HAPPY REUNION—Lt. Amon Carter Jr. (left) a prisoner of the Germans for more than two years, is greeted by his father, publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, as they were reunited near the Elbe River in Germany Saturday. The Armored Forces officer was liberated from Luckenwalde prison camp in time to meet his father who is touring the front after visiting atrocity scenes. (AP Wirephoto).

MORE ABOUT FREED FORT WORTH OFFICERS

Continued From Page 1.

Field Artillery of the 1st Armored Division, weighed 185 pounds when he was taken prisoner. He now is down to about 165, but said he had been doing fine for the last few weeks.

"After our German guards left, 12 of us in the parcels department went down into the town to guard the Red Cross parcels, because civilians were looting them," he said. "We took over the parcels there and the Nazi party house near by, got hot baths and found some food the Germans had left."

Too Weak to Stand.

During February and part of March, he said, no Red Cross parcels reached the camp and most of the prisoners were so weak they had to lie in bed most of the time. The Germans talked about evacuating the camp in April, he related, but no transportation was available and they could do nothing about it.

The senior Carter, one of a group of 17 American publishers sent to Europe to view German concentration camp atrocities, received word when he returned to Paris from Brussels Tuesday that his son probably still was at Luckenwalde, and was not among the many prisoners marched south by the Nazis into the national redoubt near Munich. Carter flew to central Germany Wednesday to the headquarters of General Bradley, and thence to headquarters of General Simpson, who grew up in Weatherford and had known Carter for many years. Patterson arrived Friday.

In a visit to a clearing camp for freed American prisoners in central Germany Friday, they found two released prisoners who had just reached the American lines, and who reported they had seen young Carter in the camp at Luckenwalde the night before. They offered to lead a party to the camp Saturday.

35 Others Rescued.

When the convoy of a car and four jeeps arrived at the camp, it found that Conniff already had reached Carter, but it brought out 32 American officers and men, including Henry and Jones, and two Norwegians and one British officer.

On the way back to the 9th Army bridgehead, they met trucks carrying loaves of American white bread and three tons of other food to the men still waiting in the camp for a truck convoy to transport them to the American lines.

Henry fought with the 141st Infantry, 36th Division, and was captured at Rapido Crossing in the battle of Cassino on Jan. 23, 1944. The last word received by his family in Fort Worth was written just before he was transferred from a camp in Poland to one in Germany.

Telling of the days since then, Henry said:

"John (Jones) and I walked 16 days, about 130 miles, in a January blizzard in Poland when the temperature was 15 degrees below zero. Each of us left Oflag 64 with a Red Cross parcel and as long as we were in Poland we were able to get food along the way. German civilians, however, were very reluctant to feed us or help us and the German issue of food was scant, about one loaf of bread a week, 50 grams of margarine a week, and half a liter of horse meat broth with a little barley in it every other day."

'Sometimes They Skipped.'

Jones, who was taken prisoner while in action with the 1st Armored Division at Sidi Bou Zid, Tunisia, Feb. 14, 1943, interrupted to say:

"Sometimes they would skip four or five days when we wouldn't get that soup."

As an indication of the distance they had walked, he pointed to the heavy soles of his shoes— the same shoes he was wearing when captured—which had been resoled four times by a prisoner of war who had learned cobbling as a prisoner occupation.

Henry resumed: "A hellacious blizzard and snowstorm hit our marching column on a flat plain in Pomerania near Zippnow. One German truck tried to go through on the road and couldn't make it and the walking column behind it was stopped. During a 10-minute stand our shoes froze solid. The Germans ordered us to push the truck, brandishing their firearms—but no shots were fired. Everyone had to abandon the sleds and rigs on which we were carrying our equipment so we could push that truck several hundred yards."

Inspections 'Perfunctory.'

Both of the officers agreed that International Red Cross inspections of the camp, usually once in six months, were "rather perfunctory."

"The agency that really went to bat for us was the YMCA," Jones added.

Henry said: "The YMCA provided us with lumber for a camp theater, all of our musical instruments and almost all of our books, ice cream freezers, lawn mowers and even a set of bagpipes for a senior American officer."

Jones laughed: "Yeah, he threw away his clothes so he could carry those bagpipes clear across Poland."

Jones said during the march Polish civilians would sneak them buckets of hot milk, loaves of bread and such meat and margarine as they had.

"The Poles defied German guards in order to keep us alive."

He added, waving a hand for emphasis: "Tell Dad and Mother in Houston that I'm alive. I'm well, I'll soon be on my way home—I'll have chow tonight with General Simpson's 9th Army Press Camp—and they can have more food on the table when I get home. I'm back with Americans again—and God bless 'em."

"Right Side of Elbe."

Henry also said: "It's great to be on the right side of the Elbe and I want my father and mother to know I'm all right, am enjoying my visit with the press camp, but home is the place I'm headed for."

Henry also wanted to send his regards to Lt. Col. Andrew F. Price of Fort Worth, his former regimental executive officer.

"I'm anxious to get home and tell Andy the story of the other side of the Rapido River," he said.

Jones said he'd like to add one incident to the account of the Polish march:

"I saw an officer milk a cow one morning, slip a canteen full inside his jacket and resume the march. Half and hour later when he took the canteen out for a drink, the milk was frozen."

Lieutenant Carter said he had been in one prison camp in Italy and four in Germany and German-held territory since his capture in North Africa. After the Russians broke through westward from Warsaw last January, he, like Jones and Henry, were included in the 1,300 American ground force officers marched out toward the Baltic port of Stettin.

During the march Lieutenant Carter's feet were frostbitten and his knees pained him as he waded the deep snow in below-zero weather.

Given Black Bread.

He said he and many men had only black bread, supplemented by a few Red Cross food packages.

"Some just couldn't make it and dropped along the roadside. The Germans had no transportation for the exhausted, ill men," he related. "They were picked up by the Russians.

"At Jastrow 130 of us and 10 German guards were put into box cars, 70 men to a car, and started for Luckenwalde. The trip took eight days. We had no food whatsoever except a little we got by trading tobacco. The train was in Templehof station in Berlin for two days because of a scarcity of locomotives. The city was jammed with refugees.

"At noon, about Feb. 4, the biggest daylight raid of the war up to that time was made by 1,200 American bombers, while our boxcars were sitting on a siding at Templehof. We were locked in the cars. The explosions knocked us around but no one was injured.

"During the next month after we reached Luckenwalde, things were the roughest, because we lived on German rations, grass soup, black bread and four small potatoes daily. Toward the end of the period they stopped the potatoes.

Norwegians Helped.

"Norwegian officers had received Red Cross packages about that time and they helped us. They really are fine people.

"In March we received Red Cross parcels from Switzerland which changed everything.

"Russian prisoners were beaten and abused continually by German guards. They were so weak they couldn't walk fast enough to please the guards. Many were crippled. The Germans just didn't like Russians anyway."

At various times, Carter said, American prisoners in Luckenwalde prison were confined in solitary cells for interrogation by the Gestapo under direction of a captain who had lived in Brooklyn for 14 years.

"He said he intended to go back to Brooklyn when the war is over," Carter added.

Once during the march from Poland, he said, his group of officers was free for 12 hours when a Russian attack frightened the German guards away from the column and the sound of firing approached within two kilometers.

Escape No Use.

"There was no use trying to escape," Carter said, "because the snow was too deep and we had no place to go. A lot of the boys hid in haystacks but the Germans fired machine pistols into the stacks and brought them out."

First direct word received from his son by the senior Carter since reaching Europe was a message brought from the prison camp by Seymour Freidin, correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune. Freidin visited young Carter at Luckenwalde Thursday night and got a message which he handed to the prisoner's father when they met while the publisher was en route to the Elbe River crossing.

The message, vividly describing the Russian attack which freed the camp, said:

"On April 22, Russian forces liberated the Stalag at Luckenwalde, 30 miles south of Berlin. The camp strength at that time was approximately 16,000 officers and men: 572 American officers, 1,178 Norwegian officers, 679 Polish officers, 1,350 RAF and Dominion officers, 4,359 American enlisted men, 2,278 Russians, 375 Serbians, 1,725 French, 2,356 British enlisted men, 208 Italians and 835 men in the hospital.

"The American officers are all from Oflag 64, which was evacuated in January. When the Germans attempted to evacuate the Luckenwalde camp, due to the swift advances of the Americans, there was no thought given to the Russians who were 65 miles east of the camp. Due to transportation difficulties, the Germans were unable to evacuate the camp.

German Guards Fled.

"On April 20 we heard that the Russians had broken through the German lines east and south of us. On April 21, there was a big battle south of the camp and the German guards deserted and fled north toward Berlin.

"When the Germans left, the camp immediately was taken over by Allied prisoners of war with General Ruge, Norwegian, as senior officer. That night the Russians took the town of Luckenwalde and on the morning of April 22 the Russian tanks entered the camp.

"They received quite a reception and immediately tore down all the barbed wire with their tanks. For the next 12 days the prisoners remained in camp, except for certain details which were supplying the camp with food and other necessary supplies.

"No Americans were seen until May 3, when two jeeps carrying two war correspondents and three Army photographers came through town. They didn't know we were here and after spending the night, they left next morning for the American lines, carrying some letters and cables for us. We are waiting for transport now and should be on our way home soon. All of us are fine and in good health."

Greeted by Friend.

One of those who greeted young Carter when he reached the American lines was Lt. Robert C. Haltom, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Haltom of Fort Worth. Haltom was detached from his ordnance battalion and detailed by Simpson to accompany the senior Carter to the bridgehead site where liberated prisoners were expected to arrive.

Young Haltom was unaware of the nature of his mission until he reported to headquarters of the 9th Army commanding general. He was Simpson's guest Friday night at dinner with the senior Carter, Patterson, several visiting generals and Simpson's staff generals and colonels.

Haltom's older brother, Lt. G. W. Haltom II, was killed near El Guettar, Tunisia, not long after young Carter was captured.

Norway to Resist, Says Quisling

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—Norway's puppet ruler, Maj. Vidkin Quisling, declared in an Oslo broadcast Saturday night that "all attacks from the outside will be resisted," and called on Norwegians to obey his government "until it is replaced."

Such obedience, he said, would avert "civil war and other kinds of warfare." As quoted by the Swedish news agency Quisling said the Germans had no plans for surrendering Norway.

Meanwhile the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet published a wholly unconfirmed report that the Nazis' fugitive fuehrer, Admiral Doenitz, had arrived in Oslo as well as Marshal Hermann Goering.

Amid speculation on whether the Germans would elect to try to hold out in Norway the Swedish foreign office announced officially that it regarded all reports of imminent capitulation there as "premature."

Doenitz himself issued a proclamation early Saturday which in effect acknowledged that the Germans only were fighting for time. On the heels of the cease fire order which surrendered Holland, Denmark and northern Germany, he finally conceded that the surrender in the northwest and south had been forced "because the struggle against the western powers has become senseless."

In his proclamation, read over the Flensburg radio, Doenitz contented himself with urging the troops on the Russian front to battle on "to save as many Germans as possible from Bolshevism and enslavement."

Another unconfirmed report from Oslo by the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said Norwegian capitulation would be announced soon, removing one of the chief barriers to a formal joint Allied proclamation of victory in Europe.

Norwegian government sources in London estimated German strength in Norway at 300,000 men, all of what is left of Germany's navy, including 200 to 300 submarines, and between 300 and 400 planes, mostly fighters.

McLennan County Votes Return of Beer

WACO, May 5 (AP).—McLennan County voters Saturday approved the sale of beer, incomplete, but heavy returns, indicated Saturday night.

Returns showed 10,079 voted for the return of beer, and 8,877 against. Less than an expected 2,000 votes from outlying boxes remained to be counted.

Previous voting records in the county, which reached 20,000, were expected to be broken.

OFFICERS' FAMILIES ARE NOTIFIED

The families of Lts. Robert T. Henry Jr., 26, of Fort Worth, and John T. Jones Jr., 27, of Houston, Saturday started "looking" for a cable from their sons after being notified by the Star-Telegram that the freed officers now were inside American lines.

When the cables do come they will be the first direct word from the two officers since January. At that time the lieutenants were held in an officers' POW camp in Poland.

Since then the families have tried to keep up with the lieutenants' whereabouts and health from news stories and from word from other freed prisoners who have returned to this country.

Jones is a graduate of the New Mexico Military Institute and is a brother of Mrs. Will S. Bailey and Mrs. Emma Beth Bobo, former residents of Fort Worth. Mrs. Bailey now lives in Houston, Mrs. Bobo in New York City.

Henry is a graduate of Paschal and NTAC, and attended the University of Texas. Neighbors of the Henry family joined them in a celebration of his freedom Saturday afternoon.

REDS CHARGE 16 POLES AIDED FOE

LONDON, May 5 (INS).—The news agency Tass charged Saturday that the 16 representatives of the Polish government in London, arrested by the Soviets, were responsible "for the death of more than 100 officers and men of the Red Army."

The Tass statement, accusing the 16 of "preparing diversionary acts" behind the Red Army, said they were arrested while negotiating with Russian authorities in Poland.

Previous British newspaper reports that 15 instead of 16 Poles were in the group were termed "mendacious" by Tass, which said the group "is headed by the well-known Polish General Agulicki, about the disappearance of whom the British reports intentionally kept silent in view of the special odiousness of this general."

Graford Man Dies After 4-Day Illness

Vivian Anglin Sikes, 67, of Graford, died in a Fort Worth hospital Saturday after a four-day illness.

Mr. Sikes is survived by his widow; two sons, Harry E., Jacksboro, and Martin C. Sikes, with the Army overseas, and two daughters, Mrs. Kenneth Sparks, Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Roy Murphy of Graford.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete at Ray Crowder Funeral Home.

MRS. DORIS PARMETER.

Mrs. Doris Parmeter, 22, of 126 Roberts Cut-Off, died in a hospital at 2:10 p. m. Saturday after a long illness.

Mrs. Parmeter, a native of Minneapolis, Minn., had lived two years in Fort Worth where her husband, Sgt. G. H. Parmeter, is stationed.

Other survivors include her father, Milton Raberge of Minneapolis and a brother, Curtis, with the Army overseas.

Ray Crowder Funeral Home will send the body to Minneapolis Monday where services will be held Thursday.

WILLIE DALE DEES.

Willie Dale Dees, four-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Dees, 600 Greenleaf, died at 8:50 p. m. Friday in a local hospital.

Other survivors are the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Shaw, Waxahachie; B. K. Dees, Fort Worth, and Mrs. Mamie Briggs, Dallas.

Services will be at the graveside at 2 p. m. Monday. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

BIG THREE

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tered under the security council. Non-strategic territories would fall within the authority of the general assembly.

Stettinius told a news conference:

"I believe the very wide extent of agreement reached so quickly and so early in the conference is an achievement of great importance for the successful outcome of our labors.

"Many suggestions made by individual citizens or civic groups in the United States are reflected in these amendments."

The British called the whole Polish issue deadlocked until Moscow reacts. The single gleam of hope for any immediate progress was that Commissar Molotov plans to remain at the Golden Gate a few more days.

One responsible official said this was the way the newest Polish crisis originated:

The group of men, since arrested, was invited to a conference at Pruszkow, Poland, and three arrived March 27, the rest the next day. They were members of a resistance movement.

Having heard nothing from them by April 1, the British and American governments started a series of notes to Moscow. They went unanswered until Molotov, out of a clear sky, mentioned the arrests Thursday night.

Service Club Destroyed

DEL RIO, May 5 (AP).—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Enlisted Men's Service Club at Laughlin Field early Saturday.

The public relations office estimated damage at between $35,000 and $40,000. The building housed the Laughlin library.

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Copenhagen Quiet After Skirmishes

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, May 6 (AP).—The Danish capital was quiet early this morning after a wild day of shooting and disturbances which included a brief but bloody battle between liberating British troops and German soldiers who were awaiting surrender.

For the first time since early Saturday morning complete quiet reigned in the city shortly after midnight. Not a shot was heard. The streets were almost deserted.

German troops were cleared from the streets after a skirmish which lasted about 30 minutes on the crowded city hall square Saturday morning. Police estimated 48 persons were killed and perhaps 400 wounded.

German troops fired on the British and Danish patriot forces after the latter had fired their rifles into the air to celebrate the arrival of the British. The Germans apparently thought they were being attacked.

Scores of persons have been killed and 2,000 suspected Danish Nazis jailed as the patriots settled ocupation grudges amid violent street fighting.

Fierce, sporadic clashes between freedom fighters and Danish Nazis, who fired in crowds cheering the king before the Royal Palace, continued into the night after German warships in Copenhagen's free harbor opened fire with machine guns and anti-aircraft guns on several sections of the city Saturday morning.

Fanatical Nazi soldiers, who in some cases were battling German army regulars, still were holding out in the capital with the aid of Hipo men (the Danish Nazis), but the British entry into Copenhagen was expected to end this resistance swiftly.

Shortly before the first British troops crossed the Danish border at Krusaa at 1:20 p. m. (Danish time), the former "fuehrer" of the Danish Nazi Party, Fritz Clausen, accompanied by several of his followers, fled into German territory in stolen cars, presumably to escape the vengeance of patriots.

Colored Church to Be Told Bond Drive Plans

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, Tenn., will tell of plans for the 7th War Loan Drive in an address at the Greater St. James Baptist (colored) at 210 S. Harding St. Sunday at 11 a. m.

French Liberate Ex-Premier

LONDON, May 5 (Reuter's).—It was officially announced in Paris Saturday, the Paris radio said, that French troops had liberated Albert Sarraut, one time Premier of France, Francois-Poncet, who was ambassador in Rome at the outbreak of war, and Francesce Nitti, one of Italy's last prime ministers before Mussolini.

Charge Filed in Car Death

HOUSTON, May 5 (AP).—Charges of negligent homicide were filed against J. C. Stratton, 23, after Albert Byron Smith, 60, of Crockett was fatally injured when struck by a car here Friday night.

Stratton's bond was set at $300 after a hearing before Justice of the Peace Thomas I. Decker.

Reds Take Nazi Base on Baltic

LONDON, Sunday, May 6 (AP).—Russian troops captured the German naval base of Swinemuende Saturday, toppling the last big German Baltic port as Soviet mountain fighters ripped 14 miles across the Nazis' shrinking Czechoslovakian redoubt and smashed within 12 miles of the arsenal city of Olmuetz.

Some 215 miles west of Swinemuende on the Pomeranian Bay, Soviet forces also cleaned out the last square miles of East Prussia after they hurled back enemy forces along the mile-wide Frische Nehrung and reached Danzig territory at Schottland on the narrow Sandspit.

The 3rd White Russian Army was within five miles of the Danzig mainland where a German hold-out group was isolated on the Vistula River delta plains.

Swinemuende, a city of 20,500 persons situated on the Usedom Island north of the great port of Stettin, fell to the 2nd White Russian Army pressing the final mop-up of the Baltic shores.

Southwest of ruined Berlin the 1st White Russian Army rapidly was wiping out the last big German pocket remaining in central Germany.

Meanwhile, German reports said Red troops in Moravia were smashing westward beyond the Moravian capital of Bruenn on a wide front between the Morava River and the Danube in an effort to break into Bohemia, where a Czech patriot broadcast called on the Russians and Allies to send airborne help against German troops moving against the patriots with tanks.

MORE ABOUT NAZI ARMIES

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of Asch in Czech's Sudentenland.

Five divisions went over to the attack, and advanced columns were battling both west and southwest of Pilsen.

After Linz fell, the 11th Armored and 26th Infantry Divisions captured a bridge across the Danube, rolled on across and captured the twin city of Urfahr.

Thus the 3rd Army laid bare Czechoslovakia's south flank and paved the way for an early linkup with the Russians fighting through Austria west of Vienna.

Devers, emerging from the surrender conference near Munich, told correspondents "it's all over on my front."

To avoid unuecessary bloodshed, both the American and German commanders broadcast to their troops to cease firing at once, although the order does not become effective until noon Sunday.

Lt. Gen. Foertsch, commander of the German 1st Army, surrendered Army Group G on orders of its commander, Gen. Friedrich Schultz, and Field Marshal Kesselring, commander of all enemy forces in the south.

Kesselring thereupon found himself in command of only a single army, the German 7th.

Supreme headquarters commenting on the surrender said "so great is the confusion among the enemy that the German officer present at the negotiation, could not give an accurate estimate of the strength of Army Group G.

"SHAEF believes it numbers between two and four hundred thousand. He reported that the army itself has food for some days but the local population of some two and one-half million is facing starvation conditions."

Devers, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the U. S. 7th Army, and other officers met Foertsch in an art museum belonging to a Professor Thorak, Hitler's favorite sculptor, near Haar, at the the eastern outskirts of Munich.

Patton and Lt. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, commander of the French 1st Army, also had been invited to attend but their planes were ground by bad weather.

Actually, a front dispatch said, the surrender was but a formality because the Germans were surrendering by the tens of thousands, or wandering around trying to find some one to capture them.

Troops in Italy were rounding up other thousands of Germans who came up to surrender with their guns and other weapons intact.

KNOW YOUR UNITED NATIONS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The cottonwood tree to which Columbus tied his ship when he landed at the Dominican Republic still stands . . . Santo Domingo, founded in 1496, is the oldest European settlement in the Western Hemisphere . . . To aid the war effort, the Dominican Republic has increased its production of food, particularly coffee, sugar and cacao . . . Most of the world's cacao, from which chocolate is made, comes from the Dominican Republic . . . The Republic is on the only island which is shared by two independent nations . . . Native boys try to make their favorite girls fall in love with them, not by sending flowers, but by making love charms—small bottles filled with water from the Massacre River . . . This was the first country in the Western Hemisphere to make a definite offer of land to European refugees. A refugee colony which covers 26,000 acres was started in 1940 . . . Ports on the island are used by Allied ships and Allied planes fly over the country's territory freely . . . Columbus, who was the first governor of the Dominican Republic, is buried at Santo Domingo . . . Don Ricardo, Dominican statesman, sold his pride, his mustache, to a friend for $500 on a bet and used the money to build a playground.

Next—Ecuador.

Singers to Meet Today

HILLSBORO, May 5 (AP).—More than 2,000 singers were expected here Saturday night and Sunday for the annual spring convention of the Hill County Singers Association.

Following Sunday's songfest in the district courtroom, singers will spread picnic lunches, then return to the courtroom for an early afternoon music session, R. A. Matthews, association president, announced.

After Faid Pass: Lieutenant Carter Describes Imprisonment Under Axis

BY FRANK CONNIFF.

BEHIND THE RUSSIAN LINES IN GERMANY, May 5 (INS).—Liberated from the Luckenwalde prison camp after 26 months of incarceration in various German detention areas, a tired young Texan Saturday described a series of harassing adventures that began with his capture at Faid Pass in Tunisia in February of 1943.

In unemotional tones, Lt. Amon Carter Jr., son of the publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, told of his bitter experiences.

The story was told in a jeep as I took Carter to his father, now in Germany with a group of American editors and writers who came to this battered country to study Nazi atrocities at first hand.

Their's was a joyous reunion—this first meeting between father and son in more than two years—and a happy coincidence that brought them together in Germany.

Wandered in Desert.

Lieutenant Carter told of wandering for 10 days in the African desert and living for a week in a cave where his only food consisted of pulp from cactus plants. He eventually was picked up by a savage Arab patrol and the natives stripped him of all his clothing except his underwear.

The Arabs also beat Carter and a companion so mercilessly that the latter's brain was affected, and even tried to file gold rings from their fingers for loot.

Only the arrival of a German tank saved the pair from almost certain death.

The adventures of the pair were climaxed by a "death march" from a Polish prison camp to Luckenwalde when Russian spearheads shattered Nazi positions last January. In freezing weather, Lieutenant Carter and other officers marched 100 miles in six days before being transferred to boxcars for the final stage of their journey.

No Food, Water.

"There were 70 of us in each car," the lieutenant said.

"We had neither food nor water. And when we passed through Berlin on Feb. 3, they left us locked in our boxcars throughout the biggest Allied daylight air raid in history.

"More than 1,200 planes dropped blockbusters all around while we huddled at a siding near the Templehof airfield."

I found Lieutenant Carter at Luckenwalde, located 30 miles behind the Russian lines and only 25 miles from Berlin. He looked fit and rugged despite his privations and talked dispassionately of Nazi inhumanity toward prisoners.

"For a month after we reached Luckenwalde we had no food," he said.

"We just stretched out on our bunks all day long, too weak to do anything.

"After the first month, Red Cross parcels arrived.

"And they saved our lives."

Didn't Know Father There.

Lieutenant Carter's tribulations almost seemed worthwhile Saturday morning when he met his father near the Elbe. He had not known that his father was touring the German horror camps with a group of American publishers until I told him at Luckenwalde.

Father and son greeted each other affectionately. When the elder described some of the scenes the publishers have witnessed, the son replied:

"I understand they are going to permit repatriated prisoners to become guards over German prisoners of war. It's a darned good idea.

"If we tried on them the tricks they've played on American prisoners, maybe they'd appreciate that two can play the same game."

Of all his experiences, Carter said the 10 days after his units was cut off at the Faid Pass were the most harrowing.

He and a fellow officer hid in a cave for a week.

"We'd peel the green off a cactus, then eat the insides," he said. "After seven days we attempted to beat our way back to the American lines. We almost made it.

In Italy—Stones.

"We could hear our artillery and saw tanks in the distance, when this armored patrol came along. Boy, they really beat us! They kept knocking us to the ground until I no longer attempted to rise.

"I really thought the end had come."

Carter finally was taken by the Germans to Tunis, then flown to Italy in a Junker transport. The people in Italy threw stones at the prisoners and hurled abuse at them as the train proceeded toward the Brenner Pass.

However, Carter has not been embittered by his imprisonment of two years, though he hasn't heard a radio or seen a newspaper or magazine in that entire period.

We watched a long queue of 20,000 German prisoners being taken to Berlin wind through Luckenwalde last night.

"I was lucky, I guess," Carter said. "When I was captured I knew we were going to win this war no matter how long it took. Those prisoners out there only know the war's lost forever.

"It's sure great to be an American."