americans had the impression that they should wait two weeks and then, if they have not been passed on, strike strike out on their own. (NB and most important: The point is, to announce a date two weeks or so ahead at which time evader will move on if his helpers ^{have not moved him} do not seem to be doing anything for him. Nothing is worse than simply walking out on helpers who are sheltering evaders.~~

If it becomes evident that the helpers one happens to be with cannot help him, the best thing to do is...

Russell

Jacques LeBaigue - Am but doing pchtd work - with
B. Mays who doing so poorly. Personality not fit the job.

Doing an excellent job - also the former with him.
Does all work himself -

Has all roads in area mined - has blown up crypt of trains.
Bridges & other minor things.

Blow up 52 locomotives in one day at Amboise (D. in) - all
time under 25 feet - using jets - each man gave locomotive the
works.

Immediately after invasion cut loose - blew up all the roads.
Just cut loose generally.

Collier down N Roanne - guns near Breinmort - I seem to have
you by his hiding place.

He stayed in Roanne until c 13 May - went at St Etienne
Over at Ube.

Then St Front - then to 1 June - then pick him up - with me
to 11 June.

Lot of trucks go through Roanne - part of main convoy rtd
Marseille to Paris - mainly on trucks

Lot of negro troops

Saw one small convoy pink trucks - with gasogene.

TOP SECRET

E & E CASUALTY QUESTIONNAIRE

FRENCH M. RUSSELL / 1/ LT 0-689076
(Name) (Rank) (ASN)

9 JULY 44
(Date)

406th Bomb Sq (H) 801st Gp (Prod)
(Unit)

EE#828

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

6 MAY 44 0030 3 MI NORTH OF ROANNE

Nature and extent of damage to plane when source bailed out.

Was it on fire, etc? ELECTRICAL SYSTEM GONE, RUDDER CONTROL GONE, TAIL ON FIRE, NO2 GAS TANK EXPLODED, SHIP MASS OF FLAMES.

At approximately what altitude did source bail out? 2000 FT ABOVE TERRAIN.

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

TAIL GUNNER HURT BY LANDING IN TREE WHEN HE BAILED-OUT.

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

ALL & ALL OPENED.

Did the plane explode on striking the ground?

YES.

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

NOT IMMEDIATELY, SAW 2 CREW-MEMBERS 3 WEEKS LATER.

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

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

No.

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

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

SECRET

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

E & E REPORT NO 828
INVASION IN

9 July 1944
(Date)

RUSSELL, FRENCH M. 1/LT 0-687076

(Name) (Rank) (ASN)

6 (No of Missions)

TARGET:

Date Missing in Action: 6 May 1944

Date Arrived in UK: 9 July 1944

406 H 801ST (Prov.) Bomb.

(Squadron) (Group)

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

Indicate what happened to
each man
and how you know

PILOT SIMON - RETURNED TO U.K. - SOURCE, INTELLIGENCE, LONDON

CO-PILOT RUSSELL { UNTIL JUNE 1ST (AT LEAST) WAS AT CAFE JULIAN, ROANNE,

NAVIGATOR REITMEIER { GOOD HEALTH. PHOTO & INFORMATION BROUGHT TO ME BY

{ SECRET ARMY. TRIED, WITHOUT SUCCESS TO LOCATE

{ HIM THERE ON JUNE 15. PARTIES CLAIMED NO KNOWLEDGE.

BOMBARDIER MEAD - WITH MAQUIS NEAR LYON - SOURCE, GROUP

RADIO OPERATOR LATTA - HE HAD BEEN THERE 3 WEEKS, LEFT HIM WITH MAQUIS NEAR PINOLS ON JUNE 11.

TOP TURRET GUNNER DUMESNIL - P.W. - SOURCE, SCRAP INFORMATION FROM FRENCH; VERIFIED BY GROUP. -

MID TURRET GUNNER

WING GUNNER

DISPATCHER - COLLIER { SAW HIM FIRST ABOUT MAY 20 - "HAD CONTACT

WING GUNNER { WITH HIM UNTIL JUNE 1ST WHEN WE WERE

{ BROUGHT TOGETHER AGAIN & ^{LATER} TAKEN TO

{ MAQUIS NEAR SAUGES - LEFT HIM WITH LATTA

{ ON JUNE 11.

TAIL GUNNER HASTY

LANDED IN TREE HURTING HIS HIP - UNABLE TO ESCAPE & WAS TAKEN BY GERMANS TO HOSPITAL IN ROANNE - MOVED ABOUT 3 DAYS LATER TO HOSPITAL IN LYON - PLANNED RESCUE BY SECRET ARMY (ROANNE) CAME A FEW MINUTES TOO LATE.

Were you wounded?

NO

Bicycle good method of travel

[Notes: Some people can't help you - we had impression
should direct them out.]

On bus t/d wait two weeks, then just go out

Russell

LAS?

Can do S Mably

~~2~~ minutes into the log from 1st burst till got out -

1st - must get electrical system under control
Set tail in fire - no I-P - confusion - & no plans
for what to do

5 out

That of Simon, log, & I left

Simon held gun by & T6's time - they can back from tail.

Log burst from tailing - nearly gutted.

T6 holding by harness

2d log burst explode No 2 gas tank - flt deck & bb
main of flames T6 put hands over face
Kick out

I go out, then Simon

Saw only Simon way down - only few 100 yds
apart. 2000' out.

0030
hit

Landed in wooded area - Simon in another

No trouble get chit from trees - hid det & mm -
not too much bushes

1st in position to look for Simon - then decide to locate
if Cal coming - not wait yet.

Head NW - away from log - stick to fields - remember
from lectures - been better on woods & just as safe.

I found as close to woods as could to duck if necessary
(also not necessary)

10-12 km - cross country - to 0430

End of near St Germain -

Had a flying boots & worn at shoes - was
things I could have had

Too much heavy to take flying & clothes off.

Beat by 0430 - finally walk stream

C daylight found dry lake bed with trees around -
by down in field of clover - get sleep - but not
sleep - went to 0600. - took into GK look

at up over - not bothered in briefing -
but what not wear - (nothing from GK)
side made back with boots -

0645 no life - in patient - back on forest green
short - ripped top - put on emergency kit.

Kept intermediate flying jacket with fur collar
put escape stuff in pockets - carry

Scuff shoes - shoe later in day

0715 still no life - I want get going - walk to
first farmhouse - peasant meeting - what
fun now.

Stud enough to
took phone but - explain that I am free

Been thought as hell all night.

Amazed how no 'can you and me'
to take to wife - 1st encounter with try to get drill
water in to - finally on

0800 feed - up in air to much be hungry.
then set wait for they take to (y) - they let on
set

Blue
card

P. S. was see no further. Show my - ask when
was - show St Bernani - I ask @ way go - I say
W - not Roanne - lot of

To St B - saw church - led good see print - in
he not around - I had walk through of - no
kind figs not good for more - then long
was at - some copy of guy drink ^{with} at cafe.
He ask what want - I print ^{with} of the I leave

Pick out smallest denomination money give -
Knew not far with shoes cover - would have stolen
one for work in so - no body that not good shoes
I can see help - that better by this - showed
bracket tell in floor

St B eggs - call in everybody along at
15-18 people from 1 the. By the leave yards
swarming from

Eat eggs with 1/2 doz people around - ask of
yph - got little girl & destination

Showed little girl phras card - that want in both.

Little girl explain yards how about -
I hid in room upstairs. Woman big in both

ask of with little

Swiss jimmi, head, leave - & like -
indicate follow woman. Child. Then

Along me road to Roanne - at leave - copy
guy head city. I follow - know going Roanne -
had to avoid - they motion in up

1st col in Roanne. I did both
with 2000 - in valley I cut with unit &
I was in Roanne - May 1944
I was in Roanne - May 1944
I was in Roanne - May 1944

OK with him

On June 1st I was both cafes for wine
plus half for city place - in both, food
& 2 yards to Roanne - I that set to see him
later.

Roanne - stay in home - by the Godard
who is late.

Saw cafes - restaurant for food. One in front back
So staying - women took to room - at 1500 by take

to bank shop Paul Godard - met with boy
& another - No I learn & men see again.

to O & cut out in cafe talking - but that was an
hour. Some disturbance out with. Is yes - find over

steal up - to O see - ask what up - drinks - happy
gives up.

I not looking not smoke - no smoke - to O see -
wonder what scene - try explain - ask over to play

camp I say they floor - I want go over - I tell
no, to insist that you finally talk

could meet in that no.

think this for 1st look up with my work business
T. ↓ his home for out - S side Roanne - think with

then 1st at - nothing but say the for 6 mos.
Hospital at ashell.

Next day note in eye - stay quiet - see town now you -
men found who from.

c 1400 M Godard & another fellow pick me up
I see not home previous day -
Dinner at hotel near Courm Hon (M) -
next day to be that coming in bar then - & Sgt

So had taken
Told 2-3 who later that ME go hospital - miss
by 3 miss checking / party

11 May - Bouchet in 0500. at rd station on ME miss
shedding stuff with women with 5 in up & another (10 & OR)
On train to St Etienne - met there with some
women - Simon has 2 days before. - ME OR had Collier at the
OR & 1 in cafe - 0 conf - we go to woman's house.
Seen regular stop - c 45 un married.

Next day with OR in train - to Le Chambon train
to Mayat - to meet M man.

The red hair & mountain in overcoat & suitcase -
talk - he supposed to meet man - we all supposed
next saw man

OR takes St Agreave - do 21 km before 2300 - in
3 hrs in - walk cross N - then 2230 for 2400
cuffers - I follow behind

Left with truck toward - he get friend - out 203 km to
four hours - 1st not in by
Trick with books - do a going do this business

OR makes contact - not only but M chief present in
He leave - we go back get Collier
M man now takes to Orville - when met M chief

Renard - he see has my book birds & poor car -
mentions - this before Magni get together
After dark to Lac de St Front - hotel

next day to St Front - look for M chief - took the to
Orville - with
man that not

Next day was a Montus chat - bond 20-25M.
M chf. took to St front - with him at hotel
2-3 days

New Jewish fellow spoke some by - gave me 2 books.
The return books - Jewish days take to old pleasant
to him 5 years 15 km N - some farms - little help

Saw Collier last time this day
in town on St.

5 days then - he & wife

To look for SIC field - M chf & I found 2 suitable
fields.

Jews try talk me in to go to front - not believe
SIC - said he & M chf would arrange guide.
I want - SIC & me go Sunday

Took Collier near Machabert - M chf p.s. day

look in see him - c ha
head then to St Julien - 1 bit for 2 hrs - take train
I see into camp guard - ask HP - (I not get leave
Finally I tell address - showed haulit - by this time M chf
by.

23 May

Out. St Julien - with ^{with & wife} contractor in showing
technique Josef Groun - Africa before war - for govt
7 days - him - 2 days - directed him - ate with
him.

He know Red + director L Page - my get way to US from
M chf discuss - my another way to look out man - my not send.

Collier stays with brother
Lhoste - Hente live
border of front (only in there)

1 Jan M. Chef take walk, picking up Collier's
Collier 2 who at other place - better of my old
over at Sac de St. Front

to Mayet, travel to Chambon - then 1st M. of
1000 15m - more - you talk. Even body all excited
expecting - more - other M. tell me - did diff M. 2d
Then on my body you M - nobody take care me

M
Some

In (15) B. B. - com - now looking - mud build
dark hair - eyes B. - I seen in with Royal
Marines - c. 24-26.

Had Renaud say what unit do - nobody take care for
at Mayet led that some Col & B. Meyer dropped
to contact Magnier - @ suspension
I send good in some Col - he has good contacts
London

But my talk to another M - then see some Col.
Travel to Fay - then S - on mt - east on road
into town of 20 hrs for 50 miles to Saugues -
on to Ven-tenges point.

At Saugues every body tried to see some - but
times out for tipping etc. I remember

Next day back to Saugues
To yourself S Chambon - by French M.
Magnier area - stay at a M by name -
for who is your US this - R Des Fleurs Veigne Martin

Mr A SKEWIS SR
21 RIVA Ave Milltown NJ

4 June the
 See By magi - after see Cate & Canadian P/2+
 they say 2+ Sabolen - N to look for A/B

1st place stopped husband of woman at cafe taken
 T Crooke - say if find any sure evidence here then they short-
 otherwise cc

People at Rome insist n. flake in area.
 Clergy in area t. be avoided

RESTRICTED

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 supercedes 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.

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) FRENCH M. RUSSELL
Rank 1/Lt
Unit 406th B Sq (H) 801st Gp (PROV)
A. S. N. 0-687076

Signed French M Russell
Dated 9 July 44
Witness RS Field in 1st Lt Inf

AG P BR HQ SOS

122472

RESTRICTED

No., Rank, Name:-

Unit:-

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. *WHILE WALKING ALL ONE DAY WITHOUT OTHER FOOD.*
(13 tablets)

Chocolate or Peanut Bar. *SAME*
(4 BAR)

Milk (tube). _____

Benzadrine tablets (fatigue). _____

Halazone tablets (water purifier). _____

Matches. _____

Adhesive tape. *FOR BLISTERED FEET - TAPE NO GOOD*

Chewing gum. *FOR TRAVELLING AT NITE WITHOUT WATER*

Water bottle. _____

Compass. *YES - INDISPENSABLE*

Sewing kit. *YES*

- d. Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory? *TAPE*
- e. How did you finally dispose of the box? *DIDN'T - STILL HAVE IT*
- 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?

NO.

2. PURSE

- a. Did you carry a purse? *YES*
State color of stripes and letters.
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? *LARGER PART OF FRANCE*

Compass. *YES*

File (hacksaw). *NO*

Foreign currency. State countries and amounts. *FRANCE 2000 fr.*
How did you spend the money? *MEALS, TRAIN TICKETS, GIFT TO SECRET ARMY, HOTEL BILLS.*

d. How did you dispose of:-

Maps. *BURNED*

Compass. *LOST*

File (hacksaw). *LOST*

Surplus currency. *DIDNT*

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

4. PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

a. Did you carry passport-size photographs? *YES*
If so, how many? *12*

B. fellows had been told not to carry uniforms -

b. Did you use them? *YES*

5. LECTURES

a. Were you lectured on evasion and escape?
State WHERE, WHEN and by WHOM.
HERINGTON, KANSAS Dec. 4, 1943.

b. Did you find the lectures of value?
DEFINITEY

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

*Told never to travel in bus - we hitch-hiked to a big spotting gas station
Escape lectures gave impression that should go on in
and tell us go 26 days without ask for food (condition)
as long as possible before getting help.
Not to try to travel and travel in bus is much better
Told not to steal his get - people not home. plague is
very intense in pocket*

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO. 828

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

Tell 1st Div attack 11 June - also no of 501st Parachute
Milia, & SS troops

Tell 9:00-10:00 G at Ambersee - 17 June

Saw aircraft body at St. Etienne - had 4 factories
etc - also my car - body damaged - factories
demolished - look like good job. 17 June

From my list of air killed - 500 + 20,000 homeless
1000 wounded. Figures given by M. Chiffon

day after the war ended. V. H. several times after - Saw few bombs blown up

Very unfavorable reaction to bombs by Lyon & Marseille
From all reports from bombing, especially from
Lyon no one should be bombed - E. and better
position for too high alt - E. and better - destroy
objectives. They not interested high alt (P)
bombing

Tell that at Lyon objective missed completely -
not 1 bomb hit T. At St Etienne saw bombs said
missed as much as 400 yards.

Take broadcasts pretty literally - not take as
propag

Factory at Reanne - for me with the who, ask if
not listed - 2400 tons a day
Pr - G. M. Co - mail reports for X. Valeris - not
needed at all

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH
MIS (X)

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

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL
EVADING FROM ENEMY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

1. Full Name, Rank, and Serial No. FRENCH M. RUSSELL
2. Decorations. AIR MEDAL
3. Unit or Squadron. 406th SQDN 801ST GP.
4. Division (Army) or Group.
5. Date of Birth. NOV 4 1918
6. Length of Service. 2 1/2
7. Private Address. 201 WEST ST. STILLWATER, OKLA.
8. Job as civilian. PHOTOGRAPHER, SALESMAN
9. From what field did you take off? HERINGTON
10. Take off time. 2000
11. Date and target. 5 MAY 1944
12. Where did you land? ROANNE
13. Were all secret papers and equipment destroyed? YES
14. What was your position in aircraft? CO PILOT
15. Were you wounded?
16. Did you pay your guides? If so how much? No
17. Do you speak French? Spanish? No
18. Did you have Identity Papers? YES. 12.17879 - 1895 (BA12)
1 A.M. 11P
19. Have you been questioned before to-day on your escape or evasion? If so, where and by whom? Have you given anyone a written report on your experiences. Where and when?
No
20. Did you report on your operations? If so, where and to whom? No
21. Did you sign a security certificate warning you against talking about your escape or evasion? If so, where and when? YES
22. Date of arrival in Spain.
23. Date of arrival at Gibraltar.
24. Place and date of departure for U.K. By sea or air. AIR, IZENORE, FRANCE
8 July 1944
25. Place and date of arrival in U.K. HERINGTON 9 July 44

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
OFFICE OF THE A. C. OF S., G-2

DATE: 10 July 1944

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, HOWARD W. LYNCH, 1st Lt., AC, O-799597

HEREBY CERTIFY that I have known and have been associated with

FRENCH M. RUSSELL, 1st Lt., AC, O-687076

prior to his being reported missing in action over enemy territory.

The person whose signature and right thumb print appear hereon is the individual referred to above.

French M. Russell

Howard W. Lynch

RIGHT THUMB PRINT:



The individual whose signature and right thumb print appear hereon has been identified to the satisfaction of this office as FRENCH M. RUSSELL,

1st Lt., AC, O-687076 (406 Bomb Squadron - 801 Bomb Group)

previously reported missing in action over enemy territory.

J. F. Carroll
J. F. CARROLL, SPECIAL AGENT, C.I.C.

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