

1 Overcoat	1 Blouse	2 Shirts, Wool or cotton
1 Pr. Wool trousers	2 Pr. Winter underwear	2 Pr. Socks
1 Pr. Gloves	1 Sweater	1 Pr. High Shoes
1 Belt or Suspenders	1 cap	4 Handkerchiefs
1 Blanket (added to 2 German blankets)		

## WORK

Officers were never required to work. To ease the situation in camp, however, they assumed many housekeeping chores such as shoe repairing, distributing food, scrubbing their own rooms and performing general repair work on barracks.

Other chores were carried out by a group of 100 American orderlies whose work was cut to a minimum and whose existence officers tried to make as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

## PAY

The monthly pay scale of officers in Germany was as follows:

F/O & 2d Lt.	72 Reichsmarks	1st Lt.	81 Reichsmarks
Capt.	96 Reichsmarks	Major	108 Reichsmarks
Lt. Col.	120 Reichsmarks	Col.	150 Reichsmarks

Americans adhered closely to the financial policy originated by the British in 1940-42. No money was handled by individual officers but was placed by the accounts officer into individual accounts of each after a sufficient deduction had been made to meet the financial needs of the camp. These deductions, not to exceed 50% of any officer's pay, took care of laundry, letter forms, airmail postage, entertainment, escape damages and funds transmitted monthly to the NCO camps, which received no pay until July 1944.

Officers at Stalag Luft 1 contributed 33% of their pay to the communal fund, and the entire policy was approved by the War Department on 14 Oct. 1943. Since the British Government unlike the U.S.A. deducted PW pay from army pay, Americans volunteered to carry out all canteen purchases with their own funds, but to maintain joint British-American distribution just as before.

Because of the sudden evacuation from Sagan, Allied PW had no time to meet with German finance authorities and reconcile outstanding Reichsmark balances. The amount due to the U.S.A. alone from the German Government totals 2,984,932.75 Reichsmarks.

## MAIL

Mail from home or sweetheart was the life-blood of PW. Incoming mail was normally received 6 days a week, without limit as to number of letters or number of sheets per letter. (German objected only to V-mail forms.) Incoming letters could travel postage free, but those clipper-posted made record time. Correspondence could be carried on with private persons in any country outside of Germany; Allied, neutral or enemy. Within Germany correspondence with next-of-kin only was permitted. A PW could write one letter per month to next-of-kin in another PW camp or internees' camp.

## SOUTH COMPOUND INCOMING MAIL

Month	Letters	Per Capita	Age
Sep 43	3,190	3	11 weeks
Oct 43	5,392	5	10 "
Nov 43	9,125	9	10 "
Dec 43	24,076	24	8 "
Jan 44	7,680	7	12 "
Feb 44	10,765	9	12 "
Mar 44	11,693	10	12 "
Apr 44	16,355	15	12 "
May 44	15,162	13	13 "
Jun 44	13,558	11	14 "
Jul 44	26,440	20	14 "
Aug 44	14,264	11	15 "
Sep 44	10,277	8	16 "

The travel time reverted to 11-12 weeks in the autumn of 1944, with airmail letters sometimes reaching camp in 4 to 6 weeks. All mail to Luftwaffe-held PW was censored in