

3 Liberated Fort Worth Officers Tell Hardships in Prison Camps

BY ROBERT WEAR,

Star-Telegram's Own Correspondent in
European Theater.

WITH THE 9TH U. S. ARMY, on the Elbe River in Germany, May 5 (By Press Wireless).—In a German village serving as headquarters of the 83rd Division, a reunion took place Saturday such as will be enacted in thousands of homes in the United States as liberated American prisoners of war reach that country.

This bridgehead on the Elbe River was the scene of the meeting of Lt. Amon Carter Jr., freed from more than two years of imprisonment by the Germans, with his father, Amon Carter of Fort Worth.

Lieutenant Carter reached the American lines from Luckenwalde prison camp shortly after 2 p. m. Saturday and two freed fellow prisoners, Lt. Robert T. Henry Jr., 3064 Baldwin, Fort Worth, and Lt. John T. Jones of Fort Worth and Houston, arrived at the 9th Army press camp soon afterward.

Writer Goes for Him.

Jones' parents live at the Lamar Hotel, Houston, and he is a nephew of Jesse Jones.

Frank Conniff, International News Service correspondent, went to Stalag 3-A prison camp 30 miles south of Berlin by jeep Friday afternoon, found young Carter and brought him Saturday to headquarters of Brig. Gen. Robert C. Macon of the 83rd Division.

The senior Carter had just finished luncheon with Lieutenant General Simpson, 9th Army commander, and Undersecretary of War Patterson, and was standing in front of the division command post, waiting for a car, when his son walked up.

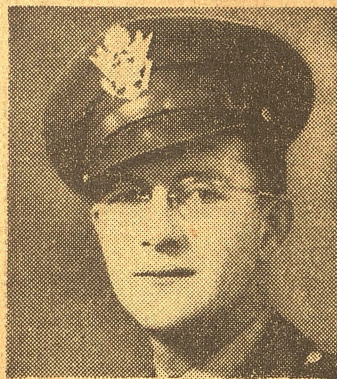
"Well, Dad, here I am," the son said, slapping his father on the shoulder.

They shook hands heartily.

Russians Reached Camp.

The reunion ended the prisoner-of-war experience of young Carter, who had been in enemy hands since his capture on Feb. 23, 1943, in the battle of Faid Pass in Tunisia.

Carter's first thoughts, after meeting his father, were for the



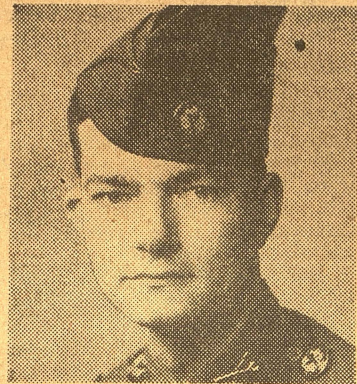
LT. ROBERT T. HENRY JR.



LT. AMON CARTER JR.

liberation of Americans he had left behind in Luckenwalde prison camp.

Trucks already have been ordered from the Salle River bridgehead to Luckenwalde to bring back nearly 5,000 American prisoners, almost 3,000 British, 1,200 Norwegians, 658 Poles, and 1,200 French



LT. JOHN T. JONES JR.

and men of other nationalities. Evacuation of the camp is expected to be completed Sunday.

Russian forces reached the camp after a brisk battle on April 22, Lieutenant Carter said. The Germans tried to recapture the town on May 1, and three mortar shells landed near the barracks where he was working.

"The Germans didn't have any equipment whatsoever and the Russians drove them back, taking 10,000 or 12,000 prisoners," the young officer said.

"Other Men Hurting."

As he was welcomed by Macon, Lieutenant Carter said:

"Sir, I hope those other men are brought out of there quickly—they've really been hurting. We would have starved to death long ago if it hadn't been for occasional Red Cross packages."

Carter, who served in the 91st

Turn to Freed Officers, Page 4.

33,462 Japson Okinawa Killed

GUAM, Sunday, May 6 (AP).—American troops have killed 33,462 Japanese and taken 700 prisoners on Okinawa since their April 1 invasion, Fleet Admiral Nimitz announced Sunday.

American troops, artillerymen and strafing pilots killed 3,000 Japanese in Friday's wild counter-attack of regimental strength on the southern Okinawa line, Nimitz said.

18 EDITORS INSIST NAZIS PAY PENALTY

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, May 5 (INS).—Eighteen editors who visited German prison camps at the request of General Eisenhower Saturday night unanimously stated that the evidence of Nazi war cruelty is overwhelming.

They declared that the entire German nation must share in the responsibility for the host of crimes, and that Nazi party leaders, the members of the German general staff, all party office holders, members of the Gestapo and the special SS Corps must be indicted as war criminals and punished.

Following is the editors' announcement:

"This statement is issued by the editors who came to the European theater of operations through the personal invitation of General Eisenhower to see for themselves conditions in German prison camps overrun by the Allies.

"This delegation of newspaper and magazine editors was brought to Europe at the suggestion of General Eisenhower to investigate reports of German atrocities.

Had Master Plan.

"We have visited and spent considerable time investigating prison camps at Buchenwald and Dachau. We have interviewed recently freed political prisoners, slave laborers and civilians of many nationalities. We have studied a great mass of documents covering the German occupation of France which contained photographic evidence and testimony taken in many places and painstakingly authenticated with the sworn statements of witnesses and victims.

"The conclusion is inescapable that the Nazis had a master plan for their political prison camps. That plan was based upon a policy of calculated and organized brutality. The evidence we have seen is not a mere assembling of local or unassociated incidents. It is convincing proof that brutality was the basic Nazi system and method.

"This brutality took different forms in different places and with different groups. The basic pattern varied little.

"Actual Nazi methods ran the gamut from deliberate starvation and routine beatings to sadistic tortures too horrible and too perverted to be publicly described. Murder was a commonplace.

Jews Went First.

"Prisoners whose only crime was that they disagreed or were suspected of disagreeing with the Nazi philosophy were treated with uniform cruelty. When death came, as to multiplied thousands of them it did, it must have been a relief from worse than death.

"By these tortures most of the Jews in prison camps had already been destroyed. After the Jews,

the most cruelly treated victims were the Russians and the Poles.

"To the basic policy of brutality toward political prisoners there were, however, no significant exceptions.

"This, we believe, is the inexorable consequence of the whole Nazi-German philosophy. By this philosophy and the cunning and persistence with which it was propagated the German mind became contaminated and diseased.

"For these crimes the German people can not be allowed to escape their share of the responsibility. Just punishment must be meted out to the outstanding party leaders, and the German general staff, to party officeholders, to all members of the Gestapo, all members of the SS. Simple justice and the future peace of the world require that all these, by virtue of their position, be indicted as war criminals.

Strong Policy Urged.

"In punishing these crimes the historic principle of individual and personal responsibility must be preserved and all those responsible for these atrocities must be punished in accord with the accepted laws of civilized nations.

"We strongly urge that United Nations policy in regard to war criminals be speedily agreed to and the War Crimes Commission speedily empowered to put those policies into action.

"We witness the collapse of the Nazis' experiment in ruthlessness and totalitarianism, we are more than ever convinced that there can be no peace on earth until the right of the earth's peoples to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is recognized and protected under law.

"Signed by:

"Julius Ochs Adler, New York Times; Malcolm Bingay, Detroit Free Press; Amon Carter, Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Norman Chandler, Los Angeles Times; William L. Chenery, Collier's; E. Z. Dimitman, Chicago Sun; John Randolph Hearst, Hearst Newspapers; Ben Hibbs, Saturday Evening Post; Stanley High, Reader's Digest; Ben McKelway, Washington Star; William I. Nichols, This Week Magazine; L. K. Nicholson, New Orleans Times-Picayune; Joseph Pulitzer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Gideon Seymour, Minneapolis Star-Journal; Duke Shoop, Kansas City Star; Beverly W. Smith, American Magazine; Walker Stone, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance; M. E. Walter, Houston Chronicle."

No. 3 Nazi, Deputy Of Himmler, Taken

PARIS, May 5 (AP).—SS Obergruppenfuhrer Max Amann, who drilled Adolf Hitler as a sergeant in World War I, has been seized by U. S. 7th Army troops near Gestapo Chief Himmler's summer home at St. Quirin northeast of Berchtesgaden.



A FLAG RAISING TO CHEER—Freed American prisoners of war cheer as the Stars and Stripes are raised over their camp at Westertinke, near Bremen, Germany, where they were liberated by the British 2nd Army. (AP Wirephoto).

Words Fail to Describe Horrors of Nazi Prison Camps, Editor Writes

BY BEN MCKELWAY,
Associate Editor of the Washington Evening Star.

PARIS, May 5 (AP).—Members of a party of 18 newspaper and magazine editors and publishers are returning to the United States after a 12-day visit to France and Germany at General Eisenhower's invitation, convinced that newspaper correspondents have been guilty of no exaggerated descriptions of German concentration camps. If their stories erred, it was on the side of understatement.

From what these newspaper men saw on their inspection trips to Camp Buchenwald, near Weimar, and Dachau, near Munich, it is impossible to describe conditions there in a manner that would give Americans any adequate conception of the things the editors saw.

Members of the party talked to many officers and soldiers of the veteran 45th Division, which liberated the Dachau camp, and were

That sums up the conclusion of the editors.

Disease Rampant.

We went through the camp at Buchenwald more than a week after its liberation and in the interval it had been cleaned up to some extent by the Americans. We saw Dachau four days after its liberation and so frightful were the conditions of overcrowding, disease and death that the soldiers had little opportunity to do anything beyond making food and drugs available. In a camp population of about 33,000, examination of a portion of the inmates revealed 800 cases of tuberculosis, 291 cases of typhus and 115 of pneumonia, with more than 100 deaths each day.

The Germans had run out of coal for their incinerator at the camp and more than 1,000 corpses were stacked there. Col. G. J. Hathaway, 15th Corps surgeon, said the prison inmates had been fed about one-fourth of the diet supposedly nec-

it of the prisoners until they died a "natural death."

Thirty-four thousand out of a total of 125,000 at Dachau between 1933 and 1941 had died "natural deaths" and 13,159 others have gone the same way since Jan. 1, 1945.

There was no attempt by the editors to suggest a form of punishment for German war criminals, but their observations would indicate that after this war it is going to be a hard thing to find a German who will admit he was a Nazi, believed in the Nazis or knew anything save rumor about the existence of the concentration camps.

Nazi Badges Off.

The editors interviewed many German civilians in Essen, in the Ruhr and in the destroyed city of Munich in Bavaria. None would admit anything but great pleasure over the reports of Hitler's death, disdain for the Nazis and complete ignorance of what went on in the