

ANXIOUS TO GET HIS BUDDIES OUT

Lieutenant Carter, Freed From Nazis, Meets Father in Germany

BY WES GALLAGHER.

AT THE 83RD DIVISION COMMAND POST, Germany, May 5 (AP). Lt. Amon Carter Jr., a prisoner of the Germans since Faid Pass, Tunisia, more than two years ago, was reunited here Saturday with his father, Amon Carter Sr. of Fort Worth, who is making a tour of the front after visiting atrocity scenes.

Young Carter's first words were, "Here I am Dad." He promptly started figuring out how to get his buddies out of Luckenwalde prison, from which he was liberated by a special patrol sent to get him in time for the reunion.

Overcoming visible embarrassment before the party of Army personnel and press representatives, he kept saying not only to his father but to the general officers present:

"We've got to go back and get those other fellows. They're wor-

ried about the Russian-German fights going on all around them and we've got to get them."

The youthful infantry officer, captured during one of the American Army's earliest setbacks of the war, arrived at the command post shortly after a party including General Simpson, 9th Army commander, and Undersecretary of War Patterson had departed, leaving the elder Carter to await his son's arrival.

The lieutenant walked up behind his father, talked to soldiers nearby, and announced himself quietly. His father turned around obviously overcome with emotion, embraced him and patted him on the back wordlessly.

Almost in the next breath young Carter began appealing in behalf of "those other fellows" left behind. He was reassured by an American Army Corps commander

that arrangements were being made to evacuate all the prisoners at Luckenwalde.

Lieutenant Carter said the worst treatment he had received since his capture came at the hands of Italians during the early phases of the war.

After being seized at Faid Pass he was flown to Italy in a German JU-52 and the formation was among those attacked regularly by American fighter planes.

"We really had to sweat that crossing out," he said, "but luckily our plane was not one of those shot down."

In Italy he was taken to the town of Capua, a short distance north of Naples. It was there that the Italians vented their spite on the American prisoners, whose countrymen they later were to greet as liberators.

"They spat on us and threw

Turn to Lt. Carter on Page 2

LIEUTENANT CARTER

Continued From Page 1.

rocks at us," Carter said. "It was the worst treatment we had from anybody."

From there he was taken to Germany and shipped to Poland, where he spent 18 months at the Szubin officers' prison camp, Oflag 64. When the Russians broke through in that area last Jan. 21, the Germans started walking 1,500 prisoners out. Lieutenant Carter said "lots of them had frozen feet or were sick and they were left behind."

Once members of Lieutenant Carter's party thought they had been liberated when the Russians surrounded them, but a short time later a Lithuanian SS (Elite Guard) outfit came through in a brief attack and picked them up again.

Boxcars to Berlin.

After that they were shipped in boxcars, 75 to a car, to Berlin. For eight days they went without food except what they could get by swapping Red Cross cigarets for provisions from German troops passing in trains bound for the front.

Arriving in Berlin Feb. 4, the prisoner train was met by an Allied air raid. Guards deserted the train and left the boxcars locked near an airdrome which was one of the bombers' principal targets.

"We were plenty scared," the lieutenant said.

Shortly after that he was shipped with others to Luckenwalde. He said 1,200 Norwegians, mostly political prisoners, had saved the lives of many Americans in the camp during February and March when no Red Cross parcels arrived.

"They shared everything they had with us and kept going," he said. "Most of the time most of us were too weak from hunger to do much but lie around in camp."

Russians Overran Camp.

Russians overran the camp recently but German counterattacks made impossible any attempt by American troops to get in and withdraw the prisoners without confusing the military situation.

Told about reports that returning American prisoners of war might be given an opportunity to guard German war prisoners back home, the lieutenant said:

"If that is true, I would like to be one of the first to guard some of them."

Liberated with Carter were two American privates captured at the same time as he was.

They are James F. Thill, Hoboken, N. J., and Ralph Bolling, Gallagher, W. Va., both of the 1st Armored Division. Bolling, who enlisted in the Army when 16 and now is 21, has spent three of his five years in the Army in prison camps.

Many Felt Neglected.

Both said several thousand American prisoners in Luckenwalde felt hurt and neglected after being liberated 10 days ago, believing that no effort had been made to get them home and that

many now were walking toward the American lines.

"We have been living 400 to a tent, with two faucets to serve 2,800 of us," Bolling added.

They praised the Russians who, they said, gave them all the food they could get their hands on.

It has not been made clear here what has delayed sending trucks to get the American prisoners out of Luckenwalde, but it was believed to be negotiations with the Russians to exchange prisoners liberated on both sides. A fleet of trucks is due to head for Luckenwalde Sunday to start evacuating the Americans, British and Norwegians there.

Anxious to Be Guards.

The news that the lieutenant had been freed was given his father while he and Patterson were here as guests of Simpson, another Texan.

The elder Carter, who came over with a party of American editors and publisher's invited by General Eisenhower to view German atrocities at first hand, said he had been deeply affected by the Germans' "bad treatment" of American prisoners of war at what liberated camps he had seen, as against that accorded Italian and German war prisoners back home.

"I find most of these boys of ours who have been in prison camps over here are anxious to get home and have a try at guarding our prisoners of war there," he said.

"If the Germans knew about Geneva convention regulations they soon forgot about them."

Carter said the most surprising phase of his trip was seeing Germany's "undamaged countryside," although aware of the military import of the bombing destruction he had seen in the Ruhr valley industrial areas. He spoke of fat cattle and horses he saw throughout rural Germany, of untouched farm houses and villages, of fat flocks of sheep, goats, chickens, ducks and geese, all indicative of the lack of starvation in the Reich's agricultural areas.

Watch on Germans Urged to Rotarians

If a future war is to be avoided, the United Nations must see to it that our defeated enemies have no chance to revenge themselves, Lt. Col. Floyd L. Pfeiffer, executive officer of the 11th Regiment at Camp Howze, told Rotary Club members Friday.

The notion that our enemies will forget, forgive and even come to admire us after the war is false, he said. He reminded persons who hold to such a belief to take a look at the resentment still existing from the War Between the States.

Pilot, Captain Killed

MEXICO CITY, May 5 (AP). — Robert B. Hill, a civilian pilot, and U. S. Army Capt. George V. Coley of Portland, Ore., were instantly killed Friday in the crash of a private plane at Elotepec, near Huatusco.