

soldiers prevented this and I boarded the train.”

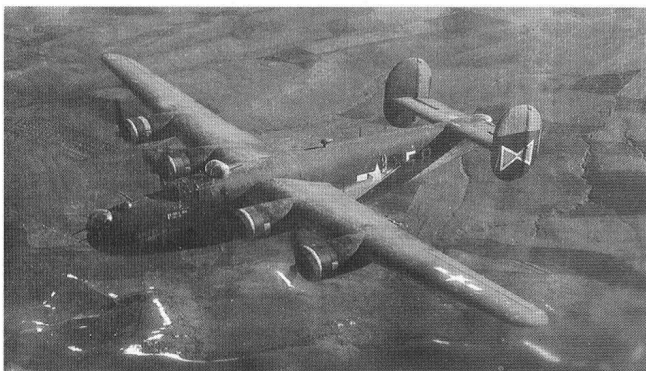
White spent the next seven days on that train, just he and the German guards. They moved him first to the Wetzlar transient camp in Germany, and then to Grostychow, Poland, where 10,000 enlisted prisoners were. Most of them were Americans; only 500 were Canadian or English. “At this time the Russians were getting close,” White said. “The Germans decided to move us to Barth, Germany, a POW camp for officers near the Baltic Sea.” “Before long we were liberated by the Russians. I thought my troubles were over, but what I saw between that time and when the RAF B-17s arrived May 15, 1945 to transport us back, I will never forget. The Russians treated their people badly. Many were displaced and starving. The Russians were only concerned with reorienting them,” White continued.

Liberated, White was on his own, he had spent seven months in prison camp and had lost 25 pounds. “Hunger is a horrible thing. You wake up in the morning and it’s right there gnawing at you. It’s there all day until you go to sleep at night from exhaustion. That’s the only time you can get rid of hunger, when you’re asleep.” White emphasized.

It was then that he was sent to Camp Lucky Strike. Prisoners of war from all over were sent there. “They fed us food without salt or pepper. Everything was boiled. We were given a little egg nog at night and no candy. It takes your stomach a long time to recover.” White concluded.

The following is a list of 484 Bomb Group Association members who were on this mission.

William M	Bloom	N/G
Jack F.	Breen	CP
Philip	Brock	TG
Leonard	Brodsky	E
Frank R.	Casagrande	TG
Joe	Crystall	N
Tracy	Denninger Jr.	N
Joseph M.	Heimerl	AG
Albert R.	Hodgson	E
Evan H.	Housworth	MN
John S.	Howell	P
John F.	Konop	P
Charles K.	Laver	B
Charies	Lowell	E
Edmund J.	McLaughlin	P
Donald F.	Murphy	N



Ship 42-52675 "Miss Fire" (58-1) Dog 23, Flown by Weaver's crew 826 squadron 16 Nov. 44 mission.



Loading bombs what appears to be a 100 pounder as two armorers handle it nicely.

Ryan M.	O'Brien	N
Dan C.	Paul	B
Amos S.	Pollard	P
Kenneth J.	Querry	E
Lester V.	Reall	E
Wiliam H.	Roennau	B
I r v i ng	Rosenzweig	N
Robert E.	Self	E
Joseph	Shugrue	NG
Robert V.	Skelton	CP
Alfred J.	Solomon	B
Rodney T.	Stewart	P
Stanley	Szemreyllo	AG
Lloyd O.	Wakefield	NG

Comments in Torretta Flyer No. 25 p 12: “484 Operational History” Mission #113 16 November 1944. Munich west M/Y Germany: “33 aircraft took off to bomb the Munich west M/Y on this date, but again operations were hampered by poor weather conditions. It was necessary to drop by instrument and once again results were unobserved.”

Explanations of terms used in this story:

(f)= bomb plot camera aboard

PDI= Pilots Direction Indicator, a standby devise manipulated by the bombardier to show the pilot course changes rather than the bombardier flying the plane directly through the C-1 autopilot in cases where the autopilot did not function properly.

PFF= Pathfinder aircraft. They employed a radar scanner in the place of the lower ball turret and it could be raised and lowered in similar fashion to the ball turret. PFF ship often displayed a three