

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

DALLAS, TEXAS

5/5/45

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

I am not acquainted with any of your family, personally, but as a fellow Texan and a neighbor of your city, I rejoice with you on the release of your son.

I believe this appeared in the Times Herald, and you may wish to keep it for your son's scrapbook. The Dallas News issue, containing a similar article, seems to have been misplaced before I had my scissors handy.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Z . R. Fee

Amon G. Carter & Family
Ft. Worth, Texas

Million Nazis Surrender When Front Crumbles

22 Hun Divisions and Six Italian Sections
Involved; Papers Ending Fight Signed
Last Sunday

Rome, May 2 (AP).—Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff today unconditionally surrendered all German land, sea and air forces in Italy and Southern Austria.

Field Marshal Sir Harold L. Alexander announced the surrender was signed at Allied force headquarters at Castera Sunday afternoon.

Von Vietinghoff's command includes all Northern Italy to the Isonzo River in the northeast, and the Austrian Provinces of Vonarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg, and portions of Corinthia and Styria.



LIBERATED—East of the Elbe With the Russian Armies, May 2 (AP). — A released American prisoner of war from Luckenwalde reported today that a Fort Worth publisher's son, Lieut. Amon G. Carter, was alive and well and had been liberated by the Russian advance. "Carter was in charge of distributing Red Cross parcels and when I saw him last yesterday he was in good shape and was staying in the Luckenwalde Camp in compliance with the senior American officer's order that prisoners stay there until arrangements are made for them," said Lieut. Henry N. Crellin Springfield, Ohio.

◆ "The enemy's total forces including combat and rear echelon troops surrendered to the Allies are estimated to number nearly 1,000,000 men," Alexander announced.

Twenty-Eight Divisions Quit.

"Fighting troops include remnants of 22 German and six Italian Fascist divisions."

The following terms were imposed in the surrender ending two and one-half years of the battle of Italy.

1. Unconditional surrender by Von Vietinghoff's command of all land, sea and air forces to General Alexander.
2. Cessation of all hostilities on land, sea and in the air by enemy forces at 12 noon, GMT.
3. Immediate immobilization and disarmament of enemy forces.
4. Obligation on the part of the German commander in chief to carry out any further orders issued by General Alexander, the Allied supreme commanders in chief in the Mediterranean.
5. Disobedience of the orders or failure to comply with them to be dealt with in accordance with accepted laws and usages of war.

"The instrument of surrender stipulates that it is independent of, without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to German and the German armed forces as a whole," Allied headquarters in Italy announced.

The surrender document was signed Sunday in the presence of Allied officers including Russians.