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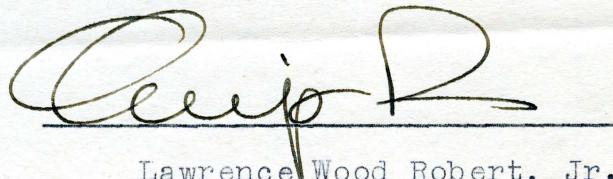
Mrs. Katrine Deakins, Secretary to
Mr. Amon Carter, Sr.
Fort Worth Star Telegram
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Deakins:

Just received your telegram and I am sending you herewith by air mail the reference to Amon, Jr. which caught our eyes in the Atlanta newspaper. My secretary, Mrs. Noland, had this on my desk this morning and that is why I immediately wired you. This is not much information, but all of Mr. Carter's friends around here have noticed it and were anxiously hoping that he gets satisfactory information.

I hope that if you do get word of his being brought into American lines you will remember to wire me or call me. I know how much Mr. Carter is wishing for this to happen, and God knows we are all wishing with him.

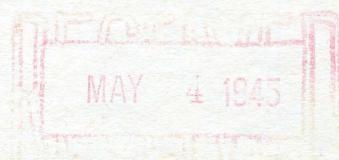
Sincerely yours,



Lawrence Wood Robert, Jr.

LWR/n

Chairman of the Board
Robert and Company, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.



May 1st 1945

2 The Atlanta Journal

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1945

Freed Americans in Wild Jubilation

50,000 Liberators Near Moosburg

Almost Mob 14th Armored Rescuers

WITH THE U. S. FOURTEENTH ARMORED DIVISION, May 1.—(AP)—In high spirits 50,000 Americans, half of them air force officers, almost mobbed Fourteenth Armored Division tankmen Tuesday in one of the wildest liberations ever witnessed in Germany.

The Americans were among 130,000 Allied prisoners—including 37 high-ranking officers—freed at Stalag 7A and in the towns around Moosburg where the Germans had the biggest concentration of prisoners in Germany.

In contrast to the starvation conditions prevailing in the other liberated camps, the prisoners in the Moosburg area for the most part were in good physical condition. This was due to the presence among the prisoners of a number of Allied officers, including many colonels.

Another factor contributing to their well-being was the nearness of Switzerland, from whence the International Red Cross was able to provide food parcels without encountering too great transportation difficulties.

At Stalag 7A in Moosburg, where 37,000 prisoners including 14,891 Americans were kept, there were 175,000 Red Cross food packages on hand when the camp was liberated.

Morale was kept at high pitch at Stalag 7A by the strict discipline enforced by the camp commander, Colonel Paul R. Goode, of Corvallis, Ore., and his able staff. They had the camp thoroughly organized, with each man doing daily tasks.

Saturday inspections were held. Each officer and man was required to turn out freshly shaved and bathed and with his hair properly cut. Personal cleanliness was reflected in the well kept but crowded barracks which also were closely policed under Goode's direction.

Pretty Good for Goons

"The Germans treated us very good, considering that they are goons," Goode said.

Goon is prison lingo for all Germans.

Stalag 7-A held Allied prisoners from every campaign on the Continent and North Africa. There were American and British who had participated in virtually every air raid of this war. About 50 per cent of the liberated prisoners of the entire 130,000 in the Moosburg area were airmen.

With the freeing of the camps around Moosburg most Americans captured by the Germans now are believed liberated. The Germans began concentrating prisoners in this area after the Russian breakthrough in Poland.

Goode, a former West Point instructor who was a regimental commander of the Twenty-ninth Division when captured, was among the officers who were marched 287 miles from Szubin, Poland.

Freed Third Time

"This is the third time I have been liberated," the colonel remarked. "At Szubin the German guards took off when the Russians approached, but returned when the Red Army stopped short of Szubin. Then I was at Hammelburg when the Fourth Armored rescued us, and later got ambushed."

Colonel William Hatcher, of Detroit, Mich., who commanded a Flying Fortress base where Clark Gable formerly was stationed in Britain, made a seven-day march with a column of airmen from Sagan, near Breslau, to Moosburg early in February. Hatcher was shot down over France New Year's Eve, 1943.

"They moved us out by camps," Hatcher said. "We got some Red Cross food on the march and we didn't suffer much, but other camps had it much worse. Except for mental brutalities, I did not fare badly. However, many others suffered physical tortures from the goons."

Patton's Aide Freed

Major W. C. Stiller, of Tucson, Ariz., General Patton's aide, who was captured a month ago when the Fourth Armored attempted to spring the Hammelburg prisoners, was among the liberated prisoners.

Fellow officers said they left Lieutenant Amon Carter Jr., son of the Fort Worth, Texas, publisher, at Buchenwald, south of Berlin.

The first 2,500 Americans arrived at Moosburg four months ago. They were herded into what the prisoners called the "snake pit"—a compound where they had to sleep on the ground in unheated buildings.

The Americans went on a strike and the Germans brought up guns and threatened to open fire if they "didn't break it up." The Nazis backed off, however, when Colonel Charles Jones, of Jackson, Miss., dared them to carry out their threat. Jones, an airman, was shot down over Rome, March 10, 1944.

Ultimatum to Guards

When the Forty-seventh battalion of the Fourteenth Armored reached the outskirts of

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Moosburg Sunday, Lieut. Colonel James W. Lann, Amory, Miss., battalion commander, sent an ultimatum to the camp guards giving them 45 minutes to surrender—"then if you don't I'm going to sock hell out of you."

He did. Every SS man in the place was killed and 6,000 other Germans, including women and children 9 and 10 years old wearing uniforms were captured. The bodies of the SS men still littered the ground Tuesday.

Lieutenant John Brueckner, Minneapolis, Minn., said "it was the happiest moment in our life to see the Stars and Stripes hoisted over the administration building. A lot of us had been prisoners too long without a glimpse of the Stars and Stripes."

The prisoners were surprisingly well posted on the events of the war and on world affairs. By greasing the palms of their guards they managed to keep a radio receiver operating around the clock. The enterprising Yanks put out a newspaper run off on a manifolding machine.

COWBOY SUIT BRINGS DEATH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 1.—(AP)—Six-year-old Richard E. Furmanski, severely burned last Christmas when his cowboy suit, a Yuletide present, caught fire, died Monday at a local hospital.



WHERE ALLIES CLOSE IN ON GERMANS—Pressing the so-called German "Redoubt" area confirmed reports said a meeting (shaded arrow) between the Russians at Linz was imminent. Other U. S. took Munich and captured Mittenwald, near Au. The French took Friedrichshafen. In Italy the A. Turin in the west, and in the east approached the Yugoslavs in Trieste. In the north the Russians nearly all of Berlin and gained farther north.

PEACE

ferences were said to have dealt with a German withdrawal from Denmark, and such a move would be looked upon in some quarters here as the prelude to a German surrender to the three Allied powers. The conferences were at King Christian's Amalienborg castle.

Met Himmler Monday
Bernadotte was reported to have met Himmler Monday near the Danish-German border with a British-American reply to Himmler's offer to surrender only to the western powers.

Dagens-Nyhetter said Himmler's reply had been relayed through the Swedish Foreign Office, but that a few days' lapse might be expected before "a definite decision" is reached.

Count Bernadotte is a nephew of King Gustav, of Sweden, and holds the unusual position of being one of the few men in this war able to talk to top leaders of both sides. As vice chairman of the Swedish Red Cross he directed exchange of prisoners of war and has traveled into Germany on many occasions.

He once worked as an errand boy in a New York bank, and was director of the Swedish exhibit at New York's World Fair.

The story of the negotiations, as recounted by the Free Danish underground:

Count Bernadotte was received twice by King Christian of Denmark and participated in a dinner Monday night with the royal family at Amalienborg Castle.

Count Bernadotte informed the King of German terms for evacuation of Nazi troops in Denmark. These included a promise that Denmark would care for approximately 300,000 German refugees, interning them in special camps for three months.

King Approves

It was stipulated that German troops in evacuating Denmark would wait at the Danish-German border until such time as a general surrender of Nazi forces in Europe could be arranged.

After the King approved the

agreement, Bernadotte, Germans continued presumably on the Swedish Legation Hotel Angleterre, dote was staying.

Dr. Werner Best, supervising Nazi in mark, and an unrepresentative in their dealings v.

Himmler's re Copenhagen flew then returned with Bernadotte, the sources said.

A special ferry route to Copenhagen to Bernadotte to could talk to

Peace News Today, Da

WASHINGTON Presidential Daniels indicating that an end of the unlikely to House Tues

"Have yo peace situ his mornin

"It seem here today

Churchill

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