

U. S. Prisoners Not in Path of Russians' Drive

O'Connor Reports Germans Moved Captives West From Camps in Poland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UP).

—Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, reported today that American and other Allied prisoners of war at German camps in the path of the Soviet advance were moved toward the center of Germany several weeks ago. The announcement dashed hopes that large numbers of American war prisoners might be liberated by the Russians.

Three camps containing American and British prisoners were known to be situated at Poznan and Torun in Poland, the Red Cross said. An official announcement that one of these, Stalag 357, had been moved was sent to International Red Cross headquarters at Geneva in December.

It was taken for granted, the Red Cross said, that the others, Stalag XX-A and Oflag 64, also were moved. Oflag 64, which was west of Bydgoszcz, had at least 1,000 Americans, according to the Red Cross. The other camps contained mostly British prisoners.

Several American camps were situated east of the Oder River. Stalag Luft 4, in Pomerania near Danzig, housed between 5,000 and 6,000 American air force enlisted personnel. The largest American camp for enlisted ground force personnel was Stalag 2-D, in the Polish Corridor.

Stalag Luft 3, principal camp for American flying officers, believed to have between 7,000 and 8,000 Americans and almost as many British, was at Sagan, between Breslau and Berlin.

On Jan. 1, a total of 45,326 Americans were held by Germany as prisoners of war, according to the War Department.

We are at war . . . Every Wednesday is waste-paper collection day in New York City.