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Amon Carter, Son Reunited In Germany

By Associated Press.

At the 83d Division Command Post, Germany, May 5.—Lt. Amon G. Carter, Jr., a prisoner of the Germans since Faid Pass, Tunisia, more than two years ago, was reunited here today with his father, publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. Carter, Sr., 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 worried about the Russian-German fights going on all around them and we've got to get them." He was assured such arrangements are being made.

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 Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, Ninth Army commander, and Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson had departed, leaving elder Carter to await his son's arrival.

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

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

The publisher, who came over with a party of American editors and publishers invited by General Eisenhower to view German atrocities at firsthand, 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."

The Texas publisher 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.

The younger 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 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 rocks at us," Carter said.

From there he was taken to Germany and shipped to Poland, where he spent 18 months at the Szubin officers' prison camp, Of-lag 64. When the Russians broke through in that area last January 21, the Germans started walking 1500 prisoners out. Carter said "lots of them had frozen feet or were sick and they were left behind."