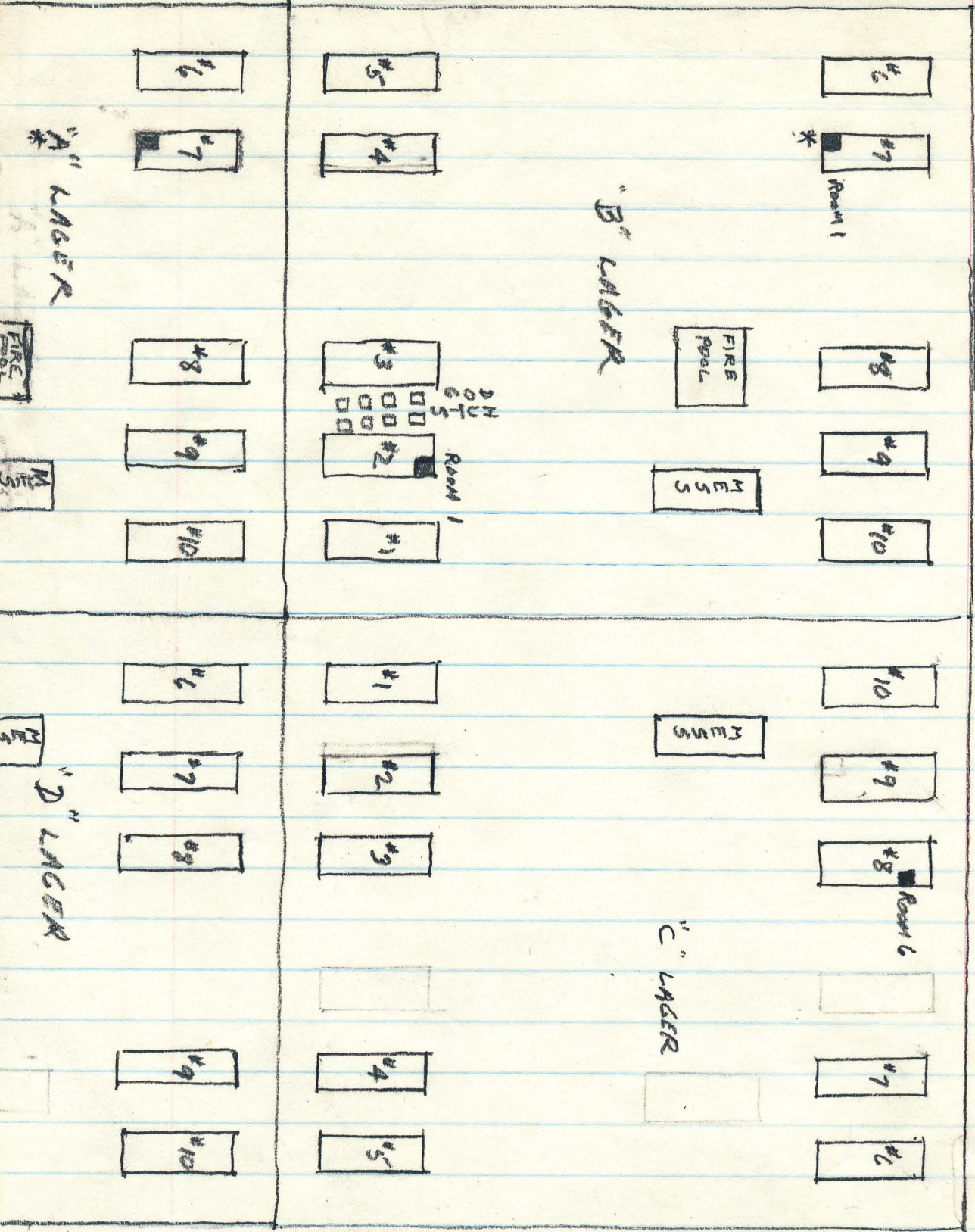


CAMP LAYOUT FROM MAP FROM LEONARD ROSE
 DARK SQUARES ARE LOCATIONS OF ROOMS I WAS IN



I ARRIVED 5/20/44 WENT TO LAGER "A" BARRACKS #7 RM #1
 MOVED TO 7/13/44 "B" LAGER BARRACKS #2
 9/27/44 "C" LAGER BARRACKS #8 ROOM #6

LAGER "B" BARRACKS 2, ROOM 1

BARRACKS LEADER - AMON A. OVERTUREF (BUTCH)
1817 DE DEBBIE DR. HIGHT RIDGE MD 63049

A POW NUMBER

ROOM LEADER - LAVERN R. MAISAK TREMONTON, UTAH

DEFOREST E. (DICK) MAIN DEARBORN, MICH

WILLIAM R. MEDILL MARLBORO, MASS DECEASED

KENNETH R. GLENN BUTLER, PA.
403 HIGH ST SOMERSET PA 15501

ALAN C. JONES PAULSBORO N.J.

★ JOE R. BACA SANTA FE, N.M. 87501
927 CANYON RD.

JIMMIE E. OWENS FLOYDADA, TEXAS 1964 DECEASED

JOHN J. VENTURA BOSTON MASS. DECEASED

EDMUND R. GAVALLA " KERNY, N.J.

ROBERT E. CONLIFFE LOS ANGELES CA

ELMER S. HELGREN HERMANVILLE, MI DECEASED

DEMPSEY W. WOLFE TULSA, OK DECEASED

ARNOLD L. FISHER MONROE, LA 1984 DECEASED

OSCAR LINDBERG HECTOR MINN.
6108 FIRST AVE S MINNEAPOLIS MN 55419

★ LAWRENCE L. WITT DETROIT MI 32257 OLD FORGE
MOVED TO "C" LAGER FARMINGTON HILL MI 48334

MICHAEL FAROWICH BROOKLYN N.Y.

★ WARREN L. ROSS ANN ARBOR MI 48103
1000 S. 7th ST

WILLIAM P. SCHMIDT TREMONTON, N.J.

ANTHONY TONY LA PENNA GRAND HAVEN MI 49505
5514 BELKNAP AVE

WILLIAM F. LEWIS NEW YORK N.Y.

★ PAUL F. WHITESTONE MT. DORA FL 32757
Return to List to 7 1029 E 5th AVE

THERE MUST HAVE BEEN FOUR MORE - THERE WERE 24 BUNKS AND I DON'T REMEMBER ANY VACANCIES. BUT I DO

REMEMBER THE STEPS UP TO THE BARRACKS IN LAGER A.

WILLIS D. BOATRIGHT 2011 UNIVERSITY AVE
MONROE LA 71203 PHONE 1-318-343-1844

Paul Whitestone

Do you HAVE Any info. on these!!
LeLam

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RG 24 VOLUME 8024

MG VOLUME

FILE / DOSSIER 21-5

REEL / BOBINE

DATE JUL - 2 1996

C.T

2165
OCT 7 - 1944

Received at External Affairs
September 29th, 1944.

STALAG LUFT IV
Visit of June 29th, 1944, by the Swiss

CONFIDENTIAL

Camp Commander : Lt. Col. Bombach
Assistant : Major Stehle
Accompanying Officer from
the German High Command : Major Siegmann
Man of Confidence : Tec/Sgt. Richard Chapman,
POW No. 1004.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This new camp is situated right in the country in the north of Germany, about 30 miles from the sea. There is no important industry nor military target in the vicinity.

The camp is in course of building; when completed, it will be divided into:-

1 "Vorlager" with the administrative barracks for the whole camp (for instance Red Cross parcels and clothing stalls), the camp lazaret, the delousing plant, etc.

4 compounds of the same size: each one of these compounds will be built exactly on the same line for 1600 prisoners of war.

At the time of the visit, only one of these four camps was completed and occupied. The compound No. 2 is supposed to be ready by July 15th, compound No. 3 by August 1st and compound No. 4 by September 1st.

Therefore, when the whole camp is completed, it is meant to accommodate 6400 prisoners of war.

The camp is very well laid out with modern wooden barracks, much space between the barracks and a large playground in the middle of each compound.

Each compound will form a separate camp with its own administration, cooking, entertainment, etc.

II. CAPACITY AND PRESENT PERSONNEL

As mentioned under Point I, the compound No. 1, already occupied, has a capacity of 1600 prisoners (10 living barracks of 160 prisoners each).

At the time of the visit, there were 1485 American non-commissioned officers (among them were 4 British RAF non-commissioned officers; the Protecting Power has made an application to the German authorities in order to have them transferred to a British camp).

200 more American non-commissioned officers were expected so that the compound No. 1 will be full to capacity and even slightly overcrowded until compound No. 2 is ready.

handwritten mark

CONFIDENTIALIII. INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS

In each compound there are 10 living barracks, 2 wash-huts, 2 latrines and 1 kitchen barrack with a recreation room.

The living barracks are of the usual new type of the German army with a central passage and 5 sleeping rooms on each side; each room accommodates 16 prisoners. In every living barrack, there is a washroom with a boiler for hot water and a night latrine with 2 seats.

The sleeping rooms are furnished with double-tier wooden beds of the usual type, with one or two tables and enough stools for all the prisoners.

The day- as well as the electric light is adequate; for the winter, each room will be provided with a coal stove.

Like in many camps, the ventilation at night is not sufficient; the shutters, which are plain, have to be closed the whole night and only one pane in each of the two windows is allowed to be opened. Therefore, the rooms are very stuffy and hot during the night. The Camp Commander was asked by the delegate of the Protecting Power to improve the ventilation by allowing the windows to be opened and by cutting openings in every shutter, but he refused for safety reasons, arguing that the prisoners would then be in a position to watch the German guards and to notice their movements, which would help them for escaping purposes.

On the other hand, he promised to improve the ventilation in some other way, but this can only be done when the whole camp is completed, that is, not before the month of September; therefore, the matter will be taken up with the O.K.W.

Each prisoner is provided with 2 blankets of rather better quality than in most camps. Lights are turned out at 11 p.m.

IV. WASHING AND BATHING FACILITIES

Besides 1 wash-room (without running water) in each barrack, there are 2 special wash-huts; these are not provided either with running water and the prisoners have to draw the water from a pump outside the hut. They wash in basins, 2 of them being provided for each room. This, of course, is not sufficient, and the Camp Commander agreed to issue more of them.

The water from the pump is ground water of good quality and the discharge is sufficient.

A large delousing plant with plenty of hot showerbaths is in course of erection in the "Vorlager", but, according to the Camp Commander, will not be finished before October. In the meantime, the prisoners have no possibility of bathing as there are no showers installed inside the camp. For the time being, the prisoners must help themselves as they can with the hot water at their disposal in the washrooms of the barracks.

V. TOILET FACILITIES

There are in each compound 2 latrines with altogether 80 seats; they are of the pit-type and emptied regularly.

As mentioned before, there are 2 night latrines in every barrack.

CONFIDENTIALVI. FOOD AND COOKING

The kitchen is large and well installed with modern boilers. The cooking is entirely in the hands of the prisoners, and there was no complaint about the quality or the quantity of the food issued.

For the time being, there is no facility for the cooking of Red Cross parcels' contents; the Commander does not allow cooking in the sleeping rooms. A large stove has been ordered and will be installed in the main kitchen for that purpose.

In the meantime, certain items from the Red Cross parcels like meat and fish, are pooled and cooked in the main kitchen for the whole camp.

Four weeks after the opening of the camp, the first consignment of Red Cross parcels arrived from Geneva and there is now a certain stock of them; however, the Man of Confidence was unable to tell the number of parcels in stock as the whole administration of them is in the hands of the Germans.

The delegate of the Protecting Power protested very strongly against it and insisted on the whole administration of the parcels being put entirely in the hands of the American prisoners, as it is done in all the other camps; he was supported by the Accompanying Officer from the O.K.W. and the matter will certainly be settled satisfactorily. This point will, however, be taken up again with the O.K.W.

VII. MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SICKNESS

The camp lazaret, which is in course of building, will not be finished for sometime and in the meantime, a camp revier has been installed in one of the barracks with 24 beds (single iron beds); at the time of the visit, they were unoccupied.

Two American medical officers had just arrived in the camp and, therefore, were not in a position to give many details to the delegate of the Protecting Power; their names are:-

Capt. Wilbur E. McKee, No. 3057
" Henry G. Wynsen, " 3063

June 29

*Camp only
about for @ 1 mo*

They are now assisted by 6 non-medical orderlies who have volunteered and have proved very helpful; 10 recognized sanitators are on their way to the camp and were expected to arrive at any time.

Serious cases are sent to the lazaret of the nearby town of Belgard. One prisoner is there now.

Most of the patients are men with wounds or burns received when shot down; a list of the more serious cases is annexed to this report. 8 of these prisoners have already been examined by the Mixed Medical Commission and selected for repatriation. The Protecting Power will request the German authorities to have them transferred to a "Heilag" pending their repatriation. Some of the other ones should be examined by the next Mixed Medical Commission, and the American medical officers of this camp are going to take the necessary steps to have it done.

There is not yet any dental station, but one will be installed in the camp lazaret and an American dental officer has already been applied for by the camp authorities. In the meantime, the urgent dental cases are sent for treatment to the civil German dentist of the next town.

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STALAG LUFT IV

CONFIDENTIAL

VIII. CLOTHING

The situation with regard to clothing is far from satisfactory; there are still many men in the camp without a full uniform or without a pair of boots. An application has been made to the I.C.R.C. in Geneva, but so far, no consignment has arrived.

The attention of the O.K.W. will be drawn to this very serious shortcoming.

IX. LAUNDRY

The prisoners have to do their own laundry.

X. MONEY AND PAY

The prisoners have not yet received their monthly allowance of RM. 7.50 from the German authorities; when discussing this point with the Camp Commander, the delegate of the Protecting Power was told that arrangements had just been made and that the prisoners would very soon receive their pocket money. In the meantime, the camp has received a sum of RM. 10.000.- as a gift from the American officers of Stalag Luft III.

XI. CANTEEN

There is so far, no canteen in the camp. The Camp Commander emphasized the great difficulty of procuring things for the canteen, but he promised to take every possible step in order to provide the prisoners with some articles mostly needed, like matches, razor blades, etc., as well as beer.

A certain amount of things, like tooth brushes, toothpaste, etc. were received from the American officers of Stalag Luft III.

XII. RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

There is no church in the camp and no chaplain either. An application has been made by the Camp Commander for American army chaplains, but none has arrived so far. In the meantime, one of the prisoners reads the Service every Sunday.

XIII. RECREATION AND EXERCISE

The recreation and studying facilities are so far, very limited as no material has yet been received; besides, there is only one rather small common room (in the kitchen barrack). No theatre room is foreseen in the whole camp; this is a great shortcoming, particularly in a non-commissioned officers' camp where prisoners do not work and the O.K.W. will be asked to have a theatre built in each one of the four compounds.

As mentioned before, there is a large sportsfield inside each compound, but so far, no sports gear has been received; however, the camp was visited some time ago by a representative of the Y.M.C.A. who promised to provide sports articles - games, books, etc.

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5.

STALAG LUFT VI

IV

CONFIDENTIAL

XIV. MAIL

The incoming mail was said to be very irregular; many of the prisoners complained of having not received any letter from the U.S.A. since many months. A list of these prisoners will be sent to the I.C.R.C. in Geneva.

XV. WELFARE WORK

The camp has not yet been visited by a delegate of the Red Cross.

XVI. COMPLAINTS

- (1) The Man of Confidence ^{not a Cdn. [initials]} reported on the death by shooting inside the camp of Tec/Sgt. Aubrey Teague. A special report will be forwarded to the American authorities.
- (2) The Man of Confidence complained of the lack of a barber's equipment; the Camp Commander promised to do his best in order to supply the camp with scissors, hair cutting machines, etc. This will be checked at the next visit.

XVII. GENERAL IMPRESSION

With the exception of the few shortcomings mentioned, this camp when completed, will be really satisfactory from the material point of view.

The Commander does not make a bad impression; he seems to be a strict disciplinarian but is not ill-disposed towards the prisoners. However, like many Commanders, he seems to be haunted by the fear of prisoners escaping and, therefore, his first care seems to be the safety measures to be ordered sometimes regardless of the welfare of the prisoners.

As a whole, this camp can so far, be considered as a good one.

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FILE / DOSSIER 21-5

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21-5
Received at External Affairs
January 4th, 1945

JAN 26 1945 STALAG LUFT IV
Visit of October 5, 1944, by the I.C.R.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Men of Confidence -

American - Chapman, Richard M. T/Sergeant, 34205973 POW, No. 1004

British - Clarke, Victor, R., Sergeant 959892 POW No. 23600.

Man of Confidence elected, but the Commandant will not recognize him:-

Paules, Francis S., T/Sergeant 10601393 POW No. 772.

Strength - 7089 Americans (2146 in Camp A
1959 " " B
1913 " " C
1071 " " D)

886 British being:

606 from the British Isles
147 Canadians
37 Australians
22 New Zealanders
8 South Africans
1 Norwegian
2 French
58 Poles
5 Czecho-Slovaks

Generalities

The first 64 arrivals entered Stalag Luft IV the 14th May, 1944. Two weeks later Stalag Luft IV was opened officially. Since then, the strength has increased continually by the arrival of little groups of 100 men until the 18th and 19th of July, the dates on which the strength was doubled by the arrival of 2400 Americans and 800 British coming from Stalag Luft VI. The strength attained its actual level from several convoys coming from Wetzlar and each week from Budapest, representing altogether 600 airmen. Apart from the sanitary personnel, the chaplains and 9 soldiers of the British Army, the prisoners of Stalag Luft IV are all American and British airmen NCO's.

Situation

Stalag Luft IV is situated about 20 km. south of a town. It occupies a clearing apart from all other camps.

Housing

The whole camp is subdivided into five, separated one from the other by barbed wire. Camps A, B and C contain only Americans. Camp D shelters Americans and British. The "Vorlager" comprises the Infirmary and the stores of food and clothing. Stalag Luft IV is already too full of people today. There are 40 wooden barracks, each containing 200 men.

CONFIDENTIALHousing (continued)

The barracks are partly unfinished. While awaiting new arrivals, the other barracks were finished. The dormitories were planned for 16 men with two-decker bunks, but the beds were not sufficient because some dormitories held 24 men each. At Camp A and at Camp B, a third deck of bunks was installed; then when the bunks were moved to Camp D, Camp C had absolutely no bunks and 1900 men slept on the floor; 600 between them had no mattresses, only a straw palliasse for sleeping. Some spread themselves out on the floor. Each prisoner had 2 German blankets.

It is impossible to heat any ^{of the} barracks. The Delegate did not find in all the Camp more than 5 small stoves. One part of the barracks of Camp D did not even have a chimney.

There were installed in each camp 2 open-air latrines. Each barrack had a night latrine with 2 seats. The latrines did not suffice because they were rather infrequently emptied. This could only be disposed of on one truck, used equally for other purposes.

The prisoners did not have the necessary washing facilities; they did not have showers, because the camp possessed only 1 hot water heater (coal) of 100 litres for 1000 men. Lice and fleas abounded, because no one undertook to use any disinfectant.

Diet

The German diet was not any worse than in the other camps. The first day of the Delegates' visit the prisoners had received some inedible meat, which was later taken away. The following day the quality of the food was irreproachable. On the other hand, the prisoners could not exercise any control of the rations distributed, because the official daily bulletin of menus is not posted.

Each camp possessed a kitchen for the preparation of the German diet, with the exception of "Vorlager". Each kitchen held 5 or 6 boilers of 300 litres. These boilers sufficed to prepare the German diet. But for the food sent collectively, there was nothing; in addition it is forbidden to prepare food outside the kitchens.

Collective Parcels

Food - Since the opening of Stalag Luft Iv, the Men of Confidence have never had the opportunity of exercising an absolute control of the arrival and distribution of the collective parcels, as is also the case in other camps in Germany. The Commandant of the camp did not take notice of the complaints of the Men of Confidence on this subject. It remains forbidden for Men of Confidence to be present at the arrival of parcels at the station. The director of the camp is charged entirely with the distribution which proceeds or is suspended, according to his whim. It is the same for invalid food parcels stored in part with the other parcels of the Red Cross, even the doctors are not allowed to get them. The last 10 shipments from Geneva were completely taken from the control of the Man of Confidence. The acknowledgment of receipt was presented to the Man of Confidence on the 28th of August for him to sign, but he refused to do so; Following are the dates of the shipments concerned:

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STALAG LUFT IV

CONFIDENTIALCollective-Food (continued)

1st June	E 589	GG	14th June	E 667	SN
8th "	E 588		16th "	N 664	SC
14th "	D 668	5 N	17th "	N 670	SC
16th "	M 665	SG	2nd "	E 669	
16th "	S 663	SC	1st "	E 668	

As already mentioned above, Stalag Luft IV was evacuated on the 14th and 15th of July. The stock of collective parcels comprised 12th July, 52,000 parcels. The prisoners had received 12,000 parcels to bring with them to the new camp, and 4,000 other parcels would be sent by halves to the two new camps mentioned further on. Since the end of the evacuation until today, the 20,000 parcels destined for Stalag Luft IV have not arrived. It is not possible to affirm if Stalag 357 where the greater part of the British have been evacuated, has received the parcels which were sent there; one can fear that the 40,000 parcels will not reach their legitimate addressees.

It must be remarked in addition that a good part of the 6,000 parcels which the prisoners had brought with them to Stalag Luft VI from Stalag Luft IV, must have been lost. Considering the bad conditions in which they were to undertake the voyage and march to the destination of their new camp, the prisoners were obliged to abandon the most part of it, or else some were taken away. Because of the loss of these parcels, the American prisoners at Stalag Luft IV have had to be content with half rations since their arrival, except for two weeks. The Americans have actually about 10,000 parcels now, which constitute a supply for a week and a half. On the other hand, the British have about 7,000 parcels and 2,000 kg. of bulk food to cover their needs during 4 1/2 months, according to the new procedure of distribution.

Cothing

Parcels of clothing which were supposed to arrive from Stalag Luft VI to Stalag Luft IV have not been saved either. Upon leaving Stalag Luft VI, each prisoner was well-equipped with the necessary clothing. About 2500 pairs of shoes, 3,000 tunics, 2,500 trousers, 3,000 shirts and many other articles were left. Until now, almost nothing was returned to the prisoners of Stalag Luft IV except 155 pairs of shoes; even so, there was an urgent need of clothing for these prisoners. They equally had to abandon the greater part of clothing which they took with them.

The same thing happened to the Red Cross bags, indispensable to preserve the articles. The prisoners coming from Wetzlar had the same fate. A good number of prisoners arrived from Stalag Luft VI, could not change their clothing for more than a month, and have been deprived of toilet articles.

*either while en route, or after their arrival at Luft IV. Only part of this clothing has been returned.

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STALAG LUFT IV

CONFIDENTIAL

6

Clothing (continued)

The Men of Confidence cannot exercise any control of the stock of clothing to Stalag Luft IV; they could not speak then about it to the Delegate. No notice is ever presented in the original mentioning the arrival of parcels from Geneva. The distribution depends entirely on the director of the camp. No attention is given to the needs of each camp. At the distribution we did not ask the Men of Confidence about the necessary quantities. There is urgent need to distribute coats and warm clothing to protect the prisoners against the cold season which is starting, considering the absence of heating facilities.

In general, the clothing of the prisoners is in a bad state. They lack above all, underwear, due to the fact that shirts of the British Red Cross have not been distributed for reasons of "Abwehr".

To this effect, we must add that in many cases especially in Camp A, we have met German guards and workmen dressed in American clothing. On September 23rd a three-tow truck left the "Vorlager" taking some new American articles of clothing coming from the Red Cross.

Medical Service

Head American doctor - Henry Wynsen, Capt., M.C., U.S. Army,
POW No. 3063, Army No. O-424471

" British doctor - Robert Pollock, Capt., RAMC, No. 719

In addition to the two doctors above-mentioned, there is also an American doctor and a British doctor and dentist who work at the Infirmary, as well as 14 members of the Sanitary Personnel.

The Infirmary comprises 132 beds, which represents $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the strength of the camp.*

The Infirmary is crowded and the less serious cases often stay in their barracks. Small treatments, incisioned abscesses, local anaesthetics and internouruses are done in the small operating room. The more serious cases are brought to the hospital at Stargard or Belgard. The state of health of the prisoners is not bad.

The doctors complain of the frequency of skin eruptions, inevitable because of the deficiencies of the Sanitary installations.

The quantity of medicines is not sufficient and the doctors would like to have sent to them a large quantity of medicines and instruments. In case it is impossible to accede to all their wishes, here are those things most urgently needed:-

3 doz. thermometers
200,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin
2,000 tubes of sulfodiozol

The Sanitary Personnel is not numerous enough. It would not be desirable to ask for a staff from other camps. There could be found among the airmen sufficient auxiliary sanitary personnel who could give assistance with the consent of the Camp director.

* It should have at least 240 beds which would amount to 300 of the 8000 prisoners.

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Adjoining the Infirmary are 2 barracks of which 1 serves chiefly to house the Sanitary Personnel and others. The doctors, who are good, are shut in their room at 6 p.m. and may not come out until the next day. Care of the sick in the second barrack suffers a great deal from this measure.

The doctors have not access to the place where Red Cross medical parcels are stored, which complicates treatment.

The Sanitary Personnel is not permitted to go outside and, at the least, a certain amount of space around the barracks should be placed at their disposal, to take some exercise.

As has already been indicated, the Infirmary set-up in the "Vorlager" has no kitchen. The food must be brought from one of the camps. It would be absolutely necessary, in the interest of the patients to bring about a change in this situation. It must be pointed out that patients on a diet will not pull through on German rations, and the special cases should at least receive a little white bread and rolled oats.

The doctors complain of the seizure on their arrival here of objects sent by the Red Cross such as pyjamas, bedclothes, massage apparatus, toilet articles and materials for dental care.

In these circumstances, a shipment of "Invalid Food Parcels" would be desirable; the Camp actually has in its possession:-

211 British Invalid Parcels
676 American " "

The doctors would be very grateful if their stock were raised to 3,000 packages.

An American doctor, Wilbur E. McKee, Capt., MC-USA O-272399, PG 3056, working in the Infirmary, has fallen into disgrace with the Camp Commandant. He is forbidden to practice. In view of the surplus of work for the other doctors, an exchange is indicated in case this doctor should continue not to be permitted to practice his profession.

Dentist

A. New Zealand dentist in in charge of the dental care of 8000 NCO's; this is Capt. A. D. Aetken, NZDC. Having no dental instruments, he is allowed to use the Germans' instruments for a few hours a week. He should at least be able to exercise his profession daily. A list of the dentist's requests has been sent to Geneva.

Leisure, Intellectual and Spiritual needs

Courses started the 18th of September, 1944 in Stalag Luft IV. Groups have been organized and specialists instruct in all branches. There are courses in English literature, French conversation, Spanish for advanced students and for beginners, German for beginners, Italian for beginners, physiology, technical studies in aviation, navigation, etc. It should be noted that because of the distance separating the 4 different Camps, such an organization is only effective for a part of the Camp. The report we are making concerns Camp D where the English are housed with the Americans. To date 318 students have been enrolled in the courses. Lacking an ad hoc class-room, they have had recourse to the laundry-rooms of some barracks where the courses are given two hours at

JAN 26 1945

STALAG LUFT IV

CONFIDENTIALLeisure, etc. (continued)

a time, morning and afternoon. 43 students of various universities are engaged in preparing for their examinations. The number of students in Camp D is 246. What is primarily lacking to students is writing material, so they make use of cigarette-papers and wrapping paper. The Y.M.C.A. has recently sent them a small supply of pencils. The needs are still far from being met.

The Camp has a technical library of 1,900 books which have been brought from the general library of Stalag Luft IV.

Requirements

As in the other camps, the students above all, request examination papers, especially those from the University of London, the Royal Society of Arts, the City and Guild of London, the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, Institute of Bankers, etc.

It is not possible to have sports because the sports articles which the prisoners have been able to carry away from their preceding camp and the few articles they now have, are in very low supply.

The strength of the different camps includes a quantity of excellent musicians but unfortunately, they have no instruments. There is a Jazz orchestra in Camp B composed of first-class specialists who unfortunately, only have a chromatic accordion, a contre-basse and a guitar.

Three chaplains are appointed to the Stalag: Rev. Capt. T.J.E. Lynch, Catholic chaplain: Rev. A. Jackson, interned civilian, Protestant chaplain: Rev. Capt. G. R. Morgan, Church of England.

The prisoners have at their disposal for religious services only a place locally called the Red Cross, used for many other purposes (store-room for effects, books, etc.). This place is unfortunately not large enough to take the greater number of prisoners who wish to attend religious services. The Catholic chaplain asks that the authorities give him back promptly the various sacerdotal articles which were taken from him on his transfer from one camp to another. He is particularly distressed about his consecrated altar, his various vestments and his own copy of the New Testament. The chaplains also complain of not being able to circulate in a satisfactory fashion between the different camps to accomplish their ministry suitably. Their activity is very constrained by the fact that they cannot go from one part of camp to another without being accompanied by guards; also, all sorts of difficulties are made for them on their route. The Protestant chaplain complains and protests equally about the confiscation of Bibles, religious books and other religious articles. He also meets all sorts of difficulties in the exercise of his ministry. The interned civilian chaplain Jackson, Protestant chaplain of the Stalag complains that his black surplice was taken from him and has not been given back to him although he has asked for it on several occasions. He is actually wearing a grey surplice and fulfilling his ministry in as great a measure as the Camp Authorities allow him.

CONFIDENTIAL

Correspondence

As in all camps, postal traffic reflects actual circumstances. However, prisoners have the impression that things are not made specially easy for them in this Camp. Mail only goes out once a week.

The Man of Confidence complains that recently the possibility of telegraphing Geneva has been withdrawn.

On their arrival in Camp, a good number of prisoners saw their letters and photos from home taken away; in the majority of cases nothing has been given back. Only 261 of the British prisoners are waiting impatiently for their precious letters to be given back to them. All the same, many prisoners have lost their books of personal addresses which the Camp Authorities have also kept. We have sent to Geneva a list of prisoners who have not received news of their people for over a year.

Discipline

Report on the first convoy from Stalag Luft VI to Stalag Luft IV

(This data has been communicated by prisoner Paules, R.S., T/Sgt. U.S.A.A.F., formerly Man of Confidence in Stalag Luft VI, now unrecognized American Man of Confidence in Stalag Luft IV)

On the morning of the 14th July, the German camp officers informed the Man of Confidence of the imminent evacuation of 2,000 American prisoners. The prisoners were warned to hold themselves ready to leave at 4 in the afternoon. The purpose of the trip was not communicated to them. The Camp Commandant gave everyone the order to prepare to take with him the greatest possible amount of baggage. Everyone was given 2 Food parcels for the trip. The first 2,000 prisoners went in groups of 500 to the "Vorlager", where the parcels were taken away from them. A new instruction arrived at the Camp, stating that the departure was set for 4 a.m. the next morning. The Camp Commandant informed the Man of Confidence of the fact that 382 other Americans would leave the Camp with half the British camp strength the next day under the direction of the British Man of Confidence, Sgt. Clarke. The American Man of Confidence had entrusted to prisoner N.R. Goodwin, T/Sgt. No. 2662, Army Number 29279541, responsibility for the Americans who stayed for a second convoy in his capacity of joint Man of Confidence.

On the morning of 15th July, 1944, the first group of the 2,000 Americans left camp and set-out for the station, 5 kilometers away. They were under very strict, but correct surveillance. Two stops broke the march. Loaded at the rate of forty men at once in livestock cars, the prisoners were transported to the port. This journey took two hours. At the port 1,700 prisoners were transferred onto one ship. The 300 others went aboard a second ship which apparently was to weigh anchor the next day with the rest of the prisoners.

The 1,700 Americans embarked in the first boat accompanied by a British doctor, a dentist and a chaplain. The baggage was piled up in one big heap, which damaged numerous objects. On board, there was not enough room for everyone to stretch out and many had to remain sitting; a good many of them sat or lay one on top of another. The heat must have been frightful. 4 prisoners could fetch water for their

CONFIDENTIALDiscipline (continued)

1700 comrades but this lasted only 3 hours each time. During the night, water could not be brought on board. It was necessary to take 1 prisoner onto the upper bridge to bring him to consciousness and several others were upset by the heat, the lack of space and the lack of fresh air.

The Man of Confidence was quartered with the interpreter, Sgt. William Krebs, POW 939, No. 23297748, with the British doctor and the priest in a little cabin on the bridge. They were each permitted to go out on the bridge for an hour. Following protests addressed to the Major responsible for the convoy, the Man of Confidence was authorized to go to visit the men on board the ship. The German authorities rejected requests to obtain more water for the prisoners and authorization to come up to the bridge in groups. There were no lifebelts for the prisoners, so that in case of shipwreck all would be lost beyond hope. The repeated attempts of the Man of Confidence and the doctor to better the prisoners' situation were fruitless. It was the same throughout the whole journey. The journey lasted almost 40 hours. En route, at 5.30 in the morning of July 16th, Sgt. Walter Getsy was killed. A special report on this case will be transmitted.

On arriving at the disembarking point, the Major in charge told the Man of Confidence that the prisoners would be ("Gefesselt") manacled for the duration of the train journey. The Man of Confidence protested against this intention and refused to inform the prisoners of this matter.

The prisoners were disembarked. They had to leave on board numerous pieces of baggage and personal effects, the prisoners no longer having the strength after such an exhausting voyage to load on their baggage to go down the iron ladders. The Man of Confidence protested against the abandonment of the baggage to the Major in charge. The latter promised to have it forwarded to Stalag Luft IV that same day.

Manacled two and two, the prisoners were loaded in the livestock cars at the rate of 40 in each. This trip between the port and the railway terminus took about 18 hours.

On July 18th at 6 o'clock in the morning, the prisoners were taken out of the railway cars. They remained manacled and were lined up in column of march. The Man of Confidence protested to the German Officer in charge of transport and explained to him that it was impossible for manacled prisoners to continue to carry their baggage. The protest was without effect and the prisoners were forced to cover the three kilometers between the station and the camp at a rapid pace, for some moments even at a run. The running must have been imposed by bayonet-point thrusts and with the aid of dogs harassing the column. To escape the bayonet thrusts, blows from rifle butts and dog bites, the prisoners had to drop their baggage. The Man of Confidence, as well as the doctor and the interpreter, walked at the rear of the column. The baggage abandoned along the route, was taken away by individuals who could not be identified. Some prisoners having continued in spite of everything to carry their baggage, it was torn from them at bayonet-point.

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On arrival at the camp, the Man of Confidence went to the already designated Officer in Charge to protest against what had just happened and against loss of the baggage. The Man of Confidence received the assurances that the lost baggage would be collected and brought to the Camp.

229 prisoners of war in this convoy arrived at Camp wounded by bayonet thrusts, butt blows and dog bites.

Report Concerning Second Convoy from Stalag Luft VI to Luft IV

This convoy comprised 800 British prisoners from Camp "K" of Stalag Luft VI and the 382 Americans who were left over. The journey took 4 days in all. The transport conditions on board the boat were similar to those of the preceding convoy. The railway trip took place under the same conditions also. However, the prisoners were not all manacled and during the march from the station to Stalag Luft IV, they were placed on the flanks of the column, 150 only being manacled. They underwent the same treatment en route as their comrades did. Of the 800 British, 77 were wounded by bayonet-points, 8 were bitten by dogs and 29 received wounds from blows. The British Man of Confidence, Victor R. Clarke, Sgt. 959892, POW No. 23600, was in charge of the British prisoners.

On arrival at Stalag Luft IV, the prisoners suffering from serious wounds due to bayonet thrusts, etc. were sent to a German doctor. A British doctor and British sanitary personnel were present. During the march, a member of the sanitary personnel sought to give assistance to a wounded prisoner who had collapsed; but he was lightly wounded by the point of a bayonet; his materials were ruined.

Search on Arrival at Stalag Luft IV

After the arrival of the American and British prisoners, their personal effects were taken from them on "security" grounds ("Abswehrgrunden"); up to the present only a small part of these have been returned. No receipt was given for many of the objects removed. Also, receipts for objects confiscated in preceding camps were taken. One of a series of valuable objects had been returned to the British by October 30th (90 cigarette cases, 33 wrist watches, 28 lockets, 22 fountain pens, 23 lighters and many other things). Of medical supplies the British lost 14 pairs of glasses, 7 dentures and other objects, as well as 26 Red Cross packs, 9 ordinary packs and other objects of the same type.

The number of valuable articles taken from the Americans, normal and accessory medical articles, was in like proportion; only a small part has been restored to them likewise.

Conversation with Men of Confidence

The Delegate was able to converse with the Men of Confidence all the day of 5th October. As the numerous questions raised could not be ironed-out in a day, the Delegate was authorized to spend all day of the 6th without witnesses, with Men of Confidence and doctors.

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CONFIDENTIALFinal Interview

Unfortunately, the Delegate was unable to speak personally to Oberstleutnant B. in charge of Stalag Luft IV. During the 2 days the Delegate spent in the camp this Officer was not there; the Delegate put off the final interview to Sunday, October 8th, at which time the Camp Commandant was supposed to be back. The Commandant did return but the Delegate could not see him. Excusing himself for reasons of health, the Commandant sent a substitute. Thus, the final interview had purely a formal character as far as the Delegate was concerned. He could not get definite replies from the Commandant's substitute to the most important questions to be discussed. The Delegate will address to the German Foreign Office and High Command a detailed note describing the prisoners' conditions in Stalag Luft IV.

Conclusion

Stalag Luft IV is a bad camp, although its situation, the quarters and food are no different from those of other camps.

Last Interview with Men of Confidence

Before leaving the camp, the Delegate was authorized to see again Chapman, the American, and Clarke, British, and he gave them in part the impression of the final interview he had just had with the German Officers. It concerned the following points which had just been submitted to the German Officers and discussed with them:-

1. Man of Confidence

The American Chapman, entered the camp in May with the first arrivals. He officially kept his responsibility until the arrival of the considerable group of prisoners from Stalag Luft VI. It became necessary to elect an American Man of Confidence. Paules, who had been fulfilling the functions of Man of Confidence in Stalag Luft VI, was elected by a vote of 90%. The Commandant of the camp does not approve of this choice and will never agree. The Delegate is of the opinion that a new election or a confirmation would be useless; that could only poison even more the relations between the Camp Authorities and the prisoners. Mr. Chapman had declared in writing to the Commandant on the next to last day of the Delegate's visit to the Camp, that he had never considered himself American Man of Confidence; consequently he could not be recognized as such by Geneva. Therefore, he abandoned with finality his provisioned responsibility in favour of his comrade, Paules, whom he esteemed highly and whose ability he esteemed and appreciated. The Delegate thanked Mr. Chapman for his noble attitude; however, he asked him to continue his functions in the interests of all American prisoners and asked him to continue to assume this heavy responsibility in collaboration with Clarke, the British Man of Confidence, and with his friend Paules, and to guarantee the prisoners' interests calmly, prudently, wisely, but also within the spirit of military discipline.

2. Collective Shipments

The Delegate protested against:-

- a) Restrictions imposed since the Camp opened on the liberty of the Man of Confidence to control the collective parcel shipments.

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- b) The division of collective shipments which had been made without taking into consideration the wishes of the Men of Confidence.
- c) The distress caused by the question of property, because they only give the Men of Confidence copies of the acknowledgments for merchandise received.
- d) The lack of facilities for preparing food from standard parcels.
- e) The reception by the German authorities of only 10 standard parcels during the first half of June; the Men of Confidence were only informed of these arrivals some months after; therefore, they were not able to return the receipts to the I.C.R.C.
- f) The probable loss of several thousand parcels which in spite of promises made to the Men of Confidence, were never forwarded to the new camp. That represents a total of 40,000 parcels of which half should have been forwarded to Stalag Luft IV and the other half to Stalag 357. The evacuation took place in July and up to date, no counter measures have been promulgated by the High Command.
- f) The loss of numerous Red Cross packages in the course of the journey to Stalag Luft IV.
- h) The withdrawal of Red Cross articles on 18th and 19th July, 1944 on arrival at Stalag Luft IV.
- i) The withdrawal of medical and sanitary articles which have not yet been returned.
- j) The complete suppression of control over clothing from standard parcels.
- k) The fact that the notices of arrival of clothing are not passed on in the original.
- l) The method of distribution which pays no attention to the needs of prisoners or the proposals issued by the Men of Confidence.
- m) The pilfering from standard parcels which the guards at Stalag Luft IV permit themselves.
- n) The loss of many blouses, trousers and coats from Red Cross during the march from the station to Stalag Luft IV.
3. Quarters

The Delegate protested against the defective installations in the camp (air system, stoves, showers and vermin, latrines and lack of water).

4. Food

The Delegate objected to the fact that the rations issued by the Germans are not posted and cannot be controlled.

5. Medical Service

The Delegate asks that the American doctor, Dr. McKee, No. 13056, be replaced by a new doctor, since the present doctors are overburdened (in case Dr. McKee preserves the right to continue to practice).

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The Delegate asked authorization for the doctors to move from one Infirmary barrack to another until nine in the evening, to be able to assure their service.

The 14 sanitary personnel are not sufficient for 8,000 prisoners. 10 other men should be chosen for the Infirmary from the instructed sanitary auxiliaries. The Delegate asked that the doctors have access to the medicine parcels and protested against the manner in which these parcels are examined with the risk of infection for reasons of security ("Abwebi").

The Delegate asked that a kitchen be installed in the Infirmary. He also asked that white bread and rolled oats be issued to patients who must follow special diets.

6. Dental Service

As there is only 1 dentist at the disposal of 8000 prisoners, he would have to be given permission to practice all through the week as often as he had the use of the German instruments.

The Delegate asked that the doctors and dentists be accorded permission to inform by telegram the Delegate of the I.C.R.C. in Berlin of any urgent requirements.

The Delegate asked that during the next visit of the Mixed Medical Commission, the examinations take place on the spot. The Delegate asked also that the lazaret be enlarged to contain the 240 beds deemed indispensable to 8,000 prisoners.

7. Special Needs

The place where religious services are held is too small and is not suitable since it is used for a series of other necessities.

The Delegate also asked that the chaplains be given back the religious objects confiscated during the transfer (consecrated altar, sacerdotal vestments, etc.)

He also asked permission for the chaplains, in case of necessity, to move through the whole camp and, when required, to have a guard at their disposal.

8. Correspondence

The Delegate asked that prisoners be given back the letters, photographs, address-books which were taken from them.

He asked that letters from Canadian voluntary aid societies which camp authorities intercepted, be given to the Senior Canadian prisoner.

9. Discipline

The Delegate confirmed that the prisoners made every effort to maintain excellent discipline, not under the influence exercised by Camp Authorities, but of their own will.

CONFIDENTIALDiscipline (continued)

The Delegate protested against the confiscation of millions of cigarettes of which only a small part were returned; this confiscation took place without any order from the High Command.

The Delegate protested against the retention of personal valuables such as watches, rings, etc., a part of them without a receipt being given. Many of these objects have not yet been returned.

He protested against the retention of many receipts for objects removed at previous camps.

He deplors the lack of a Canteen.

The Delegate protests against the retention of personal table utensils, of which the prisoners have an urgent need.

Also, he protests against the fact that shirts and underwear which are particularly necessary, have been taken from the prisoners.

He protests against the grave infractions of the Geneva Convention on the occasion of the transfers, especially in the course of the last journey on foot from the station to the camp and against the search imposed on the prisoners on arrival. More than 1500 prisoners were partially manacled ("Gefesselt") during their transfers; 340 prisoners were struck, wounded by bayonet thrusts, bitten by dogs and insulted.

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1945
STALAG LUFT IV
Visit of October 10th, 1944, by
the Swiss.

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Camp Commander	:	Oberstleutnant Bombach
Second in Command	:	Major Stehle
Security Officer	:	Hauptmann Lindemann
German Chief Physician	:	Stabsarzt Dr. Sommer
Accompanying Officer from IKW	:	Major Romer
American Man of Confidence	:	T/Sgt. R. Chapman, POW No. 1004 T/Sgt. F.S. Paules, POW No. 772
British Man of Confidence	:	Sgt. V.R. Clarke, POW No. 23600.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A full description of the situation of this Stalag has been given in our last report No. 500 of June 29th, 1944.

Since our last visit the constructional work of the barracks in the four compounds has been completed and all the compounds have been opened. Most of the building still to be done is more or less of interior arrangements in the barracks, as well as completion of the administrative barracks in the "Vorlager". Due to the continuous arrival of new prisoners of war, the camp itself is already too small and a fifth compound is planned to be built immediately after completion of the present camp. The four compounds have been built on exactly the same line with modern wooden barracks around a large playground. Each compound is to form a separate camp, however, since the camp is not quite finished, there is only one administrative center for the four compounds with one American and one British man of confidence responsible for the entire camp.

There are no airraid-trenches and no provision for such is being made. Apparently no airraid precaution is being foreseen in any of the air-force camps in Germany. The matter has already been taken up with the OKW and is being followed up.

II. CAPACITY AND PRESENT PERSONNEL

Since the opening of the camp there has been a steady flow of prisoners of war and more are expected daily.

The strength on the day of the visit was:

Americans	7,184
British	886
<u>Total</u>	<u>8,070</u>

The British Total is made up as follows :

United Kingdom	606
Canada	147
Australia	37
New Zealand	22
Rhodesia/S. Africa	8
Norwegian	1
Free French	2
British Poles	58
British Czech	5
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>886</u>

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The number of POWs in each compound is as follows :

Compound A	2121	Americans	
Compound B	1981	"	
Compound C	2032	"	
Compound D	1050	"	and
	886	British	
<u>Total</u>	<u>8070</u>	POWs.	

III. INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS

In each compound there are 10 barracks with 10 rooms each, 2 wash-huts, 2 latrines and 1 kitchen-barrack with a recreation room.

As mentioned before, the barracks are of the modern wooden type with a central passage in the middle and 5 large rooms on each side; each room was supposed to accommodate 16 prisoners.

However, since the present strength of the camp is far beyond the capacity planned, 8 more prisoners have been put into each room, making a total of 24 prisoners of war per room. In spite of the very good size of the rooms for 16, it cannot possibly hold enough double-tier beds to accommodate 24 Prisoners of War. Therefore it has been planned to use three-tier beds in the rooms to provide ample room for tables and chairs. Some of the rooms have already been provided with the three-tier beds and the remaining rooms are being furnished with them as quickly as possible. So far none of the rooms has more than 20 Prisoners of War and where the three-tier beds have not been furnished, the Prisoners of War sleep on palliasses on the floor. Some of the rooms in compound C have no beds at all and all the Prisoners of War have to sleep on palliasses on the floor. The camp commander informed the Delegate of the Protecting Power, that he opened compound C in spite of the missing of beds to prevent too much overcrowding in the other compounds. Some beds are delivered almost daily and it is expected that shortly none of the Prisoners of War have to sleep on the wooden floors any longer. With this present arrangement of 24 Prisoners of War to each room, the entire camp will give accommodation for 9,600 Prisoners of War. However, it must be considered as overcrowded and it will especially be felt in winter with the days being very short and the weather bad. It is very much doubted whether much relief can be expected from the construction of a fifth compound, since new arrivals are coming in continuously and the building of this new compound will take several months during the winter, especially taking into consideration the difficulty in obtaining building material in Germany.

There are no cupboards in the rooms and according to the camp commander none can be built due to shortage of material. The large linen bags provided by the International Red Cross for keeping clothing and private articles in safekeeping in the rooms, have been confiscated, since, according to the camp commander, they have been used to make civilian clothing for escaping.

There are still tables and chairs missing in some of the rooms and not all of them have been provided with heating stoves. The camp commander mentioned that these articles will be delivered shortly. This is again due to the fact that more prisoners have arrived than could be accommodated.

The British Prisoners of War have again asked to be transferred to a British camp. The question will again be taken up with the OKW.

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Some barracks have had adjustments made to their shutters allowing very little ventilation and is still considered as insufficient especially with the increase of Prisoners of War in each room. The camp commander was again requested to make better provision for ventilation, which he promised to do.

IV. WASHING AND BATHING FACILITIES

Due to the increase of the strength of the camp beyond its normal capacity the washing and bathing facilities are insufficient. The large delousing plant in the "Vorlager" is still under construction, however, it should be finished within a fortnight. So far there are only 8 boilers at 100 liter each to provide hot water for bucket baths, which is totally inadequate. This will, of course, be remedied as soon as the delousing plant with the hot shower arrangements will be in use.

V. TOILET FACILITIES

Toilet facilities are inadequate with the present strength and will become worse with further arrival of prisoners of war. There is at present only one seat for 44 Prisoners of War, according to the OKW it should be 1 seat for 25 men. The camp commander is quite aware of this situation and has therefore allowed the use of the two night latrines in each barrack during day-time as well.

He has also promised to have the latrine-pit emptied more often, since it has been overflowing several times.

VI. FOOD AND COOKING

There was no complaint as to quality and quantity of food supplied by the Germans. The kitchen is well installed and in spite of the overcrowding proves to be adequate.

Each compound has a large stove for the cooking of the Red Cross food in the kitchen, since the camp commander does not allow any private cooking to be done in the rooms. The Red Cross store is now fully in the hands of the prisoners of War. The store is in the Vorlager and the distribution is done by the prisoners themselves under the supervision of the Germans. However, a complaint was lodged, that no prisoner is present when the parcels arrive at the station and until they arrive at the Red Cross store in the Vorlager. The commander refused having any prisoner present at the station, he assured the Delegate, that it is quite sufficient for the Prisoners of War to check the parcels on arrival at the store according to the bill of lading. The reason for his refusal is his constant fear, that the prisoners only want to escape.

According to the British and American Men of Confidence a large stock of Red Cross Food parcels, private parcels and clothing had to be left behind at Stalag Luft VI, Heydekrug at the time of their transfer to this camp. The German authorities promised to have these articles forwarded in equal shares to this camp and to the new Stalag 357 at Oerpke (Fallingbostel), where parts of the prisoners of War from Heydekrug are at present. So far none of these articles have reached this camp. Furthermore large quantities of Red Cross Food, Cigarettes, Private articles have been confiscated on arrival at this camp or have been abandoned during the run from the nearby station to this camp, of which only a very small percentage has been returned. The full figures of the missing articles have been given to the representative of the International Red Cross, who paid a visit to this camp on October 5th and 6th, 1944.

The matter regarding the articles left at Stalag Luft IV Heydekrug has already been taken up with the OKW, as well as the treatment and confiscation of articles during the search and the run from the station to this camp. A special report has been made with regard to the conditions during the transfer of the Prisoners of War from Stalag Luft VI Heydekrug to this camp and during the search when arriving at this camp.

The present issue of Red Cross parcels is half a parcel per man per week.

An order has been issued by the commandant by which all tins have to be returned after the contents have been eaten, otherwise no more Red Cross food will be issued. Strict account is being kept by the Germans and the Prisoners of War with regard to the tins. A strong protest was made by the Delegate with regard to the tins. A strong protest was made by the Delegate with regard to this order; the commander, however, mentioned that he could not withdraw this order, moreover he has no intention of not issuing the Red Cross parcels. The case will be taken up with the OKW.

There is a four weeks supply of Red Cross parcels at half a parcel per week per man. The man of confidence asked for further supply and a bigger store to hold these parcels. The camp commander informed the Delegate of the Protecting Power that he could not provide a larger store nor could he allow a further shipment to come in, since the new order from the chief of the Reserve-army (Ersatz-heer), Heinrich Himmler, forbidding the accumulation of large stocks of Red Cross parcels, has been enforced.

VII. MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SICKNESS

The camp lazaret in the "Vorlager" has been completed, there are two barracks with 132 beds available for patients. The rooms are of good size with single iron beds, good light and air, however, the ventilation at night is said to be bad and the camp commander also promised to make better ventilation. Considering the strength of the camp the number of beds available in the lazaret is insufficient. At present all beds are occupied, however, no serious case has been reported.

Capt. R. Pollack, R.A.M.C., POW No. 719 is in charge of the lazaret.

He is assisted by: Capt. G. Forrest Hey, R.A.M.C., POW No. 5756
Capt. H.W. Wynsen, A.M.C., POW No. 3063
Capt. W.E. McKee, A.M.C., POW No. 3056

There are at present 12 medical orderlies, all recognized, and a request for further 10 recognized sanitators has been refused by the camp commander, since he considers the present number of sanitators quite sufficient. There are no more recognized sanitators in the camp.

The drug supply from the Germans is said to be very small, though as much of it is available as they can spare. The S.M.O. complained that the British and American drugs and medicaments from the Red Cross are under German Control only and can only be obtained with the permission of a German Officer. This is an old rule set up by the OKW and it is handed the same way in all the lazarets. Actually there was no complaint with regard to the supply of drugs needed by the medical officers for the treatment of the patients. The S.M.O. complained that the Medical Officers are not allowed to visit the camp without a special permission each time. The camp commander informed the Delegate, that so far he has given out no permit for either the Medical Officers nor the padres to move around freely due to the fact, that the construction of the camp is not quite finished and that

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there are too many civilian workmen in the camp. As soon as the camp is properly set up he sees no objection of issuing permits to the medical officers and the padres to visit the various compounds any time they desire.

The compound around the lazaret is rather small and the S.M.O. asked for a sportsground for the medical officers and sanitators. The camp commander promised to investigate the matter and to comply with their wish as far as the security measures allow him to do so.

The S.M.O. informed the Delegate that quite a number of Red Cross articles, such as pyjamas, dressing gowns, blankets, dental equipment and massage equipment as well as personal properties of the medical officers have been confiscated on arrival at this camp and very little of it has been returned. A strong protest was made to the German authorities, who replied, that all the confiscated articles have been returned. The matter will be taken up with the OKW.

A dental station has been installed and Capt. A.D. Aitken, N.Z.D.C., is in charge of it. A request for the dental parades to be separate from the normal sick parade has been refused by the camp commander, without giving any specific reason.

VIII. CLOTHING.

The clothing situation is bad. On entering the camp all excess clothing, such as Red Cross and private clothing was confiscated. The Red Cross clothing is still being thoroughly examined and little by little returned to the Prisoners of War in bulk and in spite of the names of the respective Prisoner of War mentioned in the clothes, it is very often not handed back to the owner. The clothing store and distribution is entirely in the hands of the Germans. There are quite a number of prisoners who have no overcoat. All private clothing had been confiscated and any articles arriving in next-of-kin parcels is at once kept by the Germans as no private clothing is allowed to be handed to the Prisoners of War, such as shirts, black ties, socks etc., which are not of Army colour. A very strong protest was made by the Delegate, however, the camp commander simply refused to have any clothing enter the camp, which is not army clothing, as it would invariably be used as escape material. The confiscated uniforms, overcoats and boots are being examined and given back to the Prisoners of War. The matter will be taken up with the OKW.

The barrack for the tailors, cobblers, etc., will be finished in a weeks time and proper tools furnished. So far no repairing has been done as no space or tools were available.

IX. LAUNDRY

The laundry is done by the men themselves, but here again there is a shortage of hot water supply and space due to the overcrowding of the camp.

X. MONEY AND PAY

Nothing to report. The British Man of Confidence is requesting information from the Air Ministry with regard to existing rates of pay for all airmen aircrew Prisoners of War.

XI. CANTEEN

So far no supply from the Germans. The camp commander again emphasised the great difficulty in obtaining articles for the canteen he again promised to try to procure a few articles.

XII. RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

Religious activities are in the hands of :

Capt. T.J.E. Lynch (Roman Catholic)
Capt. G. Rex Morgan (Church of England)
The Reverend A.A. Jackson, Acting Chaplain.

The only complaints made by the Officers was that it happens often, that they cannot obtain a permit or a guard to accompany them to the various compounds to hold service as agreed with the German authorities. It has also happened, that one of the catholic services was stopped in the middle of it on account of roll-call. The camp commander promised to issue a permit to these Officers as soon as the four compounds are in good running order and the building of it is finished. He also promised to try to have the necessary permit or guards available, whenever a service is to be held. He regretted the stopping of the service for roll-call, and tried to explain to the Delegate, that he was forced to do so, since roll-calls are not set on special time during the days. He feels forced to make his roll-calls any time during the day or evening to prevent escaping.

Here again was the complaint, that many religious articles, which were confiscated during the search on arrival have not been returned and that many religious emblems, which Prisoners of War carried around their necks were torn off and in some places stamped on them by the guards. The camp commander explained that he could not allow Prisoners of War to wear religious emblems, as they can easily be melted and the metal used to make escaping tools. The case will be taken up with the OKW.

XIII RECREATION AND EXERCISE

It is only recently that organised sports and recreation could commence in this camp due to the fact, that all sports-gears which had been confiscated upon arrival have only been returned to the Prisoners of War lately. The necessary goalposts are being made and have been promised by the Germans within a few days. Up till now the Prisoners of War used only temporary goalposts made by themselves. Each compound has one large room in the kitchen barrack to be used for entertainment and indoor sports such as ping-pong etc. The camp commander informed the Delegate that it is planned to have a separate theatre barrack with school rooms built, however due to the overcrowding and the camp not quite finished he has not been able to do so, thinking it more important to have proper accommodations for the Prisoners of War. He has given permission for the band and orchestra to visit the other compounds to give concerts. The entertainment room in the kitchen barrack also serves as schoolroom, library and church for the Sunday services.

XIV MAIL

Incoming mail is said to be very irregular, letters from England as far back as April and May are still arriving, and only few letters from June and July have yet reached the Prisoners of War.

The Man of Confidence has repeatedly asked for express letter forms, the German authorities always saying that no such forms have yet arrived. The Delegate requested that these forms should be asked for at once and given to the Prisoners of War, which was promised. Some of the American prisoners, who have been captured about five months ago have had no mail yet. A list has been handed over to the representative of the International Red Cross when calling a few days ago. Some of the Prisoners of War, who had their personal letters and photographs confiscated upon arrival at this camp have not received them back. When taking this matter up with the Germans, the camp commander replied that all letters and personal photographs of next-of-kin and friends have been returned to all the Prisoners of War

1945
6

XV. WELFARE WORK

A representative of the YMCA visited this camp on August 23rd, 1944 and a representative of the International Red Cross was here on October 5th and 6th, 1944.

XVI. COMPLAINTS

The most important complaint was the treatment of the Prisoners of War during the transfer from Stalag Luft VI Heydekrug to this camp, especially from the station Kiefheide to this Stalag and the search on entering the camp. A special report has already been made in connection with this transfer.

There has been some trouble in connection with the American Man of Confidence. When the first Prisoners of War arrived in this camp, 64 Prisoners of War, the German appointed T/Sgt. R. Chapman as Man of Confidence. After the arrival of the Prisoners of War from Heydekrug an election was held and T/Sgt., F.S. Paules, who used to be Man of Confidence at Heydekrug was elected again. However the camp commander refused to accept him saying that he and the British Man of Confidence, Sgt. Clarke were trouble-makers and were trying to entice the Prisoners of War at Heydekrug to mutiny. A few days before our visit, Sgt. Clarke was accepted as British Man of Confidence and the camp commander promised the Delegate, that T/Sgt. Paules shall from now on act as American Man of Confidence for the entire camp. T/Sgt. Chapman did not resign although he felt that the man elected should act as Man of Confidence. The British and American Men of Confidence complained that on two occasions the camp commander in an interview threatened them with turning them over to the Gestapo if they do not like the treatment here and that he could not give them better treatment and accommodation if they do nothing but bomb the German Women and Children.

A complaint was made, that all nail scissors and metal mirrors had been confiscated. The camp commander agreed that it was a mistake and that he has already given orders that nail scissors should be returned, however, he cannot allow metal mirrors to be given back since only ordinary glass mirrors are allowed. According to the Man of Confidence spectacles and dentures have been confiscated during the search on entering the camp and that not all have been returned. Dentures and spectacles had been put into the pockets during the run for fear of losing them. The camp commander informed the Delegate that all spectacles and dentures had been returned.

A request for the transfer of all the British and American Army personnel to a respective Army camp is being considered by the German authorities.

There are no Geneva Convention in the four compounds and the accompanying Officer from the OKW has promised to send some at once.

The Man of Confidence reported the death of Sgt. R.T. Stephens, RAF. POW No. 275, Service No. 944044, who was struck by lightning during a very heavy thunderstorm on July 29th, 1944; he died a few hours after having been struck.

Sgt. Stephens was buried with military honour, however, without the firing of a salute, since it has been forbidden by order of the OKW. Moreover the camp commander informed the Delegate of a new order from the OKW, that no Prisoner of War shall be present at the burial of one of his comrades. This matter will be taken up with the German High Command.

FEB 17 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

- 8 -

6

XVII. GENERAL IMPRESSION

Due to the overcrowding this camp has many shortcomings materially speaking, however, once the compounds are finished and the three-tier beds are furnished, it cannot be considered too bad. In all fairness it must be said, that the camp commander is trying everything possible to overcome the shortcomings somewhat, but is very much handicapped by the lack of material for additional building.

The relation between the Prisoners of War and the Germans is very tense. The Prisoners of War feel very bitter against the treatment they received during the transfer and especially from the station to this camp, for which the camp commander is responsible. There are continuous frictions between the two which are mainly due to the fear of the camp commander and his staff of escaping, although no escape nor any attempt to escape has been made so far. This fear has become a mania of which the camp commander is fully aware, however, he told the Delegate, that he does not want the same thing to happen here that happened at Sagan, for which the Commander of Sagan received one year's imprisonment in a fortress. The camp commander is not in the least interested in the welfare of the prisoners, and he repeatedly mentions to them the bombing of German cities, women and children.

(sig.) Albert A. Kadler.

AMERICAN EX-PRISONERS OF WAR

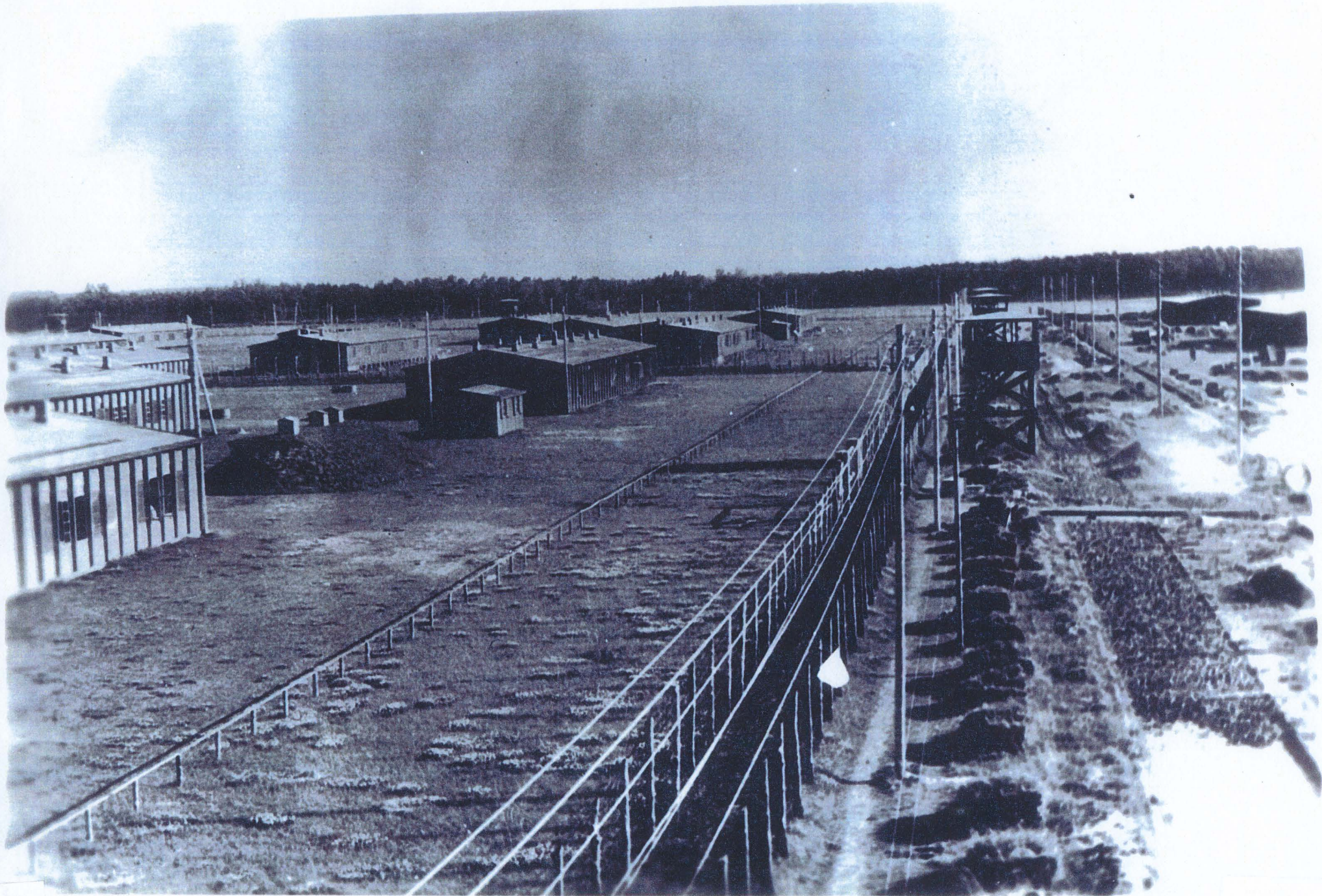
The Continental Chapter, Yardville, New Jersey



Commander
JOSEPH P. ODONNELL
and
Chairman/Board of Directors

20 Orourke Drive
Robbinsville, N.J. 08691

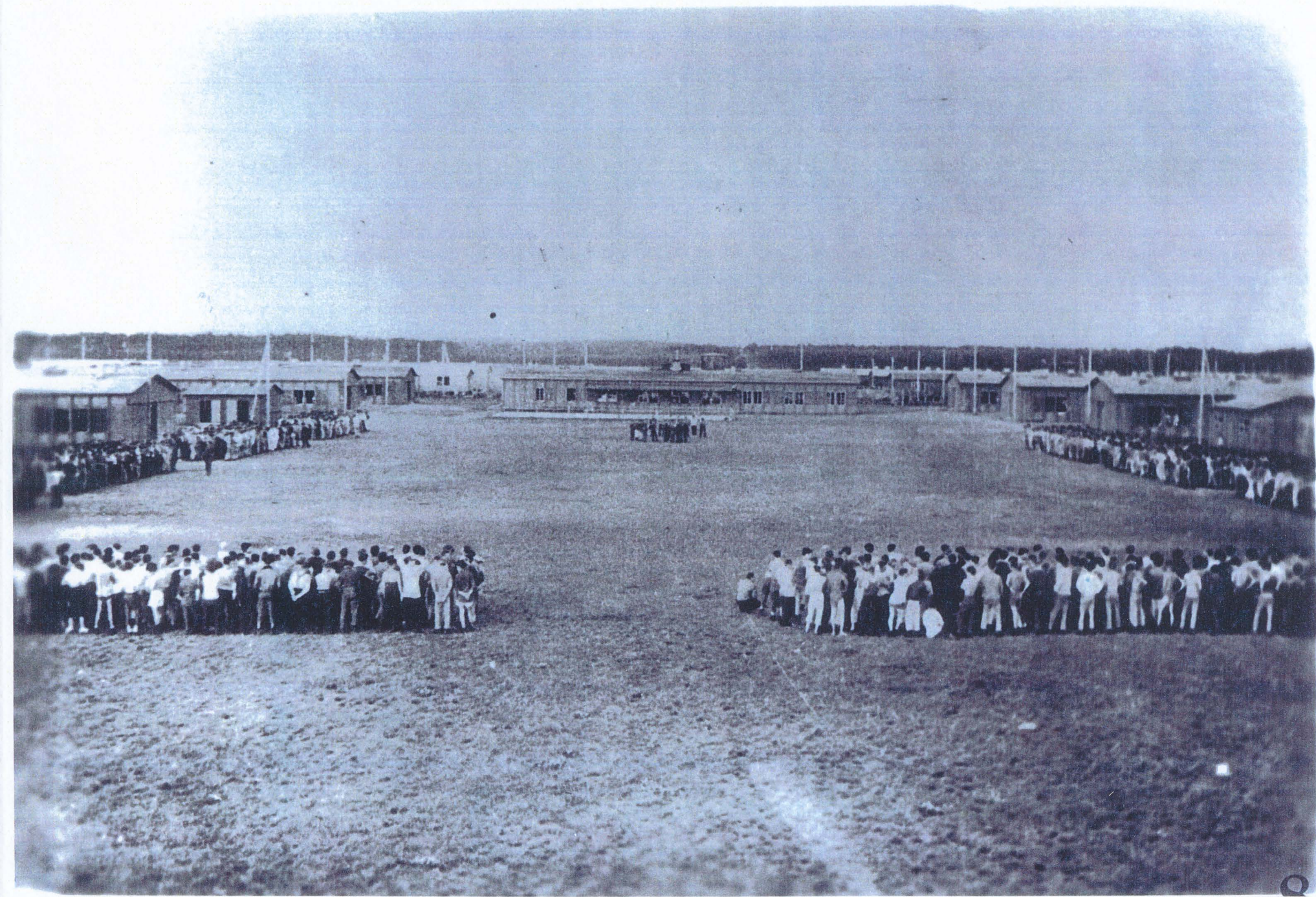
Email: jpodpow1414@aol.com
609-585-1346

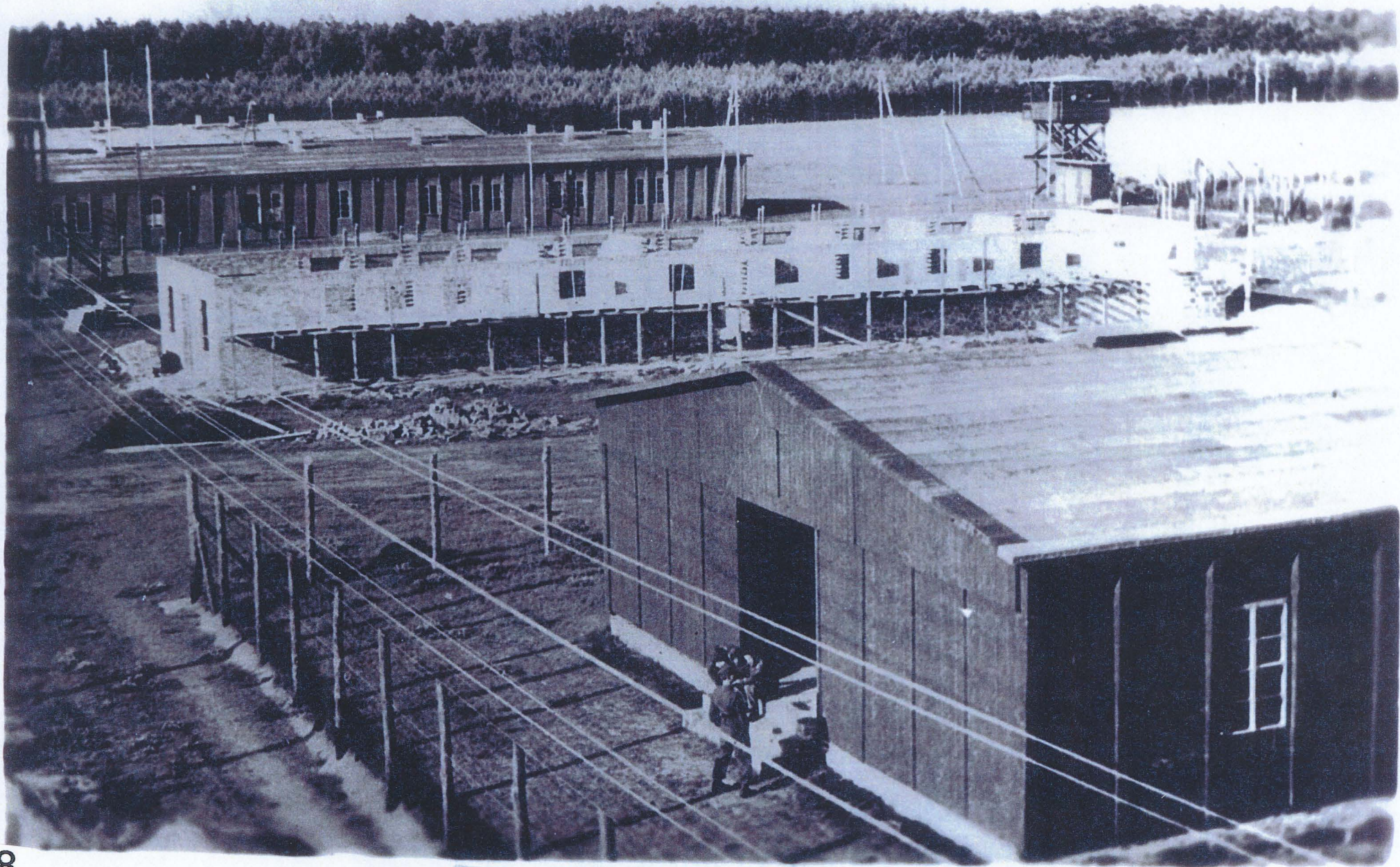




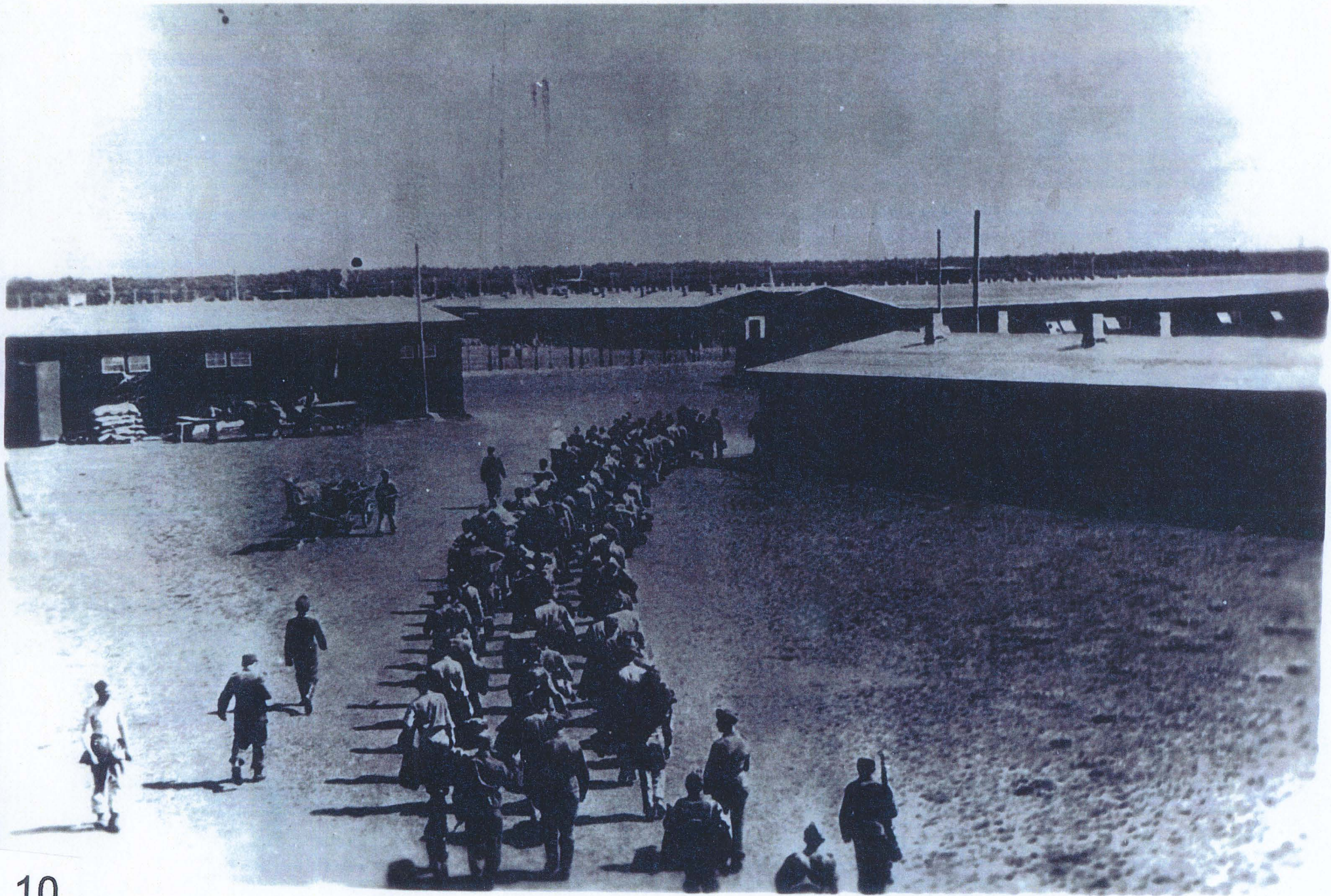


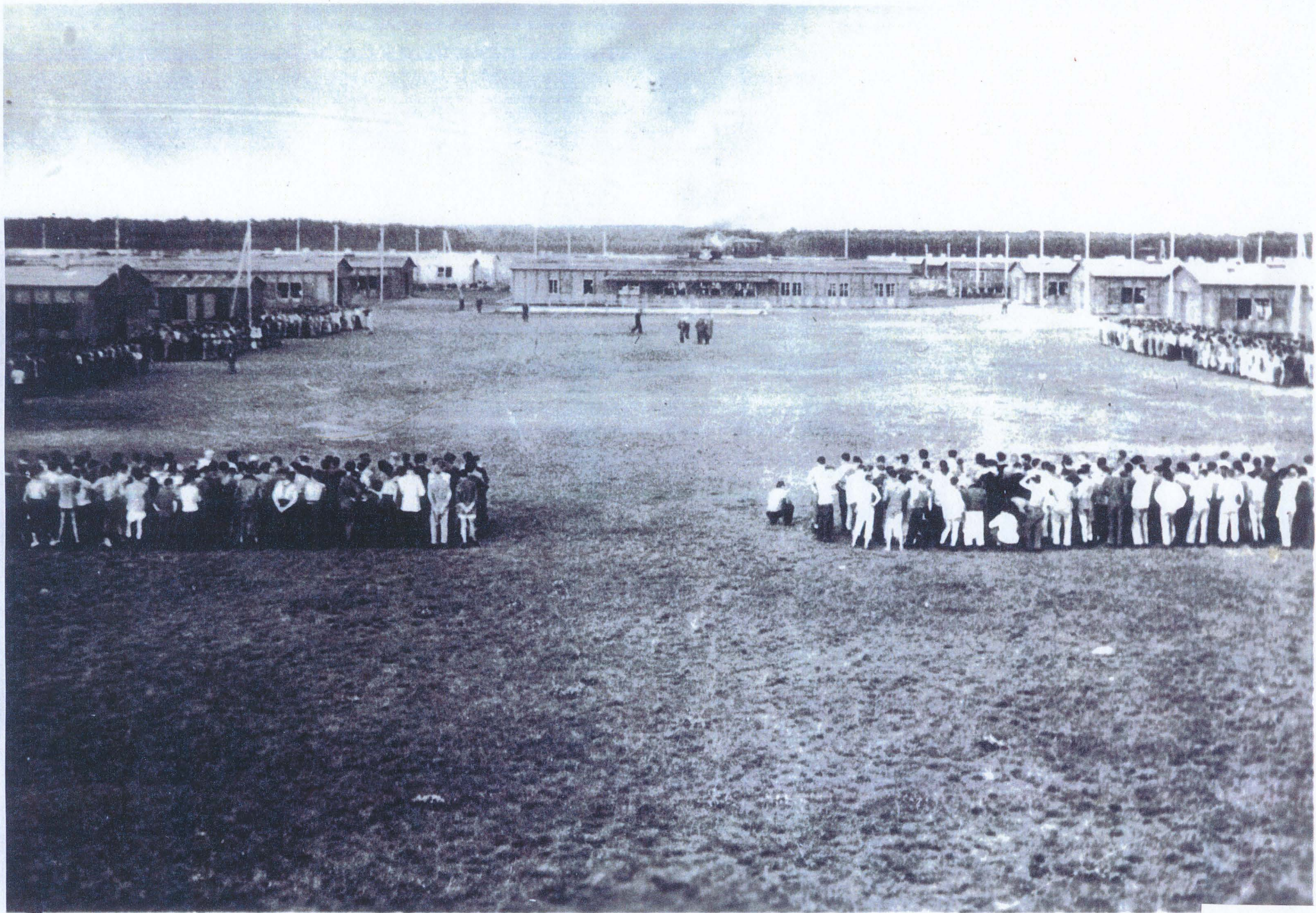


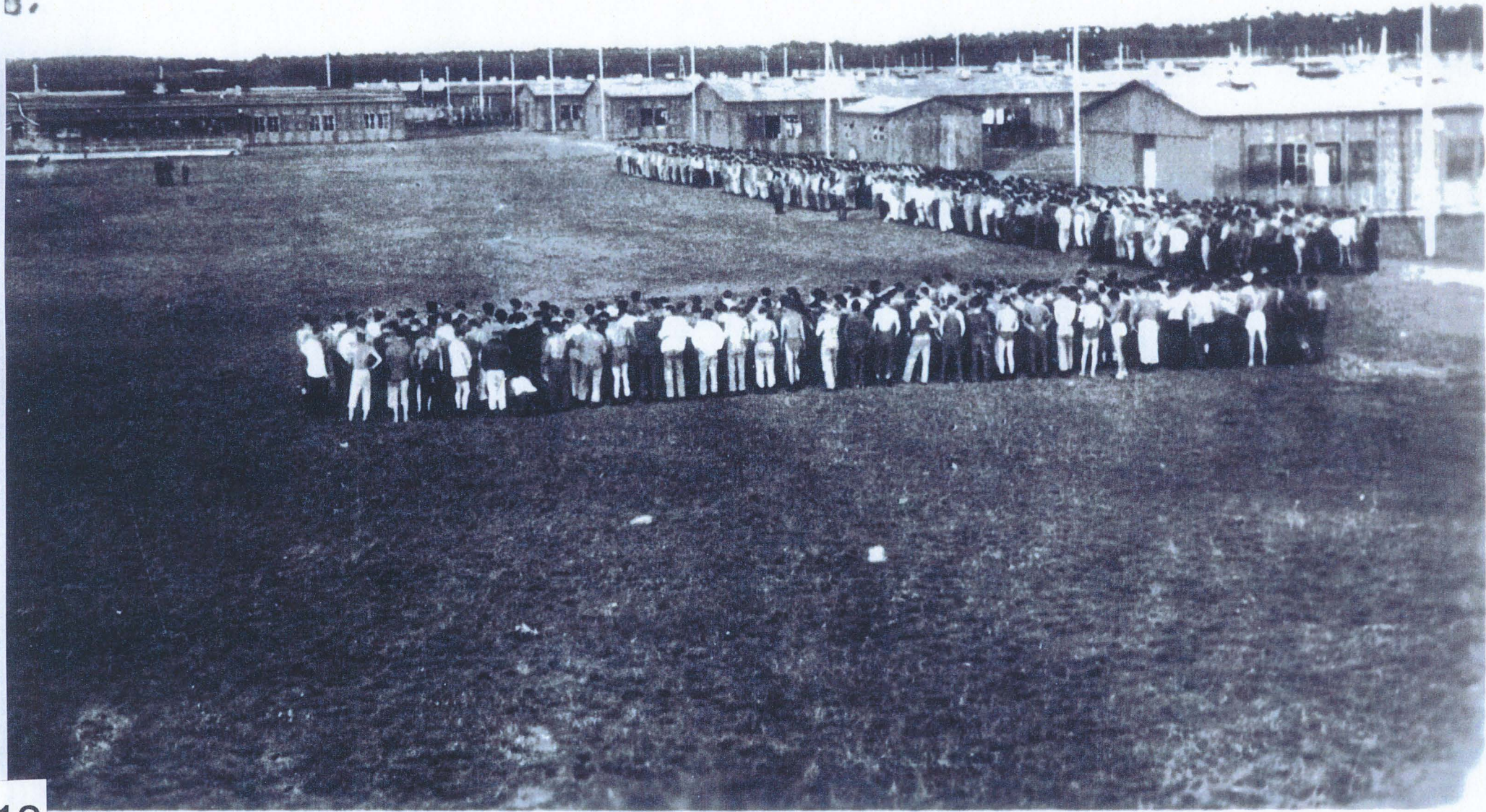


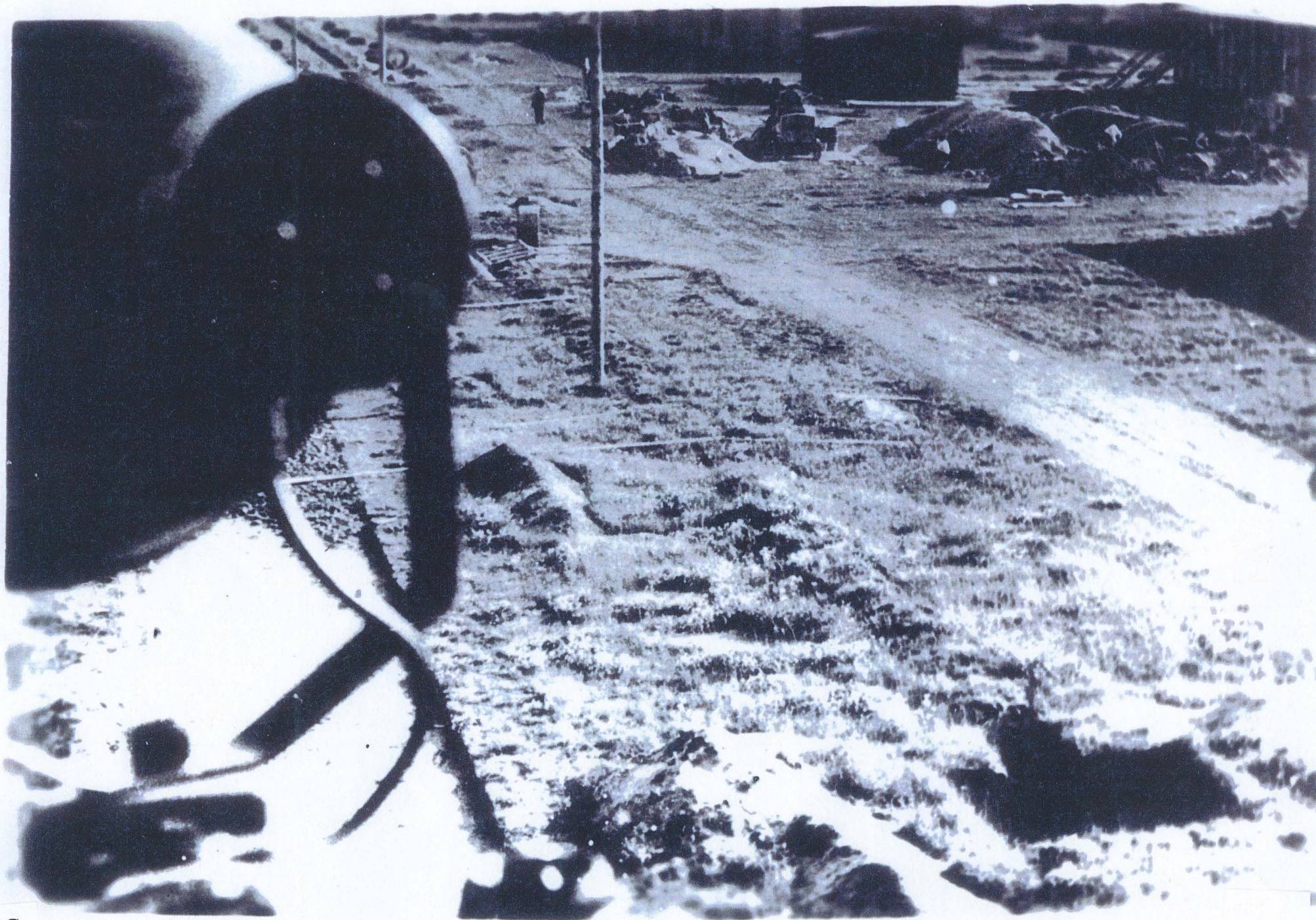






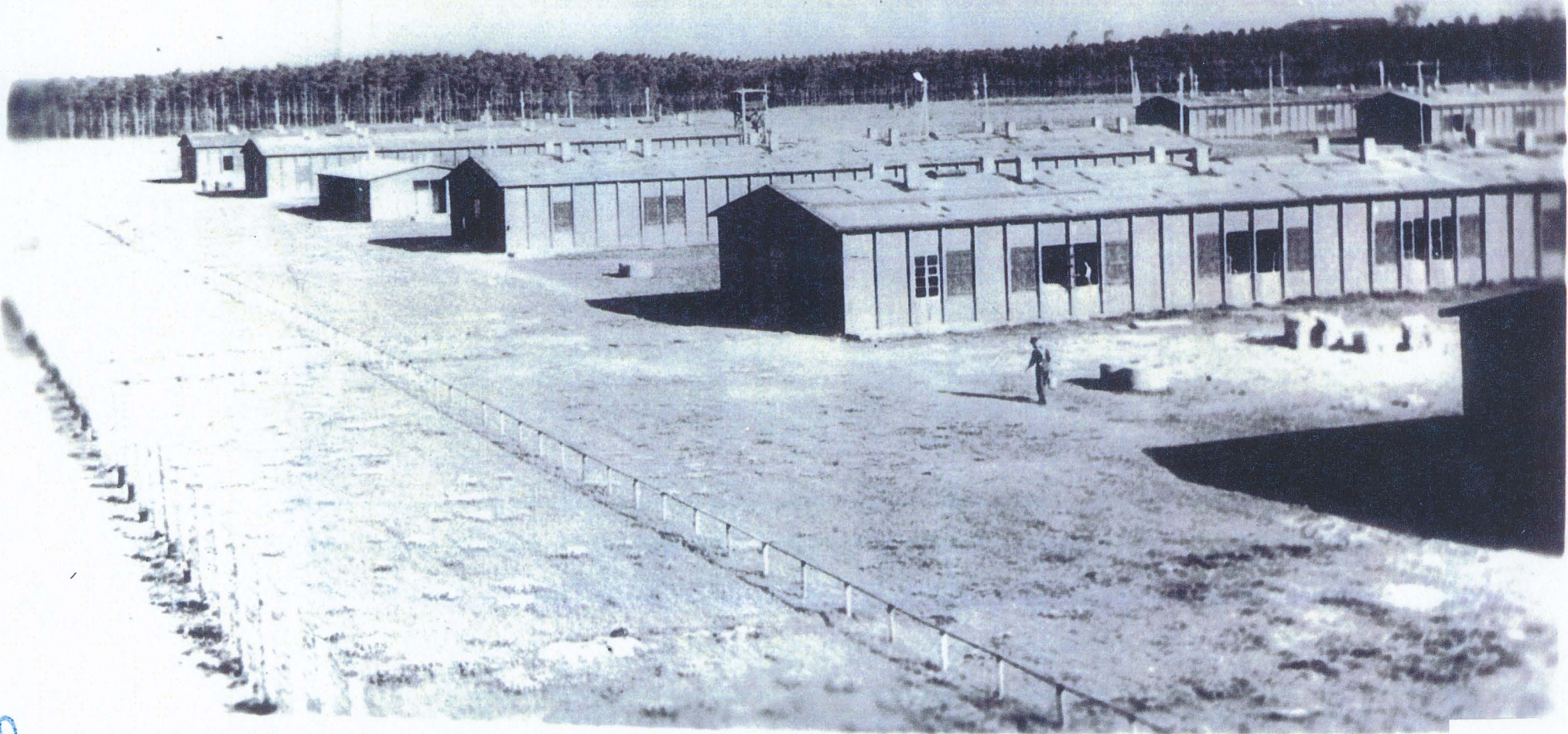




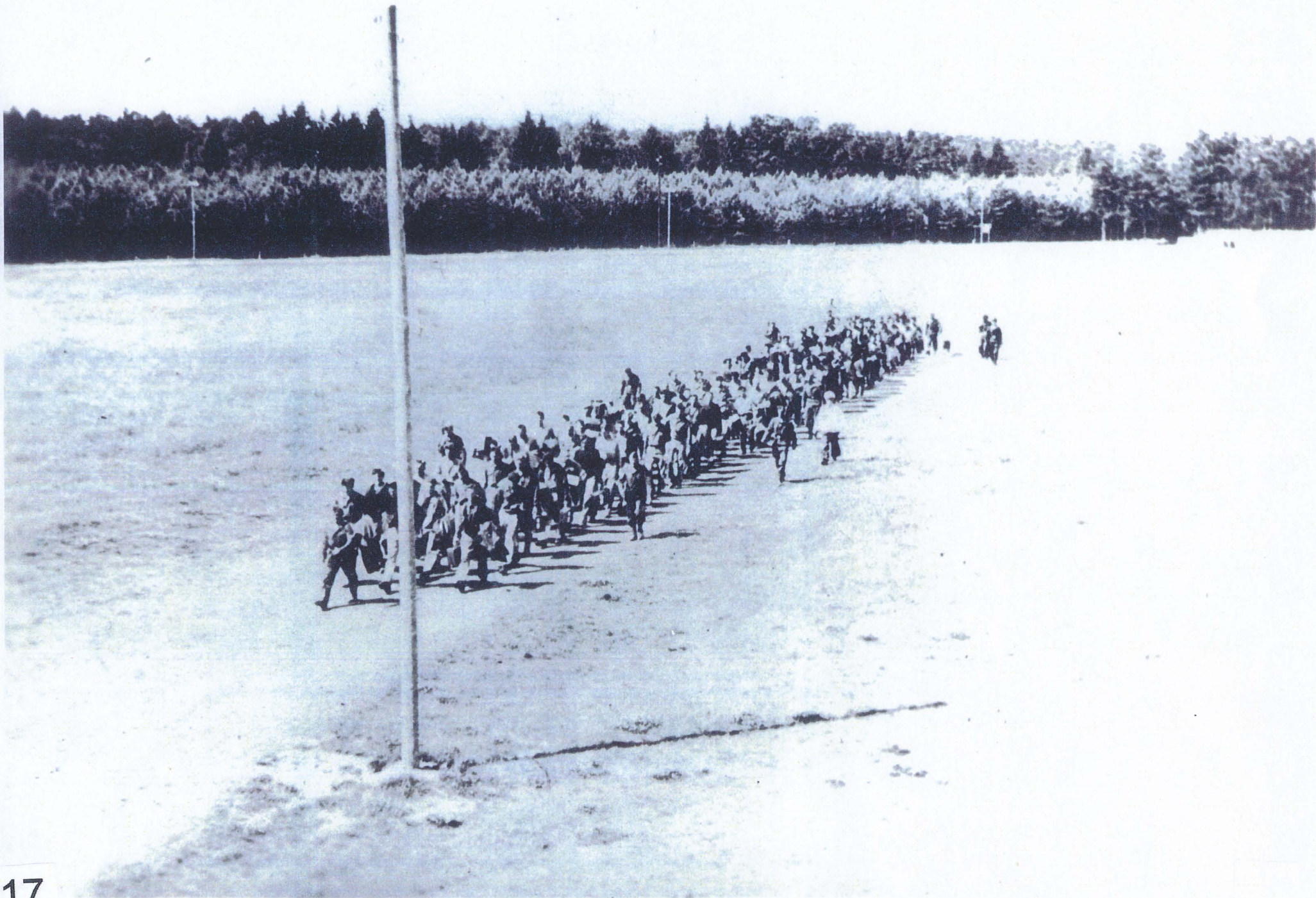




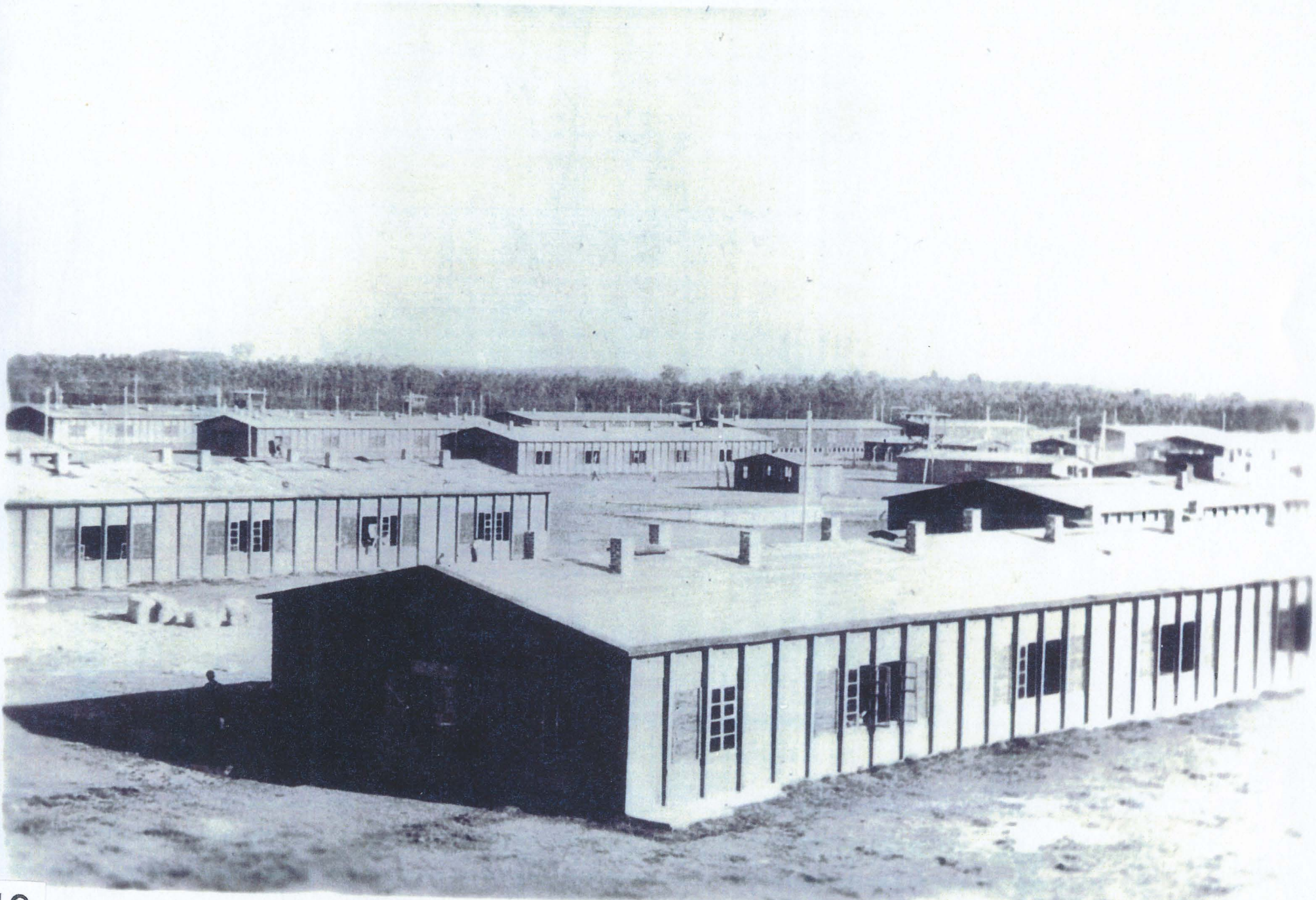




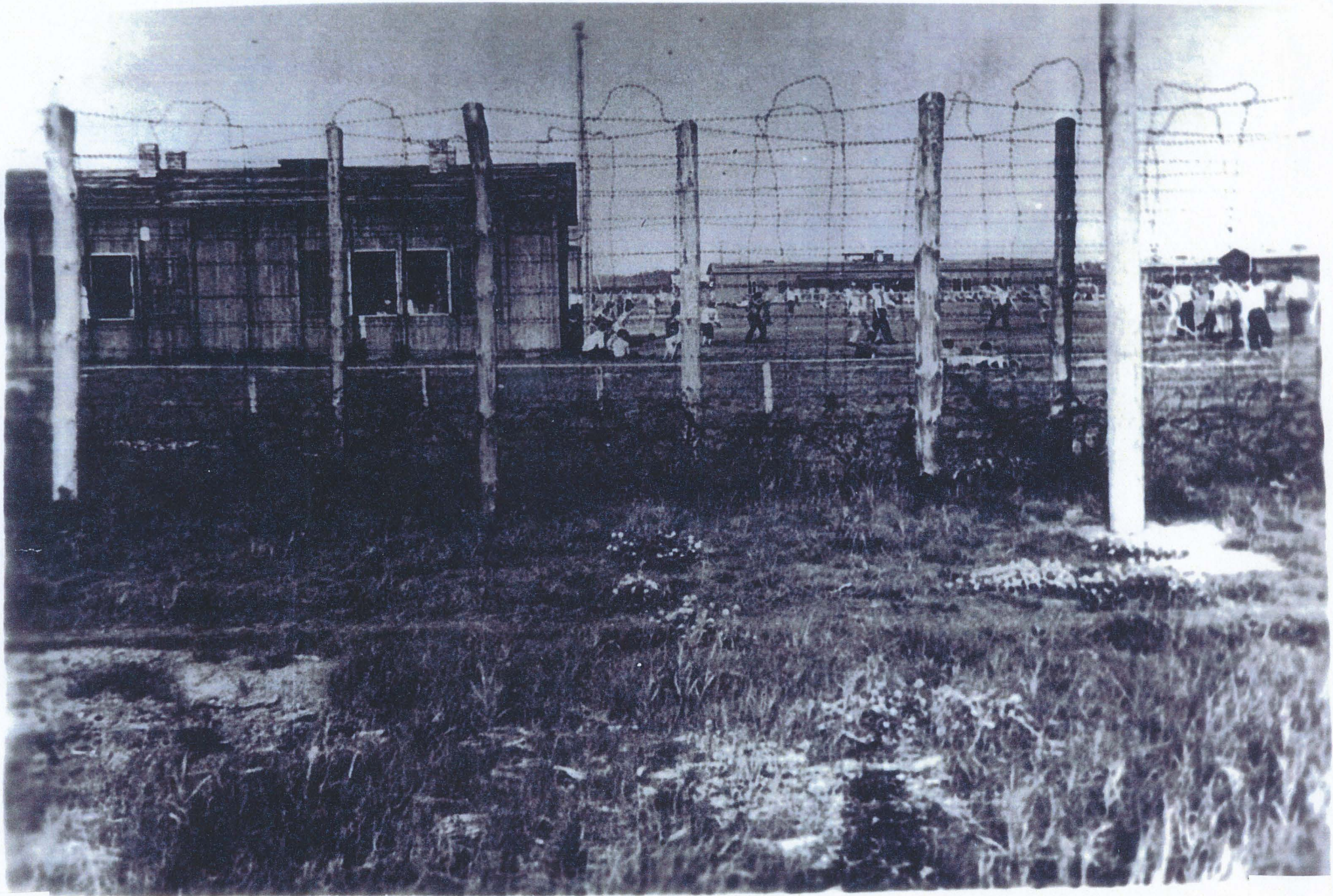
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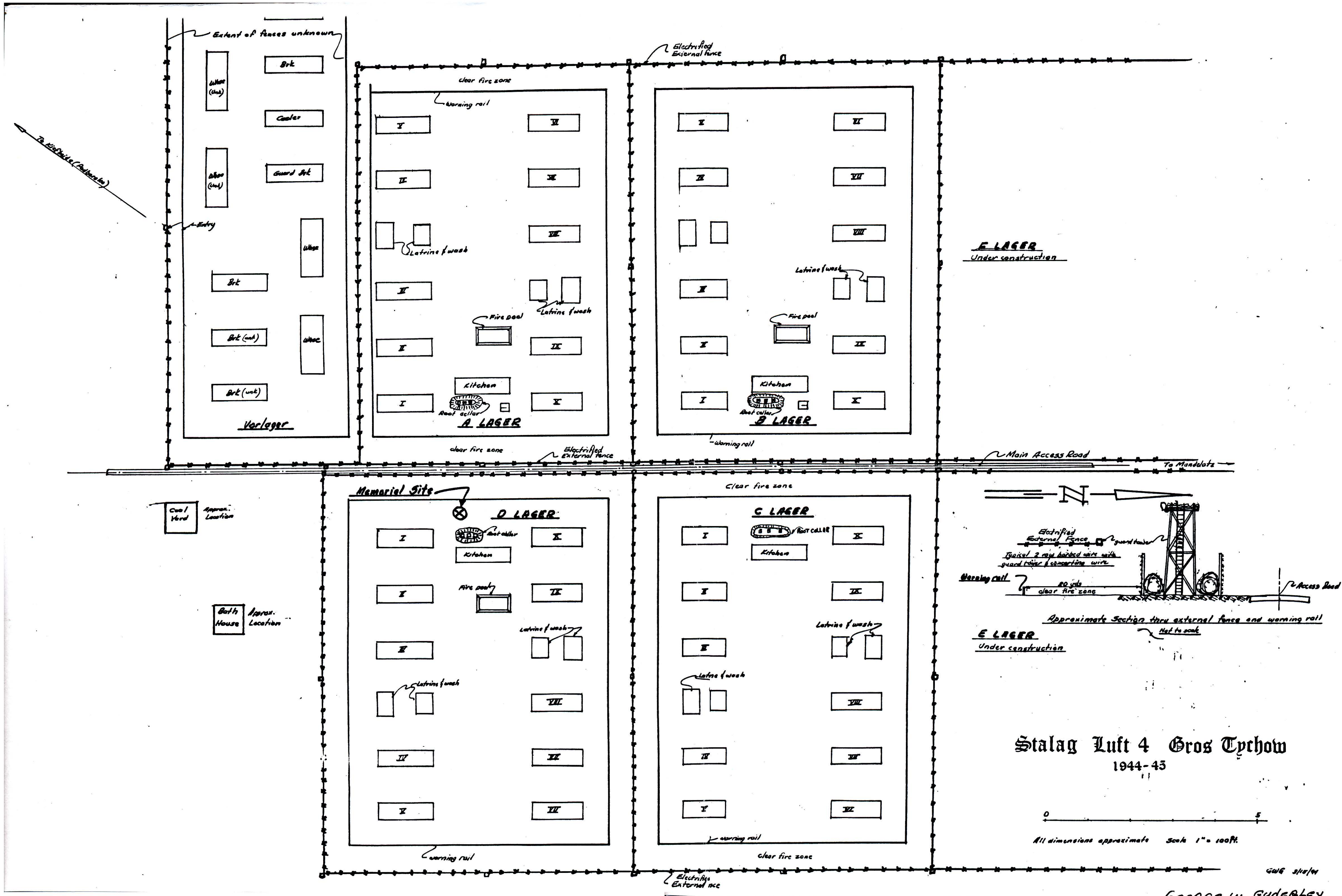
LEAVING LUFT IN THE HARD WAY
GOING HOME

THE EVACUATION - FEBRUARY 6, 1945

STALAG LUFT IV ? 1944

2. "A Lager - the backs of Barracks #1, 2 & 3, taken from a guard tower from the Vorlager.
3. "A Lager - Barracks on the ground - the mound with three vents is the potato cellar. Barracks #1 is in the lower left corner - then the kitchen and barracks #10, the warning rail, the unfinished road through camp. In the upper background is "B" Lager, the barracks are off the ground. To the upper right corner is the unfinished "C" Lager.
4. "A" Lager - baseball game in front of Barracks #5.
5. Coming into the Vorlager.
6. "A" Lager - roll call over.
7. "A" Lager - roll call.
8. Vorlager - the new brick construction is the prison (Solitary confinement). The barracks are for the German guards. The guard tower is on the southwest corner of "A" Lager.
"Note:" The shadows of the post.
9. "A" Lager - roll call over.
10. American Prisoners of war coming into the Vorlager.
Note: The German soldier in the lower left corner is bare-back indicating warm weather.
11. Roll call in "A" Lager. Taken from an outside guard tower looking east from west. The kitchen and fire pool are top center. Barracks #1, 2 & 3 are top right. At the extreme top right is a barracks in "D" Lager.
Note: Barracks is off the ground. To the left is barracks #7, the latrine or washroom then #9 & #10. At the very top left is "C" Lager.
Note: Barracks are off the ground.
12. "A" Lager - roll call. Top right is barracks #1, 2, 3 latrine or washroom & barracks #4.
13. Taken from a guard tower looking at the unfinished main road through camp.
14. "A" Lager - the backs of Barracks #5, 4, latrine or washroom, then Barracks #3, 2, & 1. Taken from the corner guard tower in the Vorlager looking east.
15. "A" Lager - roll call.
16. "A" Lager - right corner is back of Barracks #1 then 2,3 latrine or washroom then barracks #4 & 5, taken from the guard in the vorlager looking east.
17. Coming up the road from Kiefheide - train station.
18. "A" Lager - roll call, looking at barracks #7 # 8.

19. "A" Lager - right corner is back of barracks #1 7 2. Top left is barracks #6, 7, 8, latrine and washroom. Top center is "B" Lager.
Note: Barracks is off the ground. The fire pool is in front of the kitchen.
20. "A" Lager - two baseball games in progress. Barracks #7, 8, latrine or washroom & Barracks #9 & 10.
21. "A" Lager taken from outside of the camp of Barracks #6.

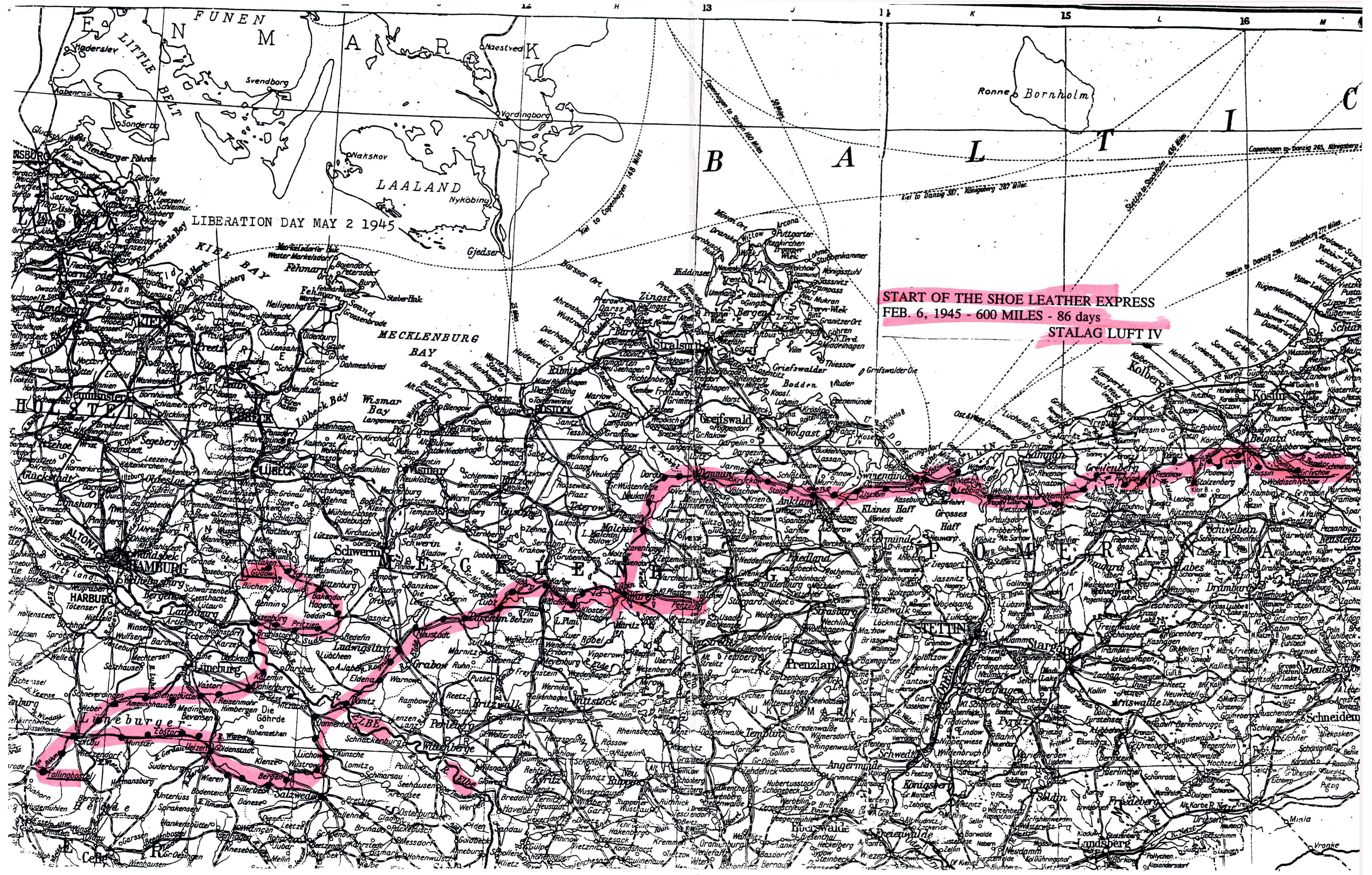


Stalag Luft 4 Gros Tychow

1944-45

All dimensions approximate Scale 1" = 100ft.

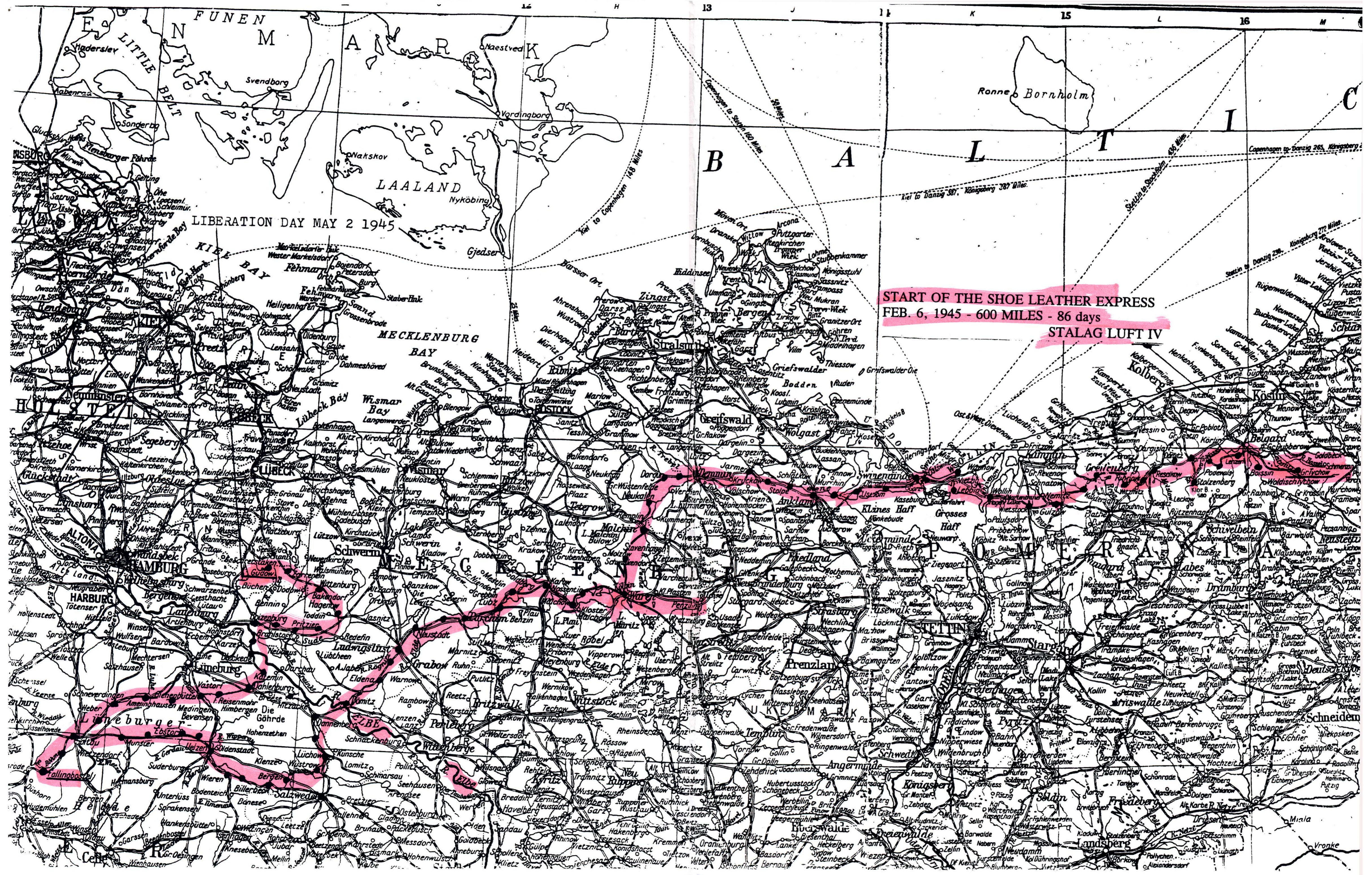
GEORGE W. GUDERLEY



LIBERATION DAY MAY 2 1945

START OF THE SHOE LEATHER EXPRESS
FEB. 6, 1945 - 600 MILES - 86 days

STALAG LUFT IV



LIBERATION DAY MAY 2 1945

START OF THE SHOE LEATHER EXPRESS
FEB. 6, 1945 - 600 MILES - 86 days

STALAG LUFT IV

EVACUATION OF STALAG LUFT IV

Grosstychow, Pomerania

February 6, 1945

Excerpt from a diary kept by S/Sgt. Glenn W. Bordner,
455th Bomb Group, 15th Air Force, USAAF:

February 6, 1945 - Left Stalag Luft IV (Cold and Snowing):

<u>Date</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Kms</u>
Feb. 6	Niaffin	20
7	Zetlow	24
8	Romain	26
9	Rest Day	
10	Prutz	22
11	Dorftrogen	23
12	Goerke	14
13	Rest Day	
14		6
15	Swinemunde	35
16	Swinemunde Area	19
17	Lutzow	20
18	Medow	25
19	Goetz	26
20	Rest Day	
21	Prokovitz	9
22	Rest Day	
23	Briggard	15
24	Rest Day	
25	" "	
26	" "	
27	" "	
28	" "	
Mar. 1	" "	
2	" "	
3	" "	
4	Scharandorf	33
5	Lexon	30
6	Klain Wagerin	28
7	Rest Day	
8	Weisein	11
9	Rest Day	
10	Beckendorf	12
11	Rest Day	
12	Starlendorf	6
13	Rest Day	
14	" "	
15	" "	
16	Justchow	22
17	Weaka	22

<u>Date</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Kms</u>
Mar. 18	Rest Day	
19	" "	
20	Kremmin	6
21	Bresegard	18
22	Elbebrucker	24
23	Rest Day	
24	Tollendorf	23
25	Himberger	18
26	Westerweyne	28
27	Rest Day	
28	Uelzen (Boarded Train) (Marshalling yards hit short time before our arrival. B-17 down in yard.)	5
29	Box Car	120
30	Arrived Stalag 11A	
31	Stalag 11A	
Apr. 1	" " (Tented camp area	
2	" " consisted of Americans,	
3	" " British, Indians, Sikhs,	
4	" " and Nepalese)	
5	" "	
6	" "	
7	" "	
8	" "	
9	" "	
10	" "	
11	" "	
12	Benkin	20
13	Dahnsdorf (Learned of FDR's death)	20
14	Schonefeld	22
15	Leipa - (Jessen)	25
16	Annaburg	18
17	Rest Day (Bombed by low level U.S.	
18	" " aircraft. Billeted in	
19	" " old FW 190 Plant)	
20	" "	
21	Dahlenberg	20
22	Dahlenberg Area	5
23	Rest Day	
24	Krina	25
25	Rest Day	
26	Bitterfeld	15

THE DAY!!-

Crossed River Mulde. Russian gunfire very audible. German Guards marched into U. S. lines. LIBERATED April 26, 1945, at 3:00 p.m. after some 800 odd Kms. and 79 days on the march.

10-17-04

Dear Laura

I thank you very much for the chapters you sent me it was very interesting to me.

I was going through some of my old paper the other day and I ran across the record of the march we were on at ~~Yapt~~ ^{Yapt} 10

It was given to me by a fellow member of ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~group~~ ^{club} that I belong to in 74 wayne. I don't know how he did it but he did. I did not know Bordner at Yapt 10 but we started out the same place at the same day, and we ended up at the same place on the same day, and about all of the place along the way

I have some memory of so
an journey was pretty
much the same

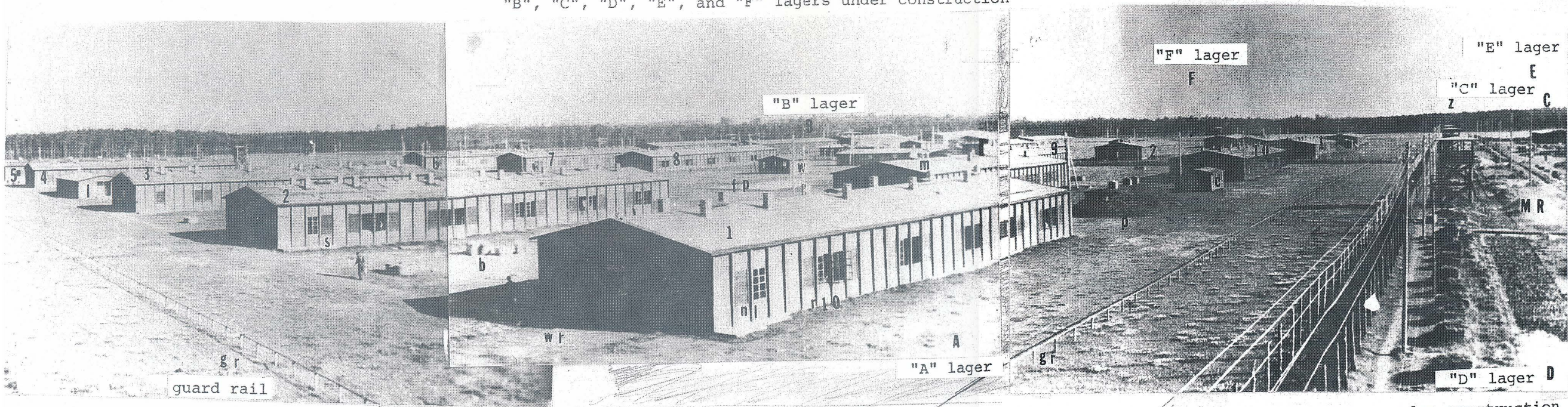
I am sending it to you in
case it may be of some
interest to you

Yours

Glenn Gardner was an
attorney in Ft Wayne who
died from cancer several
years ago

STALAG LUFT IV - MAY 1944

"B", "C", "D", "E", and "F" lagers under construction



guard rail

"B" lager

"F" lager

"E" lager

"C" lager

"A" lager

"D" lager

Main road thru camp - under construction

German barracks

vorlager

entrance from Kiefheide

- 1--thru 10, barracks numbers.
- b--bales of excelsior
- c--coal shed
- l--latrine
- m--mess hall
- p--potatoe cellar
- rl0--room 10
- s--shutters
- fp--fire pool
- gr--guard rail
- nl--night latrine
- wr--washroom/indoor; -w--washroom/outdoor
- z--german electrocuted here on this guard tower.

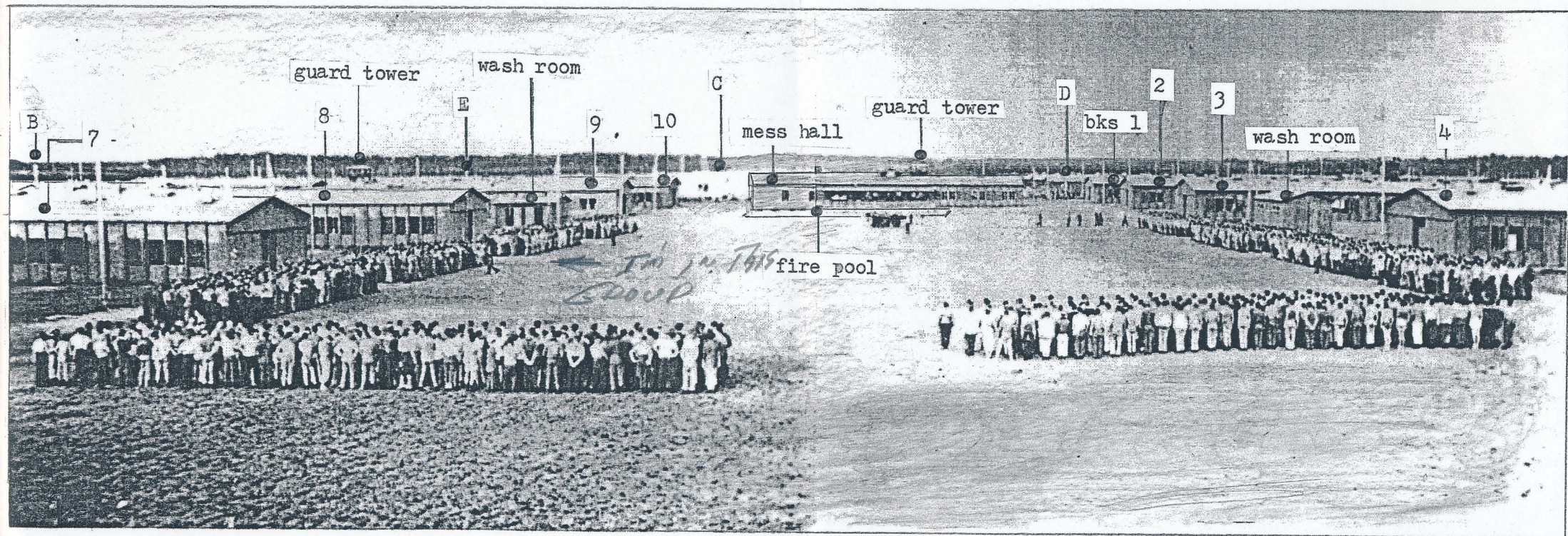
The barracks were of a standard German type construction, approximately 40x130 feet, each containing ten rooms leading from a central hallway running lengthwise with the buildings. Two washrooms and a pit latrine for night use were located in the rear of the barracks, although it soon became necessary to use the larger washrooms for additional sleeping quarters. Each room, approximately 15x23 feet, was designed to provide facilities for 16 men in eight wooden, double-deck bunks. Bunks in a few instances were triple-decked, thus increasing the room capacity to twenty-four, but the same number was accommodated in all other cases by the assignment of eight or nine additional men to sleep on the floors. They fared little worse than the others, however, as the bunks were of a crude type containing six slats—no more, no less—and the only buoyancy for one's weary bones in either case was an elongated paper sack filled with wood shavings. And these were soon compressed to form a mattress not unlike a sheet of wallboard.

A small stove, a table, and a few stools constituted the remainder of the furnishings.

to Grosstychow

STALAG LUFT IV MAY 1944

ROLL CALL, "A" LAGER view looking East



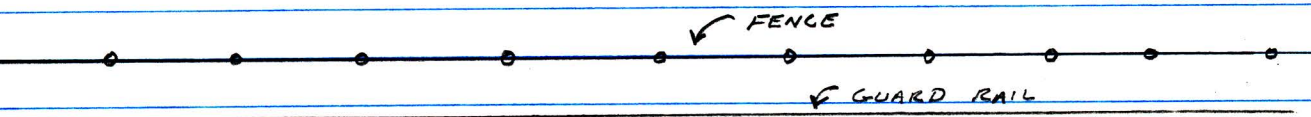
"A" Lager 9000 NCO's AIRMEN
10,000 IN LUFT IV TOTAL

LAGERS "B" "C" "D" "E" "F"

under construction

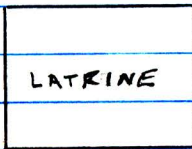
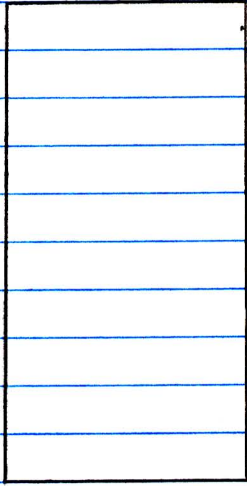
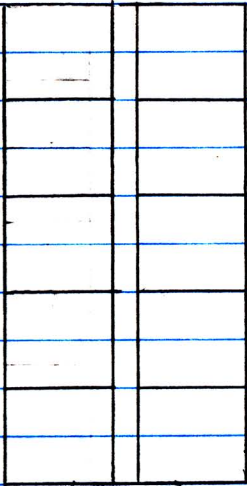
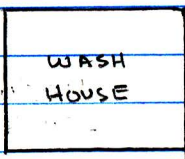
Dec 7-1990
JOSEPH P O DONNELL

NEW LAGER
HERE



OUR
ROOM

(REAR)



(FRONT)
BARRACKS
8

BARRACKS
7

OPEN SPACE

STALAG - LUFT IV "C" LAGER

BL 7 RM 7 Lager Clupatia

DEAR LARRY,
I WROTE TO LEONARD ROSE
AND TOLD HIM OF OUR ROOM
MIXUP AND HE SENT THIS COPY
TO ME. IT SHOWS YOU IN
BACKS SEVEN, NOW I'M
REALLY MIXED UP. *ak*

HARRY BOX 386 COGAN OH 43138
HARRY BOX 386 COGAN OH 43138

NAME	INT	SARK	ROOM	ASIN	PHONE	ADDRESS
1 BALL	NA	T	7552	31316432		3513 GILBERT TEMPLE TX 76504
2 BURGESS	HF	S	2754	35612604		GEORGE - 1206 16 th AVE S. MILWAUKEE WI 53172
3 CHURCHILL, CD		T	1739	110941989		
4 COCKRELL RL		T	2757	14161944		
5 CRUMP	GV	T	2759	11068765		
6 DUEBIN	EE	S	2765	32536791		
7 GARDNER TH		S	3218	32583550		THOMAS - RT 21 STORTSVILLE NY 14547
8 GIBSON	WS	S	8597	15339050		
9 GODINO	PN	T	8601	7021152		
10 HANDLEY JG		T	2772	19142395		
11 HATCHER R		T	2773	20228459		ROY - 8425 N. GREENWOOD AVE NILES IL 60714
12 HEMBREE RC		S	4006	39044364		
13 WELLSON CV		T	2783	19114568		
14 KNEDLER MG		S	2788	33487578		
15 BLAKE T	FF	S	8322	32385741		FERDINAND - 515 LEE AVE N. BRUNSWICK NJ 08902
16 LIBERG JE		S	2813	16126153		DECEASED 1985
17 MAYFIELD JE		S	2796	34397454		JAMES 209 E. HOLLY DR ORANGEFLY FL 32763
18 HOGREN RC		S	2730	37302178		RODNEY - 13080 3 rd AVEN #6 B LINDSTROM MN 55045
19 THIBODEAU, FR		T	2736	37176053		PREED - 1710 PORTLAND AVE ST. PAUL MN 55104
20 VERZYL EA		S	1876	14041924		
21 WITT LA		T	1167	14162308		LAURENCE - 32259 OLD FORGE FARMINGTON HILL MI 48339
WALLACE NW		T	53705	37557701		NEAL - 170 SURRY LN HENDERSONVILLE NC 28739

HE WAS NOT IN your BACKS!!

L A G E R C

Bks. 8

Rm. 6

ANTHONY L.H. - Cali 7600
 ALOPE, S.M. - S/pt 4021
 PRIERLE D.W. - S/pt 4401
 RICHARDSON C.E. - West 7561
 ROEMERMAN B.P. - 1824
 REXINSON, D.E. - S/pt 7387
 JONES M.G. - T/pt 7550
 PHILLIPS C.A. - S/pt 7599
 SCHROTZBERGER F. - S/pt 7370
 HALDAMAN W.B. - T/pt 7588
 SPERRYAK J. - S/pt 7592
 BROGAN J.G. - S/pt 7499
 BARKER M.P. - S/pt 7584
 BACHMAN A. - T/pt 7388
 WHEEL R.A. - S/pt 7549
 MORASKO A. - S/pt 7088
 GRESKAMP J. - T/pt 7584
 WERTON C.E. - S/pt 7570
 WALSA D.A. - T/pt 2937
 LONDON, S. - T/pt 7091
 DROOT, W. - S/pt 7567
 ROEMERMAN B.M. - T/pt 5236

DILLERSON

SPEARMAN
GROGAN

94787526
 13108799
 81326000
 33538876
 35201219
 32504832
 13075884
 19160971
 34858330
 39915901
 32140264
 34771529
 38872330
 38426586
 16081163
 86590370
 35371699
 24452999
 11098594
 31091716
 16432742
 3405977

DOMACI - 5443 MILES GRANT RD # D106 STUART FL 34997
 CARL - 642 SHELLY RD RALAISH NC 27609
 PAUL - 751 FINNEY DR VINTON VA 24179
 WILLIAM - 1695 S. SANDHU RD OREM UT 84058
 JOHN - 346 2nd St W. CORNING NY 14830
 JOHN - 305 PLYMOUTH AVE WINSTON SALEM NC 27108
 MORRIS - 4010 E. EVERGLADE ODESSA TX 79762
 ALFRED - RT 1 BOX 154 NEW RICH TX 76365
 ALEXANDER - 5224 HARDY RD VASSAL MI 48768
 JOSEPH - 147 E. GLEWATER DR NORFOLK VA 23502
 CHARLES - 163 ROYAL RD EX FORD NC 27565
 SAMUEL - 1925 COMMONWEALTH AVE BRIGHAM MA 02135
 WALTER - 311 HUNTINGTON RD HUNTINGTON LAKE MI 48629
 ALLEN - 1705 LAUREL ST CHICO CA 95928

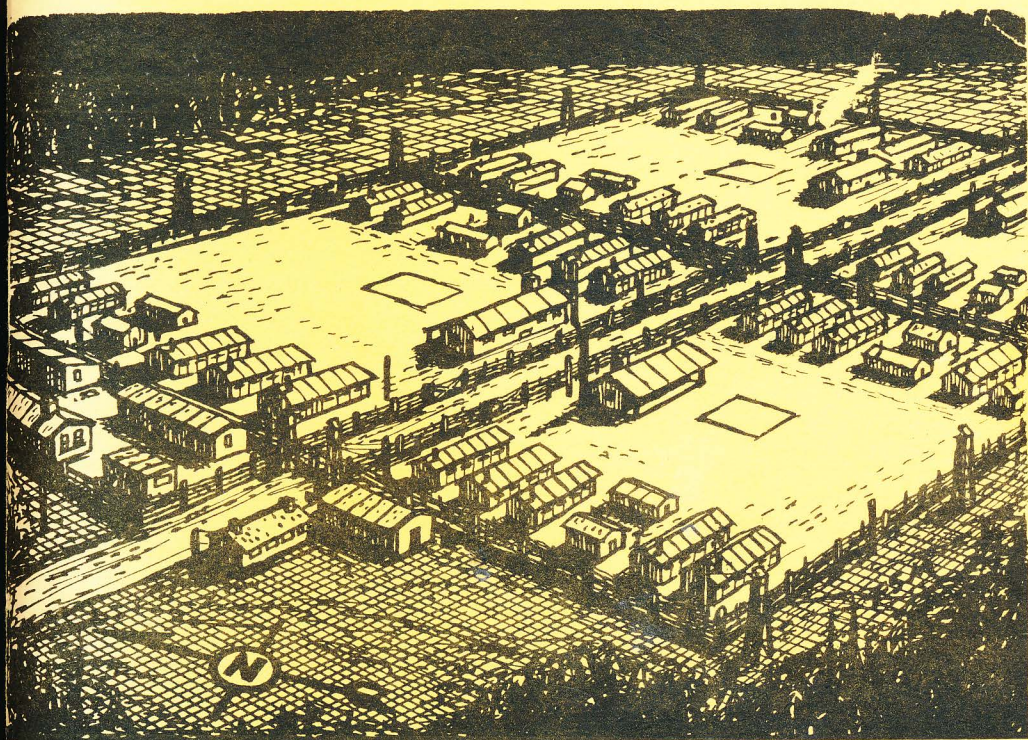
you were not in Leon with
Gorashko!!

Barbed Wire Interlude



A Souvenir of
Kriegsgefangenenlager der Luftwaffe Nr. 4,
DEUTSCHLAND

1944



BARBED
BOREDOM

A Souvenir Book of Stalag Luft IV

by

CHARLES G. JANIS

Stg 35,

U.S.A.A.F. PERSONNEL

TIONAL ARCHIVES

Rank.	Name.	P.O.W. No.	Serial No.	Barrack No.
PNC Sgt.	Ackermann C.F.	1977	38365510	B.1/4
PNC S/Sgt.	Adams H.F.	4756	19175959	B1/3.
PNC S/Sgt.	Alioto F.	1388	36269235	B1/5
PNC S/Sgt.	Allen W.J.	3013	33599768	B1/2.
PNC S/Sgt.	Anderson C.O.	1563	37454343	B1/6
PNC S/Sgt.	Anderson D.E.	1368	17068642	B1/3.
PNC S/Sgt.	Anderson G.T.	3778	32508214.	B1/5.
PNC S/Sgt.	Anderson G.W.	7745	17142953	B1/2.
PNC T/Sgt.	Anderson H.L.	821	14085527	B1/3.
PNC S/Sgt.	Anderson K.L.	1437	39118586	B1/3.
PNC Sgt.	Arfman H.W.	1985	18155002	B1/2.
PNC Sgt.	Arnold T.	4916	16173436	B1/4.
PNC Sgt.	Arrowood R.F.	4004	19083803	B1/2.
PNC T/Sgt.	Arthur R.W.	1442	32267807	B1/6.
PNC S/Sgt.	Arthurs L.E.	7650	37250224	B1/4.
PNC S/Sgt.	Aulman E.A.	4918	12063350	B1/5.
PNC T/Sgt.	Austin W.S.	2629	32575142	B1/1
PNC Sgt.	Aylsworth C.W.	2009	17127128	B1/4.
PNC S/Sgt.	Azlin W.J.	2488	18163086	B1/2.
PNC S/Sgt.	Baker C.C.	1123	35742208	B1/2.
PNC S/Sgt.	Ball G.J.	2631	38144650	B1/5.
PNC S/Sgt.	Ball R.M.	7551	13092676	B1/3.
PNC Sgt.	Bangs W.W.	4407	38495115	B1/1
PNC S/Sgt.	Barilotti A.T.	1916	33340817	B1/6
PNC S-Sgt.	Barker B.A.	3433	35417054	B1/4.
PNC Sgt.	Bartland O.	2801.	37549500	B1/2.
PNC W/Sgt.	Barley W.W.	7124	6949509	B1/3.
PNC S/Sgt.	Barbarich J.G.	4226	20725074	B2/1
PNC Sgt.	Barnes E.V.	7519	36685070	B1/4.
PNC T/Sgt.	Bast H.I.	7125	18194435	B1/1
PNC S/Sgt.	Battstone J.A.	1989	15377611	B1/2.
PNC Sgt.	Beaman R.L.	2422	39045941	B1/4.
PNC S/Sgt.	Beese E.C.	2013	33325441	B1/6.
PNC Sgt.	Beesley S.W.	1293	18066535	B1/1
PNC T/Sgt.	Bellerire R.O.	3216	37333160	B1/6
PNC Sgt.	Berbit J.M.	2751	39073296	B1/5.
PNC S/Sgt.	Bernstein A.	4302	12040280	B1/5.
PNC S/Sgt.	Biddle E.H.	1603	14078296	B1/6
PNC Sgt.	Biedinger K.C.	53149	39409889	B1/6
PNC T/Sgt.	Bingham W.B.	4673	14177872	B1/2.
PNC T/Sgt.	Bingaman J.W.	7128	13078358	B1/5.
PNC S/Sgt.	Blanc A.	1328	6262157	B1/1.
PNC S/Sgt.	Bleav J.C.	52276	36519462	B1/5.
PNC S/Sgt.	Blodgett J.T.	4674	39039919	B1/3.
PNC S/Sgt.	Bodine R.R.	39985	13125633	B1/3.
PNC S/Sgt.	Bohe-stiel R.L.	2491	34508861	B1/3.
PNC Cpl	Boles C.R.	80729	34385793	B1/4.
PNC S/Sgt.	Bovier R.E.	3868	17161731	B1/3.
PNC S/Sgt.	Brazel E.H.	21947	18201125	B1/6.
PNC S/Sgt.	Bread C.T.	1807	11103371	B1/6.
PNC Sgt.	Brinley W.F.	1998	13093212	B1/2.
PNC T/Sgt.	Brouman P	3322	13171244	B1/5.
PNC Sgt.	Brown S.E.	7606	34792548	B1/6
PNC S/Sgt.	Brown E.L.	7073	35093322	B1/3.
PNC S/Sgt.	Brown K.H.	2197	33058135	B1/3.
PNC T/Sgt.	Boisvert. E.H.	827.	10601397	B1/6(55)

550 total POW listed

Sgt	Brown C	<i>RMC</i>	3018	35267329	B 172
S/Sgt	Bucholz W L	<i>RMC</i>	3195	16106862	B 1/2
T/Asst	Sulla J A	<i>RMC</i>	4229	18037096	B 1/3
S/Sgt	Burchell W E	<i>RMC</i>	2995	19076877	B 1/3
S/Sgt	Burchinal F R	<i>RMC</i>	2365	15321076	B 1/5
S/Sgt	Burgin B E	<i>RMC</i>	3196	14010848	B 1/4
S/Sgt	Burns J P	<i>RMC</i>	6498	32365246	B 1/4
S/Sgt	Burr E P	<i>RMC</i>	2001	32491335	B 1/2
S/Sgt	Bushing J O	<i>RMC</i>	53114	35579189	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Bussieres S J		4231	11014605	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cain A R		449	14083248	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Capone A D		4414	12122878	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Carnie H M		2023	34249326	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Carroll D F		3076	11102408	H 3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Carver H C		2654	31439977	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Caruso F L		7163	33396576	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cataldo G S		3020	11115158	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Chaffe J C		2810	20323391	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Chandler H W		7140	34225017	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Charles T A		6456	7074408	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Chastain W B		6932	18088005	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Chavez R D		4193	39559984	B 1/25
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Chilton B P		838	18007323	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Chin D		778	19139021	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Ciccione L A		2368	32215276	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Ciegler A		1908	12155832	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Clark D R		2007	12081914	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Clark P R		2008	37656579	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Clark W P		6496	6912309	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Clauson C D		2009	36579730	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Clink K L		781	13084785	B 1/26
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Clinkenbeard E E		2959	38397676	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Clatts L D		6934	6604567	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Coble J P		6433	14180934	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cockcroft W T		7020	38132969	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Coffey A S	<i>g</i>	3022	11082234	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cole C O		2339	36370396	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Collier W R		2742 & 2541	13089687	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Connors H J		4420	7025003	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cocley H J		2955	35337819	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cowan E C		3091	14084415	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cox J L		2960	39411836	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Crabtree L O		6938	14114831	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cranford H E		1158	34447020	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cruca H L		3026	35423852	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Culler B		2497	14181033	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Cunningham R E		4423	38445228	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Currens R E		3221	13070367	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Currie E A		2646	38254393	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Darling P O		4203	33294374	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Davis E C	<i>Survived</i>	2208	37505929	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Davis K L		3059	19145201	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Dean R B		3763	32449733	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Dehart J A		2037	16076326	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Deitsch R F		2016	35537860	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Devan E R		3081	39401070	H 3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Diamond G		7151	12187570	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Di Cristofaro V A		6457	31173744	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Di Leva F D		6942	13054294	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> Sgt	Di Rocco H J		3206	3210841	B 1/5

Rank.	Name	P.O.W. No.	Serial No.	Barrack No
B-Sgt	Doniger J.L.	2174	20258406	B1/3.
S/Sgt	Duch J.A.	2501	14163254	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Dunbar R.L.	1644	13089208	B1/5.
S/Sgt	Dunbar G.H.	2642	39692779	B1/2.5
Sgt	Dynan G.J.	2444	31297419	B1/3.
S/Sgt	Harley R.M.	7672	32286745	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Harly S.M. Farley	7159	377661437	B1/6.
S/Sgt	Edmonds H.R.	2817	14149920	B1/1.
S/Sgt	Edmonton G.K.	2435	12012557	B1/2.
Sgt	Eisner H.	6549	13169412	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Ellis R.F.	7162	11091717	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Elarich J.F.	818	31192480	B1/5.
S/Sgt	Epps B.E.	2502	18043684	B1/6.
S/Sgt	Eubanks T.H.	2634	18219620	B1/1.
S-Sgt	Evan's A.H.	9387	35407751	B1/1.
S/Sgt	Evanhakes J.	52273	12203823.	B1/2.
S/Sgt	Esell S.W.	2593	19169640	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Fahy D.F.	6510	37506294	B1/1.
S/Sgt	Farlow H.	4598	34678156	B1/2.
S/Sgt	Farrow H.K.	2949	3532069	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Ferguson B.L.	3094	39558643	B1/3.
Sgt	Ferrell C.B.	4427	13188339	B1/3.
Sgt	Ferriol B.H.	1512	36606616	B1/5.
Sgt	Ficklen W.W.	1599	20362290	B1/2.
Sgt	Fields E.L.	4428	34806875	B1/3.
S/Sgt	Fiernaga R.F.	1825	36611245	B1/1.
S/Sgt	Fiers J.H.	2269	35374107	B1/3.
Sgt.	Finley D.C.	32091	38841706	B1/2.
S/Sgt	Flore R.F.	143227	32888576	B1/2.
Sgt.	Fioretti J.	2505	38472591	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Fishbeck H.P.	4600	37556201	B1/6.
S/Sgt	Fissell H. Jussell H.J.	2658	18191395	B1/4.
Sgt.	Flore D.D.	3051	35556057	B1/2.
S/Sgt	Foldy F.J.	2587	11045097	B1/3.
S/Sgt	Forrester C. Forestor	4400	34721765	B1/6.
S/Sgt	Forster W.J.	7675	16119088	B1/1.
S/Sgt	Frankenfield H.W.	3032	35632489	B1/2.
S/Sgt	Frankowski E.J.	53286	16143083	B1/6.
Sgt.	Frievalt R.J.	2690	36408929	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Gallaher R.L.	2658	37200542	B1/2.
S-Sgt	Ganster G.R.	1515	34339106	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Garcia B.D.	3435	19173836	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Gardiner W.B.	4334	16060284	B1/3.
S/Sgt	Garris P.	1316	32424839	B1/5.
S/Sgt	Garrison J.O.	4956	18109514	B1/5.
S/Sgt	Bass W.A.	3744	14042812	B1/1.
S/Sgt	Gawlik A.T.	3700	33489473	B1/5.
S-Sgt	Giaquinto P.J.	1660	32499257	B1/2.
Sgt.	Hibson R.C.	2965	36645342	B1/5.
S/Sgt	Gilmore R.L.	4516	17077109	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Glass W.P.	3671	35512653.	B1/2.
S/Sgt	Gnaspowski F. Gnaspowski.	2030	32800066	B1/2.
S/Sgt	Gorashko A.W.	7578	36590370	B1/6.
Sgt.	Granlund J.D.	2031	37549462	B1/3.
S/Sgt	Gray A.H.	7075	33564615	B1/3.
S/Sgt	Gregg J.W.	2542	33268508	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Green G.R.	4250	37704806	B1/1.
S/Sgt	Griffin E.A.	7682	19080692	B1/2.
S/Sgt	Griner W.G.	2345	37501443	B1/4.
S/Sgt	Gross N.R.	6259	13127766	B1/2.

Not Rec.

s/Sgt	Gudala E <i>RMC</i>	Gudelis	6755	32474248	B 1/1
s/Sgt	Gunnar N O <i>RMC</i>		43266	37194298	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Haehy J R		2823	11016985	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hackbarth L G		4252	36568849	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Haddock S W		3249	14181734	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hadsoga J O		2517	31280490	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hall G W		4963	6561676	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hall L C		2936	37283442	B 1/2 5
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hann C W		2644	18078940	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hampton L F		3971	37498245	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hancock E M		6754	39281790	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Handa J W		4700	85755615	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hanson P J		2666/2668	37433949	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Harlow G L		2249	16146795	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Harp F K		7184	35707340	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Harrington G P		4610	32716069	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hurtley W S		4977	39723469	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hartwell G W		2028	18124058	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hasseltan R B		2703	17120085	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hauk G L		1540	35698611	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hausler D B		7230	15130915	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Havalah A B <i>Haverleh</i>		1937	18191336	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Havers F P <i>HAEVERS</i>		4962	36232827	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hawthorne F C		3891	15171553	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hayes A F		3384	11008108	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hayett W C		3141	16006113	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Haynie G R		1386	38237509	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Heckelbeck E E		6539	36449323	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hedgecock J F		4968	34898355	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hellams C E		3040	34849056	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Helmans C E		6849	34649056	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hembree R C		4006	39044364	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Henry R W		2041	35574817	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hendryx A J		6542	32242283	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hensch W J		6681	12121481	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hensley J H		2973	14158015	B 1/2 6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hensley J C		1151	38283275	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hickey J C		2153	12164043	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hill H J		2242	12189577	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hobbs W E		799	37236702	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hole E D		4972	10100320	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Holland J D		2044	19085418	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Holler E R		1939	36297122	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Holp J F		1358	33467726	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Homar A S		1882	31145410	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Honia J L		2275	33349005	B 1/4
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Houser G A		2671	03155929	B 1/6
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Huckaby O B		4073	34098401	B 1/5
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Huddleston W I		2388	18181010	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hudson H C		7195	18118067	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Huffman J J		4706	39340622	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Huggins F		2827	34609123	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Huish A L		7098	19106463	B 1/2 5
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Hume J N		1897	11013679	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Huron D L		1440/1435	35698611	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Huso F C		2829	18124308	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Ingram C R		76946	13084189	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Inlow E P		2328	34853043	B 1/3
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Ish J S		2060	39387260	B 1/2
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	Ivy B B		3126	19162937	B 1/1
<i>RMC</i> s/Sgt	HERMAN. R		2277	32143121	B 1/6

S/Sgt	RMC Schilling J.C.	6476	15017690	B 1/6
S/Sgt	RMC Schneider R.J.	2744	36802251	B 1/4
Sgt	RMC Schultz L.C.	2939	36276864	B 1/6
S/Sgt	RMC Schultz H.J.	2875	32772337	B 1/4
T/Sgt	RMC Schultey E.A.	3166	16042857	B 1/6
S/Sgt	RMC Schulte A.	6845	16004216	B 1/2
S/Sgt	RMC Schumacher A.H.	4561	39145606	B 1/2
T/Sgt	RMC Schwaiger J.F. A.J.	6847	36457581	B 1/2
T/Sgt	✓ Schwarz J.O. ✓	52261	36065853	B 1/2
S/Sgt	RMC Sciame S.P.	4562	32808280	B 1/2
S/Sgt	RMC Scott F.T.	3073	33540820	B 1/6
x S/Sgt	RMC STANLEY J.F.	2583	34243895	B 1/6
S/Sgt	RMC Segars D.R. ✓	2573	34086869	B 1/1
T/Sgt	RMC Seiberling M.E.	1618	37048480	B 1/4
S/Sgt	RMC Selby M.C.	2399	36477394	
Sgt	RMC Selig P.	1942	12219864	B 1/5
S/Sgt	RMC Senese L.N.	4563	16129418	B 1/5 ⁶
T/Sgt	RMC Sewell W.R.	6467	38451617	B 1/2
S/Sgt	RMC Shatz J.R.	2096	12074910	B 1/1
Cpl	✓ Shaw B.R. L.	1538	17159511	B 1/3
T/Sgt	RMC Shawver R.L.	2574	15098498	B 1/2
x S/Sgt	RMC Shedlock C.A.	3170	12032162	B 1/3
S/Sgt	RMC Shinnick L.W.	52619	13076207	B 1/4
S/Sgt	RMC Shires H.F.	2097	18053530	B 1/4
T/Sgt	RMC Shulan G.M.	3760	13086360	B 1/1
S/Sgt	RMC Shull F.A.	3938	15140676	B 1/5
S/Sgt	RMC Shunata A.G.	2876	33535868	B 1/4
T/Sgt	RMC Silva R.J.	3075	19069433	B 1/4
T/Sgt	RMC Silverstein D.W.	2575	12156493	B 1/1
S/Sgt	RMC Simmons O.M. A.	6855	32047770	B 1/1
x T/Sgt	RMC Sindelar O.W.	3763	17078966	B 1/4
T/Sgt	RMC Smallen V.H.	7568	34728888	B 1/1
S/Sgt	RMC Smiddy C	733-7003	14132168	B 1/2
T/Sgt	RMC Smith F.P.	6856	12147800	B 1/3
Sgt	RMC Smith M.A.	1946	11098895	B 1/8
S/Sgt	RMC Smith P.W.	2578	15335988	B 1/3
S/Sgt	RMC Smith T.G.	1181	36503796	B 1/6
S/Sgt	RMC Smith J.W.	6627	18080996	B 1/4
S/Sgt	RMC Smith W.H.	2754	35448688	B 1/4
S/Sgt	RMC Smolinaki J.J.	3849	36654346	B 1/1
Sgt	RMC Smolinaki E.R.	5070	36739920	B 1/3
S/Sgt	✓ Smuntan A.	2406	33374829	B 1/5
T/Sgt	RMC Snider W.F.	2100	15085825	B 1/3
S/Sgt	RMC Sumers J.D. ✓	6627	17175883	B 1/6
S/Sgt	RMC Sorenson R.L.	6860	37678153	B 1/3
x S/Sgt	RMC Stacey H.L.	2883 3076	34244892	B 1/3
x S/Sgt	RMC Staffen E.A.	7193	38164217	B 1/5
S/Sgt	RMC Stanley J.F.	1268	34179784	B 1/3
T/Sgt	RMC Stanley R.P.E.	9312	34706181	B 1/1
Pte.	RMC Stark A.M.	21623	20809841	B 1/3
S/Sgt	RMC Staron J.C.B.	1569	19079220	B 1/2
S/Sgt	RMC Steed B.S.	43123	19011266	B 1/1
S/Sgt	RMC Stede O.H.	3077	33289820	B 1/6
S/Sgt	RMC Steinberg L.	3012	13153588	B 1/6
S/Sgt	RMC Sterrett J.D.	2103	13132747	B 1/1
S/Sgt	RMC Stevenson E.B. ✓	2102	36481876	B 1/1
T/Sgt	RMC Stilly P.F.	1393 6863	4369 13034769	B 1/1
S/Sgt	RMC Strong R.O.	2004	6667253	B 1/6
T/Sgt	RMC Suborn W.A.	2472	16111988	B 1/1
T/Sgt	RMC Sudduth R.C.	6866	16076242	B 1/3

REFUGEE AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

S. Sgt RMC Sparling H R ✓	7448	37619905	B 1/5
S/Sgt RMC Swartz F ✓	7261	39037688	B 1/6
S/Sgt RMC Swift L H ✓	2474	39279409	B 1/1
S/Sgt RMC Stafraner A R ✓	2628	12207362	B 1/1
T/Sgt RMC Tagliaferri M A	2408	15377746	B 1/5
S/Sgt RMC Tangradi M A	39990	13125061	B 1/4
S/Sgt RMC Tawwater W L	3006	38369444	B 1/2
S/Sgt RMC Taylor J R ✓	53111	14126400	B 1/4
Sgt RMC Teichgraber R T	2002	36441732	B 1/3
T/Sgt RMC Tell A R	1863	16133769	B 1/5
S/Sgt RMC Tinker C D	1390	14158142	B 1/5
Sgt RMC Tooke W	4292	17181832	B 1/5
Sgt RMC Totten J E	6872	32409441	B 1/2
x S/Sgt RMC Towle H V	2109	19139402	B 1/3
S/Sgt RMC Tracy F C	1261	11091014	B 1/3 ER.
T/Sgt RMC Travers A C	6873	36434578	B 1/3
Sgt RMC Travers W R	6874	32913720	B 1/1
S/Sgt RMC Tricolas H C	1196	12194013	B 1/6
Sgt RMC Trimmingham R H	7767	19000737	B 1/4
Sgt RMC Tuttle F A	4883	31261873	B 1/4
x T/Sgt RMC Tywell T J	3178	16023010	B 1/3
S/Sgt RMC Ulreich H T	1953	35682505	B 1/4
S/Sgt RMC Valvano R N	2410	1274800	B 1/5
T/Sgt RMC Van Beveren J E ✓	3068	12140177	B 1/2 b
Sgt RMC Wann G B	2907	34854087	B 1/2
S/Sgt RMC Weltry T A	4063	32714609	B 1/1
S/Sgt RMC Ventura J J	1175	31240869	B 1/4
S/Sgt RMC Vilk J A	1435	12144770	B 1/1
S/Sgt RMC Vogel W J	7769	37444049	B 1/6
S/Sgt RMC Walsh F L	7533	39187254	B 1/6
Sgt RMC Waldrop R	1199	15329091	B 1/4
T/Sgt RMC Walker B K	3243	38182539	B 1/2
Sgt RMC Waller A ✓	7540	13716780	B 1/2
S/Sgt RMC Walsh T D	4474	12093844	B 1/6
T/Sgt RMC Walters E D	3467	33633012	B 1/1
S/Sgt RMC Ward J J	7733	33623738	B 1/4
S/Sgt RMC Waters W M	1356	16076480	B 1/1
S/Sgt RMC Watson P L	4908	37876245	B 1/4
x T/Sgt RMC Weatherwax C D	6899	16119557	B 1/4
T/Sgt RMC Webb J E	3640	16133921	B 1/1
S/Sgt RMC Weick J C	3741	32757647	B 1/4
Sgt RMC Weidrich J L	7068	32134240	B 1/4 B1/6.
x S/Sgt RMC Welling I A	1964	35763609	B 1/1
T/Sgt RMC Wells I	4658	36460814	B 1/4
Sgt RMC Westbn M G	1960	36643704	B 1/4
S/Sgt RMC Westley C G	6564	15329082	B 1/6
S/Sgt RMC Westran J P	80-165	19877239	B 1/3
S/Sgt RMC Whelan E B	6882	32292155	B 1/2
S/Sgt RMC Whitelaw K J	7739	32998437	B 1/2
S/Sgt RMC Whitlock G E	6658	11035727	B 1/5
T/Sgt RMC Wiemers K C	1965	29375628	B 1/1
Sgt RMC Wild H C	1582	11040487	B 1/6
S/Sgt RMC Willett J J	7030	11096327	B 1/5
Sgt RMC Williams C E ✓	7741	34775842	B 1/6
S/Sgt RMC Williams A D	4067	7038127	B 1/5
Cpl. RMC Williams P M	53291	19165240	B 1/5
S/Sgt RMC Williams S J	6661	33122114	B 1/4
Sgt RMC Williams T H	2643	35652734	B 1/1
S/Sgt RMC Winn G	6663	17091138	B 1/2
T/Sgt RMC Witt L L	1167	16160308	B 1/2

Sgt <i>Witt</i> Witt S	4071	12178503	B 1/2
S Sgt <i>Woodlief</i> Woodlief W A	6890	16136915	B 1/1
S Sgt <i>Wright</i> Wright C W	7532	36120931	B 1/6
x Sgt <i>Wright</i> Wright T T	12600 12600.	39323382	B 1/3
S Sgt <i>Wyzard</i> Wyzard I B	3638	36778860	B 1/26
S/Sgt <i>Young</i> Young J M	1593	13120608	B 1/4
Sgt <i>Zadekian</i> Zadekian M	2172	39558903	B 1/5
S Sgt <i>Zastach</i> Zastach L P	2123	36414608	B 1/2
S/Sgt <i>Zahn</i> Zahn, E J	1214	11106406	B 1/3
S/Sgt <i>Ziehn</i> Ziehn W C	4477	32930722	B 1/3
S Sgt <i>Zigenfus</i> Zigenfus E A	3920	13162369	B 1/6
Sgt <i>McLinn</i> McLinn L ✓	2286	12025667-	B 1/26.
S/Sgt <i>Whitmer</i> WHITMER, E.W.	1961	15025339	B 1/3
T/Sgt <i>Womack</i> WOMACK, W.F.	7541.	6293104. (12)+2.	B 1/3

Stalag 357., Germany. (Camp Office) 23rd March, 1945.

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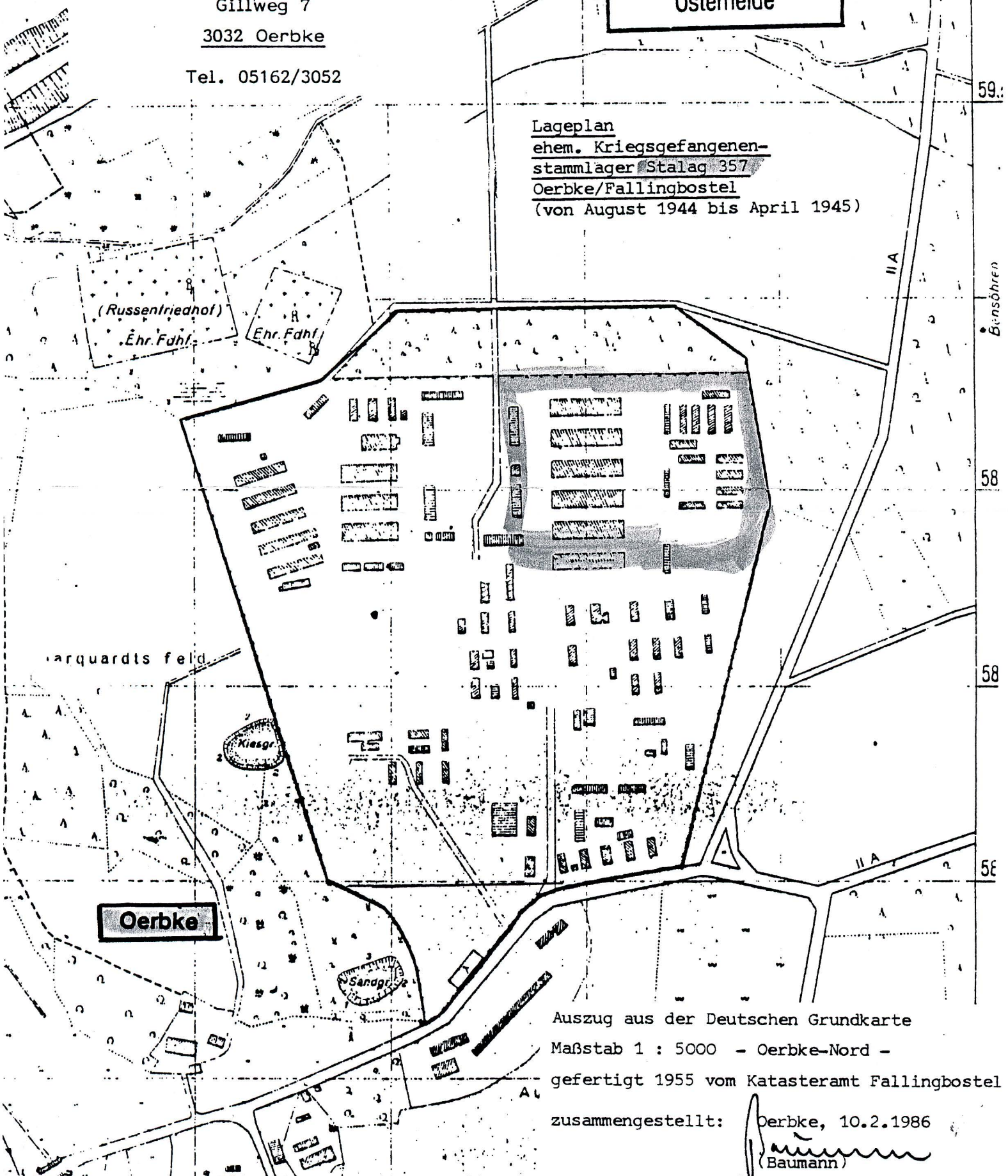
3032 Oerbke

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Lageplan
ehem. Kriegsgefangenen-
stammlager Stalag 357
Oerbke/Fallingbostel
(von August 1944 bis April 1945)



(Russentriedhof)
Ehr. Fdhf.

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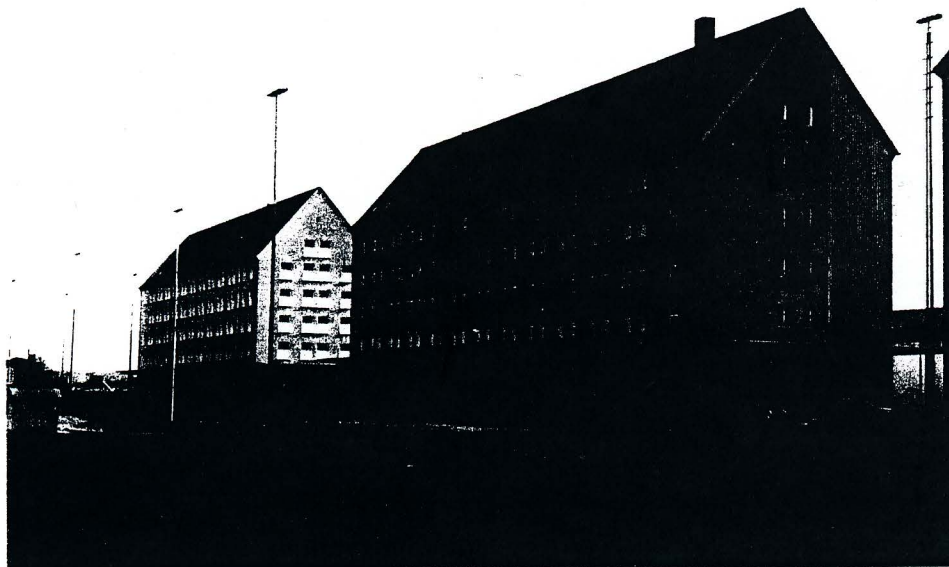
Oerbke

Auszug aus der Deutschen Grundkarte
Maßstab 1 : 5000 - Oerbke-Nord -
gefertigt 1955 vom Katasteramt Fallingbostel

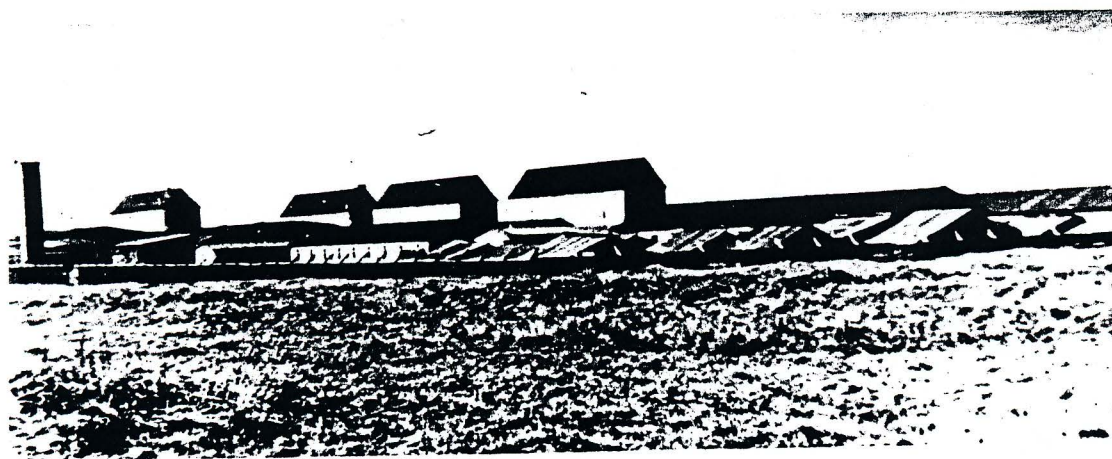
zusammengestellt: Oerbke, 10.2.1986

Baumann
(Baumann)

Regierungsamtsrat



ehem. Verpflegungslogis Oerbke
1938 - heute



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Gemeindefreier Bezirk
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Der Bezirksvorsteher
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**Der Bezirksvorsteher
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Mr. Alexander Gorashko
5224 Hardy Road
Vassar, Michigan 48768
U.S.A.

Betreff
Geschichte des ehemaligen Kriegsgefangenenlagers Stalag 357
von 1944 - 1945 in Oerbke

Vorgang

1. Ihr Schreiben vom 17. April 1992
2. Mein Schreiben vom 13. Mai 1992

Anlagen

- 1 Veröffentlichung der Walsroder Zeitung vom 9./10. Juni 1990
- 1 Lageplan der ehem. Kriegsgefangenenlager von 1942
- 1 Lageplan des ehem. Kriegsgefangenenlagers Stalag 357
- 1 Kopie von 2 Fotos der ehem. Verpflegungslager in Oerbke 1944/1945

Sehr geehrter Herr Gorashko!

Nach Rückkehr aus meinem Urlaub bin ich jetzt angefangen, die umfangreiche Korrespondenz aufzuarbeiten und möchte Ihre Fragen nunmehr beantworten.

1.

Während der Zeit von 1939 bis 1945 hat es lediglich in dem Ort Oerbke bei Fallingbostal drei große Kriegsgefangenenlager gegeben, und zwar das Stalag XI B Fallingbostal von 1939 bis 1945, das Stalag XI D von 1941 bis 1943 und das Stalag 357 von 1944 bis 1945. Diese Lager sind im beigefügten Lageplan eingezeichnet und näher erläutert.

In den Orten Klint bzw. Adolphsheide in der Nähe von Fallingbostal oder Dorfmark hat es in dieser Zeit keine Kriegsgefangenenlager gegeben. Die von Ihnen erwähnten großen Gebäude auf einer rechten Straßenseite sind ehem. Verpflegungslager, die unmittelbar gegenüber dem Eingang zum Stalag XI B Fallingbostal gestanden haben. Diese sind ebenfalls im beigefügten Lageplan gekennzeichnet. Eine Fotokopie der Fotos dieser Gebäude habe ich beigefügt.

2.

In einer mir überlassenen Skizze haben Sie Einzelheiten der Barackenstandorte vom ehem. Stalag 357 erläutert. Diese Anordnung ist fast identisch mit dem von mir beigefügten Lageplan des ehem. Kriegsge- (1507-1)

Konten der Bezirkskasse:

Volksbank Walsrode eG Nr. 220 900 400
(BLZ 251 923 50)

Kreissparkasse Fallingbostal Nr. 2 040 533
(BLZ 251 523 75)

Postgirokonto Hannover Nr. 1519 99-302
(BLZ 250 100 30)

fangenenlagers Stalag 357. Dort habe ich die Baracken farblich gekennzeichnet, in denen in der Zeit von 1944 bis 1945 Angehörige der Luftwaffeneinheiten aus England, USA, Kanada und Südafrika untergebracht waren.

3.

Über den genauen Verlauf des Rückmarsches vom Stalag 357 vor Befreiung durch die britischen Einheiten am 16./17. April 1945 liegen mir leider keine präzisen Unterlagen vor. Insofern kann ich Ihnen leider hierzu keine weiteren Informationen geben. Im übrigen teile ich Ihnen mit, daß ich inzwischen das von Ihnen herausgegebene Buch "Survival" von Mr. Rose aus Indianapolis erhalten habe, und ich möchte gerne Ihre Erinnerungen mit in meine Dokumentation "Erinnerungen an die Lager in Oerbke von 1939 bis 1945" aufnehmen und gehe davon aus, daß Sie damit einverstanden sind.

Ich hoffe, Ihnen mit meinen Auskünften geholfen zu haben und wünsche Ihnen weiterhin alles Gute und Gesundheit.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Hinrich Baumann', written in dark ink.

(Hinrich Baumann)

January 20, 2004

Hi Larry,

I must be getting old. When I gave you the information over the phone I was looking at some old information that I should have gotten rid of long ago.

I hope you didn't have Stalag 117 chisled in stone. The correct name of the camp we were in is Fallingbostal 357

I have been using 357 in all the articles I have written for various articles that I have written and don't know why it slipped my mind when you called.

I called John Anderson, shortly after we talked and we had a nice exchange of our experiences at Luft IV. He did not remember the fellow that played the clarinet during the camp show in 1944.

Its funny, I was looking at my old letters and there was a copy of a letter from John Spernyak of Corning, New York to Joe Greskamp of Indianapolis, IN. Both guys were in my room at Luft IV.

In John's letter, he mentions that he got a Christmas card from John Anderson. John Spernyak died on Feb. 19, 2001. He never married, at least he never mentioned it.

I was the last ex-Kriegie to see him before he died. I was with my wife and two other ladies coming back from a visit to New Jersey and New York and our route took us through Corning, New York so we stopped to see John. He was bitter. He was regular Air Force and was retired because of a bad heart. He got 100% disability from the VA and his military pension was taken away. This required traveling about 90 miles to a VA hospital and he was no longer in good enough health to drive it himself. He died shortly after.

Larry, I'm enclosing a copy of a letter I received from England verifying that we were in Stalag 357. The dates mentioned in the letter may be of interest to you

I'm almost finished rewriting my story about my military service and the POW experience. When I'm finished during each session, I'm tired, for in thinking back I'm totally immersed in thought trying to recollect everything to put down on paper. And I feel almost as tired as I was way back when.

I'll be glad when this cold spell is gone. Best wishes.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be the initials 'AL' followed by a flourish.

ROYAL AIR FORCES EX-P.O.W. ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Air Commodore C. H. Clarke



NEWSLETTER EDITOR

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Alexander Gurashko
5224 Hardy Road
Vassar,
Michigan 48768
U. S. A.

2nd October 1994

Dear Alexander,

Your letter, which you originally sent to Harold Payne, has finally arrived at the top of the pile on my desk. I do not think that I can say for certain which of the camps at Fallingbostal you were put temporarily by the Germans but I would hazard a guess that it was Stalag 357. You had been evacuated from Stalag Luft 4 at Gros Tyschow where there were also Royal Air Force men. They finished up in Stalag Luft 357. The apartment size buildings that you saw were probably the large warehouses at Oebke or Orbke near Fallingbostal. The spelling seems to vary.

Both of the Stalags were evacuated on the 6th April 1945 leaving only the sick and a few evaders who had hidden from the Germans. Several of the last columns to leave the camps found that the route they were to take had been cut off by the advance of the British 1st Army under General Dempsey. The remainder straggled along a long winding route towards Luneberg until they were liberated by the Army at the end of April. Many men in the column dodged off into the surrounding woods (including myself) and managed to make their way back to the Allied Forces. Others were killed and injured by allied air attacks. Incidentally, when you were at Fallingbostal you were only a few kilometers from the concentration camp at Belsen.

After they were evacuated by the British and American prisoners both of the Stalags near Fallingbostal were crammed full with a mixture of nationalities that the Germans had collected as prisoners of war or slaves. There were Russians, Poles, Frenchmen, Balts, Serbs, Slovenes, Czechs and so on. A real polyglot League of Nations. The German guards decamped and the Stalags around Fallingbostal were liberated on the 16th April 1945 by units of the British 1st Army.

For the past twenty or so years I have been collecting the experiences of RAF men who were prisoners for a book (just completed) most of whom were on that march. The main exception were those at Stalag Luft 1 at Barth where there were many U.S. aircrews. Their Senior Officers had refused to leave the camp and they were eventually liberated by the Red Army.

I hope this has been of some use to you Alexander, please let me know if I can be of any further help. My very best wishes.

Victor F Gammon



PRISONERS OF WAR BULLETIN

Published by the American National Red Cross for the Relatives of American Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees

VOL. 3, NO. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 1945

Transportation Crisis in Germany

For American and Allied prisoners held by Germany, the American Red Cross at the end of February had \$40,000,000 in supplies in Switzerland or in various European ports. British Commonwealth Red Cross societies also had adjacent to Germany similar supplies representing a total of many millions of dollars. While these goods are available for immediate shipment to German camps, hundreds of thousands of American and Allied prisoners have been or are now being moved on foot across Germany. We are confronted with a real problem to get relief supplies to our men now caught in this unprecedented westward trek. Our ability to get relief supplies moved to prison camps, and into the hands of our prisoners, depends solely on whether the German authorities move to the camps the goods which we and the International Committee of the Red Cross place in German hands at the German frontier. An indication of the gravity of the transportation crisis was the report some days ago that the German railroads had evacuated German women and children from towns in the east in open coal cars during sub-zero weather.

Packages at Lübeck

The American Red Cross has gone to the limit in laying down relief supplies, not simply at the frontiers of Germany, but in Germany itself at the port of Lübeck. Over 1,000,000 food packages, shipped through International Red Cross channels via Sweden, are today in Lübeck, where we have constantly maintained stocks since last October. Another 2,000,000 packages are in the Swedish port of Göteborg, whence

they could be moved on to Lübeck in two days' time. In Switzerland and in southern European ports we have 4,000,000 packages, and this total of 7,000,000 food packages amply foresees the needs of our own prisoners, as well as those of our Allies.

The work of relief to prisoners of war in German camps is today confronted by grave transportation difficulties. Progressively through the months of December, January, and February there has been a tremendous movement of populations, of goods, and of military supplies on a railroad system that, day and night, is being bombarded. In consequence, shipments that formerly went to prison camps from Switzerland or Lübeck in a few days now require weeks.

In December 1944, 330,248 Red Cross food packages, including the special Christmas parcels, were moved to German camps and hospitals for American prisoners. But there was a serious falling off in deliveries to camps during January, and late dispatches from Geneva state that the situation was equally grave in February.

Prelude to Victory

The plain fact we must face is that the better the war goes for the Allies in Germany, the more difficult it will be to continue to serve prisoners of war with Red Cross supplies. The men themselves in the prison camps are fully aware of this. They know that the progressive disorganization and ultimate breakdown of the German state will probably precede the Allied victory, and that this disorganization will mean additional privations for them.

For four years the Germans maintained a rather unusual record in delivering punctiliously the relief supplies for war prisoners in Germany. Whether the particular German officials who established this record will have the strength to prevail over present less organized conditions remains to be seen.

The greater the difficulties, however, the greater will be our efforts to overcome them. The fact that over 1,000,000 food packages have been placed in German hands at Lübeck by the American Red Cross and the International Red Cross is but one instance of the steps that are being taken, even at some risk, to maintain the supply line. International Red Cross representatives in Geneva, in Berlin, and at the port of Lübeck are struggling continuously to get a sufficient number of German railroad cars in order to keep goods moving to the camps.

Use of Trucks

In addition to moving goods on railroad cars, the American Red Cross and other Allied Red Cross societies are placing a number of trucks at the disposal of the International Red Cross for use in Germany. The American Army is furnishing gasoline in order that the trucks may constantly operate in Germany.

Both the Swiss and Swedish governments and people are giving unstinted cooperation in meeting the present transportation crisis. No possibility, including the use of planes, has been overlooked, but the great volume of supplies needed for over a million American and Allied prisoners cannot be moved otherwise than by rail and auto trucks.

Reports from German Camps

Stalag II B

Ben Morasco, an American prisoner of war, sent, through Geneva, the following report on sports at Stalag II B:

Softball is the favorite pastime enjoyed by American prisoners of war at Stalag II B, somewhere in Germany. To date, three leagues, each lasting about a month, have been played. The first series was taken by the Apple Knockers and the last two by the Butter Cups, who finished in third place in the first league. Some real ball was played through each series, with many professional ball players found to be in our midst. Some of the outstanding players are: Frank Lavascio, Allen Dernback, and George Cottone from New York; Roy Fagan and Wallace Graves from Texas; W. R. Plouf from way up in Washington; "Pop" Drake from Oklahoma; Bill Orlaski from Michigan; George York from Bean Town, Boston; Mahlon Black from Pennsylvania; and Ruben Camacho from Sunny California. Practically every state in the union was represented by at least one player on one of the many teams. Another item of importance is the age-old feud between the North and South. Three ball games have been played between the two factions, and the Rebels have beat the Yanks in two of them. Plans are under way at present for a fourth game.

Volleyball is enjoyed by a few. In a tournament to determine the champs of the Stalag, an American team composed of Steve Schweitz, Roy Fagan, Wally Graves, Allen Dernback, Ruben Camacho, and Jett Black took top honors. They defeated the French and Belgians with ease. A hand-carved plaque, made by a French prisoner, was presented to the winners.

Our American basketball team is one that is not to be overlooked. They have taken on all comers and have won two or three times the number of games that they have lost. Almost every evening, you can see the French and Americans, or the Belgians and Americans, battling it out on the court. Seldom does the American quintet come off on the short end of the score. Every American prisoner of war sends his thanks and best wishes to the International YMCA for making these sports possible.

Stalag Luft III

When visited by a Delegate of the International Red Cross on November 24-25 last, Stalag Luft III contained 10,091 Allied airmen, including 6,654 Americans. The American strength comprised 6,127 officers and 516 noncoms, plus doctors and chaplains. Prisoners were arriving at the new compound known as Camp Belaria three times weekly in batches of about 100. About 80 percent of the new arrivals last November were Americans.

The Delegate reported "no serious complaints, but rations slightly reduced since last visit." There had

also been "a general loss of weight since [Red Cross] package distribution had been reduced to half, but health still good." The camp had a package reserve sufficient for eight weeks, the report stated, so it is presumed that the cut in distribution was a temporary measure caused by transportation difficulties inside Germany. The clothing situation was satisfactory, four carloads of new clothing having arrived during the Delegate's visit. American blankets had also been received. Since last June, 15,000 books had arrived from the YMCA. Anti-typhoid inoculations were being given regularly, and, the report concluded, "morale was excellent."

Stalag IV D

A Delegate of the International Red Cross, who visited Stalag IV D at Torgau in Saxony on November 29 last, reported that the camp then contained 320 Americans out of a total strength of nearly 50,000 prisoners of war. Sgt. Dean J. Van Dussen was given as the American spokesman. The Americans had recently arrived from the western front, and needed supplies of all kinds. Indispensable food and clothing, the report stated, were obtained from the British spokesman, pending arrival of American Red Cross supplies from Switzerland.

(When American prisoners of war are assigned to predominantly British camps, they draw on British Red Cross stocks if American Red Cross supplies are not immediately available. Reciprocally, the same arrangement operates when British prisoners need in an emergency to draw on American supplies.—Ed.)

Stalag IV G

American prisoners of war were first reported in Stalag IV G at Oschatz (about 75 miles south of Berlin), in the province of Saxony, last October. The camp at that time contained 50 Americans.

The following report was written by the spokesman of a British work detachment dependent on Stalag IV G.

I represent a total of over 1,200 prisoners of war divided amongst 15 work camps [detachments] ranging in size from 20 men to nearly 250. Each work camp has a confidence man [spokesman] who may also have to work, depending on the size of the camp. These camp confidence men are in regular touch with me by means of my visits to them, which are unrestricted, and I see them on various other occasions such as when Red Cross clothing, food packages,

etc., are issued. In turn, I am in touch with the chief British man of confidence at the base camp. He watches, officially, our interests at headquarters, by means of my visits to Stalag, when the individual requirements of the various work camps are reported to him. He is also allowed to make periodic visits to the working Kommandos.

I travel regularly to Stalag with transport for these packages. They are stored in a central magazine within one of the camps until distributed—usually about every four weeks. Every camp has a satisfactory reserve of packages and every effort is made to keep this reserve constant. Every man in the area is receiving a food package and 50 cigarettes per week.

(British standard packages, unlike American, do not contain cigarettes.—Ed.)

Clothing usually arrives in large consignments which I collect from Stalag. It is issued on the camp confidence man's signature from the German stores under my direct supervision. The issue of the clothing within the work camp is the direct responsibility of the camp confidence man, who is in a better position to know the men's personal requirements.

The work varies greatly, from railway repair sheds to manufacturing ice for cold storage purposes. There are, however, a large number of men employed in factory or indoor work, although actually the work is usually harder. The hours all round have a tendency to be long, and 10 hours a day is fairly general. Sunday work still carries on, but every other Sunday is free in most cases. Usually the prisoners are housed in one large room for sleeping, lavatories and washrooms being separate. Beds are in most cases 3-tiered and wooden, each man being provided with a palliasse and two blankets. Cupboards for clothes, etc., are rather scarce. Almost every form of sport or entertainment is permitted, if the facilities exist or can be provided. Cinema shows are given, on Sunday mornings, every two or three weeks.

I am expressing the opinion of everybody in this area when I say that, thanks to the Red Cross, life as a POW in a working camp, although definitely not a pleasure, is at least bearable.

Stalag VI G

Stalag VI G at Bergisch-Neustadt, near Gummersback, east of Cologne, was being used last December as a transit camp for wounded prisoners of war captured on the western front. The men were transferred to other camps as soon as their condition permitted. There were 48 Americans at Stalag VI G on November 30, last, according to a cable from the International Red Cross.

Stalag XII A

A note on Stalag XII A at Limburg, on the Lahn river, was published in the November 1944 BULLETIN. At that time, the camp contained about 1,500 Americans. A later report from the International

Dulag Luft



Pvt. James D. Dillon has decorated the mess hall wall at Dulag Luft with a Dagwood cartoon.



Upper right: The kitchen and mess hall at Dulag Luft, transit camp for newly captured Allied fliers. Lower right: Allied fliers in the mess hall at Dulag Luft transit camp. No names given.

Red Cross, following a Delegate's visit to the camp on November 24, last, gave the number of Americans as 743 (including 65 officers and 294 noncoms) out of a total camp strength of 20,357. There were 74 British and American prisoners in the camp infirmary. Stalag XII A, according to the latest reports available, was being used mainly as a transit camp for Americans.

Dulag Luft

All captured Allied airmen of the United Kingdom and Italian theaters of operation are filtered through identification centers. After that

processing, they are sent from the centers by transport to the Dulag Luft transit camp at Wetzlar, Klosterwald, and held there from three to thirty days.

When sufficient prisoners are accumulated and have been re-processed, a railroad transport usually comprising about 90 men is made up and dispatched to a Luftwaffe permanent camp. Three transports or more a week are dispatched. Depending upon the location of the permanent camp and transport conditions, the journey varies from two to five days. Upon arrival at the permanent Luftwaffe camp, the prisoners

report to that camp's senior Allied officer.

A report dated August 11 from Col. Charles W. Stark, USAAF, senior Allied officer at Dulag Luft, stated:

It is impossible to emphasize how badly all Allied officers and men coming into Dulag Luft are in need of food, clothing, spiritual and mild recreation relief. Spiritual guidance and recreational facilities are ably handled by Acting Chaplain Clifford Hooton, W/O, RAF. Because of the generally poor physical and mental condition of prisoners on arrival here, and because of their relatively brief stay, any large-scale organized recreation is impractical, and would be of little value in our camp. Our aim is to make the camp as pleasant and nerve calming as possible. Red Cross food

and clothing supplies, together with the German facilities, make this endeavor about 90 percent complete, and now we would like to achieve the final 10 percent by having a more complete recreational program.

The use of books and motion pictures was recommended by Colonel Stark for completing the recreational program, and his request for the necessary materials was sent to the YMCA at Geneva. One picture in particular that he asked for was the German film of the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin, which "many of us have seen and consider one of the most thrilling, beautiful, and interesting films we have ever viewed," according to Colonel Stark.

In regard to Red Cross supplies, the report stated:

They have reached us quite steadily, and we are able to clothe and feed the officers and men very well. I wish it were possible to film a "before and after" picture. The change from a semi-clothed and semi-exhausted condition to a comparatively normal state is amazing. In fact, so great is the morale lift that some of the transports leave here in much the humor they would have leaving on a football trip.

Particularly does the well-planned Red Cross "Joy Box" (the capture parcel) receive praise. This case truly assumes the part of the present at Christmas. The fact that the contents of the capture parcel are all essential items is excellent evidence that the Red Cross has investigated, and given much thorough consideration and thought to our needs. The result has been a wonderful success.

Red Cross food packages are supplied at Dulag Luft to all prisoners going out on transports, as well as to the small permanent staff kept at Dulag Luft.

Stalag IV B

A cable from Geneva early in February stated that 5,000 American prisoners of war—presumably captured on the western front in the second half of December—had reached Stalag IV B at Mühlberg, near Dresden. As Stalag IV B was used during the second half of 1944 as a transit camp for Americans, it is probable that the January-February arrivals were sent there for assignment mainly to work camps in the fourth military district—that is, around Dresden.

Stalag IV B was visited by an International Red Cross Delegate on November 23 last, and he reported that, out of 11,532 prisoners of war, 414 (including 240 noncoms) were Americans. The camp's clothing reserve was under severe strain because of the "numerous prisoners in transit from the western front who are lacking everything." Supplementary

(Continued on page 12)

Repatriates from Germany

The fifteen seriously wounded American prisoners of war who were flown from Marseille to the United States in the latter part of January came from seven German camps—Stalags Luft I, III, and IV, Oflag 64, and Stalags II B, III B, and XVII B. The other 463 seriously sick or seriously wounded prisoners of war who were repatriated in the January exchange reached New York on February 21 on the *M. S. Gripsholm*. The exchange ship also brought back from Germany 46 merchant seamen, 622 civilian internees, of whom 548 were United States nationals or their relatives, and 78 Canadian military personnel.

All the repatriated prisoners of war began their journey from German camps or hospitals in the first week of January. None of the men, up to that time, had learned definitely of the closing of any German camps in consequence of the Russian advance which began in January.

The repatriates reported that the main camps for American prisoners of war were greatly overcrowded, largely because of recent arrivals from the western front. At Stalag III B, for example, the American strength had doubled in a few weeks, and reached 6,500 early in January. The number of Americans at Stalag II B had risen from 7,200 to 8,500, and more were expected.

Despite the large influx of newly

captured prisoners, Stalag II B had a two months' reserve of Red Cross food packages, and Stalag III B a two weeks' reserve, at the beginning of January; but in these two camps, as in others, food package "rationing" in one form or another had been necessary for varying periods of time in the latter part of 1944, when military operations and the difficulty of moving relief goods on German railroads had seriously affected the regular flow of supplies to the camps. These supplies included clothing and comfort articles as well as food.

The repatriates stated that there were now long delays in receiving next-of-kin and tobacco parcels, and that in these shipments (which go through international postal channels) the percentage of loss and pilferage was high. It was recommended that relatives refrain from putting soap or soap powder in parcels containing food, and that, whenever possible, such items as flour, rice, sugar, etc., be placed in sealed cellophane bags so that the German censors can see the contents without opening the bag.

All the men interviewed seemed to be well aware of the growing difficulties involved in maintaining a regular flow of supplies to the camps, and appreciation was expressed of the services being continuously rendered by the relief agencies.

LATEST INFORMATION ON CAMP MOVEMENTS

(By cable from Geneva)

Approximately 53 percent of all American prisoners of war in Germany, late in February, were moving westward—mainly on foot. The total number of American, Belgian, British, French, Norwegian, Polish, and Yugoslav prisoners evacuated from camps in eastern Germany and Poland exceeded 300,000.

Some 4,600 Americans from Stalag III B reached Luckenwalde (Stalag III A) in an exhausted condition after a 10-day hike in bad weather. After a few days' rest, they were scheduled to continue on foot to a new camp being prepared about 12 miles west of Luckenwalde. Some American airmen from Stalag Luft III went to Luckenwalde, but most of them in late February were reported to be en route to Moosburg (Stalag VII A) and Nürnberg (Stalag XIII D). British airmen from Luft III moved, through Luckenwalde, towards Marlag-Milag in northwest Germany.

Of the approximately 1,500 American ground force officers evacuated from Oflag 64 on very short notice, and in bitter cold, on January 21, 266 men unable to march went by train to Luckenwalde. The remainder were marched, and a number have been liberated by the advancing Russians. Some of these have already reached the United States. At the end of February, 600 American officers from Oflag 64 were in process of being transferred to the vicinity of Stettin.

Prisoners from Stalags II A, II B, II D (Stargard), and III C, and from Stalag Luft IV, were grouped near Stettin. About 250 Americans from Stalag Luft VII were moved to Stalag III A.

Large stores of Red Cross supplies had to be left behind when the principal American camps were evacuated. The latest cables from Geneva emphasized that much hardship is being suffered by the evacuated prisoners, and even more by German civilian refugees.

RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

The American forces in the Philippines freed 513 American prisoners of war from Military Prison Camp No. 1 at Cabanatuan on January 30. On February 3, 3,677 civilian internees were liberated from Military Internment Camp No. 1 at Santo Tomas, and, on the following day, 800 military prisoners and 500 civilian internees from the Bilibid prison in Manila were freed. The civilian internees in Bilibid had been moved from Camp Holmes, near Baguio, on December 15, 1944. A hundred more Americans were liberated when the Philippine General Hospital in Manila was captured on February 18, and 1,589 Americans were among the 2,146 civilian internees liberated when 1,200 paratroopers and 200 guerrillas raided the civilian internment camp at Los Banos on February 23. As far as is known, all camps in the Philippines holding prisoners of war and civilian internees have now been liberated.

At the request of Col. E. M. Grimm, commanding officer of the United States forces at Santo Tomas, the director of American Red Cross civilian relief in the Philippines immediately brought in a staff of 10 Red Cross workers to assist in the emergency.

First priority on Red Cross supplies was given to patients in the camp hospital. A Red Cross worker who had been interned for three years, and who during that time was head of the medical clerical staff at Santo Tomas, continued to serve the patients in the camp hospital after liberation.

Shipments of Red Cross chapter-produced clothing, prepared for the Philippines at General MacArthur's request, were sent to the Islands to meet the immediate needs of the freed Americans. In addition to more than 636,000 articles of clothing, comfort articles such as soap, toothpaste, and razors were included in the shipments. Special supplies were sent for the women in the internment camps.

The Junior Red Cross has sent 52,000 pounds of dried milk, 1,500 gift boxes, and 1,000 pounds of candy for the children who were liberated.

American Red Cross Civilian War Relief officials, cooperating with the Army Civil Affairs section on

Luzon, delivered 4,400 messages from home to 2,708 Americans at Santo Tomas, 1,800 to prisoners at Bilibid, and an undisclosed number to the men liberated at Cabanatuan. Air mail stationery was distributed for replies and messages, which were flown direct to the United States.

An American Red Cross representative cabled from Manila on February 8:

One week ago the first Americans released by our forces (at Cabanatuan) were given messages from home by the Red Cross. Never before have I seen such scenes of joy. Tears of happiness ran down the cheeks of the freed prisoners as they received first words from home in a year or two years.

A priority was issued to Red Cross civilian relief officials in Manila to fly in 15 Red Cross women workers from Leyte and Dutch New Guinea to aid in caring for more than 5,000 internees, as well as homeless Filipino civilians.

Instructions for sending mail and cablegrams to liberated civilians and prisoners may be obtained from local Red Cross chapters.

FAR EASTERN MAP

This issue of Prisoners of War Bulletin contains a new map showing the known locations of prisoner of war and civilian internment camps where American nationals are held in what is called Japan proper—that is, the islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Hokkaido, and Shikoku.

An earlier Far Eastern map (published in the July 1944 Bulletin) gave the approximate locations of all camps in the Far East understood at that time to contain American nationals. So far as is known, the camps then shown in China, Manchuria, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, and Malaya remain unchanged, so that there is no need to include them on the present map.

The Philippine Islands and Formosa (Taiwan) have been omitted from the map because the American prisoners of war formerly there have been liberated or the camps have been closed. The Japanese government reported that 183 American prisoners of war were moved from Taiwan to Camp Hoten in Manchuria last November.

ALLIED AGREEMENT ON FREED PRISONERS

The following is the text of an agreement concerning prisoners liberated by the Allied forces invading Germany, announced by the American, British, and Russian governments on February 12:

A comprehensive agreement was reached at the Crimea conference providing detailed arrangements for the protection, maintenance and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilians of the British Commonwealth, Soviet Union and United States liberated by the Allied forces now invading Germany.

Under these arrangements each Ally will provide food, clothing, medical attention, and other needs for the nationals of the others until transport is available for their repatriation. In caring for British subjects and American citizens, the Soviet Government will be assisted by British and American officers. Soviet officers will assist British and American authorities in their task of caring for Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American forces during such times as they are on the continent of Europe or in the United Kingdom, awaiting transport to take them home.

We are pledged to give every assistance consistent with operational requirements to help to insure that all these prisoners of war and civilians are speedily repatriated.

LOSS OF PHILIPPINES' PRISONERS

The announcement was made in the latter part of February that a Japanese ship evacuating 1,800 prisoners of war, nearly all of them Americans, from the Philippines was torpedoed on October 24 last about 250 miles off the China coast. So far as was known, the announcement stated, there were only five survivors.

A few days later, the further announcement was made that another Japanese ship carrying 1,600 American prisoners of war was sunk on December 15 with the loss of 800 men.

(On several occasions the International Committee of the Red Cross has appealed to all belligerents in the present conflict to take all possible measures for assuring the safety of prisoners of war and civilian internees transported on ships. However, unless American prisoners are transported on enemy hospital ships, or on ships announced by the enemy as being used for this exclusive purpose, our own war vessels have no means of knowing our prisoners are aboard a given Japanese vessel.—Ed.)

The Saga of John Kriegy

Reproduced from The Oflag 64 Item of January 1, 1945

This article was written by American prisoners of war, and is reproduced exactly as it appeared in The Item, the Oflag 64 monthly newssheet, as recently as January 1. About three weeks after this issue of The Item appeared, most of the men were moved from Szubin (Alzburgund) to Stalag III A, at Luckenwalde, located about 30 miles south of Berlin.

The importance which the men attach to the Red Cross food package is evident from this article. For 15 months, up to October 22, every American prisoner in Oflag 64 regularly received his weekly food package—according to statements made by repatriates from this camp. There was, however, a complete gap in the delivery of packages through the month of November. No shipments were made to Oflag 64 during September and October because of the confusion caused by the German ruling against supplementary food reserves being stored inside the camp. Later shipments were delayed because of transportation tie-ups, but weekly distribution of food packages was resumed early in December. At the time this saga was prepared, there were about 1,200 American prisoners in Oflag 64.

One phase of life in an officers' camp which The Item did not bring into the picture is its monotony and the depression caused by constant confinement behind barbed wire. The humor and good spirit shown by the editorial staff of The Item are the best proof of the men's courage.—Editor, Prisoners of War Bulletin.

Item news-sleuths last month combed the Oflag from White House to outhouse, peering and prying into every twist and turn of kriegie operations to find what makes the camp tick.

Here's what they found.

Lieutenant John Average Kriegie of Oflag 64, sitting for his composite statistical portrait, reveals these facts about himself: He is 27 years old. His home is in New York or Pennsylvania or Texas. He is half bachelor and half married (most men are like that). He attended college but, more likely than not, left the academic halls without a degree.

His civilian occupation was that of student or salesman, clerk or businessman.

His favorite pastime, at which he is, through no fault of his own, in but poor practice, is eating.

Pastimes

The occupation to which he devotes most time is thinking and talking and dreaming about food, preparing menus for future repasts and devising means of stretching Red Cross packages when available to their ultimate maximum of nutrition, longevity and satisfaction. Otherwise he occupies his time with smoking, reading and all manner of handicrafts and housewifery, with liberal schedules of educational classes, dramatic and musical entertainment, religious services and games (all indoor at this season, but in better weather and on more adequate diet including many athletic sports).

An over-all group picture of Oflag 64's population discloses abundant deviation from the average. The age of kriegies here ranges from the average of 27 down to a minimum of 19 (two officers) and up to a maximum of 52 (one officer). Of a total camp strength numbering 1,035 when the tabulation was made, 650 came within the age group 23 to 28, inclusive.

Each of the 48 American states is represented in the camp population with numbers varying from New York's 108, Pennsylvania's 58, and Texas' 74 to Delaware's, Montana's, Rhode Island's, Utah's and Wyoming's 2 each. The District of Columbia claims 13 and Hawaii 3. Our Allied nations are represented as follows: France, 3; Morocco, 3; Algeria, 2; Tunisia, 2; and Canada, 1.

Married men in camp number 516.

A total of 645 kriegies here have attended college, and more than 300 of them won degrees. There are 153 Bachelors of Science, including B.S. in Commerce and in various branches of engineering, and 105 Bachelors of Art. There are 19 M.D.'s and 14 Bachelors of Law, and 9 M.A.'s. There is a Ph.D. and L.L.D. and such assorted degrees as B.B.A., Ph.B., B.E., B.S., M.S., C.M., J.D., B.B.S., D.D.S., B.D., and A.A.—not to mention R.F.D., P.D.Q., and W.P.A.

Professions

It would take an I.B.M. machine and a flock of assorted forms to classify in detail the civilian occupations of Oflag 64, but the broad groups include 170 who were students, 98 clerks, 98 salesmen, and 89 in other fields of business. There are 48 professional soldiers in this collection of POW's from a civilian army, 42 engineers, 36 farmers, 34 teachers, and 34 laborers; 19 doctors and 2 dentists; 5 Protestant ministers and 2 priests; and 10 journalists (a journalist is a newspaper man with spats and a cane).

This by no means exhausts the catalog. Our kriegies include an explorer and a labor arbitrator, a forest ranger and an expediter (put that fellow in charge of mail and parcels!), two bartenders and a photolithographer, a professional fund raiser, a porcelain enamelist, a fingerprint classifier, a calendar designer, a pro baseball player, a Boy Scout executive, a watchmaker, a marine inspector, a photostatistician, a hatter (not yet mad), a seaman, a U. S. Treasury investigator, a worsted cloth finisher, 6 ranchers and a horse trainer, a policeman, an artist, an actor, a patent attorney, and the Commandant of a Military School.

Camp Setup

Under the command of Col. Paul R. Goode, senior American officer, a thoroughly organized staff supervises the internal administration of John Kriegie's camp. Col. George Millett is executive officer, Lt. Col. Max Gooler, assistant executive officer, and Col. F. W. Drury, inspector general.

Maj. Kermit Hansen is S-1, Lt. Col. James Alger S-2, Lt. Col. John Waters S-3, and Lt. Col. Louis Gershenow S-4. Capt. Floyd Burgeson is medical officer and Capt. Charles Glennon is chaplain.

Two departments of the camp organization, the kitchen and mess under Lt. Col. William Martz and the tin stores under Capt. Tony Lumpkin, dispense, when, as, and if available, that substance with which every kriegie is preoccupied: FOOD.

Food

The kitchen prepares for John Kriegie each day 650 liters of soup, 1,056 pounds of potatoes, 1,056 pounds of cabbage, or turnips as the case may be, and 1,464 liters of ersatz coffee. The camp's professional statistician might be able to figure how many ocean vessels the soup might float in a year, but Lt. Average Kriegie measures it by the tablespoonful. Other items from the German ration supplied to Oflag 64 include 1.26 ounces per man per day of fresh uncooked meat (including bones), six one-thousandths of an ounce of spice, two one-thousandths of an ounce of vinegar, and seven-tenths of an ounce of salt.

The total German meat ration, before boning and cooking, is 86 pounds per day.

The short order cooking, serving twenty messes a day, handles between 40 and 60 culinary concoctions a day when Red Cross packages are coming in regularly. Three hundred fifty cans are opened each day when packages are available.

Col. Martz's assistant mess officers are Capt. George Lucey, Capt. Allen White, Lt. Robert Aschim and Lt. Leo Farber. Capt. Joe Emerson is ration officer. Capt. Paul Miller, Lt. Fay Straight and Lt. Curtis Jones handle short order cooking.

The camp cooks are Sgt. D. C. Olson, who was a CCC cook before entering the army, Sgt. M. D. Massey, Pfc. J. Patton and Pvt. L. A. Annunziata who was master baker at Russo's Bakery, Brooklyn.

The K. P. staff includes Sgt. V. H. Byrd, T/5 Alvarado, Pfc. V. Long and Privts. J. Cedillo, M. Greenfield, J. B. Browning, W. E. Elkens, D. Kakac, D. McConaughy and L. Gallis.

Parcel Store

The parcel store, handling Red Cross and private parcels, has an average of 300-400 customers a day during good times and 100-125 a day during bad times.

The tobacco store handles 12,000 cigarettes a day, 200 cigars and 100 packages of pipe tobacco.

In stock as of October 1 were 1,000,000 cigarettes (47 different brands), 12,000 cigars (23 brands) and 10,000 packages of pipe tobacco (37 brands).

Most popular brands are Camel cigarettes, El Roi-Tan cigars, and Sir Walter Raleigh pipe tobacco.

Stores are open 9:00 to 10:30 a. m. weekdays and 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. Sundays. The D-bar store is open only on Tuesdays.

Soup is available at all times (1 bar per man).

One kriegie, applying for pipe tobacco and asked what brand, inquired, "What kind ya got?"

Another applied for 87 cigarettes.

Capt. Lumpkin has been head of the entire tin store since June 6, 1943. Capt. Maynard Files has the same record of service as head of the tobacco division and Capt. James Dicks as head of parcel issue.

Assistants in the tobacco division are Lt. Robert Wick, Lt. Vic Laughlin and Lt.

Gabriel Gever, and in the parcel issue Lt. Royal Lee, Lt. Nelson Tacy and Lt. Harry Schultz.

Lt. LeRoy Ihrle handles incoming books; Lt. Francis Noonan and Lt. Milton Jellison are in charge of the D-bar and private food stores, and W. O. Austin Knapp of the kitchen tin storé. Lt. Amon C. Carter is private package operator and Lt. Tom Morse is bookkeeper and auditor.

Health

Lt. Average Kriegie's health is constantly watched by a medical staff of which Capt. Floyd Burgeson is head. Capt. Robert Blatherwick is assistant medical officer and Capt. Eben Bergman administrative officer. Lt. Harry Abrahams is camp sanitar, and a staff of 13 orderlies under 1st/Sgt. Butler do the kitchen and sanitation work of the hospital.

When Lt. Kriegie requires hospitalization, there are 22 beds available of which 12 to 15 are usually occupied. Facilities are adequate for handling general ailments and minor surgery. More serious surgical cases go to Wollstein, where Lt. James Godfrey is U. S. medical representative and Polish surgeons are available.

For minor ailments not requiring hospitalization, Lt. Kriegie goes to sick call, where, on the average, 30 of his fellow kriegies appear each day. Most frequently recurring cases are those of the upper respiratory tract, skin ailments, minor cuts and bruises, with occasional cases of stomach trouble.

Capt. Burgeson emphasizes to Lt. Kriegie that worry and depression cause a large percentage of the camp's ailments. He tells Lt. Kriegie to keep busy and practice personal hygiene and he is likely to stay well.

Capt. John Thornquist, dental officer, aided by W. O. Roger Cannon, voluntary dental assistant, keeps an eye on J. A. Kriegie's teeth and treats the most urgent cases.

Tailor Shop

Lt. Kriegie is no Beau Brummel, but he stands inspection every Saturday and "Appel" twice a day, and the climate of Oflag 64 calls for the warmest available clothing.

So Lt. Kriegie devotes much time to procuring, swapping, mending, and washing his meagre wardrobe. In this he receives considerable help from the camp's established services.

Headed by Lt. Verris Hubbell and three aides—Lts. Donald Rockwell, Delbert Dorman and Selwyn Goodman—the camp tailor shop repairs anything that's repairable except long-handled underwear.

(Sidelight on kriegie life: most frequently needed uniform repairs are on "the seat of the pants.")

With three American sewing machines and one iron, the tailor shop also makes costumes, including feminine ones, which Lt. Kriegie wears in his theatrical productions. Lt. Hubbell says the most fun is making false breasts and hip pads for female impersonators and that the oddest garment tailored in Oflag 64 was a ballet costume for use in "You Can't Take It With You."

The camp pressing service under Capt. Warren Walters and Dalton Medlen leaves Lt. Kriegie with no excuse for not having at least his Sunday-go-to-meeting trousers properly creased. Pressing 20 pairs of pants a day with one electric iron is the job of this service, which has handled almost 5,000 pairs since last May.

Lt. Kriegie's shoes (more than 2,000 pairs since July) are repaired in the cobbler shop under Lt. Ormond Roberts. Assisting him are Lts. Art Bryant and Henry Desmond.

With limited and antiquated equipment consisting of a German sanding and buffing machine and a Polish leather sewing machine, the shop turns out proper American repair jobs to the number of 10 to 15 pairs daily.

Like the tailors, the kriegie cobblers also design and manufacture costume properties for the camp theater—items like dancing slippers, pumps, and sandals.

Lt. Roberts offers J. A. one important bit of advice: "Keep your shoes off the hot stove ('Who said that stove was hot?') if you don't want the soles to crack and leave you barefooted."

Barber Shop

When Lt. Kriegie needs a haircut (or rather when his turn comes according to a

carefully arranged schedule), he goes to the barber shop presided over by Lt. John Monks. Pfc. Serda, who is in direct charge of the five barber chairs, is a graduate of a barber's school.

The shop was started by two British enlisted men who owned clippers but whose other equipment was crude. The shop is now supplied with white coats, mirrors and sterilizing equipment—everything but the manicure girl and shoeshine boy.

Each barber gives 15 haircuts a day and the shop has 350 customers a week, giving each Oflagite a chance to get his hair cut every 21 days.

When Lt. Kriegie has completed his cooking and his housekeeping, he falls back on the camp educational, library and religious services, and on games and that old standby, the bull-session, to occupy his time.

Library

A library of 7,000 volumes managed by Capt. Marion Parrot caters to his varied reading tastes. More than 250 books are withdrawn each day.

Most popular classification is fiction, but the library has well-patronized sections of Travel, Essays, Biography, Verse, Drama, Psychology, Art, Religion, Sciences, History and Languages.

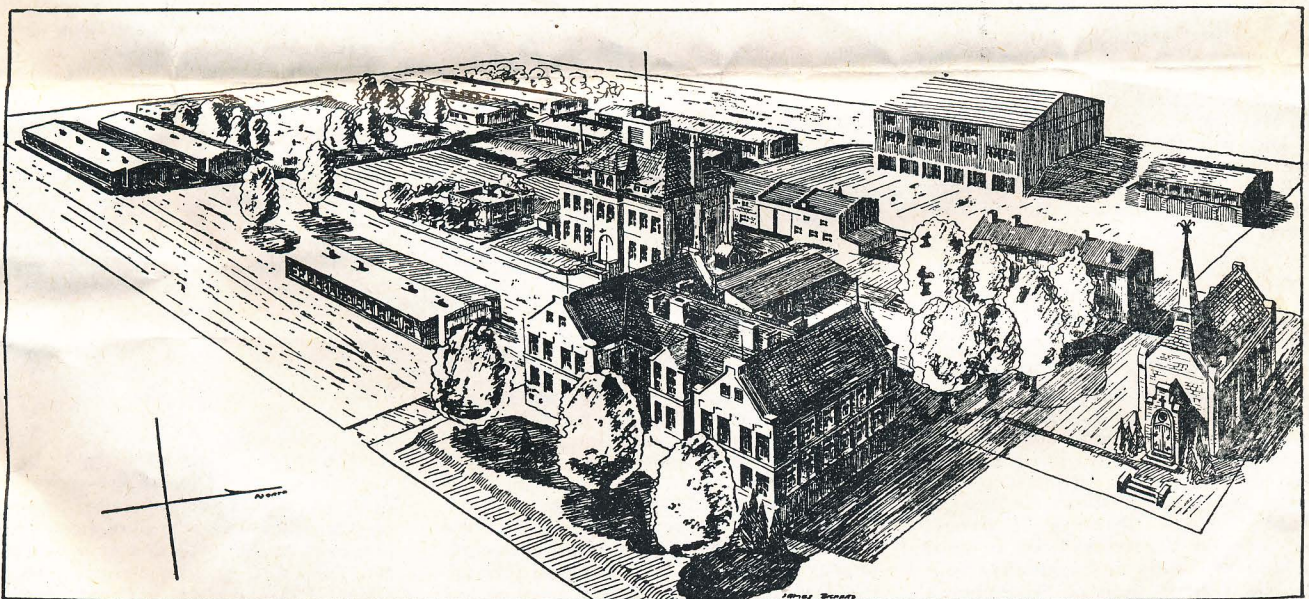
On a "reserve" list are most popular works, such as "Arundel" by Kenneth Roberts, "Canal Town" by Samuel Hopkins Adams, and "Lee's Lieutenants" by Dr. Douglas Freeman. There are 35 copies of Lloyd Douglas' "The Robe."

The library was built up from a nucleus of 1,000 volumes to its present size by generous contributions of the YMCA and by individual gifts. More than 400 copies of the paper-bound "Armed Services Editions" and the British "Penguin" books also have helped supply the demand for reading matter.

A spacious, well-lighted reading room was recently added to the library through the use of Red Cross boxes and the ingenuity of Lou Otterbein and others.

Gnomerie

A great help in keeping Lt. Kriegie's
(Continued on page 11)



Prisoner's drawing of Oflag 64, reproduced from The Item of January 1, 1945.

Letters

Far Eastern

Osaka

(Undated. Received January 17, at Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Dear Mother and Dad:

Am happy for another privilege of writing and know you are anxious to hear from me. Hope you are as well as I; my health is good and I'm feeling fine. Sure miss the farm, Dad, and your cooking, Ma, but know I shall be home soon. That will be the happiest day of my life. Received package mailed 8-23-43, also letters. Many thanks. Tell everybody hello for me. Pray for me and trust in God and He will see me through.

P. S. Imagine owning a cow.

Fukuoka

(Undated. Received January 22 at Muscatine, Iowa)

Received letter from family. Glad to hear all you are well. Write more soon. I am in good health. Don't worry about me. Our quarters comfortable. We have many recreations. Working each day, for which we receive pay. Regards to all.

Mukden, Manchuria

(Undated. Received in January at Vassar, Mich.)

Dear Folks:

I am fine, praying you are all the same. We are living in new barracks. Have a fine hospital and large playground to play ball. Well, Mom, I received your package, and letters, sure was glad to get them. Tell all the rest hello, and to write. I sure hope we will all be together again by Christmas. Send picture of yourself and picture of family and Carl and wife. I pray every day that the good Lord watch over all, and that it will soon be over.

Zentsuji

October 1944

Dear Mother:

No. 14. During past two weeks received pictures, 7 letters (including three of your 25-word letters). Latest, dated June 25, immensely cheering. I'm certainly proud of you for all the hard work you are doing back home. My health and appetite are both good. Did you try getting duplicate insurance policy from Veterans Administration? Bassett, Wilson, I only "Pope" personnel ever arrived this camp. Merry Christmas, love.

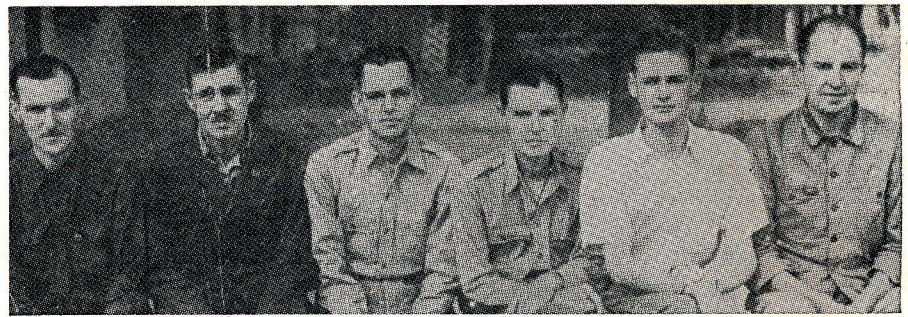
Osaka

September 17, 1944

(Received December 24 at Portland, Ore.)

Dear Sissy:

I am well and do hope that you and the families are the same. Time seems to be disappearing somewhere, and one day we'll be together again with just a memory of what has happened. Birthdays coming around again—Happy Birthday, Sis. I may as well add a Merry Christmas. I haven't worked for over a year, and am in good shape both physically and mentally. Your last letters received were of September a year ago. I surely enjoyed them.



Americans at Zentsuji. Picture taken in May 1943. Names as given, left to right: Lt. Tom F. Griffin, Lt. R. W. Wells, Capt. Lee C. Brooks, Lt. Robert P. Powell, Lt. W. P. Culp, and Lt. G. H. Armstrong.

Fukuoka

(Undated. Received January 20 at Sedan, Kan.)

I am in good health and hope this note finds you, family and friends well and happy. Write as often as possible and send photographs. Best regards to all.

(Prisoners of war in the Far East invariably make their messages home sound more cheerful than is actually warranted by the conditions under which they are living. They do so, no doubt, in order to spare their families concern.—Ed.)

European

North Compound

Stalag Luft III

Sagan, Germany

November 14, 1944

American Red Cross Society
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

On behalf of the American officers and enlisted men of this Compound, we wish to thank you very fine organization for food and medical supplies and clothing which were received to aid and improve our conditions throughout the year 1944.

Our most hearty Christmas Greetings and Happy New Year to your very fine organization.

Edwin A. Bland, Jr.

Lt. Col., USAAF

S.A.O. North Compound

Stalag VII A

November 20, 1944

(Received January 18 at Wilmington, Del.)

Dearest Mother and Dad:

Life here is still pretty much the same. You spend most of your time wondering and waiting for what is in store for you in the near future. Because of my hand I have been unable to do work on these Kommando parties. It is rumored that you eat better when you work, but you also run other risks.

They have various types of entertainment here. Boys who have traded off their cigarette ration for a banjo or guitar play for us. They put a show on about once every two weeks. We also have informal church services here which are great assets in boosting our morale. There is always a crap game to watch or play in, plus card games such as cribbage, bridge, and pinochle. There are books, but everyone has a desire to read and that means the selection is poor. I hope you have inquired through the Red Cross about parcels. Send a few cigars also.

Stalag XIII B

(Undated. Received in January at Lock Haven, Pa.)

Dear Mother:

A few lines to let you all know that I am well and still living, although they make us work every day. I work at a coal mine. One week we work from six till three o'clock in the afternoon, and the next from three in the afternoon till eleven at night. For breakfast we get a cup of coffee; for dinner, a bowl of soup; and for supper a bowl of soup and seven men to a loaf of bread. Well so much for that, but if you can get a package through send several cartons of cigarettes and plenty of candy bars. I don't suppose I will be home for this Christmas either but hope you all have a very good one.

(1,328 standard food packages were shipped from Switzerland to Stalag XIII B last October, and further shipments have since gone forward.—Ed.)

Oflag 64

December 3, 1944

(Received January 9, at Detroit, Mich.)

A shipment of blankets, uniforms, and other clothing arrived last week from the Red Cross, and today a shipment of 2,100 American Red Cross food packages reached here. It has been seven weeks since our last package, but tomorrow Captain B— and I will see if we can remember how to make a chocolate pie. Received a letter from Mary in Los Angeles which took only five weeks to reach here.

Last week I received another food parcel from you—the one containing oatmeal, Kremel pudding, coffee, cocoa, figs, dried peaches, etc., I was surprised to see my name on the parcel register because I received my last parcel two or three weeks ago—they usually arrive seven or eight weeks apart. I think it probably is a sign that they are using Sweden instead of Switzerland as a transshipping point. At any rate, mail and parcels seem to spend less time in transit than before.

Stalag IV D

December 31, 1944

Prisoners of War Bulletin

American Red Cross

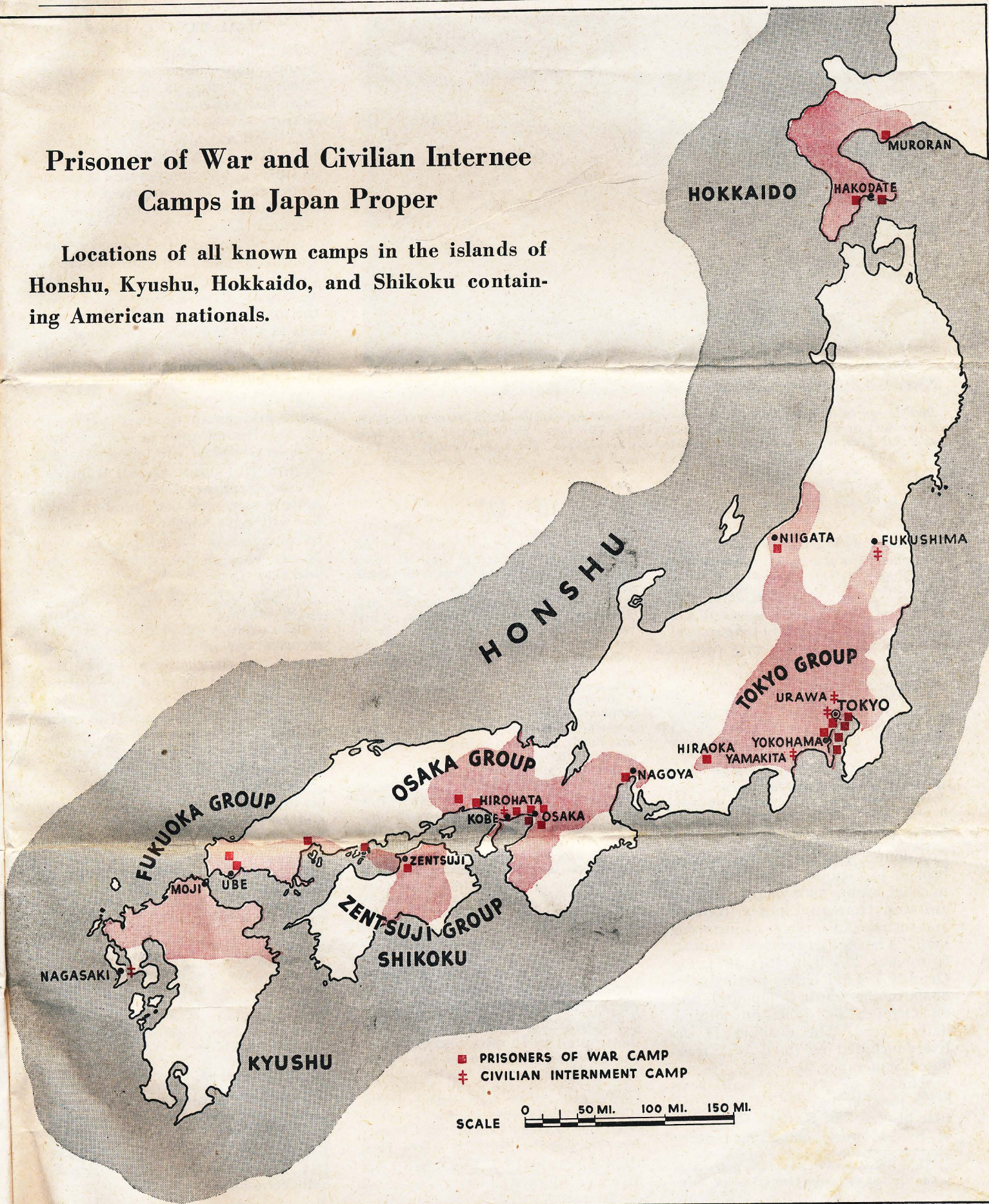
Washington 13, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I read my first issue of Prisoners of War Bulletin. It was the September issue. I've been a prisoner of war since July. I would like to have the Bulletin sent to my folks—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Barrett, 186 West Street, Holyoke, Mass. Thank you very much.

Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Camps in Japan Proper

Locations of all known camps in the islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Hokkaido, and Shikoku containing American nationals.





Birthday party at Stalag Luft III. Left to right: Captain Atkinson, Lt. William C. Jackson, Lieutenant Schrupp, and Lieutenant Katzenback. The letter accompanying this picture said that Lieutenant Jackson "was wearing his decorations, The Spam Cluster and The Red Cross."

News from Stalag Luft III

Colonel Goodrich, senior American officer in the South Compound at Stalag Luft III, has sent to PRISONERS OF WAR BULLETIN the October 23 and November 4, 1944, issues of *The Circuit*—the Compound's newssheet.

Under the heading "Gal Invades Prisoner of War Ranks," *The Circuit* announced that:

The staff of Meiningen, a POW hospital southwest of Leipzig, is richer by one Lt. Whittle of the American Flying Nurse Corps.

She's a blue-eyed blonde from Rock Springs, Texas, and was forced down near Aachen while helping to evacuate wounded in a C 47, early this September.**

All mail records for the South Compound, *The Circuit* stated, were broken in October, when "Ed Carmichael, camp mail officer, and his assistant, Herman Lindsey, counted and sorted 53,310 pieces of incoming mail." The highest previous monthly figure was 20,440 in July 1944. On October 7, 4,511 letters reached prisoners in the South Compound, and on October 14, 7,002—an all-time daily record. The October 14 delivery included one for B. W. Caruso dated September 30.

Some of the October mail, however, judging by the following article headed "Ed Baxley's Collection of 'Ex's' Mounts," had a sour note:

**Lt. Reba Z. Whittle was repatriated to the United States in January.—Ed.

Gentlemen may prefer blondes, but it's the brunettes who are putting the prod to our dashing young airmen at South Camp.

On the wall above Ed Baxley's sack, pasted row upon row, are snapshots, colored portraits and even a picture of a bride in her wedding gown.

Brunettes predominate in Ed's gallery of "ex's," photos of gals whose ardor has cooled while sweating our boys out.

He started this collection of "impatient maidens" when his roommate, C. W. Cook, received word from his "fiancee's" father that she'd upped and married another. Ed got her photo.

Other kriegies who were jilted soon beat a path to Baxley's door and the collection grew. October's mail brought more "Dear Lootenant" letters (an epistle usually written by some well-meaning relative that starts like this: "I suppose that you have already heard about. . ."). And so, the gallery was increased by several new faces.

One photo, an 8x10 portrait, never made Ed's collection. Arriving in the morning mail, followed by a "Dear Lootenant" letter in the afternoon, it was torn up and thrown in the stove, unlamented, by the forsaken POW.

After a two months' absence, *The Circuit* further reported, personal parcels from next of kin had made a reappearance. "Although 750 were distributed in 15 days," according to the announcement, "many more have arrived at the Sagan depot and increased the already large pile awaiting censorship."

In the "Kriegy Bowl Grid Classic" last October the Bombers eleven beat the Fighters by 19-0. The line-up was given as follows:

MAIL COMPLAINTS

Families continue to complain about nonreceipt of mail from American prisoners of war in German Luftwaffe camps—and especially from airmen in Stalags Luft I and IV. Word was also received recently from Geneva that many Americans at Luft IV had complained that, up to the end of 1944, they had not had news from home for well over six months.

The transfer of American and British airmen last summer from Luft VI, at Heydekrug, to Luft IV, at Grosstychow, seriously disrupted the mail service—for next-of-kin parcels as well as letters. The censoring at Stalag Luft III of all letter mail for men in other Luftwaffe camps has also contributed to the delay.

With the recent large-scale westward movement of Allied prisoners of war from camps in Poland and eastern Germany, combined with the continued deterioration of transportation conditions in Germany, it must be expected that the mail service will have increasing difficulties to overcome, and much patience will be necessary on the part of the men and their families.

The attention of next of kin is again called to the fact that factors contributing to mail delays are the incorrect, or illegible, addressing of letters and parcels by prisoners' relatives and friends, and the writing of inordinately long letters. The German authorities have asked that the address be clearly written, words spelled correctly, and the exact prisoner of war number—not the man's army serial number—be given. Readers are also reminded that the camp address for letter mail for all American aviators is still Stalag Luft III.

Fighters		Bombers
Simpson	RE	Retchin
Bylington	RG	Beard
Carter	C	Markle
West	IG	Cook
Brown	LE	Malin
Turner	QB	Hoskins
Golden	RH	Diffley
White	LH	Manriquez
Bolle	FB	Tunstill

Substitutes:

Fighters: Yost, Adamina, Vogtle, Johnson, McLaughlin.

Bombers: Dillon, Anderson, Kahl, Pipp, Walters, Brownlee, Burgett.

The following officers were given credit for producing *The Circuit*: L. C. Brown, W. S. Follett, R. W. Katz, R. M. Rahner, and J. V. Lefors. The comic strip was by Ben F. Smotherman.

John Kriegy

(Continued from page 7)

favorite volumes in circulation is the book-binding shop superintended by Lt. Donald Lussenden and staffed by Lts. Harry Hauschild, William Hanson, and Vernon Paulson—all without previous experience in bookbinding, but learning fast in the school of practical work. For bookbinding material they use wax paper from cigarette cartons and binding tape from old Red Cross boxes. A book trimming machine obtained from a German blacksmith shop, hammer, wooden clamps, a sewing frame and needles are the principal tools of this shop. More than 600 books have been salvaged and restored to circulation.

"Westerns," detective stories, and historical novels come into the shop most frequently.

More than 30 officers have applied to learn bookbinding as a hobby and Lt. Lussenden hopes that eventually he may provide facilities for them.

Education

If Lt. Kriegy wants to study any of more than 30 subjects, from elementary English to advanced psychology, he may attend the "Altburgund Academy" supervised by Capt. Hubert Eldridge, an educator of 22 years' experience. The curriculum and faculty were listed in detail in the December 1 Item. More than 350 students are enrolled. Special lectures open to all kriegies frequently supplement the regular curriculum.

Lt. Kriegy's spiritual welfare is the concern of chaplains who conduct two services each Sunday for Protestants and daily masses for Catholics. The religious program also includes semi-weekly Bible classes and twice-a-month communion services for Protestants, and evening prayer service and a course in Christian Apologetics for Catholics.

Theater

All entertainment for Lt. Kriegy is under supervision of the Theater Group which meets regularly, selects plays and appoints producers for each. The group has presented eight 3-act plays, all former Broadway hits, seven one-act plays, eight musical revues, about a dozen swingland programs, two operatic recitals, and one original 3-act musical comedy.

The backstage group under Lt. Lou Otterbein constructed the stage, seating stands, 35 stage sets and hundreds of props.

In better weather when Red Cross packages were more numerous, Lt. Kriegy participated in an active athletic program. Now he gets his exercise by walking and his favorite sports are cribbage, poker, bridge and chess.

Publications

Lt. Kriegy gets his news from publications edited by Lt. Frank Diggs, news officer, under supervision of the S-2, Lt. Col. James Alger. The Daily Bulletin staff includes Lt. Diggs, editor; Lt. Seymour Bolten, chief translator; Lt. Ken Goddard, art editor; Lt. David Englander, feature editor; Lt. Tom Magee, printer; Lt. Charles Posz, cartographer; Wright Bryan, Sunday editor; and Lts. Martin Smith, Carl Hansen and Ed Spicher, translators.

The Oflag 64 Item staff includes Lt. Diggs, editor, and Lt. Larry Phelan, Lt. David Englander, Lt. Frank Hancock, Lt. Howard Holder, Lt. Teddy Roggen, Capt. Charles Wilkinson, Lt. Robert Cheatham, Lt. James Bickers, Lt. Alexander Ross and War Correspondent Wright Bryan.



Minstrel show at Oflag 64. This picture was brought out in January 1945 by a repatriate.

INOCULATIONS AGAINST TYPHUS

The U. S. Army Typhus Commission recently supplied the American Red Cross with sufficient typhus vaccine to inoculate every American prisoner of war in Germany.

One hundred cartons, each containing 50 vials of 20 cc. of vaccine were flown from the United States to Marseille in the middle of February. From Marseille, the vaccine was sent to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, with instructions that it be distributed to camps in which Americans were held.

Those prisoners who have previously been inoculated against typhus are to be given a "booster" to render their immunity certain. Those not previously treated will be given the required number of inoculations.

Mail

Of course the most important news to Lt. Kriegy is news from family and home. He gets this through the mail officer, Capt. Robert Schultz, and his assistant, Lt. Robert Henry.

Lt. Kriegy's allowance of outgoing mail is three letters and four cards a month. Protected personnel are allowed double this amount, while orderlies are allowed two letters and four cards.

Letters from home average about 100 days in reaching Oflag 64. One took 367 days and the speed record is held by a letter to Lt. Amon Carter which reached here 14 days after it was written.

Incoming mail totals about 350 letters a day which works out to an average of about one letter every three days for the entire Oflag population, but old kriegies average about 15 letters a month.

All in all, John Average Kriegy has set

MINSTREL SHOW AT OFLAG 64

The Oflag 64 Item of December 1, 1944 ("Circulation 1,130, Still Growing") reported that:

The second annual Robert E. Lee Minstrel, complete with steamboat captained by Russ Ford, will dock at the Little Theater for six nights starting December 4th, with a full cargo of dusky comedy and Stephen Foster melodies.

Howard Holder will again act as interlocutor, while last year's end men, Syd Thal and Bill Fabian, will be augmented by Don Waful and Jack Cook, with the addition of four chocolate-colored beauties—Kermit Hansen, Keith Willes, Wilbur Sharpe, and Leo Farber—the "Queenie" of last year's show.

HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

A limited number of copies of a special publication commemorating the 80th anniversary of the founding of the International Committee of the Red Cross may be obtained, at a cost of \$1.30 per copy, postpaid. Orders may be sent direct to the International Red Cross Committee, 1645 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

The publication, which is entitled *The International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, 1863-1943*, comprises 78 well-illustrated pages, and records the history and organization of the Committee from its modest beginning through its first 80 years of service to mankind.

up an efficient and well-run American camp within the barbed wire. He only wishes it were about 5,000 miles due west from Altburgund.

Camp Movements

A cable from the American Red Cross representative at Geneva in the middle of February referred to "the great mass movement of prisoners now marching on foot westward to beyond line Stettin-Berlin-Görlitz-Chemnitz-Carlsbad, comprising camps and working detachments in Wehrkreise (military districts) 1, 20, 21, 8, eastern half of 2, 3, and southern half of 4."

Most of the main camps for American prisoners of war in Germany, based on official data available to December 31, 1944, were definitely included in the foregoing military districts, or the designated portions thereof. These camps, specifically, were Stalags II B, III B, III C, Oflag 64, and Stalags Luft III and IV. Other camps housing substantial numbers of Americans in military district 4 were: Stalags IV A, IV B, IV C, IV D, and IV F, but not all these Stalags were in the southern half of military district 4. About 60 percent of all American prisoners of war held by Germany at the beginning of 1945 were in Stalags in military districts 2, 3, and 4, and Stalags Luft III and IV.

On February 13, the War Department and the Department of State jointly announced that official information had been received with respect to the evacuation westward of American prisoners of war formerly detained in camps in eastern Germany. This announcement stated:

All the camps in East Prussia, Poland, and that part of Pomerania east of the Oder River are being moved westward. This includes among others Stalag Luft IV, Stalag II A, and Stalag II B. Similarly, Stalags III F and III C are being moved westward. Stalag Luft III is being evacuated to the southwest. Prisoners of war in the northern part of Silesia are being moved northwest and those in southern Silesia, particularly at Stalag VIII B and Stalag 344, are being moved southwest across Bohemia. It is understood that the officers from Oflag 64 are being sent to Stalag III A at Luckenwalde, between Berlin and Leipzig. The destination of the other prisoners has not been confirmed.

Information concerning the relocation of prisoner of war camps is constantly being received. This information will be made public as soon as it is possible to confirm these relocations. Pending a notification through the usual official sources, next of kin are urged to continue to address communications to individual prisoners of war to their last known address.

The lack of information about the ultimate destination, the cable from the American Red Cross representative at Geneva pointed out, made it "extremely difficult to make plans to supply very pressing needs of moving prisoners, as well as of those already in camps," but assurance was given that the International Committee of the Red Cross "is making every effort to overcome present grave situation."

Article 7 of the Geneva Convention of 1929 Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War states:

Prisoners of war shall be evacuated within the shortest possible period after their capture, to depots located in a region far enough from the zone of combat for them to be out of danger.

Only prisoners who, because of wounds or sickness, would run greater risks by being evacuated than by remaining where they are may be temporarily kept in a dangerous zone.

Prisoners shall not be needlessly exposed to danger while awaiting their evacuation from the combat zone.

Evacuation of prisoners on foot may normally be effected only by stages of 20 kilometers [12 1-2 miles] a day, unless the necessity of reaching water and food depots requires longer stages.

The latest information on camp movements is given on page 4.

German Camp Reports

(Continued from page 4)

food and other Red Cross supplies were also inadequate to meet the sudden and heavy demands that had been made on them. Shipments from Geneva had been delayed en route across Germany, but every effort was being made to fill the camp's needs.

Stalag VII B

A Delegate of the International Red Cross visited Stalag VII B on December 12 last, on which date the camp strength was 11,570 prisoners of war—including 925 Americans, of whom 8 were noncoms. Only 63 Americans, including a physician, were at the base camp, the remainder being on work detachments. The Delegate conversed with the spokesmen of 16 detachments.

In the Stalag, the Americans occupied "one entire new barrack, small, but well heated, and without vermin." The official rations were reported to be insufficient, but were supplemented by home-grown vegetables. Carloads of Red Cross packages were arriving regularly. Reserves were low, however, "because the storage depot had recently been destroyed by bombardment."

The camp Lazarett was reported to be well equipped, with an American physician (John Pfeffer) in attendance. Out of 292 patients in the Lazarett, 32 were Americans. There were also 35 Americans (out of 81 prisoners) in the camp infirmary. Some Americans at Stalag VII B stated that they had been without news from home for 9 months. The Delegate's report stated "camp atmosphere good, general impression favorable."

Prisoners of War Bulletin

MARCH 1945

Published by

The American National Red Cross
Washington 13, D. C.



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Washington, D. C.
Permit No. 84

Postmaster—If addressee has removed and new address is known, notify sender on **FORM 3547**, postage for which is guaranteed.

BRUSSELS LEAVE HOSTELS

NAME.....

YOUR HOSTEL IS MARKED WITH A CROSS BELOW

Debussing and Embussing. Point. Square Frere Orban.

Rail Parties will proceed direct to the station on completion of leave.

No	Hostel	Your hostel.	Your room.	Your Bed.
1	63 Rue de la Loi.			
2	73 Rue de la Loi.			
3	75 Rue de la Loi.			
4	81 Rue de la Loi.			
5	94 Rue de la Loi.			
6	96 Rue de la Loi.			
7	116 Rue de la Loi.			
8	123 Rue de la Loi.			
9	182 Rue de la Loi.			
10	191 Rue de la Loi.			
11	229 Rue de la Loi.			
12	233 Rue de la Loi.			
13	54 Rue Joseph II.			
14	56 Rue Joseph II.			
15	80 Rue Joseph II.			
16	93a Rue Joseph II.			
17	220 Rue de Trèves.			
18	222 Rue de Trèves.			
19	224 Rue de Trèves.			
20	27 Rue de Spa.			
21	48 Rue Montoyer.			
22	29 Rue Belliard.			
23	38 Rue du Taciturne.			

ARTILLERY BKS

ETTERBEEK

Trains to and from

the BOURSE

Nos. 24, 25, 26

UNITED SERVICES WELFARE CENTRE, BRUSSELS GARRISON, is at
45 Boulevard Bischoffheim (corner of Rue Royale). Map Ref. D.4.

Hitler in Brussels : -

We can't give you his adress, but you will meet his representatives! They are the People who go about spreading stories about the Americans to the British, and about the British to the Americans - and about Belgians to both.

Do not talk about where your unit is or what it is. Do not discuss equipment, losses or battle experiences. The people of Brussels are very hospitable and will do

All ranks are reminded that there must be NO SMOKING in theatres and cinemas.

ISSUED BY ARMY WELFARE SERVICES AND EDUCATION BRANCH HQ
BRUSSELS GARRISON

NOTES

all they can to make your leave enjoyable. Enjoy yourselves with them but do not tell them anything.

You are warned not to enter cafes unless a price list is displayed outside. Your accommodation and meals are free, but purchases from all canteens must be paid for in cash. You must not buy food in civilian restaurants. Haversack rations will be supplied for return journey to unit.

Entertainments

Chits for all concessions, and any information concerning the above, obtainable at Entertainments Bureau on Ground Floor at Welfare Centre (45 Bvd Bischoffsheim—Map Ref. G.4)

<i>O</i> Map Key—in red on map	Place	Where Found	Map Square	Details
THEATRES				
ENSA				
1.	Garrison Music Hall	Rue de Malines	D.6	
2.	Garrison Theatre	Rue du Marais	E.5	
U.S. ARMY				
3.	A.B.C.	Place de l'Yser	D.7	Allied Forces only
CINEMAS				
ENSA				
4.	Eldorado	Place Brouckere	E.6	
5.	Scala	Next Door to Eldorado	E.6	News Theatre
U.S. ARMY.				
6.	Metropole	Rue Neuve.	E.6	Allied Forces only
ENGLISH FILMS AT HALF PRICE				
Most Brussels cinemas show English and American films with French sub-titles. Price for the Services is usually 5 francs. Officers, one-half civilian prices. For full list of English speaking films and plays, and current programmes of all cinemas and theatres, consult Welfare Centre.				
OPERA. Seats reserved at—				
7.	Theatre Royal	Place de la Monnaie	E.5	Reduced prices. At 1500 hrs Sundays and Thursdays. At 1900 hrs other days.
MUSIC. Seats reserved at—				
8.	Conservatoire	Rue de la Regence	G.4	Classical Music. Reduced prices. At 1430 hrs on Sundays.
9.	Palais des Beaux Arts	Rue Royale	F.4	Free concession seats 1430 hrs Sundays.
DANCING				
10.	"21" Club	43, Montagne-aux-Herbes-Potagères	E.5	Daily at 1730 hrs inc. Sundays Partners provided.
11.	Beaver Club	Bvd Bischoffsheim	D.4	1900 hrs - 2100 hrs.
12.	Montgomery Club	Rue aux Lainés	G.4	No civilians admitted
13.	A.E.F. Club	Bvd Adolphe Max	E.6	1500 hrs - 1730 hrs. 1830 hrs - 2200 hrs. Partners provided.
CAR PARKS				
24 hrs	Jeeps and Staff Cars	Gare du Nord car park Place de Brouckere opp Metropole Hotel.		
	Heavy Vehicles	Ave Galilee (opp Welfare Centre) Gare du Midi.		
	Leave Transport	Allée Verte.		

△ *Map Key*—in red on map

*Useful Tram
Service*

- 1 **BOTANICAL GARDENS.** Winter and Flower gardens, glass-houses and fine botanical library. C.5
- 2 **BOURSE (Royal Exchange).** Built 1874 in style of Louis XIV. Commercial activity best seen on Monday, Wednesday and Friday about midday. E.6
- 3 **CATHEDRAL of St Gudule.** 13th-15th century Gothic Church, with 16th and 17th century additions. Fine stained glass and carved woodwork. E.5
- 4 **CONGRESS COLUMN.** Surmounted by statue of Leopold I at 160 feet. Commemorates first Belgian Congress (1881) after the country had become independent. Fine view from top. D.5
- TOMB OF UNKNOWN WARRIOR.** At foot of Congress Column. D.5
- 5 **CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC.** Built 1876-7. Collection of musical instruments, a musical library, and concert hall. Concerts most Sundays at 1500 hrs (see weekly announcement in "What's on in Brussels"). G.4
- 6 **GALERIE St HUBERT.** A favourite meeting and shopping place where fancy articles and souvenirs are to be bought. E.5
- 7 **GRAND PLACE.** A magnificent Market Place containing: F.5
 - (a) *Town Hall* (Hotel de Ville); a fine civic building containing the Council Chambers, the Gothic Hall, and the Hall of Marriages. Rich 15th century facade and 364 foot spire.
 - (b) *King's House* (Maison du Roi); 16th century. Has the Municipal Museum on second floor.
 - (c) *Weigh House*: really a series of houses belonging to the Dukes of Brabant. Busts of nineteen Dukes on facade.
 - (d) *Guild Houses* (Maisons des Corporations); of mediaeval Trade Guilds.
8. **MANNIKIN FOUNTAIN.** Erected 1619. D6. Said to have been erected by a wealthy citizen whose child, after being lost for five days, was found on this spot. Bronze statuette by Jerome Duquesnoy. F.5
- 9 **ROYAL MUSEUMS OF THE ARTS (Musées Royaux des Beaux Arts).** Chief art collection in Brussels. Consists of:
 - (a) *Musée Ancien* (Gallery of old Masters). Pictures by Rubens, Teniers, Jordaens, Ruysdael, etc. **Closed.** F.5
 - (b) *Musée Moderne* (Gallery of Modern Art). **Closed.** F.5
 - (c) *Wiertz Museum*: Collection of work of Wiertz, painter and sculptor (1806-1867). **Closed.** F.2
 - (d) *Royal Library* (1830) Originally the Library of the Dukes of Bourgogne. Contains the Archives of the Kingdom.
- 10 **PALAIS des ACADEMIES.** Built in 1823. Houses Academies of Science, Letters, Fine Arts and Medicine. F.4

10 to 16 from
Gare du Nord
to Porte de
Namur. Then
35, 96 or 41.

Interest

Δ *Map Key*—in red on map

- 11 **PALAIS de JUSTICE.** Built 1866-1883. Surmounted by colossal statues representing Justice, Power and Mercy. Occupied by Germans and damaged on their departure. G.5
- 12 **PARC du CINQUANTENAIRE (Golden Jubilee Park).** Scene of Brussels Exhibition of 1880 commemorating fifty years of independence. Contains Memorial Arch, Royal Museums and War Museum. E.2
- 13 **PARC LEOPOLD.** Contains Natural History Museum and Mundaneum, (World Press Museum). Open Mon., Wed., Fri. 2 p.m. - 5 p.m., and Sun. 2 p.m. F.2
- 14 **PARLIAMENT HOUSE (Palais Législatif).** Has a public gallery. Here Edith Cavell was sentenced to death by a German tribunal in 1915. E.4
- 15 **PORTE de HAL.** A city gate dating from 1381. Now a museum of arms and armour. H.5
- 16 **ROYAL PALACE.** Modern, with ornamental park. The favourite Royal residence, however, is LAEKEN in the north of the city. Parts of park open to public. F.4
- 17 **ROYAL (BRUSSELS) PARK.** Laid out by Zinner, 1776. F.4
- 18 **SQUARE du PETIT SABLON.** Has forty-eight bronze figures of 16th century, and 13th century Church of the Sablon. G.4

Useful Tram Service

83, 59, 60
from Gare du Nord.

5, 20, 22, 35
41.

16 and 18
from Gare du Nord.

FURTHER AFIELD

- 19 **BOIS de la CAMBRE and FOREST of SOIGNES.** Follow Avenue Louise.
- 20 **COLONIAL MUSEUM.** In Tervueren Park, seven miles along Rue du Cinquantenaire.
21. **WATERLOO.** Nine miles south of Brussels, and two miles beyond the village of that name.

1 and 3 from
Porte de Namur
Others from Gare du Midi.
40 from Porte de Namur.
W (Green or Yellow)
from Gare du Midi.

UNITED SERVICES WELFARE CENTRE

45 BOULEVARD BISCHOFFSHEIM

Here you will find:

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ROOM

(a) Direction to any point. (b) Places of interest. (c) Dancing, Clubs, Canteens, Sports, Baths. (d) Churches of all Denominations. (e) Tram and Train Services. (f) Latest news from Home and War fronts. (g) Morning and afternoon tours.

2. ENTERTAINMENTS BUREAU

(a) Current programmes at all cinemas, theatres and concerts. (b) All free tickets for ENSA, and those reserved for soldiers at civilian theatres and concert halls. These must be obtained before 1600 hrs of the evening of performance, or for matinees two hours before the advertised time of performance.

3. CURRENCY EXCHANGE

4. FACILITIES FOR—

(a) Reading and writing. (b) Music.

5. LIGHT CLASSICAL CONCERTS (MUSIC ROOM).

6. EXHIBITIONS (ILLUSTRATING BELGIAN LIFE AND CULTURE).

7. B. L. A. MISCELLANY (BASEMENT).

Includes the following features:- Auto-graph Corner Amateurs' Gallery. Belgian Art and History. Belgian Industry and Commerce. Belgium under the Germans. Belgian Congo. Book of Talents. Story of Waterloo.

□ Map Key—in red on map

Map Ref.

CLUBS and CANTEENS

Officers' Clubs.

1. Allied Officers' Club (E.F.I.), 82-84, Rue d'Arlon	E.3
2. British Officers' Club (E.F.I.), Boul. Ad. Max	D.6
3. Atlanta Hotel, Palm Room (Cdn. Army), Boul. Ad. Max	E.6
4. English Tea Room (C.W.L.), « St. George's », Boul. Ad. Max	D.6
5. R.A.F. Officers' Club, Hotel Gallia (R.A.F. only), Avenue des Arts	E.3
6. The Rendez-vous (Cdn Army), Rue de la Science	E.3

All Ranks.

7. The Marlborough (E.F.I.), Boul. Ad. Max	D.6
--	-----

W. Os. and Sergeant's Club.

8. The Vauxhall (E.F.I.), Behind Theatre Royal du Parc	E.4
--	-----

Other Ranks.

9. Montgomery Club (E.F.I.), Palais d'Egmont, Rue aux Laines	G.4
10. Café Blighty (E.F.I.), Boul. du Jardin Botanique	D.5
11. Club for Allied Soldiers (Belg. Red Cross), Rue des Princes	E.6
12. Red Shield Club (S.A.), 28, Quai aux Pierres-de-Tailleil (15 tram)	D.6
13. Toc H, 28-30, Boul. de Waterloo	G.4
14. Methodist Club, Rue du Champ de Mars, Porte de Namur	G.3
15. Café Ancien Scheers (Church Army), Place Ch. Rogier	D.5
16. Canada Club (Cdn. Army), 32-33, Boul. du Régent	E.4
17. Station Canteen, Gare du Nord (Belg. Red Cross)	C.5
18. Station Canteen, Gare du Midi (Belg. Red Cross)	H.6
19. Malcolm Club (R.A.F. only), Rue Leopold	E.5
20. Services Club (J.H.C.), 33, Rue de la Caserne	G.6
21. Albert Canteen (Y.M.C.A.), Place Ch. Rogier	D.5
22. Canteen Club for H.M. Forces, 11, Rue Brialmont (C.W.L.)	C.4
23. The Corner House (S.A.), Boul. Ad. Max	D.6
24. Grand Scheers (C.A.), Boul. Ad. Max	D.6

A.E.F. Club.

25. Hotel Metropole, Boul. Ad. Max	E.6
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Womens' Services (Officers and O.R.s).

26. Y.W.C.A., 20, Avenue des Arts	E.3
27. Y.W.C.A., 6, Rue du Buisson (off Rue de la Vallée)	H.3
28. Belg. Y.W.C.A. and Girl Guides Club, 126, Avenue Louise	H.4

SHOPS

Welfare Gift Shop, 45, Boul. Bischoffsheim	D.4
Officers' Shop (Ordnance), Rue Neuve	D.3

STUDY CENTRES

1. Army Study Centre, 103, Rue de la Loi	E.3
2. Y.M.C.A. Study Centre, Rue Neuve (Nr. Pl. Rogier)	D.5

CHURCHES

1. Church of England, Rue Capitaine Crespel	G.4
2. Methodist, Rue du Champ de Mars	G.3
3. Church of Scotland, Rue Buckholtz (off Avenue Louise)	H.3
4. Roman Catholic (At. C.W.L. Canteen), 11, Rue Brialmont	H.4
5. Salvation Army, Rue Duquesnoy	A.5
6. Christian Science, Place du Chatelain	F.5
7. Hebrew, Rue de la Regence	G.5

BATHS—

1. St Sauveur, Rue Montagne-aux-Herbes Potagères	E.5
2. Bain Royal, Rue de l'Enseignement	D.4
3. Bain du Centre, Boul. Anspach	E.6
4. Blue Pool (Cdn. Army), 27, Rue St François (Valet Service)	C.5
5. Military Bath House, 32, Boul. d'Anvers	D.6

SSAFA (Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association). Office: 22 Boulevard Maurice Lemonnier. Men and women of the British Forces may consult SSAFA on family problems G.6

MONTGOMERY CLUB.

Palais d'Egmont, rue aux Laines. — Map Ref. G.4.

350 Rooms, Facilities include Restaurant, Tea Lounges, Cafeteria, Beer and Wine Tavern, Games, Music, Shop, Valet Services, Ladies' and Gents' Hairdressing and Baths, Photographic Studio, Library, Writing and News Rooms.

Trams: From Gare du Nord 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15

From Jardin Botanique 8.

Do's and Don't's

1. **PASS**
You must be in possession of a Leave Scheme Pass from your unit during your stay in Brussels.
2. **ALL CAFES** must be empty by 2200 hours.
3. **CURFEW** is in force from Midnight till 0500 hours.
4. **ALL BROTHELS** are Out of Bounds to Service personnel.
5. **DRESS**
*Officers: Service Dress, Sam Browne or Cloth Belt,
or Battledress, Web Belt, with or without anklets web.
ORs: Battledress, Web Belt, boots or polished shoes.*
6. **ARMS**
No personal weapon to be carried.
7. **SALUTING**
(a) Existing orders regarding saluting officers of British and Allied forces will be very strictly enforced.
(b) The tomb of the Belgian Unknown Warrior which lies at the foot of Congress Column will be saluted by all ranks.
8. To change money for civilians or to speculate in currency is a military offence.
9. All rooms to be vacated by 1100 hours on the day of leaving.

MAIL POSTED BY LEAVE PERSONNEL

LETTERS other than those in green envelopes are liable to considerable delay whilst awaiting censorship by the limited staff at the Base Postal Depot if posted here.

Personnel who wish their mail to reach home quickly are advised to have it censored and posted on return to their unit.

The same applies to postal PACKETS AND PARCELS, which will be subject to long delays if not passed through normal unit channels, stamps affixed before posting.

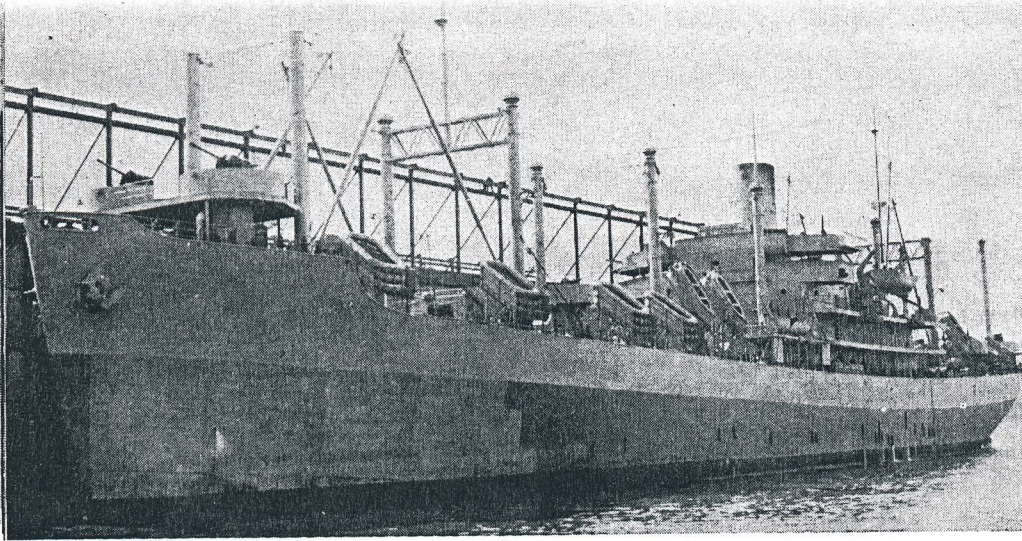
CENTRAL M.I. ROOM—ST JEAN BARRACKS, Boulevard du Jardin Botanique.
Map Ref. D.5.

DENTAL — EASTMAN INSTITUTE, PARC LEOPOLD, RUE BELLIARD.
Map Ref. F.3.

EXCHANGE

176	Belgian francs are worth	£1
9	Belgian francs are worth	1/-d. (approx)
50	Belgian francs are worth	5/9d. (approx)
<hr/>			
16½	Belgian francs are worth	1 Dutch guilder
<hr/>			
176	Belgian francs are worth	200 French francs
44	Belgian francs are worth	50 French francs

Enquire at your Hostels where you must go to change money.



SEA TIGER

Length, overall	492' 0"	Gross tons	7,886	Propulsion	Turbine
Beam	69' 6"	Speed (knots)	16½	Passengers	2,076
Draft	28' 6"	Radius (miles)	21,000	Cargo (cu. ft.)	160,490

*Built in 1944 by Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula, Miss.
Operated during World War II by American Export Lines, Inc.*

THIS was one of the several C3 type vessels that were completed at building yards as troopships. She was delivered at Pascagoula on 26 August 1944, then went to New Orleans, from where she sailed to New York for troop service.

The SEA TIGER left on 12 September for Cherbourg and the United Kingdom. Following return in early October, she departed on the 22nd for the Mersey and various points in UK. Return to New York was on 16 November and next departure from there 9 days later took the vessel to Marseilles and Oran, thence to Boston two days before Christmas 1944.

On 3 January 1945, the ship left on the first of twelve voyages to Europe, going to The Solent, Le Havre and Plymouth. Other voyages of 1945 were: on 6 February from Boston to Le Havre and Plymouth; on 15 March from New York to Le Havre and Southampton; on 24 April, via Portland, to Le Havre and Southampton; on 25 May from New York to UK and Le Havre; on 20 June from Hampton Roads to Le Havre; on 14 July, the same; on 10 August from New York to Marseilles; on 7 September from Hampton Roads to Marseilles; on 6 October from Baltimore to Le Havre; on 1 November from Hampton Roads to Naples; on 2 December from New York to Marseilles, with return on Christmas Day.

On 23 January 1946 the SEA TIGER again left New York for a round trip to Le Havre. Returning on 16 February, she underwent repairs and on 7 May was assigned to the Reserve Fleet at Lee Hall, Va.

From America to United States

406 BURLEIGH 3.44 Taken over by the US Navy and completed as an attack transport (APA 95) by Bethlehem Steel Corp., Brooklyn. 6.1946: (USMC). 1947: HAWAIIAN PILOT. 1961: SONOMA. 1972: NOMA. 5.1973: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

407 SEA OWL 6.44 Completed conversion to a transport (2,156 troops) by builders for operation by the WSA. 1946: (USMC). 1947: STEEL SCIENTIST. 7.1971: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

408 Laid down as LORAIN 4.44 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport, renamed DADE (APA 99). 1946: (USMC). 1947: HAWAIIAN RETAILER. 1966: (Marad). 9.1970: Scrapped Terminal Island.

* **409 SEA TIGER 7.44** Completed conversion to a transport (2,076 troops) by builders for operation by WSA. 5.1946: To USMC Reserve, James River. 1947: STEEL ADVOCATE. 7.1973: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

410 MENDOCINO 5.44 Taken over by the US Navy and completed as an attack transport (APA 100) by Bethlehem Steel Corp., Hoboken, NJ. 2.1946: (USMC). 1947: P & T SEAFARER. 1957: MORMACWIND. 1966: SANTA ELIANA. 1973: ELIANA. 5.1973: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

411 SEA ROBIN 8.44 Completed conversion to a transport (2,045 troops) by builders for operation by the WSA. 1947: (USMC). 1948: JACOB LUCKENBACH. 14.7.1953: Sank after collision in fog off San Francisco.

On 14 July 1953 the steamer JACOB LUCKENBACH on charter to Pacific Far East Lines, was outward bound from San Francisco to Yokohama, fully loaded with government cargo and mail.

In the early morning and when only 11 miles off the Golden Gate, she was in collision, in dense fog, with the steamer HAWAIIAN PILOT (see yard No 406, above) which was inward bound from Honolulu with a cargo of sugar, molasses and pineapple. The JACOB LUCKENBACH was struck at the forward end of No 5 hatch and sank in less than an hour. Her crew and passengers were rescued by the colliding vessel, which suffered extensive bow damage, necessitating rebuilding of the bow back to the collision bulkhead.

Later, the wreck of the JACOB LUCKENBACH was located 6½ miles from the San Francisco Light Vessel, in 28 fathoms. Salvage was considered impracticable.

412 MONTOUR 6.44 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport (APA 101). 1946: (USMC). 1947: STEEL ROVER. 8.1971: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

413 SEA QUAIL 9.44 Completed conversion to a transport (2,075 troops) by builders for operation by the WSA. 4.1946: USMC Reserve, James River. 1947: PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT. 1960: OHIO. 1968: MOBILIAN; 2.1975: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

414 RIVERSIDE 6.44 Taken over by the US Navy and completed as an attack transport (APA 102) by Atlantic Basin Iron Works, Brooklyn. 4.1946: (USMC). 1947: P & T FORESTER. 1957: MORMACWAVE. 1966: SANTA LEONOR. 31.3.1968: Aground on Isabel Island, partially submerged, in position 52.32S 73.38W, 200 miles south of Punta Arenas, Magellan Straits (voyage Rio de Janeiro/Vancouver). Abandoned, drifted off, submerged near Adelaide Island.

415 GRIGGS 12.44 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport (APA 110). 1946: (USMC). 1948: MORMACREY. 1966: SANTA ALICIA. 4.1973: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

416 WESTMORELAND 7.44 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport (APA 104). 1946: (USMC). 1947: STEEL KING. 10.1973: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

417 GRUNDY 12.44 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport (APA 111). 1946: (USMC). 1948: MORMACSURF. 1966: SANTA ANITA. 2.1973: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

418 GUILFORD 9.44 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport (APA 112). 1946: (USMC). 1947: P & T NAVIGATOR. 1963: AMERICAN ORIOLE. 3.1976: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

419 SITKA (III) 8.44 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport (APA 113). 1946: (USMC). 1947: P & T TRADER. 1957: MORMACGUIDE. 1964: AMERICAN CONDOR. 8.1976: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

420 HAMBLÉN 9.44 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport (APA 114). 1946: (USMC). 1947: STEEL VOYAGER. 8.1973: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

421 HAMPTON 2.45 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport (APA 115). 1946: (USMC). 1947: P & T EXPLORER. 1963: AMERICAN FALCON. 5.1973: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

422 HANNOVER 3.45 Completed for the US Navy as an attack transport (APA 116). 1946: (USMC). 1947: HAWAIIAN WHOLESALER. 1961: VENTURA. 1972: ENTU. 6.1972: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

423 SEA HAWK (II) 1.45 1947: STEEL TRAVELER. 7.1973: Scrapped Kaohsiung.

* WSA - War Shipping Administration
USMC - U.S. Maritime Commission
Kaohsiung - Taiwan

↳ name change to commercial company

