

RESTRICTED

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington

AG 383.6 (31 Jul 43) OB-S-B-M

6 August 1943

KLS/el-2B-939 Pentagon

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

1. Publication or communication to any unauthorized persons of experiences of escape or evasion from enemy-occupied territory, internment in a neutral country, or release from internment not only FURNISHES USEFUL INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY but also JEOPARDIZES FUTURE ESCAPES, EVASIONS AND RELEASES.

2. Personnel will not, unless authorized by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, publish in any form whatever or communicate either directly, or indirectly, to the press, radio or an unauthorized person any account of escape or evasion of capture from enemy or enemy-occupied territory, or internment in a neutral country either before or after repatriation. They will be held strictly responsible for all statements contained in communications to friends which may subsequently be published in the press or otherwise.

3. Evaders, escapees, or internees shall not be interrogated on the circumstances of their experiences in escape, evasion or internment except by the agency designated by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, or the corresponding organization in overseas theaters of operations. In allied or neutral countries, American Military Attaches are authorized to interrogate on escape, evasion and internment matters.

4. Should the services of escaped prisoners of war, evaders, or internees be deemed necessary for lecturing and briefing, such services will be under the direct supervision of the agency designated by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, or the corresponding organization in overseas theaters of operations.

5. Commanding Officers will be responsible for instructing all evaders, escapees, and internees in the provisions of this directive which supersedes letter, AG 383.6 (5 Nov 42) OB-S-B-M, 7 November 1942, subject: Instructions concerning Publicity in Connection with Escaped Prisoners of War and other previous instructions on this subject.

By order of the Secretary of War:

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

RESTRICTED

(See Reverse Side)

RESTRICTED

1. Because disclosures of information regarding evasion from capture, escape, details of imprisonment, release from internment, and repatriation have been made, the lives and services of fellow soldiers and those who help them have been lost or endangered. All information which you possess on these subjects, including the experiences of others as well as your own, briefings and equipment for evasion and escape, and preparations and other activities in connection therewith, constitutes MILITARY INFORMATION which is classified SECRET by the War Department.

2. You will therefore disclose no information whatever, beyond the fact of your return to duty from "missing in action" or "prisoner of war" or "internment", to anyone except the following military officials:

- a. The first Military Attache to whom you report;
- b. An officer designated by the Commanding General of an overseas Theatre of Operations;
- c. The Prisoner of War Branch, MIS, Washington, D.C., the interrogating agency designated by the A/C of S, G-2, War Department General Staff;
- d. Certain other officers holding written authority from the A/C of S, G-2, WDGS, to interrogate you.

3. You will particularly guard against disclosure of SECRET information to relatives, friends, representatives of the press and radio, and military officials, except as noted in a, b, c and d above.

4. In order to protect yourself against disciplinary action, any question involving publicity must be referred BY YOU PERSONALLY to the A/C of S, G-2, WDGS, Washington, D.C.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that I have read and fully understand all of the foregoing and the Directive of the Secretary of War, 6 Aug 43 (on the reverse side), and will at ALL TIMES hereafter comply fully therewith.

I understand that all information concerning escape, evasion from capture, activities and equipment in connection therewith, and details of imprisonment or release from internment, is SECRET and must not be disclosed to anyone except the military officials specifically designated. I further understand that disclosure to any other person will make me liable to disciplinary action for failure to safeguard MILITARY INFORMATION.

I realize that publicity concerning my experiences, by word of mouth or otherwise, will endanger the lives of many persons and therefore it is my duty to take all possible precautions to prevent it.

I further certify that I have received a copy of the foregoing.

Name (Print) MADE, WALTER B. Signed Walter B. Made
Rank 2nd Lt. A.S.N. O-740854 Dated 28 JUL 1944 Place GIBRALTAR
Unit 545th Sq, 384th Bomb Gp (H) Witness [Signature]

HORACE W. FORSTER,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
U. S. Mil. Lia. Off.

RESTRICTED

Lt. Mabe, Sgts Deutoch, and Bechtel.

App. C

(a cousin of CLAUDE DURIF of Toul)

Lt. Mabe, Sgt. Deutoch, and Sgt Bechtel were members of a crew which crash-landed 13 April 1944 about 200 yards N.E. of RAMBUCOURT (16 kms ESE of ST MIHIEL, MEUSE). A farmer, a slight man about 55 years old, ~~with~~ mustachioed, gathered together ~~three~~ three swimmers and Sgt. Allen ~~and~~ at once and brought to them a young man from RAMBUCOURT named JIMMIE ~~SARKA~~ SARYAK. JIMMIE hid them in a cabin on the northern shore of the ETANG NEUF DE MANDRES and returned with CHARLES, a young man of 24 years, 6' tall, 185 lbs, who lives with his sister and his father, a wealthy farmer even taller than CHARLES, ~~who lives~~ in MANDRES AUX 4 TOURS (6 kms E of RAMBUCOURT). CHARLES soon brought four more friends, all in their early twenties. One, named JEAN, was a ~~very~~ very tall and jovial lad who was a popular football player; and another was a Hugo-Slav who had been born in Washington, D.C.

These young men, all members of the Groupe de Resistance, took the four Americans after dark to the home of the CHEF DE FORET on the edge of the forest at SANZEY (11 kms
(next))

N of TOUL (MEURTHE ET MOSELLE). This man had three children, two daughters about 16 and 12 years of age and a son about 19 years old who had fought in the Maquis in HAUTE SAVOIE and had been officially listed as killed by the Germans. The whole family was swarthy and stocky. ~~On the second~~ Here Mahe, Deutsch, and Bechtel stayed eight days. On the second day a DR. SCHWARTZ (not SCHMIDT as erroneously reported at Gibraltar) from SANZEV came in to treat the wounds of Deutsch and Allen. On the third day a German patrol drove past the house ~~and~~ and the evaders hurried into the woods to hide. They scattered, and when the forester called them together again Allen did not appear. Although the men of the ~~le~~ Groupe de Resistance scoured the ~~the~~ forest for him that night, he was never again seen or heard of. On the sixth day ~~a~~ M. MARIE from Toul (about 5'2", stockily built; ~~was~~ formerly in the French Navy and now chief caretaker of the ~~the~~ canal locks in Toul), a butcher from Foug (7 Kms W of Toul), and a man who keeps an inn on the western edge of Toul came to interrogate the Americans and took their escape photographs. On the eighth day these men returned with identity cards and took the evaders in a lorry to Foug to the home of HARRY ANTOINE who is a gendarme in Toul and had

(next)

X

previously been in the French merchant marine, had been a prisoner of the Japanese, and had been repatriated; he lived with his wife, their infant daughter, ~~and~~ his parents, and a brother named JEAN. Make and Bechtel ~~remained~~ lived here for three days and were then moved to the home of M. BARON, a tobacconist in Toul; Deutsch, being ill because of a delayed reaction from an anti-tetanus injection, remained at ANTOINE's home three more days and then on 26 April was taken to BARON's to join his companions.

On 29 April the Americans were moved to the innkeeper's place on the outskirts of Toul. This man had previously kept ~~an American~~ for 15 days ~~and~~ ~~had~~ an American who had then been sent on to Switzerland. The bombardier from this man's crew, Frank J. Francis had been machine-gunned by the Germans while parachuting and the French had buried him in Toul. On the night of 29 April two other Americans were brought in, Lt. John Chalot, a P51 pilot who had ~~been~~ crash-landed in Belgium, and Sgt. Jack — (?) from Brooklyn, who had come down in Holland and had walked to Liege. In Liege this sergeant had been picked up by the organization which had Lt ~~Chalot~~ Chalot; but he and Chalot finally walked away on their own and had reached the vicinity of COMMERCE where the Groupe de Resistance had found them.

On 30 April the five evaders were "on display" to the neighborhood. DR. SCHMIDT of TOUL came in on this day to dress Deutsch's wounds; and the next afternoon ~~the Americans~~ ^{they were} were introduced to an American from Brooklyn named FRIEDMAN who married a Frenchwoman after the last war and settled in TOUL where he runs a dairy. With FRIEDMAN came his daughter, ELIZABETH, and her fiancé, CLAUDE DURIF. M. MARIE told them that they were to move to the home of CLAUDE's family; and this they did that night. CLAUDE lives with his father, a civil engineer in charge of the railways of the region, his mother, and his brother, ~~Guy~~ GUY. Both CLAUDE and GUY speak English. Mme. DURIF's father, A. BIERE, who owns the Hotel Pyrénées in PIERREFITTE-NESTALAS (H. Pyr.) is believed to be a collaborator in PIERREFITTE, although his daughter, Mme DURIF is unaware of this and told the Americans that if they needed help ~~—~~ later on in that region they could get it from her father.

Mabe, Deutsch, and Bechtel stayed at the DURIFs' ten days and were visited here by all those who had helped them. Then M. MARIE took them to the home of an electrical engineer who is in charge of the electrical system in TOUL. ~~He lives with his~~ After one night here they went to the home of a railway guard who is the manager of the local football team and who lives with his wife, daughter, and 88 year old father two blocks from ^{the} DURIFs' home. They stayed

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here a week. up to this time the Americans had been told that they would be sent to Switzerland and that it would be arranged to get them from Switzerland to Spain; but now they were told that the movement to Switzerland could not be arranged. That evening JIMMY SARYAK, CHARLES, and GUY DORIF came in, and the Americans told them that unless they were moved within 48 hours they were going to strike out on their own for Spain. JIMMY said that he would at least get them a ride to EPERNAY. The next afternoon he called for them, took them to CHARLES' home in MANDRES for dinner, then to his own home in RAMBOUCOURT for the night, and the next day introduced them to BERNARD GORIN who appeared with a truck, the driver of which had been a mechanic for RENE FORET and COSTE. BERNARD, ~~who~~ is a regional chief of resistance in EPERNAY, and on the city council there; he speaks English and is a scout-master. He drove them to his home in EPERNAY, kept them there two nights, and then drove them to PARIS to the office of his brother, ROBERT GORIN, who is in the fur business and also owns a large garage. ROBERT gave his brother 20,000 francs to finance the evaders and then took them all to his apartment on the CHAMPS ELYSEE, two blocks from the Arc de Triomphe. There they met ~~ROBERT's father is the~~ a Parisian chief of the Groupe de Resistance, a tall, blonde, handsome man, who was a broker and had been in

the same army unit as ROBERT and had been a P/W with him. ~~B~~ BERNARD could not make the liaison he desired, however, because the one evasion organization which he trusted had been broken up. On 23 May he therefore took the Americans by train to TOULOUSE to a hotel run by an elderly Jewish couple named MAINSCHER (spelling?) who have a red-haired daughter who owns a dress-shop next to the hotel. They spent the night in the store-room of the hotel. The next day two young men took them to a house in the SE suburbs of TOULOUSE where that afternoon MAINSCHER's daughter came with a man in an automobile and took them to a road outside of town where the Americans met FRANK, a chef de resistance who had been a tank captain in the French army, had been taken to England from Dunkirk, and had returned to France by parachute. He is 33 years old, about 5'9" tall, 155 lbs., has dark hair, and speaks English. FRANK gave them pistols, told them that his automobile was full of organization records and dynamite which he was moving because the Gestapo was on his trail, and took them with him to a farm near ST. MARTIN (2 kms SW of MIRANDE, GERS). This ~~was~~ place belongs to a wealthy farmer who lives here with his wife, two sons, a daughter, a daughter-in-law and her baby, his own parents, and his wife's mother. The farmer's nephew, GERALD CRISTOPHE, a medical student at TOULOUSE whose father's address

is 14 RUE DE FRATERNITÉ, CASABLANCA, was also here. The Americans stayed here 12 days. On 5 June FRANK brought in one of his aides, another GERALD, the son of a very wealthy family living outside of PARIS. This GERALD (23 years old, short, fat, light brown hair, horn-rimmed glasses) had been in the intelligence service of the French army and is now doing the same sort of work in the Groupe de Resistance, in which capacity he makes frequent trips to MADRID. He speaks both English and Spanish fluently.

On 6 June GERALD and a driver in an otherwise empty car started down the road followed by FRANK and the three evaders armed with Stenguns in another car. They went to a house on the northern edge of LOURDES where they had dinner. While at dinner GERALD received a telephone call from the chief of police in LOURDES warning him that a control of all road traffic would begin at 1500 hrs. FRANK, GERALD, and the Americans therefore left at once and walked ten minutes to a farm which was GERALD's HQ and which was fully equipped with material for forging ration books, and official ~~paper~~ documents of every kind. Here they met a Belgian HENRI, who with his brother-in-law had published LA LIBRE BELGIQUE. HENRI, his wife, and young son ~~and~~ were living here with the farmer, a tall, thin, powerful man, and his wife and daughter. After six days here HENRI led the Americans to a point near AGOS (6 kms SSW of LOURDES)

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and then turned them over to a man who was somehow related to the farmer from whose place they had just come. This man led them on to the outskirts of PIERREFITTE-NESTALAS where he turned them over to the chef de resistance of PIERREFITTE-NESTALAS and another man who after dark took them into town to the RED STAR CAFE. Here they had supper, and here they heard that A. BIERE was considered to be a collaborator of the Germans. At 2230 hrs. they set out into the hills, walked until 0100 hrs., slept in a grange until 0400 hrs. and then proceeded ~~to a point near to~~ half way down the ~~gorge de~~ GAVE DE CAUTERETS. Here they were turned over to a new guide who led them to a grange N. of CAUTERETS where they spent the night. At 0500 hrs the next morning they set out again and continued until midnight when they stopped somewhere near the PIC ARAILLOUS. Early the next morning the guide ~~took them to~~ pointed out the way over the border and left them. The clouds suddenly closed in, however, and the Americans lost their way. They slept out the following night and the next morning walking S by compass came finally to a mining camp below GRANDE FACHE where they learned that they were in Spain. They walked on to SALLENT where the Civil Guards picked them up and two days later sent them to JACA. At SALLENT they saw a German captain and orderly carrying arms come into the police HQ; the civil guards locked the Americans into the courtyard until the Germans had left. At JACA a Spanish Secret Service officer tried to interrogate them concerning their route through France, ~~and~~ their helpers, and their course over the mountains and,

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when they refused to answer, threatened and abused them. Finally they were taken to a hotel for two nights and then sent by train to Zaragoza. Here the Spanish Air Force took over. The Americans were allowed to see the British vice consul who gave them clothes, cigarettes, and money; but then they were taken to an airfield SW of Zaragoza where they were kept for 12 days while the Spaniards kept trying to get military information from them. On the ~~11th~~ twelfth day they were sent to TUDELA where they were held incommunicado for three days. Then they were taken to ALHAMA on 4 July. On 27 July Col. Spillman arrived and drove them to Gibraltar via Grenada. Arrived in Gibraltar 28 July, they left on 30 by air for U.K.

The Groupe de Resistance at Toul asked Lt. Mate and Sgts Deutch and Bechtel to send the following message in French on the BBC French program at 2100 hrs.:

COFFEE, TEA, AND CHOCOLATE HAVE ARRIVED
IN ENGLAND

GERALD CRISTOPHE wishes to have his father, M. HENRI CRISTOPHE, 14 RUE DE FRATERNITE, CASABLANCA notified that he is well, in hiding, and working with the Groupe de Resistance.

Geo

-

Comment on 843:

There is room for speculation about why six members of this crew got captured. It may easily have been because they stuck to their crashed ship too long. Those who got back, at least, took off at once. This is the show that began Lt Betolatti's epic evasion. Read his story in E+E #709.

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

E & E REPORT NO. 843-844-845
EVASION IN FRANCE

(Date)

Walter B MABE, 2d Lt, O-740854 19 missions
Samuel DEUTSCH, T/Sgt 6667757 23 missions
Robert/BECHTEL, S/Sgt, 13096713 17 missions
(Name) (Rank) (ASN)

Target
Schweinfurt

MTA: 13 April 1944
Arrived in UK:

(Number of Missions)

545 Bomb Squadron, 384 Bomb Group

31 July 1944

(Squadron)

(Group)

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

				Official Disposition	Narrators Disposition
PILOT	O-801747	1st Lt	Farris O HEFFLEY	P/W	
CO-PILOT	O-740854	2d Lt	Walter B MABE	NARRATOR	
NAVIGATOR	O-809532	2d Lt	Louis P CARINI	P/W	
BOMBARDIER	O-682568	2d Lt	John (NMI) BETOLATTI	E&E #709	
RADIO OPERATOR	33370908	T/Sgt	William J SHADE	P/W	
TOP TURRET GUNNER	6667757	T/Sgt	Samuel DEUTSCH	NARRATOR	
BALL TURRET GUNNER	13096713	S/Sgt	Robert W BECHTEL	NARRATOR	
WAIST GUNNER	18151686	S/Sgt	Ralph L GATZMAN	P/W	
WAIST GUNNER	18162376	S/Sgt	George W ALLEN	P/W	
TAIL GUNNER	16170253	S/Sgt	Glen E ALFTER	P/W	

Were you wounded?

E+E #

Lt. Make, S/Sgt. Deutsch, S/Sgt. Bechtel.

On the way to Schweinfurt when we were about 30

FIGHTER
ATTACKS

minutes from our IP we were attacked by 50 or 60
and lost #2 and #4 engines.

FW 190's, ~~Although we took violent evasive action,~~
~~our #2 engine was knocked out and the oil system~~
~~of #4 was hit. We lost altitude and were~~
~~forced to jettison our bombs, and, although we~~
~~tried to keep close to the formation, we were~~
~~unable to do so. Fighters attacked us at~~
~~least five more times on the way back to~~
~~Luxembourg. and our oxygen system was~~
~~entirely out, and we lost altitude steadily.~~
Over Luxembourg we ran into flak, and here we
jettisoned our ball-turret. ^{As} We crossed the
marshalling-yards at Metz at ~~an altitude~~
~~of 30 feet and shortly thereafter railway flak~~
raked us from tail to nose, shooting out our
controls and both of our remaining engines.

RAILWAY
FLAK

CRASH-
LANDING

We crash-landed about 200 yards from the
edge of a village and all got out of the plane.

~~The pilot~~

A farmer standing on a hill near us was beckoning
us, ~~to come to him~~. The pilot started ~~toward~~
towards him but, probably because of his
wounded leg, changed his mind and returned
to ~~the~~ the plane. Sgt. Deutsch and one of the

CF. EIE RPT
#709

HELP

JOURNEY
ARRANGED

MAN
ONE COMPANION
LOST

waist gunners, however, ran to the farmer. When I
(Lt/Make) crawled out of the right window I saw
(Lt Betolatti, EIE #709)
that the bombardier, was taking care of the wounded
navigator, ^{so} I ~~therefore~~ ^{took} made off with Sgt/ Bechtel
towards a wood on a hill. There the farmer
who was leading Sgt/ Bechtel and the waist
gunner quickly found us. A young companion
of the farmer's led the four of us to a cabin
in the wood, made a fire for us, and left
us for half an hour. He returned with another
friend, who told us that he would come to
us after dark with food and helpers. At dusk
he was back with four more men. They took us
to a tool-shed where we ~~ate~~, and ~~where~~ we
were then led by a ^{round-about} very circuitous route to
a house from which our journey was arranged.

While we were staying in this house the
approach of a German patrol made it necessary
for us to hide in the woods for a while. We
ran into the woods and scattered; and
after the danger was past we and our helpers
were unable to find the ~~the~~ waist-gunner,
although we scoured the woods for him.
~~We never saw or heard of him again.~~
(Note: Both waist gunners were captured.)

E + F
Appo B

Lt. Make, Sgt. Deutsch + Bechtel.

- a) There is a labor camp for Senegalese P/W in the Forêt de la Reine about 15 km NW of TOUL (MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE) (Hearsay, 13 April 1944)
- b) About the middle of May 1944 the Germans began to move more flak into ~~EP~~ EPERNAY. (Hearsay, middle of May 1944)
- c) New A/A batteries were being installed at intervals of ten miles along the railway line from EPERNAY to PARIS (Observation, middle of May 1944)
- d) ²⁷ On ¹ April 1944 one wing of B17's bombed the airfield at TOUL (MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE) ^{Moselle} ~~MEUSE~~. About 50 aircraft were destroyed on the ground; only a few bombs fell outside of the target area, and no French civilians were injured. On the same day another wing attacked a motor-pool at DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE ~~LA~~ and destroyed 300 vehicles without injuring any civilians. The French people were overjoyed at these bombings. (Hearsay, 27 April 1944)
- e) The bombing of the PARIS marshalling yards had been very effective. Informants saw two roundhouses full of completely wrecked locomotives; but they also saw that a great number of civilian dwellings

near the yards had been destroyed, and they heard that a large number of French civilians had been killed in the raids. (observation and hearsay, 23 May 1944)

1) ^{on} The railway line between PARIS and TOULOUSE the rails had been blown out in many places, and whole trains were seen wrecked and lying along the line throughout the route. (Observation, end of May 1944)

2) In the neighborhood of Toul in April all the German troops were either very young (between 15 and 18 ~~years~~ ~~old~~) or old (between 45 and 60 ~~years~~ ~~old~~); but around TOULOUSE at the end of May the German troops were ~~of good military age~~ in their twenties and appeared to be in excellent physical condition, well equipped, and in good spirits. In TOULOUSE many SS troops in black uniforms with the Totenkopf insignia were seen ~~in~~ at this time. In ~~the north-east~~ French civilians both in the north-east and the south, however, said that German soldiers were asking them for civilian clothes ~~to take~~ and told them that "when the break came" they intended to change to these and try to get to Spain or Switzerland. (observation and hearsay, April - May 1944)

- h) At Lourdes between 6 and 12 June 1944 informants heard that the railway from TARBES to LOURDES had been cut in 27 places and that from TARBES to TOULOUSE in 79 places. The police in LOURDES had turned over all their weapons to the MAQUIS. It was also said that ~~no~~ communication by railway and telephone between any two departments of FRANCE was impossible. (Hearsay, 6-12 June 1944)

(Spain)

- i) At an airbase 20 km ~~SW~~ of Zaragoza, Heinkel is building a factory for the manufacture of aircraft. It is not yet in production but looks as though it would be a large factory. About 10 Heinkel 111's were seen on the field here. (Observation, 19 June ~~2~~ - 1 July 1944)

Sgt. Bechtel

App D

Aids Box: I used the Kodolich tablets, the chocolate bar, adhesive tape, chewing gum, and sewing kit during the first days of my evasion, and used the compass halazone and benzadrine in the mountains. The benzadrine had no effect.

Purse: I had a yellow purse. I used the map of France, the compass, and the file. The French francs I gave to my keepers. The ~~Belga and gulden~~ the Spanish police confiscated the rest.

Photographs: I had two photographs. They were used for my French papers.

S-2's

Lectures: I heard ~~t.o.s~~ lecture on evasion at ~~the~~ different times ~~for~~ between April 1943 and March 1944. The lectures were helpful to me.

Sgt Deutsch

App D

Aids Box: I used the benzadrine and halazone tablets in crossing the mountains.

Purse: I had a yellow purse. I used the maps of France and the compass. Of the currency I gave 600 ~~£~~ French francs to my helpers, and the remainder was taken by the Spanish police.

Photographs: I had three photographs. They were used for French papers.

Lectures: I heard an evader lecture on evasion before I went on operations. I found the lecture helpful.

Lt MABE

App D

Aids Box: I used the Horlicks tablets, chocolate bar, matches, adhesive tape, chewing gum, and sewing kit during the first week of my evasion, and the compass, benzadine, and halazone while crossing the mountains.

Purse: I had a yellow purse. I gave the 1000 French francs to my helpers. The Spanish police confiscated the 350 Belgian ^{francs} and 25 ^{Dutch Guilders} ~~guilder~~.

Photographs: I had six photographs. They were used for French papers.

Lectures: I heard my S2 officer lecture on evasion regularly between October 1943 and 13 April 1944. I found the lectures valuable.

E & E CASUALTY QUESTIONNAIRE

Mabe, Walter B. 2nd Lt. 0-740854
 (Name) (Rank) (ASN)
 545th Sq. 384th Gp.
 (Unit)

31 July 1944
 (Date)
 #883

Date, time and approximate location of plane crash or landing. APRIL 13, 1944
 1620 hrs. 200 yds. E RAMBOUCOURT, Dept. Moselle, FRANCE

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

Was it on fire, etc? CRASH LANDED. HEDGECOCKS OUT. EXTENSIVE
 DAMAGE TO WINGS, FUSELAGE, & TAIL.

At approximately what altitude did source bail out? Did NOT bail out

CRASH LANDED
 Were any of the crew injured or killed before the plane crashed? NONE KILLED.
 THINK THAT SOME WERE INJURED.

What members of the crew bailed out? Did their parachutes open? NONE.

Did the plane explode on striking the ground? NO. CAUGHT FIRE FROM

AA & WAS BURNING BEFORE IMPACT.
 Did source see any other members of the crew dead or alive after
 reaching the ground? YES. ~~THE~~ WHOLE CREW.

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. RUMOR FROM MEMBER UNDERGROUND THAT

BOMBARDIER & GUNNER ESCAPED TO SWITZERLAND & THAT RE-
 MAINDER WERE PW'S & SEVERELY INJURED.

Did source examine the wreckage of the plane? If so, what was its
 conditions? NO. SAW PHOTOS. NOSE & RT. WING DEMOLISHED

& PLANE GOTTED BY FIRE.

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. DID NOT.

What is source's opinion as to the fate of the other crew members and his
 reason for his opinion? DO NOT KNOW.

SECRET

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

E & E REPORT NO
EVASION IN

31 July 1944
(Date)

Mabe, Walter B. 2nd Lt. 0-740854
(Name) (Rank) (ASN)
19 (No of Missions)
545 384
(Squadron) (Group)

TARGET: Schweinfurt.

Date Missing in Action: 13 April 1944

Date Arrived in UK: 31 July 1944

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

Indicate what happened to
each man
and how you know

PILOT	Heffley, F.O.	Don't know
CO-PILOT	Mabe, W.B.	
NAVIGATOR	CARLWITZ, Louis	Wounded. Observed when leaving
BOMBARDIER	BETTOLOTTI, John	UNINJURED.
RADIO OPERATOR	Shade,	Don't know.
TOP TURRET GUNNER	Deutsch, Samuel	INJURED. Returned with me.
MID TURRET GUNNER	Bechteh, Robert	
WAIIST GUNNER	Allen, Geo. W.	
WAIIST GUNNER	Gatzman	INJURED. Ran off second day of evasion.
TAIL GUNNER	Alfter	Don't know.

Were you wounded?

No

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) WALTER B. MAKE
Rank 2nd Lt. A. S. N. O-740854
Unit 545th Sq., 384th Bomb GP.

Signed Walter B. Make
Dated 31 July 1944
Witness _____

RESTRICTED

AG P BR HQ SOS

/22472

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH
MIS (X)

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

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL
EVIDING FROM ENEMY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

1. Full Name, Rank, and Serial No. *Mabe, Walter B., 2nd Lt. A.C., O-740854*
2. Decorations. *Air Medal (two clusters)*
3. Unit or Squadron. *384th Bomb Gr. 545th Sq.*
4. Division (Army) or Group. *384th (H)*
5. Date of Birth. *July 10, 1919*
6. Length of Service. *3 yrs. 0 mo 17 days*
7. Private Address. *P.O. Box 68, Ingleside, Texas*
8. Job as civilian. *Storehouse Accountant, Humble Oil & Refining Co.*
9. From what field did you take off? *Houston, Texas (Ingleside Refinery)*
10. Take off time. *CRATTON Underwood. Don't remember. Think approx 1100 hrs.*
11. Date and target. *13 April 1944 Schweinfurt, Germany.*
12. Where did you land? *200 yds. E. Rambocourt, dep. Moenthe at Meudon, FRANCE.*
13. Were all secret papers and equipment destroyed? *Yes. (#62, 3)*
14. What was your position in aircraft? *Co-pilot.*
15. Were you wounded? *No.*
16. Did you pay your guides? If so how much? *No.*
17. Do you speak French? Spanish? *French (picked up in France). Studied Spanish in high school.*
18. Did you have Identity Papers? *No.*
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?
Interrogated GIBRALTAR by BRITISH INTELLIGENCE 29 July '44
20. Did you report on your operations? If so, where and to whom? *Spanish Military Intelligence at JACA (Prov. of Huesca), Spain.*
21. Did you sign a security certificate warning you against talking about your escape or evasion? If so, where and when? *ALHAMA de AROGON, Spain July 15, 1944*
22. Date of arrival in Spain. *Second - GIBRALTAR, July 28, 1944*
23. Date of arrival at Gibraltar. *July 15, 1944*
24. Place and date of departure for U.K. By sea or air. *Rabat - 30 July 1944*
25. Place and date of arrival in U.K. *St. Mawokin's - 31 July 1944*

SECRET

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND F REPORT NO:

No., Rank, Name: *MAHE, Walter B., 2nd Lt., O-710854*
 Unit: *545th Sq., 384th Bomb Grp.*

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 hiding in woods 1st week.*
 - ✓ Chocolate or Peanut Bar. *during first week.*
 - Milk (tube). *None.*
 - ✗ Benzadrine tablets (fatigue). *when crossing Pyrenees.*
 - ✗ Halazone tablets (water purifier). *When crossing Pyrenees.*
 - ✓ Matches. *First week.*
 - ✓ Adhesive tape. *To render first aid to wounded person.*
 - ✓ Chewing gum. *First week.*
 - Water bottle. *gave away.*
 - ✗ Compass. *When crossing Pyrenees.*
 - ✓ Sewing kit. *during stay.*
- d. Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory? *No.*
- e. How did you finally dispose of the box? *Buried container in woods.*
- f. Can you suggest any way in which the contents of the aids box might be changed to make it of greater use, bearing in mind that the size of it cannot be larger?

2. PURSE

- a. Did you carry a purse? *yes.*
 State color of stripes and letters. *Yellow MK II (do not remember color of stripes)*
- 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? *ALL*

Compass. *Yes*

File (hacksaw). *Yes (to enter wood shed first night)*

Foreign currency. State countries and amounts. *French 1000 FRANCES*

How did you spend the money? *GAVE TO UNDERGROUND WHEN LEAVING FRANCE*

d. How did you dispose of:-

Maps. *GAVE AWAY TO FRENCH WHEN FINISHED. ONE TAKEN BY SPANISH.*

Compass. *GIBRALTAR TO MIL. LIAISON OFFICER.*

File (hacksaw). *GAVE TO UNDERGROUND.*

Surplus currency. *SPANISH TOOK 5000 LGS & 25 GUILDEN. French GIVEN RES.*

3. Were you issued any extra compasses or further aids to evasion? *Yes. host FIRST WORKS IN FRANCE*

4. PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

a. Did you carry passport-size photographs? *Yes*

If so, how many? *SIX*

b. Did you use them? *Yes*

5. LECTURES

a. Were you lectured on evasion and escape? *Yes*

State WHERE, WHEN and by WHOM. *STATION 106, ENGLAND by GROUP S-2 PW OFFICER. FIRST TIME in OCT. 1943. & REGULAR in INTERVALS AFTERWARDS.*

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

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

Ft de la Reine

5 km N of de Mandres

15 km N of Toul

Memorandum of Moule

1.20 PM

On way in to Schweinfurt about 30 min from 1st fighter attack. Fifty to sixty FW 190s line abreast and echeloned up & back. came in. We took violent evasive action. Two direct hits. #2 engine stopped. Oil system of #4 was hit & lost oil & windmilled, #2 also burning. Direct hit between radio room & ball turret finally put out. Losing altitude & forced to jettison bombs. 3 more 190s picked us up after we were knocked out of formation. We circled the flak field south & came back on N. side trying to stay near formation. Another fighter attack - we swung South - About 4 more separate fighter attacks, gradually losing altitude & oxygen all out. Over Luxembourg we ran into flak & dropped ball turret. Here we saw we had to hit deck. #3 throwing oil by then. We crossed marshalling yards at Metz at 30 feet. After that going S. Near Beaumont flak from flak cars and ~~then~~ a train crashed us from tail to nose, knocked out controls, shot out both engines. We crash landed

4.20 PM

200 yds from NE end of Remboucourt. We all got out of plane. Lt Heffley walked up hill to a farm ^{where a} man slight, about 55, nous touché; spoke some German, waved us to come on. Heffley walked back to plane. French told us that the Germans had surrounded our plane within 10 min.

meanwhile bomb. had stretched navigator out 2
30 feet from nose of plane (bleeding from head +
shoulder). Sgt Deutch + Sgt Allen moved to
farmer, I + Sgt Bechtel went towards a
wood on hill. Sgts Hefter + Jatzman took
off north. ~~I, Bechtel~~ The farmer, we three +
Allen met on a hill in wood; the farmer
had a young fellow Jimmie Saryak
who lived in Ramboucourt. Jimmie took us
through woods; went to get a gun, then
(we were in the midst of an area of Senegalese P/W
labor camp)

Groups
all
Resistance
with
them all
way to
no
guide

took us to a cabin on N. corner of the
lake (about 5:15 PM). He built fire + left
us + went for friend. Returned in 30 minutes

with Charles (lives at Mandres). Charles

6' tall; 185 lbs; sharp feature; 24 yrs old. He +
his father (war veteran from Verdun), even taller,
limps, wealthy farmers. Charles has a
tall sister live at x roads in Mandres)

then left having told us he'd come back with
food + more friends. At dusk he returned with
4 friends (one is very tall [Jean], popular
football player; always joking + laughing;
another was Hugo Slav born in Washington, D.C.
about 5'9" not so stocky, sharp features. A third
very quiet + grad looking about same build as
the Hugo Slav.

They told us Germans patrolled road
here. They took us about 1 km + took us
to gardener's tool-shed ~~where~~ in vineyard
where we ate. At 10 PM they took us to

all
22 to
26

5
had 3 children, 1 boy, stocky -
swartley, had fought with Nazis in
Jaway, 1 daughter (5'2" about 160) a
second girl about 12 - all swartley & stocky

to house of ~~Chief~~ ^{Chief} de Foret on edge of woods
at Sanzey. We got here after 1 AM. We stayed
8 days. 2nd day a doctor from Sanzey came
+ treated Deutsch + Allen for their wounds.
[Schwartz, not Schmitt]
(They wanted to take us to Switzerland because it
was impossible to get to Spain.)
3rd days Germans drove by looking for us,
+ we were hidden in woods + spread out. Sgt
Allen was following me + I told him to split +
hid + heard him go on through woods +
we never saw him again. About 6th day
M. Marie from Toul accompanied by a
^{short, stocky, important in his own estimation}
5'2" Chief caretaker of canal locks, ex Navy)
butcher from Foucy and a third man came in
(innkeeper on W. outskirts of Toul)
trunk from Toul + interrogated us + took our
photographs. On 8th day they returned with
trunk, brought our papers + filled them out, +
then took us to Foucy to home of policeman
from Toul (HARRY ANTOINE [brother named
JEAN] wife + baby girl, 7 or 8 months, + his
^{had been in French merchant marine + prisoner of Japs}
father + mother). Bechtel + I stayed here 3 days
while Sgt Deutsch had a delayed reaction from
anti-detainment + M. Marie on 3rd day moved
Bechtel + me to Toul to home of M. BARON
(tobacconist; did live there, since moved, on
S side of main locks of canal) On 26 (3 nights
later) Sgt Deutsch was brought in. Then on

27th ^{1 wing of} B17s 8th Air Force bombed air base. No 4
damage to town, destroyed about 50 aircraft on
ground. Another wing attacked motor pool at
DORREMY + destroyed 300 vehicles in the pool
+ no French civilians were killed.

On 29 we moved back to innkeepers on
outskirts of TOUL (had kept one American for 15
days + then moved to Switzerland

Bombardier, Frank J. Francis, buried in TOUL,
had been machine gunned while parachuting.)

Left
log to
innkeeper
was a
beautiful
beverage,
5'5",
was
chased by
German
had
turned
two
American
Aviators

That night 2 other Americans were brought in
Lt. John Chalot (P51 crash landed in Belgium,
spoke French, born in Le Havre, in Liege he had met
a Sgt. Jack from Brooklyn (who had crashed in Holland
+ walked to Liege) + they finally walked out of
org + were picked up by our organization. A 3rd
man with a bad leg they had left near Commercy.

Next day all 5 of us were on display to
all people in the town. Dr. Schmidt from
TOUL came in to look at ^{Frank's} head + dressed it.

Next afternoon we were introduced to an
American ~~man~~ from Brooklyn who after last
Friedman
was married French woman runs dairy in
TOUL (had been interned in Germany). With him
was daughter, Elizabeth, + her fiance, CLAUDE
DORIF with M. Marie + told us Claude would
take us to his home. This he did that
night. We met his mother + next morning his
brother, Guy, + his father. Mrs. Dorif's father, M. A.
(civil engineer, in charge of local Ry system) BIERE

One
English

5

Hotel Pyrenees

in Pierre ~~the~~ ^{the} Nestalos in Pyrenees is thought to be collaborator though his daughter doesn't know it.

We stayed at Durif's 10 days + were visited by most of those who had helped us before. Dr. Schmidt came again to see Bentash + Friedman brought tobacco.

Night we left M. Marie came with a little short man + took us to home of electrical engineer in charge of electrical system in TOUL. He had 3 daughters ^{misses} ~~girls~~ 13 yrs, had studied English.

(All men we met had been P/W or had fought in last war or had sons who were killed or P/W)

Stayed one night; next afternoon the short man took us home of a my guard (wife + daughter + father 88 years) in ^{manager of local fascist team (has dressed)} TOUL, 2 blacks from DURIF's, where we stayed about a week. Then they told us that the Swiss deal was off. ~~We told them~~

That evening Jimmy Sauray, Charles, Guy Durif came in + we told them we'd leave in 48 hours (They wanted us to stay + fight with them). Jimmy said he'd get us a ride as far as Eprenay. Next afternoon Jimmy came with a car + took us to Charles's farm at Mandres, lived here, and at midnight drove to Rambouillet to Jimmy's house. Spent night here + next day at noon Bernard Goring ^{+ his driver, a mechanic for Rene Four + Co.} appeared with a truck. (Speaks English)

He put us in under the rabbit^{fur} + we rode to
Epervay. In Epervay we stayed 2 nights at
Gorin's home (2 blocks from station) + saw
fighter sweep on tracks just E. of town. On 3rd
morning Gorin took us to Paris by train. Went
to office of M. Robert Gorin (rabbit fur +
broker - not member of resistance)

garage) He gave his brother 20,000 francs for us.
We left this office + went to Roberts home on
Champs Elysee about 2 blocks from Arc
de Triomphe. Here we met Roberts partner in
garage ^{about 31} (short stocky, athlete) + another business
associate ^{ANDRE} (middle-aged). He outfitted with
clothes. Stayed that night. Then Chief of Paris
Resistance (broker. He + Robert in same unit
in Army, both P/w's) spoke English, tall, good-looking
blonde hair. Was learning English from English
woman in Red +. Bernard couldn't find man
he wanted so on 23rd Bernard took us
by train to TOULOUSE where we stayed at
hotel while Bernard went out but came back
in an hour saying Gestapo were on our trail.
He took us to another hotel run by Jew
~~his wife~~ ^{About 60 yrs old} (2 Reinher
hunched-headed laughter who runs a
dress shop beside the hotel)

+ his wife. (Met another young Jewish girl who
spoke English - plump brunette - all family taken to
Germany) That evening Mainster's daughter brought
in a guide, but Bernard was afraid to let us go with
him. ~~We~~ We spent night in store room of hotel.
Next morning a young man took us out + hid

Bernard is a regional chief of resistance
in Epervay, headmaster + on their council.

Hewin guided us to near ~~Algo~~ ^{Algo} where we
met our first guide (related to the farmer) +
here Hewin left. This guide led us to point
near Pierrefitte - Neotaleo. Here new guide
+ chief de resistance of Pierrefitte. These
2 after dark took us to the Red Star
Cafe in Pierrefitte. Here had supper +
at 10.30 started into hills. At 1 o'clock
slept in grange. At 4 AM we started
again ~~at~~ ^{at} near ~~Pic de Caballero~~ ^{Pic de Caballero}
we got a new guide (near abandoned
hotel) who took us to a point N of
Canterets. Spent night in a grange +
at 5 next morning started again. Near
Pic Araillois at midnight we stopped.
Very early next morning he left us after
pointing out our route near border. But
clouds came in + we got lost + we headed
down for night. Next morning 8.30 we went
on S. + came down over Pic d'Enfer
at a mining camp where we found we
were in Spain. We went on to Sallent +
outside of town ran into the Civil
guard. They took us to local H.Q. searched
us, let us sleep in keyloft. Next day took us to
doctor for our feet. Day after that we went by
bus + train to JACA to police H.Q. There Sp.
Secret Service man tried to interrogate us +
threatened to throw us into jail. We then went to
police station + then stayed in hotel - 2 nights - train
to Zaragoza. Here Spanish A.F. got us. Kept us here,
went to see British vice consul who gave us clothes +
10 pesetas apiece, + then sent same day to an airfield 20 km
SW of Zaragoza. Stayed here 12 days. Spaniards

Day after got to Sallent + German cafe + orderly arrived came into
Canterets H.Q. Deceased Spaniards Deceased in the country and with
Spaniards had gone
At Sallent in the country and with
trouble + felt in this country and with

us in a house ~~SE of Toulouse~~ SE of Toulouse
(all this group were Jewish or of Jewish extraction)
Maurice's daughter that afternoon brought a
man in car & took us to outskirts of
town & got into car with FRANK (chef de
resistance, 33 yrs old, tank capt. at Dunkirk,
evacuated to Hungary, parachuted in France,
speaks English, 5'9", 155 lbs, dark hair).

He gave us pistols & told us records in the car.
He drove us to ST. MARTIN & then to a
farm near by. Here (Farmer, wife, 2 sons,
daughter, daughter-in-law, baby, & 2 grandfathers
& one grandmother - wealthy farmers with lots of
medals & diplomas. His nephew Gerald Christophe
(father now ~~14~~ 14 Rue de Fraternité Casablanca),
he had left Casablanca 2 weeks before Americans
came & is medical student at Toulouse.
Stayed here about 12 days. Left 6 June
with FRANK

Gerald & a driver in empty car; in second
car Fiaub & 3 of us with 2 Sten guns.
Drove to Lourdes to house on northern
edge for dinner. A call came from chief of
police saying all cars would be stopped
beginning 3.

We walked 10 minutes to farm, Gerald's H.Q.,
met a Belgian, HENRI (he & brother in law had
BELGIQUE), & farmer - very tall, thin, & powerful,
his wife & daughter. ~~Was~~ About 6 days here then

Spanish, spoke to Medical personnel -
for 5 June Fiaub brought another Gerald (now 7 wealthy family out of
Paris, was in French Int. service before war & a little of French English &
Spanish, spoke to Medical personnel -
for 5 June Fiaub brought another Gerald (now 7 wealthy family out of
Paris, was in French Int. service before war & a little of French English &
Spanish, spoke to Medical personnel -

trying to get information. Day we got there
 Lt. Graham + his crew came in + next day
 went to Alhama. After a week we saw British
 consul again. On 12 day they moved us to
 Todeba + met several Americans who left
 that same day. Here they held us
 incommunicado + wouldn't let us see our
 consul. After 3 days we were sent to
 Alhama. (July 4 - 27). Then the M. A.
 (Col Spillman) came + drove us to Grenada for 1 night,
 then on to Gib. — July 28 in Gib. left
 Gib on 30. Lt. went to Rabat, St Malinro,
 Heston; Sgt left that night + came to
 Bristol.

In Gibraltar evaders should not be
dressed in new O.D.s for this immediately
gives them away on the streets of Gib.

M. HENRI CRISTOPHE

14 RUE DE FRATERNITE, CASABLANCA.

Gerald his son, wants him - his father -
to know that he's well, in hiding, and
working with the Groupe de Resistance.

The groupe de Resistance (TOUL)
BTBC ^{news} 2100 hrs.

COFFEE, TEA, + CHOCOLATE HAVE
ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

In French

& line from Tarbes to Toulouse cut in 79
places & police had turned over their
arms to the Wehrmacht. It was impossible
to get contact from department to
department.

Germanians all had civilian clothes &
intended to escape when the break
came.

✓ Around Toul all soldiers were 15-18
or 46-60 but around Toulouse
the soldiers were of good military
age & in much better shape.

Afrika Corps ~~uniforms~~

SS black & death's head uniforms seen
around TOULOUSE. (~~end of~~ May 1944).
24 256

Air drome at Zaragoza is not in prod.
but is to be a Heinkel factory. Heinkels
also on field.

g) moving more flak into Epervay (Hesray about ~~June~~ middle of May)

b) Lots of flak being installed en route Epervay to Paris (Obs. middle of May)
✓ Also about 6 or eight locomotives shot up by fighters.

c) At Sp. airfield building factory to make Heinkel 111's

✓ d) Paris marshalling yards bombing missed a great number of houses & killed a lot of civilians. & Two round houses full of completely wrecked engines

(Observation ~~on~~ - 23 May 1944)

✓ e) From Paris to Toulouse rails blown out & whole trains destroyed all along the route (Observation end of May)

f.) At Lourdes after invasion railway from Tarbes to Lourdes the Ry cut in 27 places

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH

APPENDIX "B" TO E AND E REPORT NO.

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

Troop movements through TOUL, FRANCE in April & May
To East - Not heavy.

Airfield AT TOUL bombed. Reported 60 AIRCRAFT destroyed
PARIS RAIL YARDS. Hvy. damage. Many homes & buildings
destroyed.

Heinkel III FACTORY ZARAGOZA, SPAIN. Not in operation.
French MORALE high. German's have NO observations.

SECRET - AMERICAN
MOST SECRET - BRITISH

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO.

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

The airfield at Toul was bombed during my stay there and 60 airplanes were destroyed also a motorpool was bombed and 300 vehicles were destroyed. Quite no. of SS men are stationed on the outskirts of Toul. There were quite a no. of A.A. guns along the railroad tracks from Epinal to Paris. Allied did a wonderful job of bombing of the marshaling yards in Paris. I saw at least 15 locomotives destroyed. At Toul the enemy morale is very high and civilian morale is just so-so.

APPENDIX "B" TO E AND E REPORT NO.

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

The Airfield at Toul on April 27th was hit badly. About 50 planes were destroyed. All except a few bombs hit in target area. No civilians were injured. The French enjoyed it very much. The same day a Group hit a Motor pool right near there + destroyed 300 Trucks + other vehicles on the ground. No civilians were injured there either.

They were installing new A.A. batteries about every ten miles along the Railroad lines from Epernay to Paris. Around the middle of May.

The bombings in the Paris Marshalling yards did a lot of damage but caused a lot of deaths. There are about 5000 French men working on the rails + clearing off the wreckage. They work very slow.

Enemy morale was very bad. There were ^{Jerry} officers + men asking the French for civilian clothes so that when the invasion started they could change over + head for Spain or Switzerland.

The French people's morale was very high. When they heard we bombed a place + killed some French civilians, they would say "It's the war. it can't be helped + that we knew what we were doing."

CONFIDENTIAL

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

DATE: 1 AUGUST 1944

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, HAROLD J. NESS, Sgt. 34384937 AC

HEREBY CERTIFY that I have known and have been associated with

WALTER B. MABE, 2nd Lt. AC O-740854

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.

Walter B. Mabe

Harold J. Ness

RIGHT THUMB PRINT:



The individual whose signature and right thumb print appear hereon
has been identified to the satisfaction of this office as WALTER B. MABE

2nd Lt. AC O-740854 545 Bomb Squad. 384 Bomb Group

previously reported missing in action over enemy territory.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

S E C R E T
 HEADQUARTERS
 EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
 P/W and X Detachment
 Military Intelligence Service

SECRET
 By Authority of
 AC of S, G-2
 Initials...
 Date... 4 August 1944

4 August 1944

E & E REPORT NO. 843-844-845
EVASION IN FRANCE

TARGET: SCHWEINFURT

Walter B MBE, 2d Lt, 0-740854 19 Missions
 Samuel DEUTSCH, T/Sgt, 6667757 23 Missions
 Robert W BECHTEL, S/Sgt, 13096713 17 Missions
 545 Bomb Squadron, 384 Bomb Group

MIA: 13 April 1944
 Arrived in UK:
 31 July 1944

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB)

PILOT	0-801747	1st Lt Farris O HEFFLEY	P/W
CO-PILOT	0-740854	2d Lt Walter B MBE	NARRATOR
NAVIGATOR	0-809532	2d Lt Louis P CARINI	P/W
BOMBARDIER	0-682568	2d Lt John (NMI) BETOLATTI	E&E RPT 709
RADIO OPERATOR	33370908	T/Sgt William J SHADE	P/W
TOP TURRET GUNNER	6667757	T/Sgt Samuel DEUTSCH	NARRATOR
BALL TURRET GUNNER	13096713	S/Sgt Robert W BECHTEL	NARRATOR
WAIST GUNNER	18151686	S/Sgt Ralph L GATZMAN	P/W
WAIST GUNNER	18162376	S/Sgt George W ALLEN	P/W
TAIL GUNNER	16170253	S/Sgt Glen E ALFETER	P/W

SEE E&E 709

On the way to SCHWEINFURT when we were about 30 minutes from our IP we were attacked by 50 or 60 FW 190's and lost number two and number four engines. We lost altitude and were forced to jettison our bombs. Fighters attacked us at least five more times on the way back to LUXEMBOURG. Over LUXEMBOURG we ran into flak, and here we jettisoned our ball-turret. As we crossed the marshalling-yards at METZ, railway flak raked us from tail to nose, shooting out our controls and both of our remaining engines.

CRASH-LANDING

We crash-landed about 200 yards from the edge of a village and all got out of the plane.

HELP

A farmer standing on a hill near us was beckoning us. The pilot started towards him but, probably because of his wounded leg, changed his mind and returned to the plane. Sgt DEUTSCH and one of the waist gunners, however, ran to the farmer. When I (Lt MBE) crawled out of the right window I saw that the bombardier (Lt BETOLATTI: E&E No. 709) was taking care of the wounded navigator, so I took off with Sgt BECHTEL towards a wood on a hill. There the farmer who was leading Sgt DEUTSCH and the waist gunner quickly found us. A young companion of the farmer's led the four of us to a cabin in the wood, made a fire for us, and left us for half an hour. He returned with another friend who told us that he would come to us after dark with food and helpers. At dusk he was back with four more men. They took us to a tool-shed where we ate, and we were then led by a very round-about route to a house from which our journey was arranged.

JOURNEY ARRANGED

SECRET

REPORT NO. 843-844-845

ONE MAN LOST

While we were staying in this house the approach of a German patrol made it necessary for us to hide in the woods for a while. We ran into the woods and scattered; and after the danger was past we and our helpers were unable to find the waist gunner, although we scoured the woods for him. (Note: Both waist gunners were captured.)

Compiled by

Harold F. Cherniss
HAROLD F. CHERNISS
S/Sergeant

Comment:

There is room for speculation about why six members of this crew got captured. It may easily have been because they stuck to their crashed ship too long. Those who got back, at least, took off at once. This is the show that began Lt BETOLATTI's epic evasion. Read his story in E&E Report No. 709.

Approved by

W S HOLT
W S HOLT
Lt Col, AC
Commanding

"A" DISTRIBUTION

S E C R E T

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

4 August 1944

APPENDIX "B" TO E AND E REPORTS NO. 843-844-845

1. The following information has been obtained in an interview with an officer and two sergeants who evaded capture in enemy occupied country.

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

Statement of information covering period from 13 April 1944
to 21 July 1944

- a. There is a labor camp for Senegalese P/W in the Foret de la Rejne about 15 km NW of TOUL (Meurthe-et-Moselle). (Hearsay, 13 April 1944)
- b. About the middle of May 1944 the Germans began to move more flak into EPERNAY. (Hearsay, middle of May 1944)
- c. New AA batteries were being installed at intervals of ten miles along the railway line from EPERNAY to PARIS. (Observation, middle of May 1944)
- d. On 27 April 1944 one wing of B-17's bombed the airfield at TOUL (Meurthe-et-Moselle). About 50 aircraft were destroyed on the ground; only a few bombs fell outside of the target area, and no French civilians were injured. On the same day another wing attacked a motor-pool at DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE and destroyed 300 vehicles without injuring any civilians. The French people were overjoyed at these bombings. (Hearsay, 27 April 1944)
- e. The bombing of the PARIS marshalling yards had been very effective. Informants saw two roundhouses full of completely wrecked locomotives; but they also saw that a great number of civilian dwellings near the yards had been destroyed, and they heard that a large number of French civilians had been killed in the raids. (Observation and hearsay, 23 May 1944)
- f. On railway line between PARIS and TOULOUSE the rails had been blown out in many places, and whole trains were seen wrecked and lying along the line throughout the route. (Observation, end of May 1944)
- g. In the neighborhood of TOUL in April all the German troops were either very young (between 15 and 18) or old (between 45 and 60); but around TOULOUSE at the end of May the German troops were in the twenties and appeared to be in excellent condition, well equipped, and in good spirits. In TOULOUSE many SS troops in black uniforms with the Totenkopf insignia were seen at this time. French civilians both in the north-east and the south, however, said that German soldiers were asking them for civilian clothes and told them that "when the break came" they intended to change to these and try to get to Spain or Switzerland. (Observation and hearsay, April-May 1944)
- h. At LOURDES between 6 and 12 June 1944 informants heard that the railway from TARBES to LOURDES had been cut in 27 places and that from TARBES to TOULOUSE in 79 places. The police in LOURDES had turned over all their weapons to the MAQUIS. It was also said that communication by railway and telephone between any two departments of France was impossible. (Hearsay, 6-12 June 1944)
- i. At an airdrome 20 km SW of ZARAGOZA (Spain) Heinkel is building a factory for the manufacture of aircraft. It is not yet in production but looks as though it would be a large factory. About 10 Heinkel 111's were seen on the field here. (Observation, 19 June - 1 July 1944)

S E C R E T

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO. 843-4-5

Report No. 843

Walter B MABE, 2d Lt, O-740854
545 Bomb Squadron, 384 Bomb Group

1. AIDS BOX: I used the Horlicks tablets, chocolate bar, matches, adhesive tape, chewing gum, and sewing kit during the first week of my evasion, and the compass, benzadrine, and halazone while crossing the mountains.
2. PURSE: I had a yellow purse. I gave the 1000 French francs to my helpers. The Spanish police confiscated the 350 Belgian francs and 25 Dutch guilders.
3. PHOTOGRAPHS: I had six photographs. They were used for French papers.
4. LECTURES: I heard my S-2 officer lecture on evasion regularly between October 1943 and 13 April 1944. I found the lectures valuable.

Report No. 844

Samuel DEUTSCH, T/Sgt, 6667757
545 Bomb Squadron, 384 Bomb Group

1. AIDS BOX: I used the benzadrine and halazone tablets in crossing the mountains.
2. PURSE: I had a yellow purse. I used the map of France and the compass. Of the currency I gave 600 French francs to my helpers, and the remainder was taken by the Spanish police.
3. PHOTOGRAPHS: I had three photographs. They were used for French papers.
4. LECTURES: I heard an evader lecture on evasion before I went on operations. I found the lecture helpful.

Report No. 845

Robert W BECHTEL, S/Sgt, 13096713
545 Bomb Squadron, 384 Bomb Group

1. AIDS BOX: I used the Horlicks tablets, the chocolate bar, adhesive tape, chewing gum, and sewing kit during the first days of my evasion, and used the compass halazone and benzadrine in the mountains. The benzadrine had no effect.
2. PURSE: I had a yellow purse. I used the map of France, the compass, and the file. The French francs I gave to my helpers. The Spanish police confiscated the rest.
3. PHOTOGRAPHS: I had two photographs. They were used for my French papers.
4. LECTURES: I heard S-2's lecture on evasion at different times between April 1943 and March 1944. The lectures were helpful to me.