MIA 14 och 4/3. 547- Ag. 384 Group 7/12/81. Gils F. KAUFFMAN, JR. (0-798518) 419 7 MIA 2) and It George MOLNAR (0-578301) MA PAN 3) 2ml XI. Frank POGORZELSKI (0-805199) 1.9- PM u) Sgt. Said D. DANNEMAN (34261537) MIA MIA \$ T/Sgt July T. BECK (32414218) 114 PIN 2) +/ Sgt. William JARRELL (32359719) 11/ Plw 7) S/Ogt Jacob M. MARTINEZ (362 14909) m. 10 MIA 8) Affect. Stanley T. REUBEN (18051500) MIA Ph 248 9) 3/Sgl. Peter SENIAWSKY (12060630) ATD Phr 10) S/Sgt. Faul (NM) SPOORE (35518619) MIN 348 how done

SUBJECT: Safeguarding of P/W Information.

To : Personnel concerned.

- 1. It is the duty of all Americans to safeguard information which might, either directly or indirectly, be useful to the enemy.
- 2. It is an offense, carrying heavy penalties, to publish or to communicate to any unauthorized person any information which might be useful to the enemy.
- 3. Information about your escape or your evasion from capture would be useful to the enemy and a danger to your friends. It is therefore SECRET.
- 4. a. You must therefore not disclose, except to the first Military Attache to whom you report, or to an officer designated by the Commanding General of the Theater of Operations:

(1) The names of those who helped you.

(2) The method by which you escaped or evaded.

(3) The route you followed.

(4) Any other facts concerning your experience.

- b. You must be particularly on your guard with persons representing the Press.
- c. You must give no account of your experiences in books, newspapers, periodicals or in broadcasts or in lectures.
- d. You must give no information to anyone, irrespective of nationality, in letters or in conventation, except as specifically directed in Par. 4a.
 e. No lectures or reports are to be given to any unit without the permission of the War or Navy Department.

By command of Lieutenant General EISENHOWER:

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

Co 1- C. J. C.

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 <u>SECRET</u> and must not be disclosed to anyone other that the American Military Attache to whom I first report, or an officer designated by the Commanding General of the Theater of Operations. I understand that disclosure to anyone else will make me liable to disciplinary action.

Name (Print) PETER SENIAWSKY	Signed Pety Semanshy Sffyl.
	Date nov 28,1943
Unit 384 Bon B Grove -547 Bomb Sapil	Witness Man W. Mon
	11100

SUBJECT: Safeguarding of P/W Information.

TO : Personnel concerned.

- 1. It is the duty of all Americans to safeguard information which might, either directly or indirectly, be useful to the enemy.
- 2. It is an offense, carrying heavy penalties, to publish or to communicate to any unauthorized person any information which might be useful to the enemy.
- 3. Information about your escape or your evasion from capture would be useful to the enemy and a danger to your friends. It is therefore SECRET.
- 4. a. You must therefore not disclose, except to the first Military Attache to whom you report, or to an officer designated by the Commanding General of the Theater of Operations:

(1) The names of those who helped you.

(2) The method by which you escaped or evaded.

(3) The route you followed.

(4) Any other facts concerning your experience.

b. You must be particularly on your guard with persons representing the press.

c. You must give no account of your experiences in books, newspapers, periodicals or in broadcasts or in lectures.

- d. You must give no information to anyone, irrespective of nationality, in letters or in conversation, except as specifically directed in Par. 4a.
- e. No lectures or reports are to be given to any unit without the permission of the 'ar or Navy Department.

By command of Lieutenant General ANDRE'S:

RALPH PULSIFIE, Colonel, AGD, Adjutant General.

CERTIFICATE

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

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

Name (Print) Seminary Pety Signed Petro Semeansky

Rank 5/59 T. ASN 18060630 Date Mar 30 1945

Unit 384 Bomb Sep-541 Bomb Sech Witness Date (P)

SECRET - AMERICAN MOST SECRET - BRITISH MIS (X)

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

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL EVADING FROM ENEMY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

- Full Name, Rank and Serial No. PETERSENIAUSKY-S/SGT-12060630 1.
- Decorations. None 2.
- Unit or Squadron, 387 547 Boms Sport. 3.
- Division (Army) or Group. 384 Rome Group
- Date of Birth. MAY 12,192/ 5.
- 6. Length of Service. / %2
- Private Address. 1956 HANCOCKST. BROOKLYN, N.Y. 7.
- 8. If in A.F., on what operation were you engaged? State place, date, and time of departure. Where and when did you come down? Were Aircraft and all instruments and papers destroyed? Shwingfurt on Oct 14, 1843 leftaufield at 6:30 AM.
 Near the French border GRAFTEN-UNDERWOOD Near the French border.
- What was your position in aircraft? low squadapa, tailend
- Were you wounded? No 10.
- Did you pay your guides? If so how much? 11.
- 12. Do you speak French? Spanish? MO
- Did you have Identity Papers? No 13.
- 14. Have you been questioned before to-day on your escape or evasion? If so, where and by whom? Have you given anyone a written report on your experiences. Where and when? YES. BY THE ENGLISH IN GIBARLTAR
- Did you report on your operations? If so, where and to whom?
- 16. Did you sign a security certificate warning you against talking about your escape or evasion? If so, where and when?

 YES GIB - AND IN EINGLAND

 Date of arrival in Spain.
- 17. DeT
- 29,1943 Date of arrival at Gibraltar. 18.
- Place and date of departure for U.K. By sea or air. 19.
- GIBRALTAR NOV30,1943 BY AIR
 Place and date of arrival in U.K.

BRISTOL ENGLAND - DEC 151

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

EVASION IN FRANCE GERMANY OF RANCE

(Date)

Peter (NNI) SHNIAWSKI, S/Sgt, 12060630

384

(Squadron)

(Group)

AGE: 22

LENGTH OF SERVICE:

HOME ADDRESS: 1256 HONCOC

LARGET: SCHWEWFURT

MIA: 14 October 1943

Arrived in Spain:

OCTOBER 291943

Arrived in Gibraltar:

NOV. 29 1943 Arrived in UK:

MEMBERS OF CREW: (This information checked with PWIB). 14th Dec

Official Narrators
Disposition Disposition

PILOT 0-798518 1st Lt Giles F KAUCFMAN, JR MIA

CO-PILOT 0-578301 2d Lt George (NMI) MOINAR MIAV

NAVIGATOR 0-805199 2d Lt Frank (MI) POGORZILSKI MIA -

34261537 Sgt David D DANNEMAN BOMBARDIER WITA 4

22414218 T/Sgt Jules T BECK RADIO OPERATOR MIA

TOP TURRET GUNNER 32359719 T/Sgt William (NII) JARREIL MIA -

MIA BAILED DUT BALL TURRET GUNNER 38214909 S/Sgt Jacob M MARTINEZ

WAIST GUNNER 18051500 S/Sgt Stanley T REUBEN MIA L

12060630 S/Sgt Peter (NMI) SHVIAWSKY WAIST GUNNER

TAIL GUNNER 35518619 S/Sgt Paul (NMI) SPODAR

(RD) NARRATOR

MIA L

Were you wounded?

Hit beforfaret - # 1 eng bit - Me 110 shorting sockets - got him - 1 more fall down in flames . dropped bombs - # 1 looning oil rung low James - TG out - styge low - passdout groung anno to TG - to gave it to him - plugged in set of hind order to BO - 16 came to warst - door janual - BI Come fred out - Lagtation - degel prup - 18000 - 20 000th 40 500 ft - watching found & when farmland vaitle ling layart grened chute - and Schutes - a/c gone still in flightabout 15 to 20 minutes agle hat order 460 was given -A Prink may have been leading of an oar town beneath - worked ands & and town - brocked out for few occords - landed about 15 yds from road in field - picked up cluste - naw to detch & Junes Thid - trop of flying book of put on GI shoes which I had attached to my chite harness - pat in ditch to rest - go out may of compass knew something of route back - gil nothing from maps - then heard people - paw Januar (about five) with shot guns - talking + yelling laid indetch - crawled under weeds - 2013 hours - some soil of secret One boy soit on side of hill - as aim started down farmers at Il walkery thru fields -2 by watching them bed thought I had better got away - crawled down bitch to abadow of thee -old crawling - near tree saw across fld soldiers with rifles I mas - come out of wood - scattered - fired several slists into wood - they were there until - crulet into weeds - under ever - It here thing - dark - full morn - that only of keeping on more - Ald hear nattle of egymnit - or well them tright grass from tree to thee - can to clear gatale of ground - saw black fundows for awald to tog of hill - Herry soldier at tog of hill - sold halt (Dapper) - I can quite -frawhile - turned + crawled into grove of trees & stood ag hothetch cle Will soldier - Many and talking - crosd road & crold down side y hill - al lop of 2" till - rolled over down side - felt aut of in that. 1 fry - took out compars + state powerd - his footslepspass by Berry Micer - coveralls (mechanic) - heated shit - uniform aD. CI shots - bhaki owedler - no hat - I got in fields passed by trum - looked like a week - walked - fragy - 20-30ft visibilly -Jalign fills - newtonound town - haystack-covered with hay slept had walked til almost cantight - cldut sleep - cold tweet saw at daylight on outstants of tron - gen potenty mile from hiding place - ate market choc tablet - no water - claut dy clothes ld all cay - Jerry n road - intrageles - at pundown invled of trues - occanal cor - hid - thirty - water from suching leaves - down come to large town - signs yellow + black - (Pual with yot 30 optivil) can't went to other end of town - webset in shared by houses - jours pring in fort yard phouse - propor water in water bothe - whose few feet - dog barbed - begt on expension Cay bown went to bide of. and heard can b lights turnes into street - died behind a Though - garred - civilian oftout when can stopped the his of back in can - drive dom steel further botogred - went walk into open flds dway from can- into flds along road & state west-Iful another road - while for some time of at daylight went to a patch of Tree in gld - stayed all day-dother wel-own at noon-

En Several hundred yards away google working in flds - dreed out doller left fast frozen - fell son a wine is a flel - onto road at sendown debring day ate the half square of chewing gum - 2 Cumps of maltel & 1 chor - round a town - got lost - countery - west another road - past 2 or three small truns - muddy roads - raised dop occasionally - fle houses in country - all houses in town - at Rundown James selent more lowers towns with cowst horses ex ranted - another prey outside livers fudwater - arth town to look for hungstack - fund 3 sided hay barn - get up a rope to hid in hay - Jame Come by total repris not at 12 october heleft - lane down rope - Jourd apple pel in froud take it - across fld - rain - /2 brile walk - ford tree copie - hid - buil in glatch of trees + brush - alwing oft a peasant onme by linding cows - he saw me - said nothing - 1/2 he later stred with 4 old men - I came out with hands up - 2 spoke hench - had pluran paper - putdout That I was an aviator - showd numbers + wings - talked in sign lang - said thursly & hungry - tolow to be low - asked When was - paid 65 kms east of Mitz - asses for Ferry-They prote all around train had near said to Metz - they cam tack at night had solp lag of fool - bottle of whishey - left m - said Berry searching house for american cume - holy & spoke heigh

The state of the s

One boy said had been inhance - before war - now wrken his fles -They blim had witter-leave the area - Jake - gave Derman- digorettes nancais - crossed tracks - of what - should morning they paid porty of proburchers - detoured - got on hacks to halhed - while of the white of the banks - while - tree leaves of transfer - mancher - underburch beneath - alept - rain - mothette - across glds to tracks - ford drainings turned - got in rice all day I stypes tate oft. dries to try do the - ale wend ambdeig- illwedtracks at night - truble - came to townsoldiers on bridge in town - sumed to be spoly center - transvard of taules (contoads) - using pots to load t unload - Cold embandment to ou town lot of there's - of hades three backyards. apple orchards - no copper I came vieltz nice by town - bach to tracks - walked all night - went to house for guip - woman come out 4:30 a.m. - in uniform - black shirt + black coal had on oversees cap - at top was eagle & mountibe - she seemed to be asking what doing - before held up water withe - mid "agua" -Rite selvon' Pote Solon - the juil stood there - reemed lettle orand walked an road. she lookenf at me - Kymile - trad right Onto trades - walked - sur up - come to got house - Shorted canets bomb shifter new village - hid til afternoon-tand - no fook - few tableted aids Box - people across hades - uptother girl langued - I'm but shape - palay vous Français - The said us Polish - 2 said in solish I was also - she undersloss - til her an auman sheteld net go back whiding - who got help - asker for food dubad non - hid - man came over - dropen hada - no trust is me - he Serb - lang in Russian & Bolish - undertoos some words - phowed him wings I winform - asked raid on - Zengene 9/2 halconvicted him - west book - raid he got food from am Red Cross-

Said wiley for sermans - said going to take measons frontient into trance - called frontier "cremen ordreter" - this is in oft hoard I still stay in Bruk shelter - at andown came back - acid Deny after me the clout take me the left in a hurry laid in bhadou - but shouting - boy looked in della -+ somene yell-donething at him the auswered "night, Nicht, Nicht" + left - Boy had white Suit Vacle travers - didn't look very lovely - I had low - til well gle sundown - Seet had said I was about 35 × 40 kms from metz - Daid sheld head with - gave me derection - claul understand - headed south fllowing road - over hills growd went west I had log of head plutter (aw) - pardiner - alcromonds + 9 plus it flilled road because of fourt - more quiet in road - town around it - went weld - run up - he hay place - from hay-dimbed in - covered - slept - all days - no madent - at sendown left - what road - checked congress - going socias! - of road there flds - west - barbed wine fuers - crossis roads - flds -Haml thed town - around - crosswale - barn (2) took and me - awakened - mashing tohouting - Marry galid - officer orders - 80 form in different directions - in fronty baron - camel with hale in floor I hay over me that I had a me me come into hay for second - what of 5 dayd hole for some time - wobse in aft - saw 2 Suries with Colice dog Steven them walking In rock - laid low ete - They left andown went by road solast - I went south When road telmied - glds - from - dark - raining - needed waln- principatrian - flevel sound - water - bog - belagen nan Ward - backte shads - ledge of town - slept in wagn shack aldown - boto for bille hiding - mad saw me - weel up to him - aphil Polish - opshere Polish - opshere Polish

tolden auman shows ways sto - could be help? ocared - 2 Genries living in house next door - askedy Could sleep in haylost - yes - must not move - but sley & Hun more m- lale intoft broperis - ashes how for from frontier - To laws - asked of be could take across - who pay -Should frances - said ceptaid to take me over - would he tohembelore? - Old our Cagout - how road crossed told make it shades on limit how terry with does walked between ghades - said barbedwine fence travelunder - once lunder true are intrance - Continues me quiel - al andown. nan in with and with ward bleave - canceloute fine bearly took off l. coveralls & pulsweater over Them - Alrold wedward til midmite - Hist las Then- apoul 12 - crawled fever - 100 yd between - whenever was u open flat clds one moon - ran in shadow - white Wach signs. kept gong sowed - what all night - at survey comme to a bain hay been supin to ance - nage that - which in road - Joyet when tooked like - went to fame in field - told his am derman believed me - took me buts into then - said am. annar (puts to me - gave me food - asked for down road- paid, an evoir, - while obthist - two coat hing fregist of me weashed coal huttoned to hide obthist - two coat hing fregist of but I made scarf - wayped - week - shoes I acrapped with mill and rocks - world - known in made truss paid nothing mit knohmen wad - He him Polish - gave him agreentle askedy had paper - aara no - in town he was fugulered - he welledfast in town - I walked fool to appear to be with him-

peased guidarine - edge of town - truck - Frichin - held truckwe got lift into Nancy, and convistor - garage - chung but frudhur - got to Nancy - told him am an man - bought him some apples with him making puchase - asked for place to sleep better wanting papers - needed ticket for food - medithings to get pid y me - heard man openhey Polish - turned to but + arbed if I could talk to him - my to french expland who I was - The man seared - wife recently deal - 2 hills took mits restaurand - left 10 friend - in toled to ceveral people -(russia. Cerbs poles) - proprietor garine food to detective eying me - me man blome to app to Poleth lowary - and - detective left - askel to leave - dugis - asked for face to deep- who out with you boy - who havets leake al yam - be taught me how to day 3rd class because I planned to use train - left early an. darb- side streets - sur up - church services - went to churches all day -Derry town - show matines at 2:30 - bought good - puts of said thois to cakes - bought them - year to drow - didn't prov price - banded 100 frame note - change - out til gicture over exhausted - alept - out at 4130 - Bus - putt to glass of treer - Henry soldier standing mean me på for my beer to while finbling for shange - sais muci'drank left - for station - trustable - train at midnight - watched windows layout + type propleat window - asked for 3rd clare tichet zor Digon - about Ipm. - left statem - Van- affec at 10 pm. to station - gendamus chlen, pagers - didn't go in walked streets - back at 11 gon - no Sendames - in olation to 3rd class wasting room - set by old man - asked Dyon - sphe in Prish - guld train - he said train at Jam, slegton beuch -Son train when localing at 4:30 - crowded-fell oak - stoop in platform - got there at 1:00 in of - peoplis papers checked as leavily station - waited institution case - check at door of

got on hain il 2: 30 gm. + stood un platfor - train was going to Marseilles - at Lyons then was a fundame coming to gate but I handed in ticket to ran to buidow, bought me for mersules avenon val dejet thru - at marsilles - get check so churoway workman out back gote - a ball to clation - bol ticket for avenon - and to platform train for Lyon was 7:30 a.m. - feel hunting - crawled under train on tracks I went to sleep - doubt - surrey - no one looking wheel to glot for - bought gages from wayon - 7:30 am. I from - to avignon - Gerry town - bol copie at public market - 3 cakes at time - abot 12 - 200 penes - bot likel for seteville - with on platfor for train-got m - as held woman about their of the Deeplained change of station train came to station I woman tapped me in stiller - Soft at unknown train station of on right hair at Sete but tilleto Persignant at Marbonne train went west instead of south Conductor looked all tichet basked where going, said Perpignanthen he made a lot of commutein & putal to a statein saying alle, alle" - I got of of went was otation occur timable I got on a hair in on munity to Marbonne - conductor Med What + found it wrong to strid asberry questions - handed him a 100 france note he wrote out tihet - tradets Nawonefound to legignan at 10 oclock now nix - shood likel gut of station - bot apples - bads to otation - sat in 3d class harting room - got han to test Perpignan - halfavay raw Two Dermans coming there train - in out congratments - Dept out of platform & meant to purp off - but saw old clung to steps and closed door no was abiled from runcle - styd 30 mins to air forms about 30 miles hour -

12 midnile Soto Perpiguan - taket check - stayed on platfrem - slept with ged class til 5 am - walked intotatrict - dorbeld for signs go compass - walked along swap + 10 kms flow CERET
came to small forbills bown - asked for exper - poules vous français? " Seil no, an airman - geve who good - will me and Ceres - gestapo wheled up mil road - cut over mit - slegt in shack at right clark sleep - Ham - stato clembing - compass - same top of And hern't shack - no jove - years wine - paw me kengy I trued - gove dustruit - arhed about Berries - said gatiols all around left - climbed piperus - 7pm came to top of tallest mit. saw town in valley - knew Spain -29 Oct - went down mit laved town - staye of hails - who ofte atpel often - of head anything stops + hid - crowled by couple of sleachs - while plenting four in specie stopped by Spanish odder with rifle cearched - had in his suit - explained aga, curnan look met prism-smell op town - Hhrs later afte interrogation takento Figueras -ashed of volenteeres - iz Russian Jeting am took my money - asked what wild happen to mein Cuyland? - took returned jungunuts - 2 days later met Sgl. manos + 5/har M. To this - devel coud from prison to an consulate Bacelma mans left - talked with Eng emoulate them week later identification ashed for - show doytags - Eng consultate paid will have to stay in & dayp - asked why manos cla clave refore me Apecial case - gil out 4 Nov am consul - to Germanstyd hotel 2 neelss - Barcelma - 24 hrs - Saragossa -24 hours - alshana - madrie - Sit - 29 Mo- 45hes an UK. | Dec.

SECRET EQUALS BRITISH

MOST SECRET

APPENDIX "B"
MIS (X).....

The following information has been obtained from our interview with) who escaped after capture by the enemy/evaded capture by the enemy after being in enemy/enemy occupied territory. Further circulation of this information may be made, but when doing so it is important not to divulge any particulars of source. Statement of information covering period from aifield a few miles one east of Mancy, few Ju 88's and 7. W. 190's. From marseilles to dvignon there are anti-aircraft gens. Many troops on hains around marseille, many soldiers (berman) using horse and way wagen around berighan perry Concentration of a/ap crum in Marcelles - infelds along heich -Trospo in Marseilles sleeping in Jught cars -How of hopps east toward aveguan from Narbon

SECRET

APPENDIX "D" TO E AND E REPORT NO.

No., Rank, Name: - 12060630 SEGT PETER SETUTAWSKY Unit: - 394 BOMB GROUP - 547 BOMB SADIV

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

1. AIDS BOX

- (a) Did you use your aids box? ## YES
- (b) If not, had you one on you?
- (c) If not, why had you no aids box?
- (d) If you used it, which of the following items did you use?
 Put a dash (-) against each item used and state briefly the circumstances, e.g., "Lying up for 2 nights," etc.

Horlicks tablets. - THELETS A DAY FOR 3DAYS
Chocolate. - I TABLET DOAY

Milk (tube). - DNE WEEK

Benzadrine tablets (fatigue). TWO TABLETS # DAY OR SO,

Halazone tablets (water purifier). a NE N1614T

Matches. & For cigaretes

Adhesive tape. No

Chewing gum. / S

Water bottle. USED WATER BOTTLE EVERY NIGHT

Compass. USED COMPASSED TO FIND ALL WAY TO SPAIN PROM GERMANY

- (e) Did any of the above items prove unsatisfactory?

 If so, in what respect?
- (f) How did you finally dispose of the box? * Didn't
- (g) Can you suggest any way in which the contents of the aids box might be changed to make it of greater use, bearing in mind that the size of it cannot be larger? MORE GUM TO HOCOLATE

2. PURSE

- (a) Did you carry a purse?

 If so, state COLOR.

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

Maps. Which ones?

Compass.

File (hacksaw). Foreign currency. State countries and amounts. Trand - 2000 How did you spend the money? on food How did you dispose of:-Compass. File (hacksaw) .- Lost. Surplus currency. AIDS TO ESCAPE - (GADGETS+) (+Issued separately from aids boxes and purses.) Did you carry or wear any of the following? If you used any of them state briefly WHEN and WHERE. Round compass. Stud compass. Swinger compass. Fly-button compass. Pencil clip compass. Tunic button compass. Pipe compass. Pouch Special flying boots (and knife). (b) Were they satisfactory? Can you suggest any improvements, additions, or substitutions, which would improve the above equipment? Wa PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS (a) Did you carry passport-size photographs? If so, how many? (b) Did you use them? State how. LECTURES

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

GROUP 5-2

GROUP 5-2

(b) Did you find the lectures of value?

NAME SENIAWSKY PETER RANK S/S6T ASN 12060630 REPORT NO.
SQ5 47 GROUP 384 A/C NO. 42-29870 Load Date
SQ GROUP 3 8 A/C NO. Letter Load Date
SOME PLANES FULLIED BACK AND WE JUST
SOME PLANES TOURS
BACK AND WE 3051
Position in formation. FILLED IN. GAILEND). Make Diagram
Make Diagram
Observed results of Bombing:
Enemy Fighter Tactics: TAIL ATTACKS Markings:
Mai fulligo e
Our Tactics:
Our Fighter Support: No NE
Flak Time Place Quality
Time Place Quality FRANCE COAST CIGHT. RED + BLACK
Technical Failures
Motors:
Armament: WAIST-GUNGETT) OIL-BUFFER - WRONG ADTUSTMENT
Armament: WAIST-GUN(+OTT) OIL-S
ON OIL-BUFFER.
Miscellaneous:
Miscellaneous:
Comments and Suggestions on any of the above:
No + No
NO 4110

F + F 239

App. C mivollet od vigue sees !!

No Appendix C material.

0

Our number one engine was hit before we reached the target by an Me 110 shooting rockets. I fired several bursts at him and saw the plane dive away in flames. A few minutes later another fighter broke away in with an engine on fire. Our number-one engine was sprayCing oil; both oxygen and ammunition was low, and the tail-gun was out. I tried to get ammunition back to the tail-gunner but blacked out. I came to and had plugged my ear-phones, I heard the ed order to bale out. The tail-gunner resexcrawless into the waist while we were trying to release the waist-door, which had jammed. Finally Sgt MARTINEZ forded his way through the door and I got out, in the same manner, still him.

Delays

DAMAGED BY FIGHTERS

I delayed my jump intentionally from 20000 feet to approximately 5000 feet.

While falling I watched the ground and waited until farmlands the layout of farmlands clearly visible. After my chute had opened I saw the plane disappearing still in level flight and counted three chutes.

There was a town beneath me and to avoid work of the shroud lines of the shroud lines of the shroud lines of the field, crossed a fence, and crawled into a ditch that was narrow, deep and over-hung with bushes. In the next few minutes I took off my flying boots and put on G.I. shoes which I had tied to the harness of my chute before by baling out. Although I knew something of the route which we were to have returned to Base, my maps were of no help. While I was studying the maps I heard some yelling and shouting. There were five farmers with shot-guns walking through the fields. I dug in under some weeds and the quietly there for two or three hours, conscious of some sort of search going on around me.

Twice I raised up to look over the rim of the ditch. The first time I saw a hoy with a shot-gun sitting on the side of a hill and again, as the sun went down, I saw the farmers still walking around in the fields.

CARRIES GI SNOES ON CHUTE HARNESS

SEES ARMED
FARMERS
SEARCHING

I knew that I had better leave this area so I started crawling dwon the ditch. Where the weeks along the edge of the field were high and thick I left the ditch and crawled beneath a tree. By this time It was growing dark and the chances of my being seen were restricted. I have thoughthe weeks to tree, still crawling; and across a field I saw a group of soldiers came out of a wood. They were scattered ent and walking along the woods-edge. Several times they fired rifles and bursts from machine-guns into the wood. They were

some time still there when I crawled and in the weeds later. I heard talking long after the was a full moon the shadow of the trees provided good cover. dark and though I crawled on through the high grass from tree to tree and eventually came to a clear patch of ground. This was newly-plowed ground so I crwled any in the furrows to the top of a hill. Just as I got to the top I saw a xithungthe ALMOST RUNS figure silhouetted in the moonlight and while trying to crawl away the soldier INTO SENTRY shouted something in German. I dropped on my stomach and hugged the ground. When nothing happened in the next few minutes I crawled toward a line of trees and got there safely. While I was relaxing there in the high grass a group of soldiers came up the hill talking among themselves. I had been warned of their approach by the rattle of equipment would me of their as proach A little later I crawled on the hill-top later and because my arms and legs were tired I relied down the slepe. An hour or so later I felt that I had gone far enough to be out of the sight of sentries on the hill. I checked my compass and walked southwest. Within the next hour I once someone soming. A Gen A German officer passed within a few feet, but I do not think watho through heavy fog a he searching After that I was into the fields of walked around a town, a for the rest of the night I was helped greatly by allow thick fog. The fatigue pills kept me going until daylight I crawled into a haystack, I tried to cover myself xxxthxxxxxxx without leaving traces. wf When it was Myxpxexenxx The hay was wet and coldmaking sleep impossible. for the nest of the deep Sworth light enough I found that I about 400 yards from a gun-post and dared not After eating a malted xxxx and chocolate table speeded water Hides HEAR CUN POSITION badly thirty on a road near me The traffic was very heavy but consisted mainly of German motorcycles and large trucks. when there was little activity to in the country site all activity and and oney. I co At sundown all activity I crawled from the haystack across a road it to the edge of a wood. From there, as it grew darker, I followed the trees lining the road, When When there was an occasional car I hid and To SUCKS TREE LEAVES TO QUENCH THIRST quench my thirst I sucked the m dew from tree leaves. This road legd me to the edge of a large town which I detoured around. In the outskirts on the opposite side of this town I found a water-pump in the back-yard of a house pumped water into my water-bottle and had walked a few feet when a dog started barking furiously and it was still barking lang ofte 2 had rum into a side street. when I drop laif down so I got up and turned into a diside street.

A car turned into the side other before I heard doming
I had walked about a hundred yards when I heard a car turn into the same street. There was time to get down behind a fence the

car-lights swept the tree-lined walks. The car stopped near me and a civilian got out. I couldn't see what he was doing but he stood by the car for a few minutes before driving further down the street. There was no reason to connect his activities with me but I left the neighborhood hurriedly in the same direction I had arrived. From a safe distance in the fields I followed a road in a westerly direction and walked only long enough after daylight to find a hiding-place a copse of trees in the middle of a large field.

All morning but cat noon the sun came out and in a few hours the fields but I was not in a particular danger of bing found as long as I lay quietly in the local. During the day I ate two imposed Horlicks' tablets and one chocolate.

At sundown after the farmers had left the fields I moved around acres to get warm and then started along a road, leaving it when within sight of a large distance In going around the twen town I lost the main highway which had been runningxinxx leading me inxx west in a straight line. During the night I walked through an unusually large cemetery, followed several good and several muddy roads circled two or three small villages; but checked my compass often and carefully to be sure that I was always traveling west. Occasionally I raised soon discovered that there were few houses in the country. In the early hours of the morning I found water at a house on the outskirts of a small village. Again At daylight I looked for a hiding place and found a three-sided hay-barn in the fields of a climbed into the hay a rope which hung from the rafters. Soon after I was hidden a farmer arrived and worked all merning repairing the roof of the barn. When he left at noon I climbed out of the hay to nevex look for another hiding place for I was sure he would return in the afternoon. had not realized how hungry I was until finding some apple peelings at the on the ground in front of the barn.

FINDS APPLE PRELINGS TO EAT

Half a mile from the barn I crawled into a patient of trees. A light rain made it difficulty of lying quietly in the bushes and once when I was changing my position I was seen by a farmer, who was herding his cows. He stared at me but did not say anything. About half any hour later he returned with four men and I thought it meant capture. I came out of the trees with my hands up but the men motioned me to put them down. Two of the men spoke French so I got out my French phrase-sheet and told them I was an American aviator. I showed them my uniform and wings and indicated that I was very thirsty and

FOUND BY FRIENDLY WORKERS 65 Kms EAST OF METZ and hungry. They motioned that they would try to help me and, where it told me that I was 65 kilometers east of MTZ. When I asked about the Germans they said that there were Germans all around and gave me to understand that I was still in Germany. We were standing near some railrand tracks and one of the men pointed to the tracks, and indicately that they led into METZ. After the men left me I went back inextex among the trees and waited for tracks that they meant to help me. After dark they brought a large burlap of food and a bottle of whiskey, but, did not stay longer than a few minutes after telling me that the Germans were searching the houses and area for American airmen. Conscipled to them said that he had been in France before the war but now was working the intext in the fields. The men gave me some German cigarettes and German money. I showed them my money which they said was French and could not be used in that area.

After leaving them I crossed the railroad tracks but kept within sight of of the tracks and Gt Near daybreak I could not find a haystack near the them, walking toward METZ. tracks so I turned into off into a small wood and carawled into underbrush. After a fe hours sleep it began to rain and 4 searched for better cover. I went back to the railroad tracks and scaled into a drainage tunnel where I stayed all day. 2 followed xxx In the early evening the tracks ded me to the edge of a town. to a railroad bridge I noticed soldiers maxthexbridge stationed near there and got across easily by crawling. The tracks seemed to run into the marshalling yards of a big supply depot, for, in the distance I could see much loading and unloading being done with aid of large searchlights. Leaving the railroad I cut around the town through backyards of houses out walked all night, and stopped Around 0430 hours a water-pump in the yard of a house. While I was getting the water a woman in uniform came out of the house and walked up to me. She had on a black skirt, and coat wan overseas cap at the top of which was an eagle and She said something & which sounded as if she were asking what I was doing. I was drinking from a cup and stopped long enough to say, "aqua," which was the her, before she could speak again, only word that came it my mind. I asked "Parlez vous Francais?", andxxxxxxxxxxxxx asked and She replied, "oui." Then when I wain, "Sprechen Sie Deutsch?"; she replied finished drinking the water in the cup, put the cup down carelessly, paid " sitte whon." I put awn the sup and walked away. The seemed about as scared as to her and walls chaways I and when I looked back once she was still sterding by the pump watching me. I follwed the road for a short distance before your finding the railroad tracks come from which I had never gotten too far. At one place I skirted a gathouse and at sun-up stopped near a village because I found a bomb shelter which looked like a oale place to spend the day.

Late in the afternoon, feeling hungry and exhausted, and appraached a young girl who was working there. She laughed when I went up to her and I realized how much of a tramp I looked. I asked her, in French, in she spoke French but she shook her head and said she was Polish. I told her, in Polish, that I was also but that I was an American airman. She told me to hide and when while she tried to get some help for me. I asked for food but she said she had pent by the gist, no way of obtaining foor. After I had hidden a man, came over to see me. a strap in his hand and was very suspicious of Because I know some Polish and a few Russians words I tried to talk to him in those languages. I showed him my uniform and wings for identification. He wanted to know what raid I had been on, when shot down, and asked a few questions about the aircraft. Evenutally he was convinced and brought me some food which he said he to from the American Red Cross. I learned that he was a Serb working for the Germans and after he brought the food he said he would take me across the frontier into France but that I to tell me

GIVEN FOOD BY FORCED LABORER

the food he said he would take me across the frontier into France but that I should wait in the bomb-shelter until evening. At sunday he rushed waxts over to the shelter and said that the Germans were after me and that he could not help.

A few minutes after he left I heard a lot of shouting and had no sooner crawled into a should corner of the shelter when a boy knelt at the entrance and looked in. Someone behind him called to him and I heard him say, "nicht," or a similar word. At any rate I don't think he saw me., I did not think the boy was in uniform but could not be sure. I stayed in the shelter until almost dark and then, remembering that the Serb had said I was about 35 kilomters from METZ, I started south. I had a loaf of bread, some butter and sardines which had been given me by the Serb.

The southern direction took me over some low hills and after dark I came to a crossroads. From there I went west along a road; for I discovered that I could walk more quietly along the road than in the woods. At sun-up, looking around for a hiding place, I found a barn. I we undisturbed all day, and slept most of the time in the hay.

After sundown I walked a short distance on a read but, upon checking my compass, found that I was going in the wrong direction wafter that I walked in the fields due west. Several times during the night I had to by-pass small villages and it made little propers because there as many seemed to run into nothing but barbed-wire fences. At 0400 hours when I was too tired to go much further I did make an effort and skirted around a town before the town would be behind me in that evening. I stopped in

a barn and slept intil late morning when I was awakeneed by sounds of marching and awakened me and looking. Shouting. When I looked through a crack in the wallof the barn I saw a German partola on the road. They marched the barn and after being talked to by an officer they scattered in several directions, in small groups. I crawled into a hole in the floor of the barn and fulled hay over me. Once I thought I heard someone come into the hay but was not sure. I fell asleep during the afternoon and when awake, and looked out on the road; I saw two German soldiers with a police dog between them walking down the road away from the barn. I waited until sundown and before leaving and then followed the road for a short distance before go in directly south. Them were several running streams from which I got water and when it stirted raining I found a wagon shack for shelter.

At dawn while I was looking for a better hiding place a man walked around the corner of the shack and saw me. Because he looked as if he were to say something I went up to him and asked, in French, if he spoke French. He answered me in 2 discovered, My Polish, was not as good as I thought but we managed a conversation without much difficulty. I told him I was an American airman and needed some help. He was too scared to be of much use and said that there were two Germans living in the house next to the kxxx shed. I wanted to sleep in the hayloft; and he agreed that if would be all right if I did not move about and if I left early in The evening. Late in The afternoon he brought some pears which all the food he had access . He told me I was two kilometers from the frontier, but refused to help me across or take me any closer even though I offered to pay him. He explained to very carefully how the road crossed and the general layout of the countryside. I was warned of the German soldiers who patrolled the line with police dogs. Before leaving, the man cautioned me to keep quiet, and, as I was getting ready to leave at dark he came back with a sandwich, and to do leave quickly.

I approached the line as carefully as possible, almost crawling the last could half-kilometer. Because my light coveralls might be seen too easily I took them as the man had described man had described, off and put on my dark sweater over them. I could see the Soldiers walking for me between the shacks as the man had described and decided to wait until midnight when I thought they would be less alert. There were about 100 yards to cover and the before I got to the first fence; this much I covered on my hands and knees and at the fence turned on my back and edged under the wire. The hundred yards to the next fence were in the open so I crawled forward slowly on my stomach. When I had gotten beyond the second fence clouds passed across the moon and in the sudden

cover of darkness I got up and ran. For the rest of the night I followed roads,

At sun-up I had a few hours rest in a barn and because I was sure that I had reached FRANCE I felt safer and decided to walk during the daytime. Around noon I went into a field and told a farmer, who was working alone, that I was an American airman. He believed me without question and took me into a small village where I was fed after he had shown me off to several of his friends. The farmer gave me clothing, food and I shaved at his house before starting out again. He took me to a main highway and pointed south. When I noticed people bk looking at me I thought mightbe it was because I had the coat buttoned around my neck to hide on OD shirt. To prevent this I rapped out the lining of the coat and made a searf. I scrapped my GI shoes with rocks and rubbed mud over them. No one spoke to me, in even in small towns; nor did the gendarmes, who I often passed in small villages, speakxts I met a Frenchamn walking the same direction as I and told him that I was Polish. MEX To convince him I gave him one of my German cigarets. Later he asked if I had any papers and was frightened when I said no. After that he tried to walk area from me when we were in small towns but because he looked French I stuck close to him.

keeping to a southwest direction.

into NANCY. I avoided conversation and slept during the whole trip. In NANCY while I was walking down the street with the Frenchman I told him that I was an American airman. I got him to buy some apples with the money but he could not get other food without coupons. After I had said that I was American he tried to get rid of me without just walking and I knew I had stuck to him about as long as I could, because of his fright, and, he had not been able to suggest any helping for me. While we were walking down the street I heard a man discreet someone else in Polish. In a sked this man if I could speak to him and discovered that he could not understand my Polish very well. My French friend spoke to him in French, and told him that I was an American airman and needing help. The man was very frightened even though he was friendly and my first friend left me with this man.

We went to a restaurant where I was introduced to Russians, Poles and Serbs.

The proprietor gave me food and while I was eating a French detective, EXMEXIN in civilian clothes, eame in. He looked me over carefully and one man near me told me to speak Polish in a loud voice. The trick worked as the detective left without asking for papers. Soon after this I was asked to leave because it was too

dangerous for them. I asked for a place to sleep that night and a young boy took

me to his room. He said I would have to leave very early the next morning. Before I went to sleep he taught me how to ask for a thrid class csrriage ticket because I planned to use the trains if I could.

I left the young boy before daylight and walked side streets until sun-up.

After that I looked for churches and spent the morning in churches at different services. The town was full of Germans and I wanted to stay off streets as much as possible. At 1430 hours I found a picture show and saw that a matinee was starting soon. Before going in the show I stepped at a bakery and bought some cakes by pointing at what I wanted and putting down a bill. I bought my picutre ticket in much the same way. Because of exhaustion I slept during the picture and stayed until it was over.

Leaving the theater wolled From the picture I passed by several bars and finally went into one the got a glass of beer. It had seemed the emptiest of the bars I passed but after I got that more in I found several Frenchmen and a German soldier at the bar. As casually as I teamed on the bar and pointed to a glass of beer. While I fumbling for my change the German, who was standing near me, put down the correct amount and looked at me with a smile. I managed to smile back and said, 'merci'. I drank the beer in a the beer 2 managed to leave without an gatting into conversation gulp and left immediately without saying a word though if I had had to speak it would have been in Polish.

where 2 I went to the xxxxivx railway station and after studying the timetables on the wall found there was a train for DIJON at midnight. I watched the wi ticket windows for awhile, noticing the type of people who went to the windows, and how they got their tickets. When I was sure of myself I walked up to the window and asked, in french, for a thrid-class ticket to DIJON. I got it wanth without difficulty. After a cup of coffee in the station bar I went on the streets thinking I would be less conspicuous. At 1000 hours, turning to the station, I found that gendarmes were checking papers near the door; so I didn't go in. Ex An hour later when I returned again, the gendarmes were gone; went into the third-class waiting room and sat near an old man. After a few minutes I asked him in Polish for about the train to DIJON. I had some trouble getting him to understand me but eventually & learned that the train to DIJON left at 0500 hours. I had made a mistake reading the timetables. I slept in the waiting room until boarding time and got on the train with large constant 2 felt sofe standing loading time and got on the train was very crowded so I felt safer standing and rode this way to DIJON. We get there at 1300 hours, and I noticed that Gendarmes were checking the papers of people as the left the station of I went into the station restaurant and waited for awhile.

3

There were a few people around the xxxxxxx third class ticket windows when I bought my ticket to LYONS. The frain left at 1430 hours and getting aboard without any difficulty 5 thought it best to stand in the vestibule as I had done before. There was a map in the vestibule which I studied and meridian after discovering that this train went to MARSETILES I decided to buy a ticket for that destination but I meant to get off at AVIGNON.

I saw a gendarme approaching it. I had reached the gate andwas through it when the gendarme had gotten about fifteen feet away. He made no effort to stop me but I am not sure that I was noticed since there was a certain amount of millimaximum confusion around the gate and the crowd pouring through it was quite large. I had ten minutes to get my ticket to MARSEILLES which was ample time although I had to join at small line at the ticket windows. I was still asking for third make class tickets in French.

Back on the train I took a third calss seat and fell asleep, although I had tried to keep awake. When I did awaken we were beyond AVIGNON and there was nothing to do but continue on to MARSEILLES. There was a gate check at MARSEILLES two gendarmes flanking the gate- and while I hung back in the crowd wondering how to get out of this, a group of workmen came walking in the opposite direction. I pretent to be one of them and left the station by a back gate. This left me into the freight yeards through which I walked until reaching a street that took me back around to the station. I bought a ticket for AVIGNON and went to the platform where I discovered from a poster timetable that the next train it was due to leave the next morning at 0730 hours. Not wanting to go back in the station I waited my chance and sneaked under a train platform. At sub-up interactions I awake; no one was looking when I got back on the platform and went into the station through a half-open gate. I went ento

and using a few French words to tell her what I wanted. I learned from her that I was getting at on the right train but that I would have to change trains to wextex at some station along the line to go to SETE. When I got on the train I sat near the woman and when we reached the place where I was to change she leaned over and tapped me on the shoulder. I followed a crowd of people to a waiting train and when showing my ticket at the gate saw to it that the ticket my ticket read man noticed IxwantedxtoxgoxtoxSETE. At SETE I bought a ticket to PERPIGNAN and did not find out that I xx was to change trains at NARBONNE until it was too
I when the train got to Marbonne it went west west instead of turning and to Perpignan and I found I did not know that I was on the wrong train from HARBOTAN until the conductor checked my ticket and began to get excited. From what he said I knew that he was asked where I wanted to go so I stated, "PERPEGNAN." Fortunately, we were sitting in a station when he checked the ticket and in he ensuing commotion he leaned over to the window and pointed to a train that was sitting on another track in the station. He mudged me and when he said, "Alle, alle!" Hurriedly I went into the station, looked at a timetable and found thate were a train to MARBONNE Test in tan minutes. I guessed that it was the train the conductor had been pointing at and boarded it just before it pulled out. The conductor of this train checked my ticket and when he started asking questions I handed him a hundred-franc note. He wrote out a ticket to NARBONNE.

REFERENCE ATTACKS. Arriving at NARBONNE around 1800 hours I found that the next train to PERPIGNAN did not leave until 2200 hours. I produced my ticket to get out of the station and bought some apples in a store. I waited then in the tird class waiting-room until train-time. Recommended Because the train was crowded I stood in the vestibule and about halfway I notional saw two Germans enter the carriage from the opposite end. They went into the first compartment and a few minutes later came out and entered the second compartment. I realized they must be checking papers; after looking around the only way out of the situation seemed to be to jump from the train. This was not too great a risk because the train was travelling only about thirty miles an hour. When I opened the vestibule door (I was alone in the vestibule) and had stepped onto the two deer-steps I found that I could close the door without falling from the train. I there about thirty minutes before coming back inside and after that did not see the two Germans again.

We got tax into PERPIGNAN at midnight; and to avoid the ticket check I stayed check was take at the far end of the platform in the shadow of the train. Later when the gate had been cleared I went into the third-class waiting room and slept until 0500 hours before going into the streets. By using my compass and looking for signs I found a road leading south and followed it in the direction of CERET.

6

alone and, when the woman serving me a cup of coffee asked if I spoke French told fulnely, her that I was an American airman. She gave me food and warned me to avoid CERET because the German patrols.

I were careful to the German patrols.

After the cafe I followed a mountain road until it ended and, then keeping to a due-south compass course I started over the mountains. I rested in a shack the first night but left early in the morning because it was too cold to the first night but left early in the morning because it was too cold to the answer sleep. At the top of the next mountain I stumbled into a shack and was found by an old man who appeared to be a hermit. He gave me some wine and chestnuts - that being the only food he had. When I asked about the German patrols he indicated that they were all around but in no personal patrol. Walking on, at flusk I reached the term of across the valley, saw a town. From what I had the town was in learned when talking to the hermit I took for granted that Industriant half and the town was in I walked on the trails going four the mountain. They have the form and the town was in I walked on the trails going four the mountain. They have the form a well didn't walk on the trails going four the mountain. They are the flavour that they are not following such the town trails going four the mountain. They are the flavour the form and the town was in I walked on the trails going four the mountain. They are the flavour the form of the form of the flavour that the form of the flavour the form of the

After I was well ento the valley I changed my direction so that I would avoid the town but walked into two Ex armed Spanish soldiers who, when searching me, discovered the heated suit I was wearing. I explained to them I was an American airman who had escaped from the Germans. They took me to a prison in a small Spanish town where I was interrogated before being removed to FIGUERAS. ****

Over a week passed before the American Consul took me to GERONA and two weeks later I went to GIBRALTAR via BARCELONA-SARAGOSA-ALHAMA-MADRID. On 1 December I arrived in U.K.

190's were flying around the area.

eavy concentration of anti-airgraft guns in the rields

APPENDIX B: a. Heavy concentration of anti-aircraft guns in the fields along railroad tracks leading into MARSEILLES. All gun positions were camouflaged. Obs. b. Tr German troops wxxxxxxxx were speeping in xkm freight cars in the freight yards at MARSEILLES. Obs. Evader thought there was steady flow of German troops east toward AVIGNON from NARBONNE because of number of troop trains he saw traveling that direction. Obs. Evader xxxxxxx passed an airfield located several miles east of NANCY. Ju 88's and FW 190's were flying around the area. e. andwed in U.K. Spanish town where I was interrogated before being removed to MICHEMAS. chestints - that being the only food he nad.

SECRET - AMERICAN MOST SECRET - BRITISH

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

16 December 1943

E & E REPORT NO. 239 EVASION IN GERMANY AND ERANCE

TARGET: SCHWEINFURT

Peter (NMI) SENIAWSKY, S/Sgt, 12060630 547 Bomb Squadron, 384 Bomb Group

AGE: LENGTH OF SERVICE: HOME ADDRESS: 22 years 1 9/12 years

1256 Hancock Street BROOKLYN, New York MIA: 14 October 1943
Arrived in Spain:
29 October 1943
Arrived in Gibraltar:
29 November 1943
Arrived in UK:
30 November 1943

(This information checked with PWIB) MEMBERS OF CREW: Giles F KAUFFMAN, Jr 1st Lt 0-798518 PILOT MIA George (NMI) MOLNAR 2d Lt 0-578301 CO-PILOT MIA Frank (NMI) POGORZELSKI 0-805199 2d Lt NAVIGATOR MIA David D DANNEMAN BOMBARDIER 34261537 Sgt MIA Jules T BECK T/Sgt RADIO OPERATOR 32414218 MIA William (NMI) JARRELL TOP TURRET GUNNER T/Sgt 32359719 MTA Jacob M MARTINEZ S/Sgt BALL TURRET GUNNER 36214909 MIA Stanley T REUBEN WAIST GUNNER 18051500 S/Sgt NARRATOR Peter (NMI) SENIAWSKY S/Sgt WAIST GUNNER 12060630 MIA Paul (NMI) SPODAR S/Sgt TAIL GUNNER 35518619

Our number one engine was hit before we reached the target by an ME 110 shooting rockets. I fired several bursts at him and saw the plane dive away in flames. A few minutes later another fighter fell away with an engine on fire. Our number one engine was spraying oil; oxygen and ammunition was low, and the tail-gun was out. I tried to get ammunition back to the tail gunner but blacked out. When I had recovered and my ear-phones were plugged in I heard the order to bale out. The tail gunner crawled into the waist while we were trying to release the jammed waist-door. Finally Sgt MARTINEZ forced his way through the door and I got out, in the same manner, behind him.

I delayed my jump intentionally from 20,000 feet to approximately 5,000 feet. While falling I watched the ground and waited until the layout of farmlands was clearly visible. After my chute had opened I saw the plane disappear in level flight and counted three chutes.

There was a town below me which I avoided by working the shroud lines of my chute. I landed in a field, fifteen yards from a road, and lay stunned for a few seconds. Then, gathering in the chute, I ran to the end of the field, crossed a fence, and crawled into a ditch that was narrow,

deep and over-hung with bushes. In the next few minutes I took off my flying boots and put on GI shoes which I had tied to the harness of my chute before baling out. Although I knew something of the route by which we were to have returned to Base, my maps were of no help. While I was studying the maps I heard some yelling and shouting. There were five farmers with shotguns walking through the fields. I dug in under some weeds and lay there quietly for two or three hours, conscious of some sort of search going on around me. Twice I raised up to look over the rim of the ditch. The first time I saw a boy with a shotgun sitting on the side of a hill and again, as the sun went down, I saw the farmers still walking around in the fields.

I knew that I should leave this area since my presence was known so I started crawling down the ditch. Where the weeds along the edge of the field were high and thick I left the ditch to crawl in the shadow of a tree. It was darker now and the chances of my being seen from a distance were lessened. I slipped through the weeds from tree to tree, still crawling; across the field a group of soldiers came out of a wood. They were scattered along the woods-edge. Several times they fired rifles and machine-gun bursts into the wood. They were there when I crawled off in the weeds some time later. I could hear the mumble of conversation long after dark and when the full moon rose the only good cover was in the shadow of the trees.

I crawled on through high grass making my way from tree to tree and eventually came to a clear patch of ground. This was newly-plowed soil so I crawled on my stomach in the furrows up the slope of a hill. Near the top I saw a silhouetted figure in the moonlight and while trying to crawl away the soldier shouted something in German. I dropped my head in the dirt and hugged the ground. When nothing happened in the next few minutes I crawled on toward a line of trees and got to them safely. I was relaxing in the high grass when a group of soldiers came up the hill. Their conversation and the rattle of their equipment warned me of their approach.

I crawled over the hill-top later and because my arms and legs were tired I rolled down the slope. In an hour or so I felt that I had gone far enough to be out of the sight of any sentries on the hill.

I checked my compass and walked southwest. Once within the next hour I had to jump in some bushes when I heard someone walking toward me. A German officer passed a few feet away but I do not think he belonged to a searching party. After he disappeared I went into the fields and later had to walk around a large town. A low thick fog rolled over the valley I was in shortly after midnight and helped to cover my escape.

The fatigue pills kept me going until just before daylight. I crawled into a haystack then and tried to cover myself without leaving any traces. The hay was wet and cold, making sleep impossible. When there was enough light I found that I had hidden about 400 yards from a gun-post and for the rest of the day I dared not move. The Horlick's malted tablets and the chocolate gave me an uncomfortable thirst. The traffic on the road near me was very heavy and consisted mainly of German motorcycles and large trucks

At sundown when there was little activity in the countryside I crawled from the haystack across a road to the edge of a woods. From there, as it

grew darker, I followed the line of trees along the road, hiding when an occasional car passed. To quench my thirst I sucked the dew from tree leaves.

This road led me up to a large town around which I detoured. In the outskirts on the opposite side of town I found a water-pump in the backyard of a house and pumped my water bottle full. I had walked away a few feet when a dog started barking furiously and it was still barking long after I had run into a side street.

A car turned into the side street before I heard it coming. There was just time to get down behind a fence when the car lights swept the tree-lined walks. The car stopped near me and a civilian got out. I couldn't see what he was doing but he stood by the car for a few minutes before driving further down the street. There was no reason to connect his activities with me but I left the neighborhood hurriedly in the same direction I had arrived. From a safe distance out in the fields I followed a road in a westerly direction and walked only long enough after daylight to find a hiding-place -- a copse of trees in the middle of a large field. All morning my clothes were wet with dew but at noon the sun came out and in a few hours they were dry again. Only several hundred yards away farmers were working in the fields but I felt in no particular danger of being found as long as I lay quietly in the brush. During the day I ate two Horlick's tablets and one chocolate.

At sundown after the farmers had left the fields I moved around to get warm and then started along a road, leaving it when a large town appeared in the distance. In going around the town I lost the main highway which had led me west in a straight line. During the night I walked through an unusually large cemetery, followed several good and several muddy roads, and circled two or three small villages; I checked my compass often and carefully to be sure that I was traveling west. Occasionally I aroused a dog but there were no incidents from this and I soon discovered that there were few houses in the country. In the early hours of the morning I found water-pump at a house on the outskirts of a small village.

At daylight I found a three-sided haybarn in the fields for a hiding-place and climbed into the hay by using a rope which hung from the rafters. Soon after I was hidden a farmer arrived to repair the roof of the barn. When he left at noon I climbed out of the hay to look for another hiding place for I was sure he would return in the afternoon. I had not realized how hungry I was until eating some apple peelings which I found on the ground in front of the barn.

Half a mile from the barn I crawled into a thicket of trees. A light rain made it difficult for me to lie quietly in the bushes and once when I changed my position I was seen by a farmer, herding his cows. He stared at me but said nothing. About half an hour later he returned with four men and I thought it meant capture. I came out of the trees with my hands up but the men motioned me to put them down. When two of the men spoke to me in French I got out my French phrase sheet and told them I was an American aviator. I showed them my uniform and wings and indicated that I was very thirsty and hungry. They motioned that they would try to help me, and told me that I was 65 kilometers east of METZ. When I asked about Germans, they said that there were

Germans all around and I understood that I was still in Germany. We were standing near some railroad tracks and one of the men pointed to the tracks, indicating that they led to METZ. After the men left me I went back among the trees and waited for their return. After dark they brought a large burlap bag of food and a bottle of whiskey, but did not stay longer than a few minutes after telling me that the Germans were searching the houses and area for American airmen. The boy with them said that he had been in France before the war but now was work conscripted to Germany. The men gave me some German cigarettes and German money. I showed them my money which they said was French and could not be used in that area.

After leaving them I kept within sight of the railroad tracks and walked toward METZ. At daybreak I could not find a haystack near the tracks, so I turned off into a small woods and crawled into underbrush. After a few hours sleep I was awakened by rain and searched for better cover. I went back to the railroad tracks and got into a drainage tunnel where I stayed all day. In the early evening I followed the tracks to the edge of a town. Approaching a railroad bridge cautiously I noticed soldiers stationed near but got across easily by crawling. The tracks seemed to run into the marshalling yards of a big supply depot, for, in the distance I could see much loading and unloading being done with the aid of large searchlights. Leaving the railroad I cut around the town through the backyards of houses and walked all night. Around 0430 hours I found a water pump near a house in a village. While I was getting the water a woman in uniform came out of the house and walked up to me. She wore a black skirt, coat and an overseas cap decorated with an eagle and swastika. She said something which sounded as though she were asking what I was doing. I stopped drinking long enough to say "Aqua" -- the only word that came into my mind. I asked here, before she could speak again, "Parlez-vous Francais?", She replied, "Oui." Then when I asked, "Sprechen Sie Deutsch?", she answered "Ja." I finished drinking the water in the cup, put the cup down carelessly, said "Bitte schon" to her and walked away. She seemed about as scared as I and when I looked back once she still stood by the pump watching me. I followed the road a short distance before finding the railroad tracks again. At once place I skirted a gatehouse and at sun-up stopped near a village because I found a bomb shelter which looked like a safe place to spend the day.

Late in the afternoon, feeling hungry and exhausted, I went into the fields and approached a young girl who was working there. She laughted at me when I went up to her and I realized how much of a tramp I looked. I asked her, in French, if she spoke French but she shook her head and said she was Polish. I told her, in Polish, that I was of Polish origin but that now I was an American airman. She told me to hide while she tried to get some help for me. I asked for food but she said she had no way of obtaining food. After I had hidden a man, sent by the girl, came over to see me. He had a strap in his hand and was suspicious of my story. Because I know some Polish and a few Russian words I tried to talk to him in those languages. I showed him my uniform and wings for identification. He wanted to know what raid I had been on, when shot down, and asked a few questions about the aircraft. Eventually he was convinced and gave me some food which he said had come from the American Red Cross. I learned that he was a Serb working

for the Germans and after he brought the food he said he would take me across the frontier into France but that I should wait in the bomb shelter until evening. At sundown he rushed over to the shelter to tell me that the Germans were after me and that he could not help. A few minutes after he left I heard a lot of shouting and had no sooner crawled into a shaded corner of the shelter when a boy knelt at the entrance and looked in. Someone called to him and I heard him say "Nicht" or a similar word. I don't think he saw me. I did not think he was in uniform but was not sure. I stayed in the shelter until almost dark and then, remembering that the Serb had said I was about 35 kilometers from METZ, I started south. I had a loaf of bread, some butter and sardines which had been given me by the Serb.

The southern direction took me over some low hills and after dark I came to a crossroads. From there I went west along a road; having discovered that I could walk more quietly along the road than in the woods. At sun-up, looking for a hiding place, I found a barn. I slept undistumbed all day.

At sundown I followed a road for a few hours, but, checking my compass, found that I was going in the wrong direction and after that I walked in the fields due west. Several times during the night I had to by-pass small villages and made little progress because there were so many barbed-wire fences. At 0400 hours when I was too tired to go much further I skirted a town before hiding so the town would be behind me in the evening. I was sleeping late in the morning when sounds of marching and shouting awakened me and looking through a crack in the wall of the barn I saw a German patrol on the road. They marched in front of the barn and after being talked to by an officer they scattered in several directions. I crawled into a hole in the floor of the barn and pulled hay over me. Once I thought I heard someone come into the barn and paired har agent but was not sure. I fell asleep during the afternoon and when I awoke, looked out on the road; there were two German soldiers with a police dog between them walking down the road away from the barn. I waited until sundown before leaving and then followed the road for a short distance before turning south into the fields. I found several running streams from which I got water and when it began raining again I found a wagon shack for shelter.

At dawn while I was looking for a better hiding place a man walked around the corner of the shack and saw me. Because he looked as if he were going to say something I went up to him and asked, in French, if he spoke French. He answered in Polish. My Polish, I discovered, was not as good as I had thought but we managed a conversation without too much difficulty. I told him I was an American airman and needed help. He was too scared to be of much use and said that there were two Germans living in the house next to the shed. I wanted to sleep in the barn hayloft; he agreed that it would be all right if I did not move about and if I left early in the evening. Late in the afternoon he brought some pears which were the only food to which he had access. He told me I was two kilometers from the frontier, but refused to help me across or take me any closer even though I offered to pay him. He explained carefully how the road crossed the frontier and the general layout of the

countryside. I was warned of German soldiers who patrolled the line with police dogs. Before leaving, the man cautioned me again to keep quiet, and, as I was getting ready to leave at dark he came back with a sandwich, urging me to leave quickly.

I approached the line cautiously, almost crawling the last half kilometer. Because my light coveralls could be seen too easily I took them off and put my dark sweater over them. As the man had described I could see the soldiers walking between the shaks. The best plan seemed to be for me to ait until midnight when they might be less alert. There were at least 100 yards between me and the first fence; I covered this on my hands and knees and at the fence rolled on my back and edged under the wire. The hundred yards to the next fence were in the open so I crawled forward slowly on my stomach. When I was beyond the second fence clouds passed across the moon and in the sudden cover of darkness I got up and ran. For the rest of the night I followed roads, keeping to the southwest direction.

At sum-up I had a few hours rest in a barn and because I was sure that I had reached FRANCE I felt safer and decided now to walk during the day. Around noon I went into a field and told a farmer, who was working alone, that I was an American airman. He believed me without question and took me into a small village where I was fed after he had shown me off to several of his friends. The farmer gave me clothing, food and I shaved at his house before starting out again. He took me to a main highway and pointed south. When I noticed people looking at me on the road I thought it might be because I had my coat buttoned around my neck to hide an OD shirt. To prevent this I ripped the lining out of my coat and made a scarf. I scraped my GI shoes with rocks and rubbed mud over them. No one spoke to me, even in small towns; the gendarmes, who I often passed in small villages, paid no attention.

I met a Frenchman walking my direction and told him that I was Polish. To convince him I gave him one of my German cigarettes. Later he asked if I had papers and was frightened when I said no. After that he tried tried to walk apart from me when we were in small towns but because he looked French I stuck close to him. On the outskirts of one small town the Frenchman halted a truck and got us a ride into NANCY. I avoided conversation and slept during the whole trip. In NANCY I told the Frenchman that I was an American airman. I got him to buy some apples with my money but he could not get other food without coupons. After I had said that I was an American airman he tried to get rid of me but without just walking away. I knew that I had stuck to him about as long as I could, because of his fright, and, he was not able to suggest any way of helping me. While we were walking down a street I heard a man speaking to someone in Polish. I asked this man if I could not speak to him and discovered that he could not understand my Polish very well. My French friend spoke to him in French, and told him that I was an American airman in need of help. The man was very frightened, but friendly, and my first friend left me with this man.

We went to a restaurant where I was introduced to Russians, Poles and Serbs. The proprietor gave me food and while I was eating a French detective, in civilian clothes, entered. He looked me over carefully and

one man near me told me to speak Polish in a loud voice. The trick worked and the detective left without asking for papers. The proprietor asked me to leave because my presence was too dangerous for them. I asked for a place to sleep that night and a young boy took me to his room. He said I would have to leave early the next morning. Before I went to sleep he taught me how to ask for a third class carriage ticket because I planned to use the trains if I could.

I left the young boy before daylight and walked through side streets until sun-up. After that I looked for churches and spent the morning in them at different services. The town was full of Germans and I wanted to stay off the streets as much as possible. At 1430 hours I found a picture show and saw that a matinee was starting soon. Before going in the show I went to a bakery and bought some cakes by pointing at what I wanted and putting down a franc-note. I bought my theater ticket in much the same way. Because of exhaustion I slept during the picture and stayed until it was over.

Leaving the theater I walked by several bars and finally went into one for a glass of beer. It had seemed the empties of all I passed but after I got in I found that among several Frenchmen there was a German soldier at the bar. I tried casually to lean on the bar and point to a glass of beer. While I was fumbling for my change the German, standing near me, put down the correct amount and looked at me with a smile. I managed to smile back and said, 'merci'. When I had gulped down the beer I managed to leave without getting into conversation, though if I had had to speak it would have been in Polish.

I went to the railway station where I studied the timetables on the wall and found a train for DIJON at midnight. I watched the ticket windows, noticing the type of people who went to the windows, and how they got their tickets. When I was sure of myself I walked up to the window and asked, in French, for a third-class ticket to DIJON. I got it without question. After a cup of coffee in the station bar I went into the streets thinking I would be less conspicuous there. At 1000, returning to the station, I found that gendarmes were checking papers at the door; I made no effort to get into the station. An hour later, when I came back, the gendarmes were gone; I went into the third-class waiting room and sat near an old man. After a few minutes I asked him in Polish about the train to DIJON. I had some trouble getting him to understand me but eventually learned that the train to DIJON left at 0500 hours. I had made a mistake reading the timetables. I slept in the waiting room until boarding time and got on the train with a large erowd. I felt safer stading and rode this way to DIJON. We arrived at 1300 hours. Gendarmes were checking papers of the people who left the station so I went into the station restaurant to wait.

Later when I strolled into the big waiting room the gendarmes had disappeared. There were a few people around the third class ticket window when I bought my ticket to LYONS. I got aboard at 1430 hours without difficulty and thought it best to stand in the vestibule as I had done before. There was a map in the vestibule which I studied and, after discovering that this train went through to MARSEILLES, I decided to buy a ticket for that destination at LYONS but I intended to leave the train at AVICNON.

At IYONS I was one of the first off the train and as I ran for the gate I saw a gendarme approaching it. I had reached the gate and was through it when the gendarme had gotten about fifteen feet away. He made no effort to top me but I am not sure that I was noticed since there was a certain amount of confusion around the gate and a large crowd was pouring off the train. I had ten minutes to get my ticket to MARSHILLES which was enough although I had to stand in a small line at the ticket windows.

Back on the train I took a third class seat and fell asleep. When I awoke we were beyond AVIDNON and there was nothing to do but continue to MARSEILLES. There was a gate-check at MARSEILLES - two gendarmes flanking the gate - and while I hung back in the crowd wondering how to get out of this, a group of workmen passed through the crows walking in the opposite direction. I joined them and left the station by the back gate. This brought me out into the freight yards through which I walked until reaching a street which led me back to the station. I bought a ticket for AVICNON and went to the platform where I discovered from a poster timetable that the next train was due to leave in the morning at 0730 hours. Not wanting to risk a night in the station I waited my chance and sneaked under a train platform. I slept there until sun-up; no one was looking when I got back onto the platfore and walked into the station through a half-open gate. I went through to the streets and bought some grapes from a street-wagon merchant.

I had no trouble getting on the train at 0730 hours and was in AVICAVON in a few hours. Because there were many erman troops in this town I thought it wiser to stay off the streets although I did go once to a purlic market near the station to look for food. I menaged, by buying three cakes at a time at different stalls, to get twelve cakes; the cost came to 200 francs. Back in the station I bought a ticket to SETE and waited on the platform until train-time. Before getting on the train I spoke to an elderly woman standing near me and showed her my ticket just to be certain of getting on the right train. I was speaking Polish and also used a few French words to tell her what I wanted. I learned from her that I was getting on the right train but would have to change at another station along the line to go to SETE. On the train I sat near the woman and when we reached the place whree I was to change she leaned over and tapped me on the shoulder. I followed a crowd of people to a waiting train and when showing my ticket at the gate saw to it that the ticket man noticed my ticket read SETE. At SETE I bought a ticket to PERPICNAN and did not know that I was to change trains at NARBOMNE until too late.

When the train got to NARBONNE it went west instead of turning south to PERPIGNAN and I fould that I was on the wrong train. The conductor checked my ticket and began to get excited. I understood him when he asked where I wanted to go so I stated "PERPIGNAN". Fortunately, we were sitting in a station when he checked the ticket and in the ensuing commotion he leaned over to the window and pointed to a train that was sitting on another track in the station. He nudged me and said, "Alle, alle!" I went into the station, looked at a timetable and found there was a train to NARBONNE in ten minutes. I guess that it was the train the conductor had been pointing to and boarded it just before it pulled out. The conductor of this train checked my ticket and when he started asking questions I handed him a hundred-franc note. He wrote out a ticket to NARBONNE.

Arriving at NARBONNE around 1800 hours I found that the next train to PERPIGNAN did not leave until 2200 hours. I produced my ticket to get out of the station and bought some apples in a store. I waited in the third class waiting-room until train-time. Because the train was crowded I stood in the vestibule and about halfway to PERPIGNAN I saw two Germans enter the carriage from the opposite end. They went into the first compartment and a few minutes later came out of it and entered the second compartment. I realized they must be checking papers; the only way out of the situation seemed to be to jump from the train. This was not too great a risk because the train was traveling only about thirty miles an hour. When I opened the vestibule door (I was alone in the vestibule and stepped onto the two train steps I found that I could close the door without falling from the train. I hung here about thirty minutes before climbing back inside and after that did not see the two Germans again.

We got into PERPICNAN at midnight; to avoid the ticket check I stayed at the far end of the platform in the shadow of the train. Later when the check was taken off the gate I went into the third-class waiting room and slept until 0500 hours before going into the streets. By using my compass and signs I found a road leading south and followed it in the direction of CERET. About ten kilometers from there I stopped at a cafe in a small foothills town. I was alone with the woman who owned the cafe, and, when serving me a cup of coffee she asked if I spoke French. Because she was friendly I told her that I was an American airman. She was not surprised at this and gave me food; warning me to avoid CERET because of Gestapo activities. She told me of a safer route if I were careful to avoid the German patrols.

After leaving the cafe I followed a mountain road until it came to an end, and, then keeping to a due-south compass course I started over the mountains. I rested in a shack the first night but left early in the morning because it was too cold for sleep. At the top of the next mountain I stumbled into a shack and was found there by an old man who gave me some wine and chestnuts - that being the only food he had. When I asked about the German patrols he indicated that they wendered all over the mountains and would not be in any particular place. Walking on at dusk I reached the crest of some high ridges, and, far across the valley, saw a town. From what I had learned when talking to the hermit I knew that the town was in SPAIN. I did not risk walking in the open or following even the roughest trails going down the mountain; often I stopped to rest and plan a route ahead of me. When I heard any strange noise I took cover immediately and one e crawled several hundred yards between two shacks although I had seen no activity there.

After reaching the valley I changed my direction to avoid the town but walked into two armed Spanish soldiers who, when searching me, discovered the heated suit I was wearing. I explained that I was an American airman who had escaped from the Germans. They took me to a prison in a small Spanish town where I was interrogated before being removed to FIGUERAS. Over a week passed before the American Consul took me to GERONA and two weeks later I went to GIBRALTAR via BARCELONA-SARAGOSA-AHLAMA-MADRID. On 1 December I arrived in UK.

Compiled by:

JOHN F WHITE, Jr Capt, AC

Lt Col, AC, Commanding

SECRET - AMERICAN MOST SECRET - BRITISH

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

16 December 1943

APPENDIX "B" TO E AND E REPORT NO. 239

- 1. The following information has been secured after an interview with a Sergeant who evaded capture by the enemy after having been in enemy-occupied territory.
- 2. Further circulation of this information may be made, but in that case no information as to the source may be divulged.

Statement of information covering period from 14 October 1943 to 29 October 1943

- a. Heavy concentration of anit-aircraft guns in the fields along railroad tracks leading into MARSETLLES. All gun positions were camouflaged.

 Observation.
- b. German troops were sleeping in freight cars in the freight yards at MARSEILLES. Observation.
- c. Evader thought there was a steady flow of German troops east toward AVIGNON from NARBONNE because of number of troop trains he saw traveling in that direction. Observation.
- d. Evader passed an airfield located several miles east of NANCY. JU-88's and FW-190's were flying around the area.