

Oflag 64
Deutschland
15 May 1944.

Mr. J. Townsend Russell
Relief to Prisoners of War
American Red Cross
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of January 10, 1944, has just been received and is the first communication we have had from the American Red Cross. I am glad to furnish you with the following information on camp conditions.

A copy of this letter will be turned over to the International Red Cross representative who is due here soon for transmission to Mr. Francis B. James, special representative of the American Red Cross, Hotel des Bergues, Geneva, as you requested.

Description of Camp:

The camp, enclosed by a double barbed wire fence, covers approximately seven acres and has fourteen buildings, including a Chapel. Only eight of the buildings are in use by the prisoners of war. One large building, cement, an infirmary building, and four brick temporary barracks to house the officers, with the loft of the old barn used for ordelies. A small brick building is used for the canteen. In addition there is a small greenhouse, left over from the days when the place was a school, which is used for plant setting and flowers.

The temporary barracks are of single wall construction and extremely cold in winter, though the past winter was mild all had to wear over coats most of the time.

Until just recently over one-half of ten damp acres were prohibited to the use of the prisoners of war and consequently our gardening activities of last year was curtailed to approximately one-half acre. However, this has been opened up since the recent arrival of 105 officers and we now have two acres available for cultivation.

No seeds have been received from the Red Cross. Many officers, however, have at their request, obtained plants removed by the United States censors.

The British inmates of a nearby Heilag were refused and we fell heir to the seeds that were sent them and also obtained some from the Germans.

We have constructed a promenade walk around the side of the camp about 1300 yards long and this proves very popular. The sports field is extremely limited in size, 80 yards.

There are now 464 officers and 52 enlisted men, 100 Americans, in this camp.

Food and Cooking:

The American Red Cross boxes No. 10 and 24 have proven the most practicable to supplement the German ration. All canned meats received thus far have been found in excellent condition. A decided improvement would be the substitution of a four or six ounces can of compressed oatmeal for the Sweet Life Orange powder in the No. 9 parcels. Said parcels could be further improved by the inclusion of a can of powdered coffee in each box, and a small can of cocoa. The margarine should be reduced to eight ounces and a like size can of Jam or peanut butter substituted for the remainder of the pound. This is important as there is too much margarine for the average man to use.

The German ration is predicated on the assumption that one meal per day, and that of soup, is sufficient for prisoners of war, along with a beverage of charred barley without milk. The ingredients are issued accordingly and never vary throughout the year. The usual ingredients issued are 40 grams which is about 1.5 ozs. meat, including bone, 25 grams barley, 75 grams leaves of cabbage, and occasionally some noodles. The barley issued this camp recently was found to contain much fecal matter of rats, which, besides being unappetizing, carries the accompanying risk of plague. This has since been replaced with clean barley.

No provision is made to furnish kitchen personnel by the Germans in this camp. Enlisted men assigned as ordelies are used as kitchen police, supplemented by officers.

Bulk shipments of flour and baking powder make possible the preparation of pies. The remaining ingredients necessary, such as raisins, margarine, etc., are already present in our No. 10 parcels.

Utensils are scarce in Germany. Two pie tins, actually frying pans, are available in this camp for the use of over 500 men. Bulk shipments of powdered onions, pepper, etc., would make the German soup more appetizing.

For the last several months we have not had three months reserve of Standard Food Parcels on hand that the American Red Cross desires in each prisoners of war camp. At the present time there is a total reserve of two months which we are issuing from no regular monthly shipment of SFP being made.

The packaging is generally in good condition on receipt. The only exception being pilfering in approximately 1% and at infrequent times exposure to water causing damage.

Canteen:

The Oflag 64 Canteen opened its doors on the 19th of June 1943. Since then it has been a constant problem to keep it supplied sufficiently to warrant its existence. The Canteen is open daily from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, and with the few superfluous items to sell such as cocktail mats, corn and callous remedy, toothache remedy and wooden combs, there is no need to remain open that long.

Orders placed during June 1943 have not been as yet. We realise there are few luxuries in a country and however, the necessities such as razor blades, toilet paper, shoe creme, thread for the tailor shop, combs for the barber shop and smoking pipes have not been delivered to us, or such small quantities and so far between times that it becomes a grave. We have gone as long as six months without toilet paper. We have received on an average of 1.5 razor blades per man, shoe creme once in ten months, and nine coat hangers for 350 to 500 men.

The profit realised by the Germans on sales to the canteen and held by them for our use has as yet not been reported.

Report on Clothing:

A small amount of clothing was shipped to the officers at Retenberg and was brought with them to Oflag 64 on their move to the new camp. We were joined here by additional Officers and our small store was soon depleted. The officers as a whole needed clothing badly, especially shoes, and a telegram was dispatched to the Red Cross stating our needs. The first shipment from the Red Cross arrived here September 26, 1943. The clothing sent did not completely fill the requisition.

This shipment was not satisfactorily filled because of the lack of large size clothing especially in trousers, shirts and shoes. The arrival of new officers and the need of large size clothing and also winter clothing prompted the dispatch of a further requisition for clothing in October. Part of the October requisition was filled but there was a great lack of large sized clothing, especially shoes, overcoats not being received until the middle of December.

On April 5th, 1944 an additional shipment was received, containing clothing, shoes and repair material. We do not receive the large sizes shoes, trousers or coats we had requisitioned. If requisitions were filled as nearly as possible of correct size and amounts, it would aid materially in clearing up the clothing situation at Oflag 64.

There are a number of articles requisitioned several times, but to date have not been received.

Garments of the Officers limited wardrobe receive special attention in the camp tailor shop, where under the guidance of expert volunteer craftsmen, clothing is repaired to fit individual taste. Several Men are kept busy in this shop while camp service. Among the many odd jobs the tailor shop accomplishes is the manufacture of neckties from shirt-strips and overseas caps from other discarded material available.

Housed in the same second story quarters set aside for the tailor shop are two other unique services, namely a jeweler repair service and a cobbler shop.

Under extreme handicap because of the difficulty of securing necessary parts, a professional jeweler is constantly busy keeping watches in running order. Precision work of this kind is accomplished with makeshift instruments.

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The cobbler shop is equipped with electrical machines and carves a creditable record in the camp hall of fame. Under the guidance of officers in charge it is kept busy six days a week keeping shoes in repair.

A pressing service is operated in the same building, each officer being given an opportunity approximately once a month to have shirts or trousers neatly pressed.

Laundry-Bathing Facilities:

Laundry facilities at Uflag 64 presents a personal problem to the individual officer primarily because insufficient ordely service places the sole responsibility for clean clothing upon the individual. The problem is a constant one, due to the limited wardrobes, and although a nearby civilian laundry affords delivery service to the camp, it's several distracting features prompts our residents to resort to washing their own clothing.

The civilian lauddry requires apprximately one month to finish the job, and although the returned items are laundered and pressed satisfactorily, it invariably is a costly risk to patronize the service, due to consequent losses and missing attachments to garments,*fuel to heat water for personal laundry is ever existent, and although the task is done cheerfully, it is usually accomplished in cold water.

Fuel is supplied in quantity enough only to allow each person one hot shower per week, providing the officers in charge can keep the antiquated equipment in working order. Groups of ten officers at a time are given 5 minutes each under the shower.

Medical: By Capt. Floyd M. Burgeson, M.C., USA.

General Physical Conditions. The General physical condition of the men in this camp is good. We have had one sudden death in camp which autopsy showed to be due to status thymico lymphaticus. Most of our hospital cases are men who have been wounded in combat, received injuries in sports, or have gastrointestinal disorders. We have several cases of malaria among the recent arrival from the Italian front.

Surgical treatment. Any acute surgery is taken care of in the local civilian hospital and cases that can be transported are sent to Wollstein where they are operated by a Polish surgeon. It is suggested that an American doctor should be stationed at Wollstein to help take care of Americans sent there for treatment. This is important because of the psychological effect on the patient knowing an American is looking after his welfare.

Dental. We had an American dentist in this camp from the time it was opened in June 1943 until February 4, 1944, at which time the dentist was moved to another camp. We have been without a dentist until April 20th at which time another American dentist arrived in camp. Few fillings and extractions

* such as buttons. The officers problem of gathering enough

is all that he will be able to do here because of limited equipment. However, there are men who need bridgework, etc.; requests for dental supplies have been sent to International Red Cross as early as May, 1943, but no answer or supplies have been forthcoming. In a letter from the American Dental Association it was stated that a sufficient supply placed at Geneva for distribution to American prisoners of war on the requisition of the Camp Dental Officer. These situations have been made many times without results.

Building and Equipment. The building used for dental is adequate for the size of the camp, at present we are getting some painting done which is badly needed. At present the beds are steel beds without springs and with very poor mattresses, but we have been promised steel spring beds and better mattresses as soon as the painting is finished. This is now being accomplished.

Invalid Comforts and Medical Supplies. At the present time we have both British and American invalid food parcels and by combining them we are able to give partially factory diets to ulcer and gastrointestinal patients, but the British parcels are gone it will be difficult because smaller amount of milk and milk products are available in American invalid food parcels. I would suggest that the following changes be made in the American invalid food parcels:

Add:

- 2 Lbs. of Powdered Milk instead of 1 pound.
- 1/2 Lb. Sugar instead of 1/4 pound.
- Soda Crackers instead of K Ration Biscuits.
- Beef and Egg instead of Corned Pork Loaf.
- A package of cooked cereal such as Cream of Wheat or any of the permitted cereals of the Army.
- A package of Jello or Gelatin.
- 1 Lb. of Rice.
- Puree vegetables.

Medical supplies to date have been fairly adequate due to the fact that there were a number of British medical units here on our arrival in camp and other British medical units parcels were sent from Geneva after we arrived here. At present we are receiving only the American Red Cross first aid safety kit which is an excellent kit for the men on Kommand work, etc., but is highly inadequate for dispensary and hospital use. Due to the fact that it is very difficult to get from the Germans for treatment in the hospital and dispensary it is strongly urged that the following items be included in medical parcels:

1. The present First Aid Safety Kit to be used as one parcel of the hospital or dispensary.
2. Parcel No. 2 to include the following:
 - 100 - Sulfaguanidine tablets
 - 100 - Sulfadiazine tablets
 - 100 - Sulfanilamide tablets
 - 100 - Sulfapyridine tablets
 - 500 - Magnesium trisilicate tablets (Urgently needed).

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- 2 - 3-inch rolls elastoplast
- 6 - rolls 4-inch gauze bandage
- 12 - rolls of 2-inch gauze bandage
- 1 - roll 3-inch plain adhesive.

3. Parcel No. 3 to include the following:

- 1 Can Foot Powder
- 8-oz. Epsom Salts.
- 200 Ammonium Chloride troches
- 25 Ephedrine tablets (1/2 gr.)
- 50 Ferrous Sulphate tablets
- 50 Dover's Powder
- 100 Bismuth Subcarbonate tablets (5 gr.)
- 50 Quinine Sulphate tablets (5 gr.)
- 50 Atebrine tablets
- 50 plasmoquum tablets
- 1 Oz. Gentian violet powder
- 200 Poly vitamin capsules
- 100 Calcium Carbonate tablets (5 gr.)
- 100 Calcium Lactati tablets
- 12 Opiate rectal suppositories
- 1 Quart mineral oil
- Oxy-mercuric Cyanide tablets.

Repatriation: The Mixed Medical Commission has met once since we arrived here. Four men were presented, 2 British enlisted men, one American enlisted man and one American officer. One British enlisted man and the American officer were passed. The American enlisted man was referred to the next commission. The Mixed Medical Commission met again in the district May 2nd and 11 men were presented from here. Eight officers being passed for repatriation. Nine from this camp who are at the Lazarett at Wollstein were presented from here, two of whom passed, making a total of ten. The German camp doctor, a civilian, refused to let any more men be added to the list for repatriation since March 7th. We managed to get one man on the list after this date because he had been seen by a specialist previous to coming to this camp.

Medical Personal: At the present time there are 8 American medical officers and one dental officer here, but two doctors are Jewish and are not permitted to practice medicine by the Germans. Two doctors are all that would be required to take care of the medical needs of the camp. We have only three medical ordelies who have to take care of the patients and keep the hospital clean. The Germans will not send us any more and there are not enough other ordelies in camp to allow us sufficient ordely service required.

The German camp doctor, a civilian, refused to look at one patient that we were presenting to request specialist examination, because the patient, an officer, did not salute him, as the patient entered the room. On another occasion the German doctor refused to see another patient, a Lieutenant Colonel, because he had a cigarette in his hand. Incidents like this, and not permitting deserving a man to appear before the Mixed Medical Commission make our relations with the German camp doctor quite difficult.

Spectacles: Considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting eye glasses. Efforts to obtain them from the International Red Cross for the past year resulted in twenty (20) pairs out of 83 requests being sent to the camp on 22 April 1944. POWs should be allowed to have eye glasses sent from their homes. Part of the few received from International Red Cross are not satisfactory.

Gastro-Intestinal Cases:

In view of the large number of gastro-intestinal cases present it seems the only drug the Germans can furnish is magnesium oxide, which acts as a severe cathartic to some of these patients.

Why is it not possible to obtain Calcium Carbonate or Magnesium Trisilicate through the Red Cross ?

Religious Activities:

The spiritual life of prisoners of war is given special attention by a diversified program arranged by the energetic Chaplain, Father Stanley Brach. While most services are conducted in a small chapel erected in the camp the theater is used for general services and special occasions, such as Easter Sunday, when a large Altar was set on the stage.

Daily Mass is offered in the Chaplain's room in the Hospital building, where a small Altar has been erected. Mass is offered in the Chapel. General Protestant services are conducted each Sunday morning in the Theater building. Observances on the spiritual calendar are observed by special activities, an illustration of which were impressive Holy Week services. All services are well attended.

Welfare agencies supply the camp with spiritual reading material through Geneva. For those who want to learn about religion or who desire an intellectual approach to it is fortunate, therefore, in having an excellent religious library in the library, which is increasing monthly.

The Commissioned Chaplain is assisted by a Protestant who conducts the weekly services. Easter Sunday saw the first Protestant Communion since the arrival at camp.

Additional religious activities include a weekly evening Rosary Hour and a weekly prayer and discussion hour, as well as other timely informal talks.

Gardening Activities:

The garden activities at this camp may be divided into three groups, the producing of vegetables for the camp kitchen, the cultivating of individual gardens by mess groups and the improvement of the grounds by flower beds and lawns.

Seeds have been supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society, through a British Heilag that was repatriated, and private parcels from home and by purchase from the German

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camp, a trumpet and a set of skits were produced. Upon occasion expressed to from that time orchestra. Today we have a five-part orchestra the fruits of or twice a week programs for of classical music of the orchestra

received from 2, 1943, and until we have portable phonograph

The presence of a greenhouse and cold frames has aided in the early starting of tomatoes, onions and leeks, as well as many flowerseeds. At present the greenhouse is well stocked with 3500 tomato plants, cucumbers, geraniums, begonias, and many other greenhouse plants. The camp garden attempts to supply vegetables which require cooking and are useful for soup, while the individual gardens raise lettuce, radishes and such crops as can be eaten uncooked.

The soil here is a sandy-loam and due to constant use is badly in need of lime and fertilizer. Requests have been made for fertilizer or manure but these are apparently unavailable. A large compost pile was made last summer and has been added to the gardens.

Flower beds have been dug in front of each building, the Chapel and along the walks. At present our greatest difficulty is the lack of cultivating tools as rakes, hoes and hand cultivators.

We have two acres under cultivation for the community garden which is four times as much as was made available to us last year, and all digging has been done by shovel. Each mess of eight officers has an area of 200 square feet, which should add a variety to our regular menu.

Entertainment and Sports:

The entertainment for the officers at Oflag 64 is under the supervision of a committee of fifteen officers, called the Theater Group.

The Programs are varied to include: three-act plays, one-act plays, variety shows, glee club recitals and minstrelsy, orchestra concerts, both popular and classical, lectures, etc. These programs are presented in the camp's theater every weekend, with major productions running three nights, others two.

Originally we had only one musical instrument at the camp, a trumpet. Later the Y.M.C.A. sent two guitars, an accordion and a set of drums. With this nucleus several small musical skits were provided and accompaniment rendered other programs. Upon occasion our needs for more instruments and music, were expressed to a representative of the Y.M.C.A. on his visit, and from that time on we have slowly but surely filled the camp orchestra. Today we have approximately thirty-five instruments. We have a fifteen piece general orchestra and thirty-piece concert orchestra. Both orchestras have just recently begun to show the fruits of our labour. The general orchestra has played once or twice a week, and the new concert orchestra is working on programs for summer concerts at the present time. Two concerts of classical music have been presented, but the instrumentation of the orchestra was limited.

Our record library has been built up from records received from the Y.M.C.A. Our first records arrived on October 2, 1943, and has gradually been increased by this organization until we have a suitable library. We have been supplied five portable phonographs to date. The record library has been divided

into six groups. At any time an interested officer may take out a phonograph and a selected group of records, including classical, semi-classical and popular music. The records have been in constant use until recently when we ran out of them and are now anxiously awaiting a new supply.

When the camp was established as an American Officer's camp no theater building was available. The German authorities finally allowed us the use of one-half of a barracks. Through*pleced together and organized entertainment was underway. A very helpful shipment of lumber was received from the Y.M.C.A., as well as reflectors and light sockets.

Variety shows and skits have all been written by individuals of the camp, and all one-act plays have been taken from British books. No American one-act plays have been presented because scripts have not arrived. To date, however, three-act plays have been of American origin. For example, "Brother Orchid" comedy-drama, was our first major play, was followed by "The Man who came to Dinner". There are now plays in rehearsal at present, namely "Three Men on a Road" and "The Petrified Forest".

The only source of supply the entertainment committee has had so far has been the Y.M.C.A. All our scripts, lumber for our stage, make up wigs and other entertainment necessities have come from this organization alone.

Material for costumes has been one of the major problems. All sorts of old clothing has been altered in order to make dresses, skirts, coats, etc.; even burlap from flour sacks has been put on for stage wear. Entertainment being a necessary thing, better shows could be presented if American supplies were available.

Sports:

The first contingent of American officer prisoners of war opened up the new camp June 6, 1943, with a very good supply of athletic equipment. Two softball and softball teams obtained previously at a British prisoner of war camp. This was our supply.

Shortly after our arrival, with what equipment we had, an organized athletic program was set up for the purpose of giving all officers interested in participating in sports an opportunity to exercise and keep themselves physically and mentally fit. The first step towards organized athletics was forming ten softball teams. This game proved to be the most popular sport in the camp. When the season ended in late August approximately 360 games had been played.

Organized basketball and volleyball got underway in the middle of August when, at this time, we received from the Y.M.C.A. all the necessary athletic equipment to carry on our sports. At the end of August athletics were in full swing and a wellrounded sports program was in progress.

Among the officers here are many whose names at one time headed the sports columns of our newspapers back home. With such an array of highschool and college athletes,

* the efforts of several officers, a stage and curtains were eventually

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here are of a lively and interesting nature. Many officers, who in the past, had not the opportunity to participate in athletics but were much interested in them became very proficient on our sports field and developed into good athletes.

Besides our organized team sports other athletics activities for the summer season consisted of badminton, horseshoe pitching, tennisquits, weight lifting and ping-pong.

After our summer outdoor activities came to an end, plans were laid for a winter sports program. A requisition to the Y.M.C.A. for winter sports equipment came through including all the necessary ice hockey material. However, the plans never materialized as the weather during the winter months was very mild and did not become cold enough to freeze ice for skating. As a result, our only winter activities were handball and ping-pong.

Spring sports started off with a bang April 17, 1944. The same form of sports program that was installed for the 1943 season is again being used with a few new additional ideas. Plans for track meets, tournaments, boxing-matches and all-star games are in the making. In the team line-ups for this year, new games appear. Figures showing number of teams and officers participating in the three leading sports are:

	<u>Number of Teams</u>	<u>Officers Participating</u>
Softball	20	220
Basketball	10	90
Volleyball	20	160

Sports this spring are moving at a fast pace as officers coming out of hibernation are putting a lot of pent-up energy and enthusiasm into the games. Our only difficulty now is the limited amount of space available for the number of officers here.

We are grateful and owe a great deal of thanks to the Y.M.C.A. for keeping us regularly supplied with all the athletic equipment that we ask for. There is nothing that we are lacking to help us carry on a complete and interesting sports program except for the limited amount of space for our games.

Camp finances:

The camp finances are handled by the Finance Officer and his assistant, and embodies the preparation of individual pay cards for each officer in camp. Each card states the amount of camp money withdrawn each month and the officer's total credit with the German Government. It also lists the amount of confiscated money. Records are also maintained showing the income and expenditures of the various camp functions.

Oflag 64 Library:

The Oflag library consists of two small adjoining rooms in the attic of the largest building of the compound. Each room is approximately 22 feet by 7 feet.

It has been in operation since the middle of June 1943. The shelving was provided three months after our arrival

and prior to this, opened lockers were used as shelves.

The present stock of 4,000 volumes has grown a nucleus of 1,100 volumes, furnished by R.A.F. officers formerly occupied this camp, British officers, Oflag VII, IX-AZ. Later shipments from the following organizations increased the library to its present size: Y.M.C.A., European Student Relief Fund, International Bureau d'Education, Red Cross and International Red Cross (C.I.C.R.).

The above mentioned organizations have sent directly to the library through the Senior American Office. In addition to this they have sent books directly to individuals, these later became part of the library. A breakdown of the different types of books follows: Fiction 2,200, Geography and Travel 500, Texts, including history and language 700, miscellaneous, poetry, nature, drama, etc. 600.

During the winter months circulation was between 150 and 200 books per day, but with the advent of spring summer circulation has declined noticeably. One of the most difficult tasks in the library is the repair of damaged books. The only repair material available is a small amount of coverings sent in an occupational therapy parcel and a small amount of glue sold us by the Germans. Paperbound editions only last for four or five readings before falling apart.

Recent shipments of textbooks and general reading from the United States through the Y.M.C.A. have greatly improved the selection. Needless to say, these books have improved the recreational, as well as educational facilities of the camp and are greatly appreciated by all concerned.

Educational Activities:

The educational program at Oflag 64 now offers instruction in showing subjects: French, German, Spanish, Law, Accounting, Geology, Economics, Mathematics, Entomology, Short Hand, Poetry Appreciation and Journalism.

These classes meet from one to five times a week in accordance with the wishes of the individual class. Attendance is voluntary on the part of the individual and although a moderate percentage of the students drop out as the course continues, the influx of new students tends to counterbalance the dropping out and as a result very few courses have been discontinued.

One large room about 30 by 150 feet has been provided for the classes. As there are no partitions in this room it is very difficult to conduct over two classes at the same time.

In the various scientific fields such as Electricity, etc., no courses have been offered principally because of the lack of books and laboratory equipment. Various books for the subjects taught have been received from the Red Cross and European Student Relief Fund.

The number of students tends to approximate one-third of the total number of prisoners so as the total

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Mail:

The setup of Oflag 64 For distribution tion of data on Camp Postal Office Post Officers,

Income daily, except Sunday by Billet Postal by the Camp Postal

The establishment of transit are:

Month

- July 1943
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December
- January 1944
- February
- March
- April

Mail transit. Although for the past eight has remained approximately is actually less than

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our need progress in direct proportion.

There is a unanimous agreement that the educational program has been of tremendous benefit in maintaining morale of the officers and it is hoped, that many are acquiring training and knowledge which will be very useful to them on returning to civilian life.

All the officers join in expressing their sincere thanks for the aid from the various agencies at Geneva that has made the educational program possible and will appreciate anything done in the future to aid the program here at Oflag 64.

Mail:

The following comprehensive report on the postal setup of Oflag 64 has been compiled by the Camp Postal Officer. For distribution of forms and postal instructions plus collection of data on incoming mail, the responsible people are: Camp Postal Officer, assistant Camp Postal Officer, Billet Postal Officers, and room or cubicle postal officers.

Incoming mail is distributed by a German mail orderly daily, except Sundays and Holidays. Statistics are collected by Billet Postal Officers, which are reported to and compiled by the Camp Postal Officer.

The total number of letters received monthly since establishment of this camp, together with the average days in transit are:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Letters Received</u>	<u>Average Days In Transit</u>
July 1943	505	59
August	1587	100
September	3152	95
October	2907	99
November	4450	91
December	3128	89
January 1944	3302	88
February	3050	94
March	3669	84
April	4406	105

Mail from the British takes average thirty days in transit. Although the number of POWs here has steadily increased for the past eight months to a total of 515 the number of letters has remained approximately the same. The number for April 1944 is actually less than that for November 1943.

As regards outgoing mail, correspondence forms are distributed on Mondays and cards on Thursdays only. We are assured that this method of handling not only provides for immediate and complete censorship but also insures keeping them intact as a group until arrival in the United States.

Sincerely Yours,
THOMAS D. DRAKE
Colonel, U.S. Army,
Camp Senior.