


WROCLAW, Poland
15 August, 1946.

Report of Field Visit to Wroclaw by Chief
Medical Officer in Connection With the
Program of Post Graduate Medical Lectures
to be given during the week beginning
August 25th, 1946.

Upon arrival in Wroclaw, contact was made with Professor Witold Gabowski, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Wroclaw. Unfortunately, the Provincial Health Officer and the President of the Medical Chamber of Physicians were both absent from the City. A conference was arranged between Professor Gabowski, Dr. Stanislaw Gierszewski, Secretary of the Medical Chamber, and Deputy Health Officer for the City of Wroclaw, and with Dr. Stefan Boychuk, Chief of the Medical Service, All Saints' Hospital. The attached program of lectures was worked out at this conference.

I was informed by these physicians that no UNRRA medical supplies had been offered for sale in drug stores. Moreover, they stated that only infinitesimal amounts of drugs and medical supplies had been distributed to the hospitals of this area, and that such supplies as had been shipped here were still in storage in the local warehouse.

haholle/amr
15 august 1946



2 September, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Chief of Mission.
FROM: Miss Jean A. S. Ritchie, Nutritionist, E.R.O.
SUBJECT: Nutrition in Poland. July/September, 1946.

A. INTRODUCTION.

It is clear that enough food has been grown or imported to bring Poland through to harvest time with no serious wide-spread famine conditions.

This report is based on observations made and information collected during a personal visit to Poland from July 18 to September 4, 1946.

This report is presented under the following sections:

- Section B. Levels of Food Consumption in Poland.
- Section C. Health in Poland.
- Section D. Plans for improving Nutrition in Poland in future years.
- Section E. Conclusions and Recommendations.

During this time, discussions were held with members of the Health Division, Food and Agriculture Rehabilitation Division and Welfare Division from whom records and reports, relating to food and nutrition, were obtained. Discussions were also held with officials of the State Institute of Hygiene, the College of Agriculture, Warsaw, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and with the officials of Local education authorities in various districts. Two field tours were made in order to observe conditions in different population groups, one to Lodz and district and one to Krakow, Katowice and Kielce, considered in the Institute of Hygiene to be one of the most poorly nourished areas of Poland. Visits were made to 5 hospitals; 5 orphanages; 2 sanitoriums; a preventorium for children; a home for repatriate children; 2 homes for old people; 3 workers' canteens; 3 factory nursery schools; a summer camp and 2 day time summer camps for children; a civic day nursery; a university students residence and a centre for feeding repatriates on their first return to Poland. Other visits were made to the Quaker Relief Team at Kozienice, to the Village of Buraczyn in Sieradz (a district cleared by the Germans for use as an artillery practising ground) and to the village of Glowaczow in the Powiat of Kozienice which has been devastated by six months of front line fighting.

Section B. Levels of Food Consumption in Poland.

1. Basic Need for Calories.

During the past year, the primary nutritional problem in most European countries has been that of providing the population with a diet sufficiently high in caloric value to sustain life and to prevent starvation. After the completion of this harvest, it should be possible to consider the quality of diets as well as the quantity. At this moment, however, before the harvest is distributed for human consumption, the critical period is upon each European country which will show whether national and international efforts throughout the world to save whole populations from starvation, will have been successful. The caloric content of the Polish diet cannot be considered satisfactory, but it is high enough at present to prevent a crisis before the 1946 harvest is available for human consumption.

UNRRA Nutrition Section, E.R.O. has adopted as standards for comparison two levels of food consumption for European countries. These are as follows:

(a) Emergency Subsistence food consumption level needed to prevent the most serious under-nutrition leading to disease and the danger of civil unrest. For European countries this is defined as an average daily intake per head of population of 1900 calories requiring a national average supply of not less than 2200 calories at retail level.

Table I

Emergency subsistence caloric intake

	Children :0 - 2 yrs.	Children :3 - 5 yrs.	Children :6 - 9 yrs.	Children :10 - 17 : yrs.	Pregnant & : Nursing : women	Normal : Con- : sumers	Moderate : Workers	Heavy : Work- : ers	V. Heavy : Workers
Calories per day	1000	1250	1500	2000	2000	Male :1900 Female :1600	2000	2500	3000

The figures refer to actual caloric intakes. The figure of 1900 intake requirement per head of population assumes a distribution of age, sex and activity approximately the same as that of the United States. It is of great importance that the relation of a per caput calories figure of this nature to the actual food position in any country should be clearly understood as estimates of the total food supplies available in a country are normally made at retail levels and in order to insure that the intake of no section of the population falls below the stated requirement the national average supply must be several hundred calories higher - e.g. 2200 in this case. This standard is approximately 75% of the National Research Council Recommended Allowances.

(b) Temporary Maintenance food consumption level sufficiently high to maintain populations in fairly good health but not for rapid and complete rehabilitation. It will permit some improvement in the growth of children and in general health of the population and a better out-put of work. This average is defined as a national daily intake of 2200 calories requiring a supply of not less than 2500 calories at the retail level. The average protein content is also important as increased protein intake will speed recovery and a reasonably adequate consumption of animal protein is of value for psychological reasons.

Table II.

Temporary Maintenance Caloric Intake

	Children				Pregnant & : Nursing : Women	Normal : Con- : sumers	Moderate : Workers	Heavy : Work- : ers	V. Heavy : Workers
	:0 - 2yrs	:3 - 5yrs	:6 - 9yrs	:10 - 17 yrs.		Male :2200 Female :2200	2500	3000	3500
Calories	1000	1500	1750	2500	2500				
Protein in grams	30	45	55	65	50	65 65	65	65	65

The following minimum quantities of milk are recommended:

children 0 - 2 yrs.	0.75 litres	(whole milk)
" 3 - 5 "	0.50 "	" "
" 6 - 9 "	0.25 "	(whole or skimmed as available)
" 10 -17 "	0.50 "	" " " " " "
pregnant and nursing women	0.50 "	(whole milk)

If fresh milk is not available, every effort should be made to obtain evaporated dried milk in adequate quantities.

These scales are given here as a standard against which the present and expected consumption in Poland may be compared.

2. Population of Poland.

This is now approximately 24,000,000 of which 13,000,000 are at present classed as non-self suppliers. Of these, 9,207,539 hold ration cards, 567,158 receive communal feeding through various institutions and the remainder are dependent on the free market.

3. Comparison of levels of food production and consumption in 1938, 1945/46 and 1946/47.

It is expected that the crop production and livestock numbers in the agricultural year 1945/46 will yield the following percentages of the 1938 crop and that the livestock percentages of 1938 will be as follows:

wheat	31%	horses	49.1%
rye	41%	cattle	48.3%
barley	49%	milch cows	42.9%
potatoes	46%	pigs	24.5%
		poultry	52.0%

There has been drastic reduction both in area cultivated and in yields, the latter due to lack of draft power, decrease in livestock manure, shortage of fertilisers, machinery and tools, poor quality seed and disturbance of crop rotation. The indigenous resources estimated as available for consumption of the population in the food year 1946/47 is as follows:

Indigenous resources 1946/47 and 1938 per Head of population per year and expected intake in 1946/47 from indigenous resources in grams per head, per day.

	Kilos per year 1946/47	Kilos per year 1938	Grams per head per day 1946/47
rye	61.3	113.6	168
wheat flour	14.2	37.4	39
grits	8.4	23.3	23
pulses	1.8	3.7	5
potatoes	251.8	342.8	690
sugar	12.0	11.2	33
fats	3.3	8.8	9
meat	9.1	21.6	25
fish	0.7	0.9	2

This gives a total of 1618 calories per head daily. It is estimated, however that the level of consumption among the agricultural population who are the producers will be higher than among the non-agricultural population and that the diet available for the non-agricultural population from indigenous supplies will approximate 1120 calories.

The total standard of consumption for the whole population in 1945/46 was 1670 calories of which 1390 calories came from indigenous foodstuffs and 280 from imported foodstuffs. This was far short of the "emergency subsistence" level of 1900 calories per person per day even disregarding the extra 300 calories which is a safety margin (bringing the requirement to 2200) to allow for uneven distribution. It appears that up until about the month of April, intakes were very low and many people were very hungry. Since then summer seasonal foodstuffs have increased and distribution has improved and the position is considerably better. The immediate nutritional target is to assure a consumption level for the non-farm population of 2026 calories per head per day. It is assured that self suppliers will reach this figure. Therefore if this target is considered only with regard to the non farm population, the margin of 300 calories for uneven distribution may be reduced and it may be said that this level, if achieved, will cover emergency subsistence requirements sufficient to prevent the most serious undernutrition leading to disease and danger of civil unrest. It is a considerable step in the right direction both in quantity and quality as seen from the following comparison table.

Table IV.

Food Consumption level per head of Total Population.

Date	Indigenous Calories	Total Calories	Total Protein: gms.	Animal Protein: gms.	Total Fat gms.	Animal Fat gms.
1938		2700-2800				
1945/46	1396	1650-1700	99	18	58	43
1946/47	1618	2026	116	26	80	58

As the concentrated foods such as sugar and fat have been restricted, cereals and vegetables have formed a higher proportion of the diet giving high total Protein values which should more than cover the temporary maintenance requirement.

The present plan for 1946/47 includes not only the improvement of the composition of the diet but specially assures for the vulnerable groups of the population such as nursing mothers and children, reasonable amounts of protective foods.

4. Necessity for Imports.

In order to reach this dietary objective, it is essential that the 890 calories per head for the non-farm population which cannot be supplied from indigenous sources should be imported. Imports are desired as follows:

Grain	500,000 tons
pulses	20,000 tons
milk	136,000,000 litres
meat	65,000 tons
fish	52,000 tons
fats	70,000 tons

During 1945/46, the sowing areas on the old territories have been increased by 24.8% for grains and 25.1% for potatoes over the previous year. Livestock animal foodstuffs and sugar have also been considerably increased. If this increase is to continue as planned so that the modest nutritional objective may be reached without the necessity of using seed grain for human consumption, it is essential that the import program be fully implemented. If imports fail the plan to increase the sowing area will have to be abandoned and the 300,000 tons of grain allocated for extra seed will be used to reduce the

500,000 ton deficit for human consumption for 1947. This would eliminate the possibility of attaining grain self-sufficiency by the food year 1947/48. This also applies to meat, where increased slaughtering to meet nutritional requirements resulting from failure of imports will prevent return of the animal population to normal. If milk imports fail, one half of the town children will be without milk in their diet. Indigenous sources of milk are estimated at about 78 ml. of milk per day per head of non-farm population.

5. Outstanding UNRRA Imports.

Towards the import requirements stated above, outstanding UNRRA imports should provide during the food year 1946/47 roughly 50,000 tons grains, 9,000 tons meat and 25,000 tons fat.

6. Rationing in Poland.

The ration system in Poland is very complicated. People who are entitled to secure the ration are divided into 5 categories and there are also additional supplements for several groups of the population: the division is not made, however, on physiological grounds according to age, sex or occupation but is made on estimated value of each person to the state, regardless of the nutritional requirements. Thus office workers in state institutions receive category 1. the highest ration, while many heavy workers are included in category 111. Category 1R are members of families of workers in categories 1 and 11. Category 11R are members of families of workers in category 111. The following numbers of ration cards were held on July 5 1946.

Cat. 1.	2,785,904
Cat. 11.	513,300
Cat. 111.	752,559
Cat. 1R.	4,737,007
Cat. 11R.	418,769
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	9,207,539

In addition, 567,158 people were fed communally in institutions making a total of 9,774,697 fed through the rationing system. These institutions are Hospitals, Boarding schools, Old Peoples' homes, Orphanages, Day Nurseries, Summer camps for children, Sanitoriums for children, State Forest and Ports Guards rehabilitation state repatriation offices. Supplements were given to certain people who held ration cards.

Cat. S. Inhabitants of Warsaw in Cat. 1.

Cat. C. Cat. 1. ration card holders whose work is detrimental to health or which requires great physical or mental work. Also surface workers on coal mines.

Cat. D. For children under 12.

Cat. "PZ" Supplement for under surface coal miners.

The daily ration in terms of calories is officially:

Cat. 1.	1,998
Cat. 11.	1,545
Cat. 111.	891
Cat. 1R.	1,267
Cat. 11R.	604
Supplements	
"S"	210
"C"	703
"D"	177
"PZ"	1,785

The actual rations however have fallen far short of the official rations as a result of an even smaller food-supply than was forecast, inadequate transportation and storage facilities, and ineffective administration of the rationing system because of the lack of skilled staff, loss of records and shifting population.

For these reasons, many card holders did not receive their full rations, particularly those in the lower category, in some cases they received none at all. This applied also to the supplements. Table V shows ration entitlements and amounts received in the Warsaw area in June and indicates the degree of failure in ration fulfilments. The only guaranteed rations are to hospitals and orphanages.

The term non-self-suppliers includes many people normally engaged in agriculture who are at present totally non-self-supplying because of displacement or because of devastation of their farms. From September 1, 1946, the ration system will be based on a non-self-supplying population of 11,000,000 as it will be considered that many more people will come into the self-supplying category as a result of the new harvest which will enable more farmers to become active food producers again.

Of the present 13,000,000 non-self-suppliers, 3,500,000 have no ration cards and must buy their food on the free market. For part of this population who are engaged in shop keeping or other remunerative activity, it is possible to buy plenty of food, but for poorer members of this group and for members of categories who are receiving almost no cheap food on the ration, it becomes a difficult task to obtain enough to eat. The following price lists show the variation between controlled and free market costs:

Price per kg. of Food in Poland June 1946

Food	Fixed price	Free Market Price.
	zł	zł
Bread	4	36
wheat flour	2	70
grits	1.30	80
potatoes	-	1300 per cwt.
fats	55 (butter)	440
meat	-	280
milk	-	38 (litre)
sugar	15	190
sweets	-	4.00 - 900
tea	600	14.00
coffee	90	1200
soup	15	245
canned beef	4.10	50
canned fish	7.30	70
salt	2.70	8
condensed milk	5.50	30
blood sausages	4.10	30

When it is considered that many workers do not earn more than 3000 zł per month and that many non-workers such as widows with many children or aged people have almost no money, it can be seen that failure to have a ration card or failure to receive rations at the controlled prices will make a reasonable diet impossible.

From observation, the population groups who appear to be suffering most from food shortage are:

(a) families in devastated rural areas whose land has been derelict for long periods and who have no money for seed or a share of a horse and so cannot get started again even with the aid of government schemes for supply of horses on a small deposit. Their difficulties are often made worse by the presence of mines in the fields. If these people receive any official ration, as non-self-suppliers it is negligible and their diet consists largely of what potatoes they can scrape, together with perhaps a few vegetables and sometimes a little milk; many have not eaten meat for months.

(b) Repatriates, who on return to Poland are fed a diet of about 1500 to 1600 calories for two weeks to one month and are then expected to be employed and therefore receiving rations. If still unemployed, or receiving rations in category III which may not be forthcoming at all, the only resort is a daily meal in a soup kitchen provided as charity by the "Welfare Committee" of Poland. The position of women with children, unaccompanied by a man is particularly hard.

(c) Other members of the non-self-supplying population whose earning capacity is particularly low and who have no ration cards or are in categories where the food to which they are entitled is not forthcoming. Even in these groups of the population, however, there does not appear to be any wide 'spread' actual famine.

The Polish Government is at present revising the ration system with a view to making it more simple to administer and to include increased numbers of persons within its scope, giving a more equitable distribution of available food supplies. This new system is not yet complete, only a preliminary basic plan for bread cereals being available as yet. This plan is as follows:

Table VII

Bread Cereals Ration Requirements for 1946/47

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	No. Consumers	Daily ration in grams		
		Bread	Flour	Grits
Normal Consumer	3,500,000	165	0.33	0.33
Workers	2,600,000	264	0.66	0.33
Heavy workers	600,000	400	0.66	0.66
Very heavy workers	200,000	600	0.66	0.66
Children 0 - 2	400,000		0.33	0.33
2 - 7	800,000	132	0.50	0.33
7 -16	1,800,000	200	0.66	0.33
Pregnant Mothers	300,000	166	0.66	0.33
Total	10,200,000			
<u>Common Feeding</u>				
Patients in Hospitals	100,000	333	0.50	0.66
Canteens for Workers	1,800,000	100	0.33	0.33
Canteens for Supplementary Feeding of Children	2,000,000	100	0.17	0.17
Repatriates & Colonists in Devastated Territories	200,000	165	0.33	0.33
Children Summer Camps	80,000	333	0.50	0.33
Additional Feeding & Social Welfare	500,000	100	0.17	0.17

Any plan which will simplify distribution and share food more evenly will be of great advantage to the nutrition of the country.

Intake levels - Budget studies of one week's duration and now available on 373 families in 13 districts. When these are calculated, further light should be shed on the intake levels.

7. Welfare Program of Polish Government 1945/46

The Winter Relief Program organised by the central Committee on Social Welfare, Spring 1945, was supported by Ministries, the Warsaw Administration, trade, artisan, peasant, and profession societies, Political parties, youth movements and voluntary agencies. They helped to a considerable extent, people who were in distress during the very hard conditions of the winter 1945/46. The total beneficeries were:

Children	887,072
Repatriates from the East	517,656
Repatriates from the West	688,062
Demobilised Soldiers	178,105
Others including old people deprived of assistance and means The population of 18 devastated counties and other devastated areas as Warsaw	1,106,176
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	3,358,442

The most important feature in this program was community feeding 25,999,626 hot meals were served with calory values varying from 400 to 1200 each and in most cases these were the only hot meals eaten by the recipients. The number of communal kitchens dispensing these meals rose from 652 in the Fall 1945 to 1012 kitchens in Spring 1946. The money for these meals and other welfare help, was voluntarily subscribed in Poland.

8. Help rendered by Foreign Voluntary Societies in Child Feeding.

The following is a summary of child feeding programs carried out by foreign voluntary societies in Poland:

- (a) British "Save the children fund" - feeding school children at Nieporont.
- (b) Anglo American Quaker Relief - Supplying supplements to 6,000 children under 7 years at Kozienice and to 5,000 children at Olsztyn.
- (c) International Y.M.C.A. - Feeding facilities installed in the Y.M.C.A. Clubs for the use of members in Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow. Other centres restarting.
- (d) Inoueuropeisk Mission - Family feeding at Wrzeszcz.
- (e) Danish Peace Volunteers - at Stopnice 5,000 children; at Bursko 15,000 children.
- (f) Danish Red Cross and Save the Children Fund, - Gdansk, 11,000 children in 42 schools. Ostrod, 3,000 - 5,000 children extending to 10,000 later. Mokow, 15,000 persons (including 2,400 children in Paltusk).

(g) General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists. - feeding chiefly, for their congregations and those recommended by their members - General distribution throughout Poland with main centres in Warsaw, Krakow, Gdansk and Bielsko.

(h) American Relief for Poland, C.K.O.S. and the War Invalids Association are feeding about 52,000 children through "Caritas".

(i) War Relief Services, N.C.W.C. also have a feeding program through "Cantas".

These programs do not cover a vast number of children in Poland, but within the limits of the areas chosen many of them are contributing real help to people in difficulties. A visit to the Quaker Relief Team in Kozienice showed that a supplement providing about 250 calories per day per child, and an appreciable amount of animal protein of the following pattern given below was so welcomed by the inhabitants of this devastated rural area that many women walked six or eight kilometers every week to obtain it.

Typical supplement per week.

5 oz. compressed oats
4 oz. chocolate
7 oz. tinned fish
3 oz. jam or milk cocoa powder
Sometimes some margarine

9. Dietary Levels in Institutions.

Dr. N.H. Martin of the Nutrition Section, E.R.O. visited hospitals in Poland in January 1946.

He reported that:

"Diets supplied in most hospitals are not adequate in their calorific content."

He stated "that the medical profession were too occupied with other matters to be able to apply themselves to rectifying it, nor had they the specialised training to be able to do so with economy and efficiency".

The caloric level mentioned by Dr. Martin was in the region of 15,000 calories per head maximum. This resulted in the necessity for patients friends to bring food to supplement the hospital diets which in many cases were unsuitable for the patient during his illness. Moreover destitute sick people and orphaned children had no such means of supplementing their diet and were constantly in real danger of falling below a safe nutritional level which jeopardised their chance of recovering.

Dr. Martin advised that trained dietitians and medical nutritionists be recruited to work with the Provincial Health Departments in order to control the use of available food supplies in hospitals and obtain maximum value and maximum economy in its use. He recommended that a Training School for Dietitians be set up at once with the object of supplying dietitians to state hospitals and institutions to control and supervise diets.

Dr. Marc Daniels reported in May that diets in T.B. Sanatoria were poor because of the high cost of food on the free market from which source most of these diets were drawn. He stated that many sanatoria had caloric intakes of approximately 2,000 with only 37 gms. fat and 67 gms. of protein of which 23 gms. were animal. He stated that in one sanatorium, 80% of open cases were still T.B. when they went home and that in another sanatorium of 200 patients the director was able to remember only 2 cases in the previous six months who had become T.B., both of which had had food sent from home. He considered that the food problem affected the condition of patients and also was indirectly responsible for many empty beds as sufficient food at reasonable cost or sufficient money to buy on the free market, was not available.

Since the reports were made by Dr. Martin and Dr. Daniels it appears that diets in hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions are definitely becoming better and while there is still room for much improvement, the picture is considerably brighter. The following are some of the caloric levels found in the various institutions observed during the present visit to Poland:

(a) Hospitals.

Children's Clinic attached to Warsaw University.

Average Calories for May and June per head per day.	2436
June - Protein	75 grams
Fat	59 grams

A general hospital Warsaw.

Average calories per head calculated from supply records 2840

Here the calorie content really consumed was reduced considerably because a considerable number of dependants of staff killed during the war were fed from the rations designed for patients and present staff.

The tuberculosis patients in this hospital would not reach more than approximately 2500 calories per day even including 3 or 4 hundred calories contributed by their families as adult T.B. patients in this hospital receive no preferential rations.

General Hospital, Krakow.

Per head per day calorie level 10 to 16 August = 2700 approx.
This has risen from about 1000 calories per day at the end of 1945.

Insurance Hospital, Katowice.

Per head per day calorie level - 2500+
This has risen from about 900 calories per head per day at the end of 1945.

(b) Sanitoria

Preventorium for children, Krakow.

Calories per head per day - 3000+ fruits and vegetables were short, milk supply was 400 per child per day fresh milk and some tinned and dried milk - approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ litre total per child.

Sanitorium for Children, Zakopane

Calories per head per day - 2600 approx. This is still too low for T.B. cases, but many of the patients were young children with smaller requirements. Fruits and vegetables were short because expensive. Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ litre per day but low fat content.

Sanitorium for Teachers, Zakopane.

Calories per head per day 2500 to 3000. The Ministry of Health official basis for feeding in sanitoria gives approx. 3000 calories per head per day.

(c) Children's Homes and Orphanages.

The calorie intake in the homes visited varied from 2200 to 2500 but as most children were in the young age groups, the levels were not very deficient.

A home for children 0 - 6 years had a diet of 1400 calories, an adequate level for young children.

Milk supplies were not generous anywhere, $\frac{1}{2}$ litre being the maximum per head per day. Many places were receiving considerably less, even as low as 5 oz. per head per day.

(d) Old Peoples Homes.

Caloric levels per head per day were approximately 1800 calories. There appeared to be no shortage of food, second helpings being available on request. This type of home is only allotted 15 z% per day per person with which they must buy both rations and free market foods.

(e) Factory Day Nurseries.

In these nurseries, children receive breakfast and dinner and also sometimes additional snacks or tea. The menus are quite well chosen, being in general of the following type:

<u>Breakfast.</u>	Coffee with milk, bread butter, sardines, or cheese and tomato salad.
<u>Dinner.</u>	Vegetable soup with noodles or barley. Minced meat or egg, potatoes with fat, vegetables.
<u>Tea.</u>	Cereal and milk.

$\frac{1}{2}$ litre of milk is allowed to each child per day. This feeding is in addition to the food on the appropriate ration cards to which the children are entitled.

(f) Factory Canteens.

A mid-day meal supplying a vast range of calories is provided at factories. The quantity and quality of this meal are governed by the money allocated by the government for this purpose for each factory and by the efficiency of the organisation. A tobacco factory in Lodz provided 1000 to 1325 calories per dinner while a fabric factory provided only soup which might be estimated as supplying about 500 to 600 calories.

(g) Ministry of Health.

Normal food allowance for children in Summer camps gives 1700 to 2000 calories per child per day, excluding fruit and vegetables other than potatoes. The children attending these camps are of mixed age groups. It is a general opinion among the superintendents of all these institutions that diet levels were very bad until March to May of this year at which time a gradual improvement commenced which is steadily continuing. Most of these superintendents are quite cheerful about the food supply at present, but of course this does not necessarily mean that the quality is good even if the quantity is in most cases reasonable.

The necessity for education in diet planning and nutritional values of foods is obvious. Money is spent on foods of low nutritional quality such as sugar and candy, while milk and vegetables are short. High caloric foods, are important when total supplies are critically low, but the stage is now being reached when more attention should be paid to choice and economy in institutional feeding. The officials of the State Institute of Hygiene and the Ministries of Education and Health realise this and plans for an educational program for caterers in institutions are being made. Dr. Martin's recommendations for the formation of a school of dietetics is being met as a Department of Nutrition and Home Economics is being started in the Warsaw College of Agriculture with a degree course of 4 years duration. This should improve the feeding in institutions on a long term basis by supplying trained dietitians to advise and direct this use of food.

10. The milk situation in Poland.

The sanitary engineers in the Polish mission report that the present supply is not adequate either in quantity or quality. Even before the war, Poland exported about 12,000,000 kg. of butter at the expense of fluid milk consumption which was amongst the lowest in Europe in the urban portion of the population. Total milk production has dropped from about 200 lbs. butter fat per cow per year to 100 lbs. per cow which results in most of the milk for farms with one or two cows, remaining entirely on the farm. This is an additional factor in the reduction of milk supply due primarily to the 1945/46 population of milch cows being only 42.9% of the 1938 population. The sanitation of the milk supply is bad and many recommendations have recently been made by the Mission Sanitary engineers with a view to improving the quality and cleanliness of this important food. There is more than enough pasteurising plant to handle the present milk supply if it were properly utilised.

Section C. The Nutritional Health Position in Poland.

The difficulty of assessing the health position in Poland is enormous as records are conflicting and often alarmist. Certainly the Tuberculosis problem is pressing and acute. A recent article in the journal of Social Medicine, by Dr. Henryk Rudrinski gave the following figures for tuberculosis in Poland.

	<u>Before 1939</u>	<u>1945-46</u>
Deaths from tuberculosis	17.5 per 10,000 people	50 per 10,000 people
Children age 6 - 12 with open T.B.	0%	0.5%
Students (high school) with open T.B.	0.5%	4.17%

The disease is stated to be spreading most among the youth and people of middle age.

The Ministry of Education estimate that the percentage of children suffering from T.B. has increased alarmingly, from the pre-war figure of 2 to 3% to the height of 7 to 10% in some districts.

Famine Oedema. During visits to hospitals and other institutions no famine oedema has been reported.

Nutritional Deficiency Diseases.

Rickets. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of rickets among small children but in many cases it appears to be inactive and is the result of past, not present, bad feeding.

Ariboflavinosis. One medical consultant from the Health Division UNRRA, not a specialist in Nutrition, yet interested in this field, examined 50 children in a preventorium near Krakow in spite of the fact that these children had been fed in the institution for three weeks, 7 presented evidence of marginal ariboflavinosis with smooth red tongues and slight angular stomatitis. Most of these children were repatriates from Russia and had been subjected to very poor diets in the past. It was suggested that the addition of brewers yeast to the diet might help these children.

Scurvy. There are isolated cases of scurvy reported but fruits and vegetables are fairly plentiful just now and tomatoes only cost 10 z $\frac{1}{2}$ per kilo, so it is not to be expected that this disease will be prevalent.

General Nutrition.

While there is a section of the community who have not enough to eat, and many children are said to be under sized and under weight, the general

impression received by observation in public swimming places and by UNRRA doctors generally in their visits about the country, is that the nutrition of the population is not as desperate as some reports have stated.

Medical Examination of Children.

A standard record card has been drawn up and distributed to all school physicians and it is expected that within a few weeks, these records will be available and should cast some definite light on the health condition of school children at least. Dr. Sczygil of the State Institute of Hygiene has promised to pass these results to the Health Division, UNRRA, whenever they are available.

Section D. Polish Plans for Improvement of Nutrition.

1. The following projects to improve the nutrition in Poland are already accepted and will be started in the Autumn of this year. UNRRA Food and Agriculture Rehabilitation Division have been co-operating in these projects.

- i. A Department of Nutrition and Home Economics in the College of Agriculture Warsaw. This department will give a degree course of 4 years duration in Home Economics Dietetics and Nutrition.
- ii. The provision of mobile food advice centres to instruct in the use of unusual foods.
- iii. Distribution of educational material on the use of unusual foods.

2. The following projects are planned by Dr. Sczygil, Nutrition Expert in the State Institute of Hygiene, and have been submitted by him to the Director of the Institute for approval.

- i. To write and publish a short manual on modern nutritional knowledge for use by physicians, sanitary inspectors, home economics, teachers, medical students etc.
- ii. To translate into Polish and publish tables of nutrient values compiled by the Medical Research Council in Britain and to add to them analysis of typically Polish foodstuffs.
- iii. To calculate nutritional requirements for the whole population in terms of foodstuffs for use by the Ministries of Trade and Food, Supply and the Ministry of Health.
- iv. To prepare sample menus for institutional feeding.
- v. To keep in touch with the practical developments in the food situation in Poland and to work out solutions to problems as they arise.
- vi. To organise dietary and clinical surveys in various parts of the country.

Section E. Conclusions and Recommendations.

1. It is clear that enough food has been grown or imported to bring Poland through to harvest time with no wide-spread or serious famine conditions.
2. That the diet of the population has been below emergency subsistence standard during the past year, although not at famine levels.
3. That the imports planned must be forthcoming if emergency subsistence standards of nutrition are to be exceeded without sacrifice of seed grain and breeding stock resulting in delay of recovery of agricultural production to pre-war levels.

4. Examination of the diets in institutions has shown that they have improved greatly during the past four months. These diets are not yet satisfactory in quantity and quality. The choice of food could be improved by an educational program.
5. That the Polish people require education in the principles of Nutrition as well as an increased amount of food. They should be taught, especially, that protein, minerals and vitamins are more important than sugar. Plans for this type of education have been formulated particularly with regard to the use of unaccustomed food.
6. That the rationing system in Poland is too complicated to be effective and that it doesn't distribute food according to physiological requirements. A standard ration for all non-self-suppliers with supplements according to physiological requirement should be introduced.
7. That protective foods such as eggs should be included in the rations of children and expectant mothers and not sold on the free market.
8. Milk distribution should be more even among the vulnerable groups and the available milk, both fresh and preserved, should be given to children and pregnant and nursing women instead of to workers.
9. That cod liver oil should be distributed more widely among young children.
10. That ration cards are seldom fully honoured and the expense of free market food makes it difficult for low income consumers to obtain adequate diets. Price control of all food stuffs would lead to fairer distribution.
11. That an effort is being made to ensure good nutrition of vulnerable groups such as children and expectant and nursing mothers and many children's holiday camps and preventoriums have been established to improve child health.
12. Because of shortage of doctors and difficulty of organisation, little satisfactory information is available on the state of nutritional health of the population. The school medical examinations and the program of clinical and budget studies planned by the State Institute of Hygiene should help to supply this information.
13. That extensive plans are being made for investigation of and improvement in the state of nutrition in Poland.
14. That every aid should be given in the establishment of the new division of Nutrition and Home Economics in the School of Agriculture Warsaw and that scholarships of 3 to 4 months duration should be obtained to enable about 10 prospective members of the teaching staff to study in America or Britain with a view to obtaining recent knowledge of Nutrition and Food Technology.

COPIES TO: H.A. Helle, Chief Medical Officer, Polish Mission.
Dr. N.M. Goodman, Director of Health Division E.R.O.
Dr. A.P. Meiklejohn, Chief of Nutrition Section, Health Division,
E.R.O.

TABLE V

FOOD DISTRIBUTION for month of June, 1946

	Cat. 1		Cat. 11		Cat. 111		Cat. 1R		Cat. 11R.	
	Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount	
	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.
Bread	8.5	10	6.5	8	5	6.5	6	7.5	4	5.5
Wheat flour	2	2	1.5		1		1		-	
Grits	2	-	1.5		1		1.5		0.5	
Potatoes	18		15		10		12		9	
Vegetables	-									
Pepper	-		0.05							
Fat	1		0.75				0.5			
Meat & Vegetables										
Meat	2	1	1.5	0.75			1	0.5		
Cheese	-				-		-	0.5		
Fruit juice	-		1.1kg.							
Herrings										
Canned Fish		425g.		425g.		425g.		425g.		425g.
Milk		1kg.								
Sugar	0.5	1kg.	0.4	0.4			0.25	0.25		
Sweets										
Tea	20gr.	20gr.	15 gr.	15gr.			10gr.	10gr.		
or Coffee	125gr.	40gr.	125 gr.	-			100gr.		-	
Soap	0.2	0.455	0.2		0.1		0.15		-	
Petroleum	1L.	1L.	0.75		0.5		0.25		-	
Cocoa										
Cigarettes		150pcs.								

FOOD DISTRIBUTION for month of June, 1946 (Contd.)

	Cat. "S"		Cat. "C"		Cat. "D"		Other Cats. in your District	
	Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount	
	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.
Bread	1.5		4				16.5	
Wheat flour								
Grits			1				1	
Potatoes			7.5					
Vegetables	2							
Pepper								
Fat			0.25					
Meat		Meat & Vegetables	0.5				2.5	
Cheese								
Fruit juice								
Canned fish								
Herrings								
Milk					7	3		
Sugar	0.5						1.5	
Sweets					0.3	100g.	Chocolate	
Tea								
or Coffee							375g.	
Soap	0.2							
Petroleum								
Powdered eggs							0.25kg.	
Cocoa							0.1 kg.	
Cigarettes								

POL AND

MEMORANDUM

18 December 1946

TO: H. E. Caustin, Assistant to Director General, Room 513,
Building A

FROM: W. A. Sawyer, M.D., Director of Health, Room 307, Bldg. A

At the request of Dr. Francis E. Fronczak that we submit a copy
of his report to the Director General, Mr. F. H. LaGuardia, I am
sending a copy of the report to you herewith.

POLAND

18 December 1946

Dr. Francis E. Fronczak
806 Fillmore Avenue
Buffalo 12, New York

Dear Dr. Fronczak:

Your letter of 7 December and your report on your work in Poland were received. The additional copy is being sent to Mr. Stitt. We have not made any editorial or other changes in the report and, therefore, are not sending you a new copy.

We are having copies made for Mr. LaGuardia and for Dr. Goodman and will send them on.

I have read the report with interest and wish to reiterate our thanks for the work you have done for UNRRA.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

POLAND

Dr. Andrew Topping
Director of Health
European Regional Office
UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England

Dear Dr. Topping:

At the request of Dr. Fronczak, we are sending herewith, for you and Dr. Goodman, a copy of the report on his activities for UNRRA in Poland.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

18 Dec 46

22 Nov. 46

Brig. C. M. Drury
Chief of Mission
UNRRA
Hoza 35
Warsaw, Poland

ATTENTION: Dr. H. A. Holle, Chief Medical Officer

Dear Dr. Holle:

We have just edited a list of publications by UNRRA people and regarding UNRRA's health activities. In it is one article by yourself which came out in the Epidemiological Information Bulletin. I wish we had more such papers to include.

This list reminds me of the two or three lectures which were left in Poland. Dr. Tubiasz was in yesterday and he tells me that he had made the translations and left them for publication with Dr. Kacprzak. Could you inquire about their final fate and let me know if they have been published and give me ~~the~~ references or send me the journals?

Time is fleeting, and it will not be long now before we shall have the pleasure of greeting you here in Washington and hearing more about your experiences in Poland.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M. D.
Director of Health

~~i~~ ~~Verily~~
~~in~~ ~~Patience~~
Hester
Sawyer

Dear Dr. Goodman:

Wad

Dr. Mintek left today for Arolsen. He was not

I shall try to arrange to return via London shortly

Between now and the close of our activities, I

Sincerely,

K. K. Allen

Dr. N. Goodman

Director of Health, ERO

London

*Hesely
Sowyer*

2 October 1946

Brigadier C. M. Drury
Chief of Mission
UNRRA
Hoza 35
Warsaw, Poland

Attention: Dr. H. A. Holle, Chief Medical Officer

Dear Dr. Holle:

Your letter of 19 September has come to hand. I note that you have worked out your "run down" schedule for the Health Division of the Polish Mission and that all of you expect to be out of the country by the end of December with the exception of Dr. Begg. We will be looking forward to seeing you before Christmas. It would be our intention to arrange your return to the USPHS on arrival, or rather after you have taken your leave. I hope you have better luck making Christmas than I did when I was in Poland last year.

You were right about Dr. Elliott. He has been returned to duty with the Service.

I had luncheon today with Dr. Crabtree and Dr. John Ferrell. Both are in good form. As you know, Dr. Crabtree has become Deputy Surgeon General of the USPHS. Dr. Ferrell is going down to North Carolina to take a position with a commission dealing with hospital facilities in the state.

Dr. Bryan was in the office a couple of days ago to say that he had accepted the professorship of nutrition in the School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina. He was going down to make a try to find a house to live in, with all the odds against him.

With regard to the World Health Organization, there should be interesting developments within the next week or ten days. You have probably read Resolution No. 94 on health and its authorization to UNRRA to turn over functions and even cash, under certain circumstances. The Director General has been pressing the Interim Commission to move in this matter, and a negotiating committee is in process of being appointed to decide what functions could be taken over. There is no question about the Sanitary Conventions and they will require no transfer of funds. The other possible transfers are not so easy to define. Dr. Stampar, the Chairman of the

Dr. Holle

Page 2

Interim Commission, has appointed Dr. Parran, Dr. Sze and Dr. Souza to represent the Commission on a committee to negotiate the transfer. The other members will probably be the general counsel and myself.

Dr. Johnstone and his secretary were transferred to the Bureau of Supply as liaison with the Health Division, and his activities are very much as before. We are all back in the Dupont Circle Building now. Mr. Sollins remains as head of the Division of Medical and Sanitation Supplies.

Among the recent losses to the Division is Miss Lillian Johnston, who left at the end of September to take a position with the New York State Department of Health. We were certainly sorry to lose her. Miss Gochanour, formerly stationed in Italy, has taken over.

You may already have heard that the Division released on 15 September Mr. Aldridge, Miss Green, and Dr. Souza.

Dr. Anigstein blew in today. He reached New York yesterday on the S. S. John Erickson. He seems quite well satisfied with his experience in Poland and spoke highly of the Health Division in the Polish Mission.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M. D.
Director of Health

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
MISSION TO POLAND
WARSAW

19th September 1946

Dear Dr. Sawyer:

Thanks very much for your letter of September 10. I read the proceedings at Geneva including the record of the committee meeting at which you and Dr. Goodman spoke.


Our demobilization plans are pretty well worked out. All of us expect to be out of the country by the end of December with the exception of Dr. Begg who will probably be transferred to the office of the Chief of Mission or the Supply Division as an advisor on medical supplies. I expect to leave here early in December and should reach the U.S. before Christmas even if I travel by boat. In this connection, do your plans provide for my return to the Service upon arrival?

The Director General was here only a very short time. His time was so consumed by official functions and conferences there was not much opportunity to discuss with him the health work in Poland. The only remark he made to me during my brief introduction was complimentary in reference to the Public Health Service.

I had heard about Elliott's return to the States. By now I suppose he is on duty with the Service.

The W.H.O. could amount to something if it realizes its opportunities. I had breakfast in my room with Rajcman while he was here. He is a little sour on the interim commission but that is readily understandable. Apparently he can't run the thing himself as was possible under the League. If there are any important developments in W.H.O. before I return I would appreciate your letting me know about them because I am interested in the infant's progress.

Sincerely,



H.A. Holle
Chief Medical Officer

Dr. W.A. Sawyer
Director of Health, UNRRA
Washington, DC

P.S. I hear Johnstone is in Medical Supply. Is Sollins there yet?

CC to Dr. N. Goodman, ERO

6 September 1946

Brigadier C. M. Drury
Chief of Mission
UNRRA
Hoza 35
Warsaw, Poland

ATTENTION: Dr. Norman D. Begg - *Hulle*

Dear Dr. Begg:

Thank you for your letter of 13 August 1946.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter written by me to Dr. Aselmeyer transmitting to him a copy of the memorandum of Mr. Hays concerning Miss Margaret MacFarlane. A copy of the memorandum is also enclosed for your files.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M. D.
Director of Health

Enclosures: 2

6 September 1946

Dr. Neville M. Goodman
Director of Health
European Regional Office
UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England

ATTENTION: Dr. A. J. Aselmeyer
Deputy Director of Health

Dear Dr. Aselmeyer:

In a letter dated 13 August 1946, Dr. Norman D. Begg of the Polish Mission has asked me to send you a copy of the memorandum of Mr. Hays, written in Washington, and referring to Miss MacFarlane. It was dated 4 June 1946 and was addressed to Mr. E. R. Henson and Mr. Andrew Cairns. Enclosed is a copy of the memorandum in question.

I am sending a copy of this letter and a copy of the enclosure to Dr. Norman D. Begg for his information, as I understand that the memorandum is not in the files of the mission.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M. D.
Director of Health

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
MISSION TO POLAND
WARSAW

Desp. No. 690

August 13th 1946

PM/H/14

Dr. W. A. Sawyer
Director of Health, UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, DC

Through Col. A.J. Aselmeyer
Deputy Director of Health
European Regional Office

Dear Dr. Sawyer:

This is to acknowledge your letter of 29th July, 1946, relating to the data supplied by Miss Margaret MacFarlane in Warsaw's cablegram No. 678 to London. The necessary action is being taken. Mr. Hays informs me that the communication you refer to in the second paragraph of your letter was written by him in Washington, and there is no record on the Warsaw files. He has given me the general lines of his protest but Col. Aselmeyer has asked for a copy of the actual memorandum and I would much appreciate it if you could let him have this.

Sincerely yours,

Norman D. Begg

Norman D. Begg
For Chief Medical Officer

24 July 1946

Brigadier Charles M. Drury
Chief of Mission
UNRRA, Poland
Polonia Hotel
Warsaw, Poland

Attention: Dr. Henry A. Holla, Chief Medical Officer

Dear Dr. Holla:

I received a carbon copy of your letter of 8 July to Dr. Goodman, which was your week's letter reporting on the advance in the health field in the Polish Mission. I found your letter very interesting and am particularly gratified in the improvement in the speed of distribution of medical supplies.

I appreciate the difficulties you are facing in arranging for lectures during the summer, but hope that the plans will, nevertheless, be successful. It seems to me that you have some very able and interesting lecturers on the way. I presume Dr. Anigstein will give a good set of talks, and there will be an advantage in his knowing the Polish language.

I note your statement on the potentialities of malaria control and your remark that a cable was prepared, and presumably sent, requesting the immediate shipment of a ton of paris green. Paris green is certainly effective, and you doubtless have in mind the fact that DDT in oil is much cheaper. In connection with the proposed Anopheles extermination campaign in Sardinia, it was originally proposed to use paris green, but it was found that it would be much less expensive to utilize DDT in oil. I have had the good fortune to meet up with Dr. Soper and later with Dr. Kerr of that project. Unfortunately, the supplies have been delayed, and the actual work in Sardinia will not begin until September, which will be too late for anti-larval operations, but the residual spraying of houses will probably begin in September.

I note your inquiry as to the value of your reports, as stated in the last paragraph. I am afraid that all your reports have not reached me but shall make an attempt to see that they do so hereafter if they actually come through. I find that reports like the one you wrote are invaluable to me and also to those of my associates who are interested in the work in the field, so please keep them coming.

Dr. Holle

Page 2

I am leaving tonight for the Council meeting in Geneva, where I will be seeing Dr. Goodman. I have recently been attending meetings of the International Health Conference in New York, which has just ended. I have yet to read the final draft of the constitution of the World Health Organization. An Interim Commission has already been set up with Dr. G. B. Chisholm of Canada as Executive Secretary, and we hope that before long we can hand over the administration of the Sanitary Conventions of 1944.

Enclosed is a reprint on the effect of Cox-type vaccine on louse borne typhus fever, by various authors. You may wish to look this over and hand it to some of the medical scientists of Poland who are so much interested in measures against typhus.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M. D.
Director of Health

Enclosure

While dictating the above, your letter of 15 July came. As I am leaving tomorrow, I shall not attempt to follow up in person the several matters raised.

I am asking Dr. Vesely to inform you about the groups of medical lecturers and the reasons for not interchanging the lecturers for Poland and Czechoslovakia. In fact, I had the question in mind, but was told that the length of service would not permit such exchange if there was a full use of the men in each country. From what I have read and seen, I take it that both groups are men of unusual qualifications.

Dr. Henry Holle
Chief Medical Officer
UNRRA Mission to Poland
Polonia Hotel
Warsaw, Poland

Through Dr. N. M. Goodman
Director of Health
European Regional Office

Dear Dr. Holle:

The Bureau of Supply has sent me a file of telegrams and memoranda relative to Miss Margaret E. MacFarlane and Warsaw's cablegram No. 678 to London, which was sent to Washington as No. 455.

I am attaching a copy of a memorandum I have written to Mr. F. C. McKillan under date of 18 July 1946. Mr. Hayes had sent a communication to Mr. E. R. Henson and Mr. Andrew Cairns, which must be in the Warsaw files, protesting London's cable No. 5877 to Warsaw and defending Miss MacFarlane and her competence.

Perhaps you will wish to point out to Mr. Hays that there is no question of her competence in the field of dietetics but we certainly would like to know the authority for her diagnoses and percentage incidence. It seems to me that the Chief of Mission should point out that any medical statements sent out presumably for publicity purposes should be cleared with you or other member of the Health Division in Warsaw.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M. D.
Director of Health

18 July 46

27

Brigadier-General Charles M. Drury
Chief, Polish Mission
UNRRA
Hotel Polonia
Warsaw, Poland

Attention: Dr. Henry A. Holle

Dear Dr. Holle:

Enclosed is an article on the effect of Cox-type vaccine on louse-borne typhus fever. It has just appeared in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine, and I thought it might be interesting to the doctors in Poland, who have been anxious to get further information as to the effectiveness of the Cox vaccine.

The processing of Dr. Fronczak's appointment is still going on, and we understand that Dr. Rajchman has asked for the visa.

We have not yet received any definite cable advices that Dr. Straub has left China, but we hope to do so soon, and we intend to send him on to you soon after he reaches Washington.

Dr. Rajchman telephoned yesterday that he expected Dr. Gregg, Dr. Thorne and himself to come to have a conference with me, during the middle of February. I shall, however, be away before then, and they will meet with Dr. Bryan.

Mr. Williams was asking today whether we ought not to apply for the insurance on the lost suitcase. I urged him to leave it alone, as the problem of dividing up the money would be extremely complicated, and, in any event, it would not be as useful as the contents, so please keep pushing to locate and obtain the suitcase and let us know of your progress when you write.

I have at last got a definite departure date from the Pacific coast, as February 8, and should be leaving here on 5 February. I expect to make the entire trip by air.

I wish you the best of luck in all your undertakings. You probably will not hear much from me during the next couple of months, but Dr. Bryan

Brigadier-General Charles M. Drury

Page 2

will pass on any important news. Please give my regards to Mr. Drury, Brigadier Brown, and all my friends in the Warsaw office.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

es
30 January 1946

Dr. Neville M. Goodman
Director of Health
European Regional Office
UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England

Dear Dr. Goodman:

Enclosed is a letter to Brigadier-General Charles
M. Drury of the Polish Mission, for the attention
of Dr. Henry A. Holle.

Will you please forward the letter to Dr. Holle
at UNRRA headquarters in Warsaw.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

es

30 January 1946

*Reserve
Files*

Poland

June 4, 1946

TO: E. R. Henson
Andrew Cairns

FROM: M. E. Hays

SUBJECT: Margaret E. MacFarlane

Cable 5877 from London dated May 24 has just come to my attention. I am particularly interested in the cable and feel that it affects our work in Poland. The cable represents ERO's comments on Warsaw to Washington cable 455 repeated to London 678. This is in response to a request from London to our Director of Public Relations in Poland on conditions there for special information desired by the Director General.

Mr. Redfern, Public Relations Officer of the Mission came to me to assist him in getting the information in reply to the request of the Director General. We discussed the matter with Miss MacFarlane who is in the Food Division, and she was assigned the responsibility of making the field trips to investigate the conditions in the Warsaw orphanages. The report which Miss MacFarlane made and gave to the Information Division was the basis of the cable 455. The conditions which she described as observed on the trip I feel are accurate and she is qualified to make such a decision based on her training and experience.

The cable 5877 is contradictory in that it states first that the "Nutrition Section of ERO has no knowledge of Miss MacFarlane." In the next sentence they advise that she is known to them as "A catering officer without qualification for clinical opinion". The cable further advises that the Nutrition Section is prepared to believe destitute orphans in Warsaw frequently undernourished but doubts 75% incidence of severe current malnutrition. A contradictory cable of this kind therefore is rather difficult to answer. Either one of the two above quoted sentences will have to be taken at its face value.

The cable further questions the "nature of urine disorders reported". There is no reference in the cable to urine disorders.

A quick biographical sketch of Miss MacFarlane is as follows:

Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, University of Alberta, 1929.

Experience - 13 years in charge of Home Economics Department

City Park Collegiate, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

For 2½ years Messing Officer for the R.C.A.F.;
9 months of this time was spent as Chief Instructor
in the R.C.A.F. Cooks School and the remaining time
as an active Messing Officer. This entailed full
responsibility for food supply, preparation and service
for up to 7,000 men.

Miss MacFarlane has been with the Polish Mission for approximately three months and we have found her to give excellent service. She is interested in her job and well respected by the members of the staff and has been of invaluable assistance in the Food Planning Program with the Government. I feel that this cable should not be allowed to go to the files without an answer. However, to clear the record I would suggest that:

1. A qualified "person" make a study of the rations that are being furnished to the children in the orphanages being visited by Miss MacFarlane to determine the number of calories per day analyzed by the principal groups of food, and then an opinion be formed by a competent person whether such a diet is sufficient or whether it would cause malnutrition as reported by Miss MacFarlane;
2. This matter be called to the attention of the Director of the Health Division for their study;
3. The findings be made a part of the personnel record of Miss MacFarlane inasmuch as the Nutrition Section of EHO has questioned her qualifications.

Holle

POLISH

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Warsaw, 26th January, 1946

PM/W/98

VIA AIR MAIL

Handwritten: Search
Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer,
Director of Health,
U.N.R.R.A.,
WASHINGTON.

Dear Dr. Sawyer,

ah Your letter of January 4th has just arrived. As I recall you were somewhat sceptical on several previous occasions in regard to the ultimate speed of air travel, so I suppose in the future you will be further inclined to select good steamer accommodation between Europe and the United States, especially during the winter season.

Thanks very much for writing to Mrs. Holle in regard to the several packages which you were kind enough to take to the States; also for the trouble which you took to get the much needed razor blades. I shall be very glad to receive them. Dr. Tubiasz also sends his kind regards. *gen info*

As time goes on I am more convinced than ever that the Mission is in great need of a Clinical Medical Officer. For this reason it is regretted that Dr. Stokfisz will not be available, and I hope that a suitable substitute has been recruited. The Mission is becoming quite a bit bigger, and on account of the numerous local employees for whom we have obligated ourselves to take care of medically, considerable time is taken up in this clinical field.

As I stated in my letter to Dr. Goodman, it is planned to utilise Dr. Fronczak as master of ceremonies in connection with the special lecturers who will visit Poland. I hope that a sufficient number of good men will be willing to come to Poland for this purpose. As for the V.D. man, if I recall correctly, Dr. Padgett is on the staff at Johns Hopkin's Medical School. If this is the man I have in mind I consider him to be satisfactory although I do not know

how much experience he has had in connection with actual organisation of diagnostic and treatment clinics for Venereal Diseases. I shall be glad, however, to rely upon your judgment and have Dr. Padgett as soon as travel can be arranged.

By now you have probably received information that Greeley is here. At the present time he is engaged in field work in Lodz and Czestochowa until January 30th. Next he plans to go to the Gdynia and Gdansk area, after which a trip will be made to Poznan, Wroclaw, Kielce and Cracow. Lastly he will go to Lublin and such other points as might be necessary in South-Eastern Poland. He is being well received and is prepared to demonstrate and outline the uses of D.D.T. as well as immunisation. We have uncovered a considerable number of hand-pumps for de-lousing purposes as well as a number of powder dusters which Greeley is familiar with. Dr. Greeley and Dr. Morzycki assure me that any serious outbreak of typhus in Poland, this winter, will be averted. However, we will pretend for the purposes of safety that such is not the case, and we will spread large quantities of louse powder and typhus vaccine throughout every district in which typhus is likely to be present.

In further reference to the need for a suitable English-Polish speaking medical interpreter to accompany the prominent lecturers, I am becoming increasingly convinced that this is an extremely important point. I received a short letter a few days ago from Dr. Edward A. Piszczek, Director of Cook County Public Health Unit in Chicago. Dr. Piszczek, whom I know very well is a M.D. and M.P.H. and is considered to be quite an able man. I am not in a position to say how well he speaks Polish but I assume that he speaks quite well. In view of the fact that he is an experienced Public Health man, as well as a good clinician, I was wondering if it might be possible to interest him in coming to Poland for several months for the specific purpose of making sure that the material presented by the prominent lecturers is properly put over to the Polish Medical profession. While Dr. Piszczek has not indicated a willingness to come to Poland, I have no reason to believe that he would not seriously consider such a proposition and it is quite possible that he could obtain leave of absence from his post for this purpose.

I think also that perhaps Dr. Howard Shaughnessy, Director of the State Laboratories for Illinois might be considered as one of the lecturers in recent advances on laboratory procedures as they relate to the field of Public Health. Dr. Shaughnessy is well-known in Public Health circles. He is a Ph.D. from Yale, and for many years has been in charge of the Illinois State Public Health Laboratories.

I will leave further action in regard to these two men entirely to your judgment, but on account of having received a

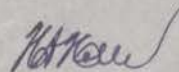
communication from Dr. Piszczek, I think it worth while to mention the possibilities.

I have good news from London in regard to our Communicable Disease Control Officer. Dr. Goodman has notified the Mission that Dr. Begg is ready to travel and we have replied that we would be glad to have him at once.

With the cooperation of Brigadier Drury we are putting up a big offensive with the specific objective of getting the UNRRA allocation for medical supplies to Poland back to its original figure of 50 million dollars. At the present time I am trying to convince the powers that be that it would be highly desirable to ship, not to exceed 10 million dollarsworth, of special food items as medical supplies in order to supplement the very deficient diets in hospitals, as we have found them.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,



H. A. Holle
Chief Medical Officer,
UNRRA Mission to Poland.

45595

Attachment in
Med. Sup. - Poland

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Poland Mission
23rd January, 1946

FM/G/89

VIA AIR MAIL

Search
TO: Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer,
Health Division,
UNRRA, Washington

FROM: Dr. H. A. Holle

Dear Dr. Sawyer,

I was glad to receive your letter of the 19th December which contained many bits of information of considerable interest to me. By the same token I shall attempt to give you a brief running account of what has happened since you left here and how, in general, the Health Division is faring in Warsaw.

Thanks very much for your efforts to assist us to get Miss Florence Gregg as my secretary. As you know, I was somewhat sceptical about the possibilities, but now that I know the final verdict, the matter is closed. I was very much interested to learn that Dr. Reekie will take a position with Greek War Relief. Apparently he will resign his reserve commission in the Public Health Service.

We received official news sometime ago that our budget had been approved in London. However, the only addition to my staff, since you left, has been Miss Doherty, the Public Health Nursing Consultant, who arrived on January 10th. Lt. Col. Greely also arrived on January 18th after considerable delay, the cause of which is almost impossible to determine. Dr. Nevitt, the Dental Consultant in E.R.O. was ^{requested} recruited, but according to Col. Greely he has already returned to the U.S.A. I was very sorry to learn about Smith having returned and have had no further information regarding the progress of recruitment of the two engineers who we requested. I sincerely hope that things are moving in this connection. The recruitment of additional professional personnel for our Division apparently has not yielded productive results so far because I have heard nothing lately regarding specific personalities, although Dr. Goodman had mentioned the name of Dr. Begg as a suitable individual as Communicable Disease Control Officer. No names have so far been mentioned in connection with Tuberculosis Control, Venereal Disease Control and Maternal and Child Health activities.

43938

In as much as Spring, is not too far away, I hope the movement towards Poland will be accelerated shortly.

*gone to Poland
Here in Wash.
Doing to
Hungary*

I wish personally to thank you for your efforts to obtain provision for suitable grade levels for the clerical assistants in this office while you were in London. The situation in connection with clerical personnel, as you know, has been extremely tight, but I believe the immediate future holds greater promise. We have requested the services of two girls from Washington, who were recommended to us by individuals who know them. They are Miss Bain and Miss Bianik. If they have not already departed for Poland, I would appreciate your interviewing them before they leave to ascertain if they are interested in the type of work that we have and whether, in your judgment, they are suitable for the positions which they are required to fill in connection with highly technical material on the part of our professional consultants.

The situation in regard to typhus fever remains about the same. So far there has been very little rise in incidence and we feel that we will be in a position to avoid any widespread epidemic in Poland this winter. Greely is quite optimistic and leaves tomorrow for his first field visit to Lodz and Czestochowa, in the interest of Typhus Fever Control, particularly demonstrations on the use of D.D.T. I feel certain that his visit will be productive. He expects to remain here until about 1st March which I think will be ample.

By this time you will probably have seen Dr. Joy and perhaps you have worked out some concrete names for the special lecture programmes. In this connection, if you can find a good medical interpreter, it would be highly desirable to recruit him for service here.

Please let me thank you again for your visit to Poland which was of great material assistance to the Health programme, and which also served as an inspiration to the medical profession in Poland. Reports of your news conferences in Washington and Chicago have trickled back to Warsaw, and the Ministry of Health greatly appreciates your kind words to the Press in connection with their efforts to control a bad situation.

I wish also to thank you for the trouble which you took in lugging back the items which you were kind enough to despatch to my family.

So far it has not been possible for me to plan a trip to London because my time has been too much taken up here, but perhaps within the next six weeks, it will be possible to have several days conference with Dr. Goodman in the Health Division.

I shall write you from time to time on our progress here,
and shall also try to send you copies of all correspondence
to Dr. Goodman.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Holle

H. A. Holle,
Chief Medical Officer
UNRRA Mission to Poland

Dr. Holle: MPTG
23/1/46

*P.S. My reaction to the budget reduction had best be the
subject of another communication. If yours is as violent
as ours in Warsaw the original amount will be restored.*

c.c. - Goodman, EEO

RECEIVED
FEB 10 4 30 PM '46

wash -

23rd January, 1946

PM/L/217

TO: Dr. N. Goodman
Health Division,
E.R.O.

FROM: Dr. H.A. Holle
Chief Medical Officer,
UNRRA Mission to Poland

Dear Dr. Goodman,

I was very glad to receive your letter of the 14th January informing me that Colonel Aselmeyer of the United States Public Health Services has been assigned to UNRRA as Senior Deputy Director, Health Division of E.R.O.

I know Dr. Aselmeyer very well inasmuch as we have on several occasions served together in tours of duty with the Public Health Service. Please give him my kind regards and tell him he is welcome to come to Poland any time provided he brings with him his heavy underwear.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Holle,
Chief Medical Office,
UNRRA Mission to Poland

Dr. Holle: MPTG
23/1/46

cc - Washington ✓

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1946
JAN 24 1946

Wash-

23rd January, 1946

PM/L/218

TO: Dr. N. Goodman,
Health Division,
E. R. O.

FROM: Dr. H. A. Holle,
Chief Medical Officer
UNRRA Mission to Poland

Dear Dr. Goodman,

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of the 4th January, which was very useful to me for the information contained therein.

In regard to Dr. J. Feiner, I discussed the matter with Dr. Litwin who requested me to address a communication to him setting forth the present information in connection with Dr. Feiner. The agreement was that no further action would be taken until a reply was received to this communication. It is somewhat doubtful that the Ministry will request UNRRA to send Dr. Feiner to Poland as one of the special lecturers because they are afraid that we would delete the name of some other prominent Venereal Disease Clinicians who might be available from the United States or Great Britain. I am not in a position to say at this time whether he will be invited directly by the Ministry of Health, but I shall let you know as soon as I find out. I do not feel that Dr. Feiner should be recruited for the position of V.D. Control Officer for the Polish Mission.

Thanks very much for your sincere efforts to get additional secretarial assistance for the Health Division. Brigadier Drury is making every effort to provide suitable individuals for budget vacancies within the Health Division, and I feel that within a reasonably short time we will have sufficient personnel to take care of the needs of our professional consultants, most of whom have not yet arrived.

You will note from my letter to Dr. Sawyer, copy of which is enclosed, that additional concrete steps have been taken with regard to secretaries.

I was very much surprised to read a short memorandum from Dr. Stuart to the effect that someone had stated that 15 copies of the Epidemiological Information Bulletin were not needed. I have searched Warsaw in the several offices of the Polish Mission to find the culprit who might be responsible for such a statement and the unanimous refrain is "not guilty". Obviously, nobody in the Health Division would make such a remark, and I am inclined to think that it must have originated somewhere in London. At any rate please send the 15 copies regularly if you can spare them.

I have taken up the matter of Dutch Displaced Persons with the Welfare and Displaced Persons Division and the matter will be investigated through the Polish Government as soon as possible. You will be notified ^{after} ~~think~~ directly or through me of their evidence so that General Daubenton can be informed. Incidentally, I hope that you will give him my kind personal regards, and congratulate him on the speedy advancement which he has made since I knew him. Perhaps I should state that the Dutch Government has sent a special emissary to Poland by the name of Dr. Willems, in connection with this specific problem, and he should have been able to find out as much information as is available on the subject of the 20,000 Dutch who are still supposed to be in Poland. As you perhaps know the Polish Government was quick to inform us that no assistance in connection with displaced persons was needed from UNRRA. However, it is possible that this attitude may have changed since.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Holle
H. A. Holle
Chief Medical Officer
UNRRA Mission to Poland

Dr. Holle:MPTG
23/1/46

RECEIVED
1946 JAN 23 11 17

Holle

Brigadier-General Charles M. Drury
Chief, Polish Mission
UNRRA
Hotel Polonia
Warsaw, Poland

Attention: Dr. Henry A. Holle

Dear Dr. Holle:

I have written recently, but must also answer your letter of 31 December, in view of the fact that I shall be leaving in a few days for China.

First, let me thank you for the history of the picture which I received from Dr. Litwin. Please thank Dr. Jagielski for me and again express my regret that I had left unexpectedly early when he called to tell me about it. My picture and also Dr. Johnstone's arrived safely. Mine is hanging on the wall of the new home which I had not seen when I was in Warsaw. I think Mrs. Sawyer did a very good job in her selection of a living place.

I feel quite encouraged by your report of good words about my lectures. Of course I know that they were not unusual, but it is a satisfaction to hear that they were appreciated. In fact, when Dr. Greeley has made his rounds, and General Bayne-Jones informed me that he was actually in Poland, I am sure that the typhus work will be ready to go ahead and that we can depend upon Poland's avoiding any serious epidemics. With DDT and the pumps, I am sure that you can organize everything that is necessary.

I have nothing more to report about the Unitarian lecturers. As for Dr. Fronczak, his papers are all here and he has applied for his passport. We hope to get him on the way before long.

As for secretaries, I have already written you of one who was taken from our staff here for the Polish Mission. I certainly hope you succeed in getting her for the Health Division.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

es
22 January 1946

Dr. Neville M. Goodman
Director of Health
UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England

Dear Dr. Goodman:

Attached is a letter to Brigadier-General Charles
M. Drury of the Polish Mission, for the attention
of Dr. Henry A. Holle, Chief Medical Officer.

Will you please forward the letter to the Polish
Mission.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

es
22 January 1946

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

VIA AIR MAIL

31st December, 1945

PM/W/64

Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer,
Medical Director,
U.N.R.R.A.,
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
WASHINGTON, 25,
D.C.

Dear Dr. Sawyer,

There is enclosed a 'pedegree' of your painting which was left here a few days ago by Dr. Jagielski. I hope that you got home safely with it.

Please let me thank you again on behalf of the Medical Division of the Mission to Poland for your visit here. I have heard nothing but praise for your lectures and for your interest in the health problems in Poland. I feel certain that your visit has improved our previous good relations with the Ministry, and that it has stimulated the principal Public Health Administrators in Poland to sharpen their programme particularly in the field of communicable diseases.

Dr. Greeley has not arrived as yet and we are momentarily expecting him. We have uncovered about 1,500 hand pumps for D.D.T. dusting in the bill of lading of a recently arrived vessel in Gdansk, and this will be a life saver in connection with Greeley's work in the field of Typhus control.

Dr. Martin is winding up his tour in the western provinces and is expected back in Warsaw on or about January 4th. His lectures are being well received, and he has the additional advantage of being able to talk technicalities with laboratory workers.

I had a talk with him during the Christmas holidays in Cracow and he seemed to be satisfied with the progress which he is making. I should be very glad to get his recommendations in regard to the itinerary of future lectures before he leaves Poland.

Dr. Joy was here for several days shortly after your departure, and we discussed the lecture programme in more or less

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

VIA AIR MAIL

- 2 -

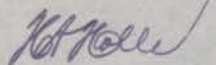
Continued.

detail. I think we need have no fear in regard to the calibre of men which will be recruited by the Unitarian Committee.

The Chief of the Mission has not yet returned from Washington but we expect him this week. I trust that upon his arrival here he will have some information in connection with my permanent secretarial staff because the situation in the office has not changed since you left.

With kindest regards and best wishes for the New Year.

Yours sincerely,



H.A. Holle,
Chief Medical Officer
UNRRA Mission to Poland.

Brigadier-General Charles M. Drury
Chief, Polish Mission
UNRRA
Hotel Polonia
Warsaw, Poland

Attention: Dr. Henry A. Holle

Dear Dr. Holle:

This may be my last letter to you before I start for China. I am hoping to get off by 24 January and to travel by air, via the Pacific.

One of the secretaries in the division, Miss Madge Sewell, is awaiting transportation for Poland as one of the new secretaries of the mission. I can only suggest that she would be ideal as your secretary, if you can persuade Dr. Drury to assign her to you. She was secretary to Mr. Aldridge in the Sanitation Section, and the reports are that she did excellent work here. Moreover, I believe she was classified as Grade 4 here, and I understand that you have the same classification for your secretary in the budget. You undoubtedly need no further suggestions as to the advisability of putting in a word for her assignment before she arrives.

The Fronczak assignment is still hanging fire, and I do not understand just why. He wrote this office that he was sending down some forms and information, which has not yet arrived. We shall move on this as soon as the way is clear.

We had another set-back the other day, related to the influenza epidemic. Mr. Brooks, Professor Thorn of Harvard, and Dr. Alan Gregg were to have come down about a week ago to go over candidates for lectureships in Poland, but Professor Thorn came down with influenza, and the appointment was called off. We are still waiting to hear that Professor Thorn has recovered and that we can have our conference. Professor Thorn, as you may know, is Professor of Theory and Practice at Harvard. The group should be highly competent to select good people, but that doesn't help much if action is going to be delayed by illness.

I never write a letter without some reference to the missing suitcase. I hope you have your uniform by now, and this wish is not entirely

altruistic. Please keep pushing until this suitcase and its contents are delivered and then let me know that the case and such contents as are mine or are unidentifiable are on their way back to me, in the care of some traveler. I am buying a suit in replacement today, but should like to be able to expect to find the old one when I get back from China. Mr. Williams will also be interested to know that the various articles have arrived, and I believe that Miss Mott, who is interested, could be very helpful in following up the wandering suitcase.

The influenza epidemic seems to be pretty well over. The number of cases, according to the records, has fallen rapidly. I hope that you do not get a dose of it in Poland.

I hope that everything is going fine in Poland. I have no question in my mind but what our program will be highly successful with you at the helm. I should like to add a plea that you stick by the ship, at least until the program is well on the way toward completion.

Mr. Drury will have told you of the cuts which were made in the Health budget while he was here and before my return. There is some talk of the possibility of being able to restore some of the money. Nevertheless, there seems to be enough left for a creditable program, and particularly the activities in which you and I are especially interested.

With best personal regards to you and the others in the Mission,

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

es
16 January 1946

Dr. Neville M. Goodman
Director of Health
UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England

Dear Dr. Goodman:

Attached is a letter to Brigadier-General Charles M.
Drury of the Polish Mission, for the attention of
Dr. Henry A. Holle.

Will you please forward the letter to the Polish
Mission.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

es
16 January 1946

Gen. Cones
"H"

3 January 1946

Mrs. Henry A. Holle
2109 Hartford Road
Austin 21, Texas

Dear Mrs. Holle:

I am writing to report that I am back in Washington at last and that I left your husband in fine shape and very busy in Warsaw. I saw a great deal of him, some time sharing his room at the Hotel Polonia. We also visited Lublin and Krakow. It really looks as if he has a fine program under way and as though there would be rapid and satisfactory developments in the health work of the Polish Mission under his direction.

I mailed a letter for him in London to you, but as letters from myself to Mrs. Sawyer were mailed at the same time and have not yet arrived, I can only assure you that there is a letter on the way. I also brought some packages for you which Miss Le Fevre is mailing. They included a small painting, two kinds of lace, and a package of photographs. I hope that they will arrive at about the time this letter reaches you.

We had some hard luck with trying to deliver the uniform to Dr. Holle. We carried it safely as far as London and there we were advised to send a suitcase containing various things for the Mission members ahead of us by air freight. When I left, we were still trying to get the suitcase to Warsaw so that Dr. Holle and the others could get their goods. Incidentally, there was in it a suit and other wearing apparel of mine and a good leather suitcase involved. With so many people interested, I am sure that everything will show up finally and it was most annoying to all of us to have the shipment delayed by the air service.

May I wish you a very Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

i Bryan
i Kesley

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

15 July 1946

MEMORANDUM:

To: Dr. W. A. Sawyer, Director, Health Division, UNRRA *Was*
From: Dr. G. A. Nevitt, Dental Consultant, E.R.O. *George G. Nevitt*
Subject: Translation and Publishing of U.S. Dental Textbooks into Polish *Poland*

Without textbooks dental students cannot be properly trained.

The Polish Dental Schools have no textbooks. All dental textbooks in Poland were destroyed by the Germans.

The textbooks used in the Polish Dental Schools before the war were in German and the content of which was years behind in dental knowledge and procedure when compared to the dental textbooks in use in the dental schools of this country.

It is the opinion of the writer that the standard of Polish dentistry could be raised considerably by the single instrument of supplying translated U.S. Dental Textbooks to Poland. The writer on his recent trip to Poland did not find one Polish dentist who spoke or read English. Therefore any dental textbooks in English sent to Poland must be translated to be of any value.

In an attempt to secure funds for the publishing of dental textbooks in this country into Polish, the undersigned visited representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Foundation, and Commonwealth Fund. However, the representatives of these Foundations stated that as a matter of policy their Foundations do not give financial assistance to projects of publishing dental textbooks into Polish and they therefore were not in a position to be of assistance in the matter.

Dr. B. G. Horning, Field Director and Dr. P. E. Blockerly, Dental Director of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation were visited. These representatives stated that although the translation of such books was outside of the present activities of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, that if a request be made it would be given consideration.

Dr. Horning suggested that the request be made by the Polish Government through the U.S. State Department, American Dental Association, and W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

The writer, who is returning to Europe immediately, will attempt to secure this request from the Polish Government.

The American Dental Association offices were visited in Chicago and their representatives were in accord with the suggestions of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

The cost of translating into Polish of five (5) standard dental textbooks and publishing five thousand (5,000) copies of each is estimated at \$50,000. However, translating and publishing one (1) dental textbook on operative dentistry would be of unestimable value.

The writer will work in conjunction with Dr. D. F. Lynch, Washington, D. C., who is Chairman, International Relations, American Dental Association.

cc:

W. K. Kellogg Foundation - Battle Creek
Dr. D. F. Lynch - 1149 16th St., Washington, D.C.
American Dental Association - 220 E. Superior, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. N. M. Goodman - Health Division, E.R.O.
Dr. Henry Holle - Poland
Polish Embassy - Washington

GAN:jj

*Noted
HLS*

2 September, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Chief of Mission.
FROM: Miss Jean A. S. Ritchie, Nutritionist, E.R.O.
SUBJECT: Nutrition in Poland. July/September, 1946.

A. INTRODUCTION.

It is clear that enough food has been grown or imported to bring Poland through to harvest time with no serious wide-spread famine conditions.

This report is based on observations made and information collected during a personal visit to Poland from July 18 to September 4, 1946.

This report is presented under the following sections:

- Section B. Levels of Food Consumption in Poland.
- Section C. Health in Poland.
- Section D. Plans for improving Nutrition in Poland in future years.
- Section E. Conclusions and Recommendations.

During this time, discussions were held with members of the Health Division, Food and Agriculture Rehabilitation Division and Welfare Division from whom records and reports, relating to food and nutrition, were obtained. Discussions were also held with officials of the State Institute of Hygiene, the College of Agriculture, Warsaw, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and with the officials of Local education authorities in various districts. Two field tours were made in order to observe conditions in different population groups, one to Lodz and district and one to Krakow, Katowice and Kielce, considered in the Institute of Hygiene to be one of the most poorly nourished areas of Poland. Visits were made to 5 hospitals; 5 orphanages; 2 sanitoriums; a preventorium for children; a home for repatriate children; 2 homes for old people; 3 workers' canteens; 3 factory nursery schools; a summer camp and 2 day time summer camps for children; a civic day nursery; a university students residence and a centre for feeding repatriates on their first return to Poland. Other visits were made to the Quaker Relief Team at Kozienice, to the Village of Buroznin in Sieradz (a district cleared by the Germans for use as an artillery practising ground) and to the village of Glowaczow in the Powiat of Kozienice which has been devastated by six months of front line fighting.

Section B. Levels of Food Consumption in Poland.

1. Basic Need for Calories.

During the past year, the primary nutritional problem in most European countries has been that of providing the population with a diet sufficiently high in caloric value to sustain life and to prevent starvation. After the completion of this harvest, it should be possible to consider the quality of diets as well as the quantity. At this moment, however, before the harvest is distributed for human consumption, the critical period is upon each European country which will show whether national and international efforts throughout the world to save whole populations from starvation, will have been successful. The calorific content of the Polish diet cannot be considered satisfactory, but it is high enough at present to prevent a crisis before the 1946 harvest is available for human consumption.

UNRRA Nutrition Section, E.R.O. has adopted as standards for comparison two levels of food consumption for European countries. These are as follows:

(a) Emergency Subsistence food consumption level needed to prevent the most serious under-nutrition leading to disease and the danger of civil unrest. For European countries this is defined as an average daily intake per head of population of 1900 calories requiring a national average supply of not less than 2200 calories at retail level.

Table I

Emergency subsistence caloric intake

	Children :0 - 2 yrs.	Children :3 - 5 yrs.	Children :6 - 9 yrs.	Children :10 - 17 : yrs.	Pregnant & : Nursing : women	Normal : Con- : sumers	Moderate : Workers : ers	Heavy : Work- : ers	V. Heavy : Workers
Calories per day	1000	1250	1500	2000	2000	Male :1900 Female :1600	2000	2500	3000

The figures refer to actual caloric intakes. The figure of 1900 intake requirement per head of population assumes a distribution of age, sex and activity approximately the same as that of the United States. It is of great importance that the relation of a per caput calories figure of this nature to the actual food position in any country should be clearly understood as estimates of the total food supplies available in a country are normally made at retail levels and in order to insure that the intake of no section of the population falls below the stated requirement the national average supply must be several hundred calories higher - e.g. 2200 in this case. This standard is approximately 75% of the National Research Council Recommended Allowances.

(b) Temporary Maintenance food consumption level sufficiently high to maintain populations in fairly good health but not for rapid and complete rehabilitation. It will permit some improvement in the growth of children and in general health of the population and a better out-put of work. This average is defined as a national daily intake of 2200 calories requiring a supply of not less than 2500 calories at the retail level. The average protein content is also important as increased protein intake will speed recovery and a reasonably adequate consumption of animal protein is of value for psychological reasons.

Table II.

Temporary Maintenance Caloric Intake

	Children				Pregnant & : Nursing : Women	Normal : Con- : sumers	Moderate : Workers : ers	Heavy : Work- : ers	V. Heavy : Workers
	:0 - 2yrs	:3 - 5yrs	:6 - 9yrs	:10 - 17 yrs.		Male :2200 Female :2200	2500	3000	3500
Calories	1000	1500	1750	2500	2500				
Protein in grams	30	45	55	65	90	65 65	65	65	65

The following minimum quantities of milk are recommended:

children 0 - 2 yrs.	0.75 litres	{ whole milk }
" . 3 - 5 "	0.50 "	{ " " }
" 6 - 9 "	0.25 "	{ whole or skimmed as available }
" 10 -17 "	0.50 "	{ " " " " " }
pregnant and nursing women	0.50 "	{ whole milk }

If fresh milk is not available, every effort should be made to obtain evaporated dried milk in adequate quantities.

These scales are given here as a standard against which the present and expected consumption in Poland may be compared.

2. Population of Poland.

This is now approximately 24,000,000 of which 13,000,000 are at present classed as non-self suppliers. Of these, 9,207,539 hold ration cards, 567,158 receive communal feeding through various institutions and the remainder are dependent on the free market.

3. Comparison of levels of food production and consumption in 1938, 1945/46 and 1946/47.

It is expected that the crop production and livestock numbers in the agricultural year 1945/46 will yield the following percentages of the 1938 crop and that the livestock percentages of 1938 will be as follows:

wheat	31%	horses	49.1%
rye	41%	cattle	48.3%
barley	49%	milch cows	42.9%
potatoes	46%	pigs	24.5%
		poultry	52.0%

There has been drastic reduction both in area cultivated and in yields, the latter due to lack of draft power, decrease in livestock manure, shortage of fertilisers, machinery and tools, poor quality seed and disturbance of crop rotation. The indigenous resources estimated as available for consumption of the population in the food year 1946/47 is as follows:

Indigenous resources 1946/47 and 1938 per Head of population per year and expected intake in 1946/47 from indigenous resources in grams per head, per day.

	Kilos per year 1946/47	Kilos per year 1938	Grams per head per day 1946/47
rye	61.3	113.6	168
wheat flour	14.2	37.4	39
grits	8.4	23.3	23
pulses	1.8	3.7	5
potatoes	251.8	342.8	690
sugar	12.0	11.2	33
fats	3.3	8.8	9
meat	9.1	21.6	25
fish	0.7	0.9	2

This gives a total of 1618 calories per head daily. It is estimated, however that the level of consumption among the agricultural population who are the producers will be higher than among the non-agricultural population and that the diet available for the non-agricultural population from indigenous supplies will approximate 1120 calories.

The total standard of consumption for the whole population in 1945/46 was 1670 calories of which 1390 calories came from indigenous foodstuffs and 280 from imported foodstuffs. This was far short of the "emergency subsistence" level of 1900 calories per person per day even disregarding the extra 300 calories which is a safety margin (bringing the requirement to 2200) to allow for uneven distribution. It appears that up until about the month of April, intakes were very low and many people were very hungry. Since then summer seasonal foodstuffs have increased and distribution has improved and the position is considerably better. The immediate nutritional target is to assure a consumption level for the non-farm population of 2026 calories per head per day. It is assured that self suppliers will reach this figure. Therefore if this target is considered only with regard to the non farm population, the margin of 300 calories for uneven distribution may be reduced and it may be said that this level, if achieved, will cover emergency subsistence requirements sufficient to prevent the most serious undernutrition leading to disease and danger of civil unrest. It is a considerable step in the right direction both in quantity and quality as seen from the following comparison table.

Table IV.

Food Consumption level per head of Total Population.

Date	Indigenous Calories	Total Calories	Total Protein: gms.	Animal Protein: gms.	Total Fat gms.	Animal Fat gms.
1938		2700-2800				
1945/46	1396	1650-1700	99	18	58	43
1946/47	1618	2026	116	26	80	58

As the concentrated foods such as sugar and fat have been restricted, cereals and vegetables have formed a higher proportion of the diet giving high total Protein values which should more than cover the temporary maintenance requirement.

The present plan for 1946/47 includes not only the improvement of the composition of the diet but specially assures for the vulnerable groups of the population such as nursing mothers and children, reasonable amounts of protective foods.

4. Necessity for Imports.

In order to reach this dietary objective, it is essential that the 890 calories per head for the non-farm population which cannot be supplied from indigenous sources should be imported. Imports are desired as follows:

Grain	500,000 tons
pulses	20,000 tons
milk	136,000,000 litres
meat	65,000 tons
fish	52,000 tons
fats	70,000 tons

During 1945/46, the sowing areas on the old territories have been increased by 24.8% for grains and 25.1% for potatoes over the previous year. Livestock animal foodstuffs and sugar have also been considerably increased. If this increase is to continue as planned so that the modest nutritional objective may be reached without the necessity of using seed grain for human consumption, it is essential that the import program be fully implemented. If imports fail the plan to increase the sowing area will have to be abandoned and the 300,000 tons of grain allocated for extra seed will be used to reduce the

500,000 ton deficit for human consumption for 1947. This would eliminate the possibility of attaining grain self-sufficiency by the food year 1947/48. This also applies to meat, where increased slaughtering to meet nutritional requirements resulting from failure of imports will prevent return of the animal population to normal. If milk imports fail, one half of the town children will be without milk in their diet. Indigenous sources of milk are estimated at about 78 ml. of milk per day per head of non-farm population.

5. Outstanding UNRRA Imports.

Towards the import requirements stated above, outstanding UNRRA imports should provide during the food year 1946/47 roughly 50,000 tons grains, 9,000 tons meat and 25,000 tons fat.

6. Rationing in Poland.

The ration system in Poland is very complicated. People who are entitled to secure the ration are divided into 5 categories and there are also additional supplements for several groups of the population: the division is not made, however, on physiological grounds according to age, sex or occupation but is made on estimated value of each person to the state, regardless of the nutritional requirements. Thus office workers in state institutions receive category 1. the highest ration, while many heavy workers are included in category 111. Category 1R are members of families of workers in categories 1 and 11. Category 11R are members of families of workers in category 111. The following numbers of ration cards were held on July 5 1946.

Cat. 1.	2,785,904
Cat. 11.	513,300
Cat. 111.	752,559
Cat. 1R.	4,737,007
Cat. 11R.	418,769
	<hr/>
	9,207,539

In addition, 567,158 people were fed communally in institutions making a total of 9,774,697 fed through the rationing system. These institutions are Hospitals, Boarding schools, Old Peoples' homes, Orphanages, Day Nurseries, Summer camps for children, Sanitoriums for children, State Forest and Ports Guards rehabilitation state repatriation offices. Supplements were given to certain people who held ration cards.

Cat. S. Inhabitants of Warsaw in Cat. 1.

Cat. C. Cat. 1. ration card holders whose work is detrimental to health or which requires great physical or mental work. Also surface workers on coal mines.

Cat. D. For children under 12.

Cat. "PZ" Supplement for under surface coal miners.

The daily ration in terms of calories is officially:

Cat. 1.	1,998
Cat. 11.	1,545
Cat. 111.	891
Cat. 1R.	1,267
Cat. 11R.	604
Supplements	
"S"	210
"C"	703
"D"	177
"PZ"	1,785

The actual rations however have fallen far short of the official rations as a result of an even smaller food-supply than was forecast, inadequate transportation and storage facilities, and ineffective administration of the rationing system because of the lack of skilled staff, loss of records and shifting population.

For these reasons, many card holders did not receive their full rations, particularly those in the lower category, in some cases they received none at all. This applied also to the supplements. Table V shows ration entitlements and amounts received in the Warsaw area in June and indicates the degree of failure in ration fulfilments. The only guaranteed rations are to hospitals and orphanages.

The term non-self-suppliers includes many people normally engaged in agriculture who are at present totally non-self-supplying because of displacement or because of devastation of their farms. From September 1, 1946, the ration system will be based on a non-self-supplying population of 11,000,000 as it will be considered that many more people will come into the self-supplying category as a result of the new harvest which will enable more farmers to become active food producers again.

Of the present 13,000,000 non-self-suppliers, 3,500,000 have no ration cards and must buy their food on the free market. For part of this population who are engaged in shop keeping or other remunerative activity, it is possible to buy plenty of food, but for poorer members of this group and for members of categories who are receiving almost no cheap food on the ration, it becomes a difficult task to obtain enough to eat. The following price lists show the variation between controlled and free market costs:

Price per kg. of Food in Poland June 1946

Food	Fixed price	Free Market Price.
	zł	zł
Bread	4	36
wheat flour	2	70
grits	1.30	80
potatoes	-	1300 per cwt.
fats	55 (butter)	440
meat	-	280
milk	-	38 (litre)
sugar	15	190
sweets	-	400 - 900
tea	600	1400
coffee	90	1200
soup	15	245
canned beef	4.10	50
canned fish	7.30	70
salt	2.70	8
condensed milk	5.50	30
blood sausages	4.10	30

When it is considered that many workers do not earn more than 3000 zł per month and that many non-workers such as widows with many children or aged people have almost no money, it can be seen that failure to have a ration card or failure to receive rations at the controlled prices will make a reasonable diet impossible.

From observation, the population groups who appear to be suffering most from food shortage are:

(a) families in devastated rural areas whose land has been derelict for long periods and who have no money for seed or a share of a horse and so cannot get started again even with the aid of government schemes for supply of horses on a small deposit. Their difficulties are often made worse by the presence of mines in the fields. If these people receive any official ration, as non-self-suppliers it is negligible and their diet consists largely of what potatoes they can scrape, together with perhaps a few vegetables and sometimes a little milk; many have not eaten meat for months.

(b) Repatriates, who on return to Poland are fed a diet of about 1500 to 1600 calories for two weeks to one month and are then expected to be employed and therefore receiving rations. If still unemployed, or receiving rations in category III which may not be forthcoming at all, the only resort is a daily meal in a soup kitchen provided as charity by the "Welfare Committee" of Poland. The position of women with children, unaccompanied by a man is particularly hard.

(c) Other members of the non-self-supplying population whose earning capacity is particularly low and who have no ration cards or are in categories where the food to which they are entitled is not forthcoming. Even in these groups of the population, however, there does not appear to be any wide 'spread' actual famine.

The Polish Government is at present revising the ration system with a view to making it more simple to administer and to include increased numbers of persons within its scope, giving a more equitable distribution of available food supplies. This new system is not yet complete, only a preliminary basic plan for bread cereals being available as yet. This plan is as follows:

Table VII

Bread Cereals Ration Requirements for 1946/47

	No. Consumers	Daily ration in grams		
		Bread	Flour	Grits
Normal Consumer	3,500,000	165	0.33	0.33
Workers	2,600,000	264	0.66	0.33
Heavy workers	600,000	400	0.66	0.66
Very heavy workers	200,000	600	0.66	0.66
Children 0 - 2	400,000		0.33	0.33
2 - 7	800,000	132	0.50	0.33
7 - 16	1,800,000	200	0.66	0.33
Pregnant Mothers	300,000	166	0.66	0.33
Total	10,200,000			
<u>Common Feeding</u>				
Patients in Hospitals	100,000	333	0.50	0.66
Canteens for Workers	1,800,000	100	0.33	0.33
Canteens for Supplementary Feeding of Children	2,000,000	100	0.17	0.17
Repatriates & Colonists in Devastated Territories	200,000	165	0.33	0.33
Children Summer Camps	80,000	333	0.50	0.33
Additional Feeding & Social Welfare	500,000	100	0.17	0.17

Any plan which will simplify distribution and share food more evenly will be of great advantage to the nutrition of the country.

Intake levels - Budget studies of one week's duration and now available on 373 families in 13 districts. When these are calculated, further light should be shed on the intake levels.

7. Welfare Program of Polish Government 1945/46

The Winter Relief Program organised by the central Committee on Social Welfare, Spring 1945, was supported by Ministries, the Warsaw Administration trade, artisan, peasant, and profession societies, Political parties, youth movements and voluntary agencies. They helped to a considerable extent, people who were in distress during the very hard conditions of the winter 1945/46. The total beneficiaries were:

Children	887,072
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Repatriates from the East	517,656
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Repatriates from the West	688,062
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Demobilised Soldiers	178,105
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Others including old people deprived of assistance and means
The population of 18 devastated counties and other
devastated areas as Warsaw

1,106,176

3,358,442

The most important feature in this program was community feeding 25,999,626 hot meals were served with calory values varying from 400 to 1200 each and in most cases these were the only hot meals eaten by the recipients. The number of communal kitchens dispensing these meals rose from 652 in the Fall 1945 to 1012 kitchens in Spring 1946. The money for these meals and other welfare help, was voluntarily subscribed in Poland.

8. Help rendered by Foreign Voluntary Societies in Child Feeding.

The following is a summary of child feeding programs carried out by foreign voluntary societies in Poland:

(a) British "Save the children fund" - feeding school children at Nieporont.

(b) Anglo American Quaker Relief - Supplying supplements to 6,000 children under 7 years at Kozienice and to 5,000 children at Olsztyn.

(c) International Y.M.C.A. - Feeding facilities installed in the Y.M.C.A. Clubs for the use of members in Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow. Other centres restarting.

(d) Inomeuropeisk Mission - Family feeding at Wrzeszcz.

(e) Danish Peace Volunteers - at Stopnice 5,000 children; at Bursko 15,000 children.

(f) Danish Red Cross and Save the Children Fund, - Gdansk, 11,000 children in 42 schools. Ostrod, 3,000 - 5,000 children extending to 10,000 later. Mokow, 15,000 persons (including 2,400 children in Pultusk).

(g) General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists. - feeding chiefly, for their congregations and those recommended by their members - General distribution throughout Poland with main centres in Warsaw, Krakow, Gdansk and Bielsko.

(h) American Relief for Poland, C.K.O.S. and the War Invalids Association are feeding about 52,000 children through "Caritas".

(i) War Relief Services, N.C.W.C. also have a feeding program through "Cantas".

These programs do not cover a vast number of children in Poland, but within the limits of the areas chosen many of them are contributing real help to people in difficulties. A visit to the Quaker Relief Team in Kozienice showed that a supplement providing about 250 calories per day per child, and an appreciable amount of animal protein of the following pattern given below was so welcomed by the inhabitants of this devastated rural area that many women walked six or eight kilometers every week to obtain it.

Typical supplement per week.

5 oz. compressed oats
4 oz. chocolate
7 oz. tinned fish
3 oz. jam or milk cocoa powder
Sometimes some margarine

9. Dietary Levels in Institutions.

Dr. N.H. Martin of the Nutrition Section, E.R.O. visited hospitals in Poland in January 1946.

He reported that:

"Diets supplied in most hospitals are not adequate in their calorific content."

He stated "that the medical profession were too occupied with other matters to be able to apply themselves to rectifying it, nor had they the specialised training to be able to do so with economy and efficiency".

The caloric level mentioned by Dr. Martin was in the region of 15,000 calories per head maximum. This resulted in the necessity for patients friends to bring food to supplement the hospital diets which in many cases were unsuitable for the patient during his illness. Moreover destitute sick people and orphaned children had no such means of supplementing their diet and were constantly in real danger of falling below a safe nutritional level which jeopardised their chance of recovering.

Dr. Martin advised that trained dietitians and medial nutritionists be recruited to work with the Provincial Health Departments in order to control the use of available food supplies in hospitals and obtain maximum value and maximum economy in its use. He recommended that a Training School for Dietitians be set up at once with the object of supplying dietitians to state hospitals and institutions to control and supervise diets.

Dr. Marc Daniels reported in May that diets in T.B. Sanatoria were poor because of the high cost of food on the free market from which source most of these diets were drawn. He stated that many sanatoria had caloric intakes of approximately 2,000 with only 37 gms. fat and 67 gms. of protein of which 23 gms. were animal. He stated that in one sanatorium, 80% of open cases were still T.B. when they went home and that in another sanatorium of 200 patients the director was able to remember only 2 cases in the previous six months who had become T.B., both of which had had food sent from home. He considered that the food problem affected the condition of patients and also was indirectly responsible for many empty beds as sufficient food at reasonable cost or sufficient money to buy on the free market, was not available.

Since the reports were made by Dr. Martin and Dr. Daniels it appears that diets in hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions are definitely becoming better and while there is still room for much improvement, the picture is considerably brighter. The following are some of the caloric levels found in the various institutions observed during the present visit to Poland:

(a) Hospitals.

Children's Clinic attached to Warsaw University.

Average Calories for May and June per head per day.	2436
June - Protein	75 grams
Fat	59 grams

A general hospital Warsaw.

Average calories per head calculated from supply records 2840

Here the calorie content really consumed was reduced considerably because a considerable number of dependants of staff killed during the war were fed from the rations designed for patients and present staff.

The tuberculosis patients in this hospital would not reach more than approximately 2500 calories per day even including 3 or 4 hundred calories contributed by their families as adult T.B. patients in this hospital receive no preferential rations.

General Hospital, Krakow.

Per head per day caloric level 10 to 16 August = 2700 approx.
This has risen from about 1000 calories per day at the end of 1945.

Insurance Hospital, Katowice.

Per head per day caloric level - 2500+
This has risen from about 900 calories per head per day at the end of 1945.

(b) Sanatoria

Preventorium for children, Krakow.

Calories per head per day - 3000+ fruits and vegetables were short, milk supply was 400 per child per day fresh milk and some tinned and dried milk - approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ litre total per child.

Sanatorium for Children, Zakopane

Calories per head per day - 2600 approx. This is still too low for T.B. cases, but many of the patients were young children with smaller requirements. Fruits and vegetables were short because expensive. Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ litre per day but low fat content.

Sanatorium for Teachers, Zakopane.

Calories per head per day 2500 to 3000. The Ministry of Health official basis for feeding in sanatoria gives approx. 3000 calories per head per day.

(c) Children's Homes and Orphanages.

The calorie intake in the homes visited varied from 2200 to 2500 but as most children were in the young age groups, the levels were not very deficient.

A home for children 0 - 6 years had a diet of 1400 calories, an adequate level for young children.

Milk supplies were not generous anywhere, $\frac{1}{2}$ litre being the maximum per head per day. Many places were receiving considerably less, even as low as 5 oz. per head per day.

(d) Old Peoples Homes.

Caloric levels per head per day were approximately 1800 calories. There appeared to be no shortage of food, second helpings being available on request. This type of home is only allotted 15 z% per day per person with which they must buy both rations and free market foods.

(e) Factory Day Nurseries.

In these nurseries, children receive breakfast and dinner and also sometimes additional snacks or tea. The menus are quite well chosen, being in general of the following type:

<u>Breakfast.</u>	Coffee with milk, bread butter, sardines, or cheese and tomato salad.
<u>Dinner.</u>	Vegetable soup with noodles or barley. Minced meat or egg, potatoes with fat, vegetables.
<u>Tea.</u>	Cereal and milk.

$\frac{1}{2}$ litre of milk is allowed to each child per day. This feeding is in addition to the food on the appropriate ration cards to which the children are entitled.

(f) Factory Canteens.

A mid-day meal supplying a vast range of calories is provided at factories. The quantity and quality of this meal are governed by the money allocated by the government for this purpose for each factory and by the efficiency of the organisation. A tobacco factory in Lodz provided 1000 to 1325 calories per dinner while a fabric factory provided only soup which might be estimated as supplying about 500 to 600 calories.

(g) Ministry of Health.

Normal food allowance for children in Summer camps gives 1700 to 2000 calories per child per day, excluding fruit and vegetables other than potatoes. The children attending these camps are of mixed age groups. It is a general opinion among the superintendents of all these institutions that diet levels were very bad until March to May of this year at which time a gradual improvement commenced which is steadily continuing. Most of these superintendents are quite cheerful about the food supply at present, but of course this does not necessarily mean that the quality is good even if the quantity is in most cases reasonable.

The necessity for education in diet planning and nutritional values of foods is obvious. Money is spent on foods of low nutritional quality such as sugar and candy, while milk and vegetables are short. High caloric foods, are important when total supplies are critically low, but the stage is now being reached when more attention should be paid to choice and economy in institutional feeding. The officials of the State Institute of Hygiene and the Ministries of Education and Health realise this and plans for an educational program for caterers in institutions are being made. Dr. Martin's recommendations for the formation of a school of dietetics is being met as a Department of Nutrition and Home Economics is being started in the Warsaw College of Agriculture with a degree course of 4 years duration. This should improve the feeding in institutions on a long term basis by supplying trained dietitians to advise and direct this use of food.

10. The milk situation in Poland.

The sanitary engineers in the Polish mission report that the present supply is not adequate either in quantity or quality. Even before the war, Poland exported about 12,000,000 kg. of butter at the expense of fluid milk consumption which was amongst the lowest in Europe in the urban portion of the population. Total milk production has dropped from about 200 lbs. butter fat per cow per year to 100 lbs. per cow which results in most of the milk for farms with one or two cows, remaining entirely on the farm. This is an additional factor in the reduction of milk supply due primarily to the 1945/46 population of milch cows being only 42.9% of the 1938 population. The sanitation of the milk supply is bad and many recommendations have recently been made by the Mission Sanitary engineers with a view to improving the quality and cleanliness of this important food. There is more than enough pasteurising plant to handle the present milk supply if it were properly utilised.

Section C. The Nutritional Health Position in Poland.

The difficulty of assessing the health position in Poland is enormous as records are conflicting and often alarmist. Certainly the Tuberculosis problem is pressing and acute. A recent article in the journal of Social Medicine, by Dr. Henryk Rudrinski gave the following figures for tuberculosis in Poland.

	<u>Before 1939</u>	<u>1945-46</u>
Deaths from tuberculosis	17.5 per 10,000 people	50 per 10,000 people
Children age 6 - 12 with open T.B.	0%	0.5%
Students (high school) with open T.B.	0.5%	4.17%

The disease is stated to be spreading most among the youth and people of middle age.

The Ministry of Education estimate that the percentage of children suffering from T.B. has increased alarmingly, from the pre-war figure of 2 to 3% to the height of 7 to 10% in some districts.

Famine Oedema. During visits to hospitals and other institutions no famine oedema has been reported.

Nutritional Deficiency Diseases.

Rickets. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of rickets among small children but in many cases it appears to be inactive and is the result of past, not present, bad feeding.

Ariboflavinosis. One medical consultant from the Health Division UNRRA, not a specialist in Nutrition, yet interested in this field, examined 50 children in a preventorium near Krakow in spite of the fact that these children had been fed in the institution for three weeks, 7 presented evidence of marginal ariboflavinosis with smooth red tongues and slight angular stomatitis. Most of these children were repatriates from Russia and had been subjected to very poor diets in the past. It was suggested that the addition of brewers Yeast to the diet might help these children.

Scurvy. There are isolated cases of scurvy reported but fruits and vegetables are fairly plentiful just now and tomatoes only cost 10 zł per kilo, so it is not to be expected that this disease will be prevalent.

General Nutrition.

While there is a section of the community who have not enough to eat, and many children are said to be under sized and under weight, the general

impression received by observation in public swimming places and by UNRRA doctors generally in their visits about the country, is that the nutrition of the population is not as desperate as some reports have stated.

Medical Examination of Children.

A standard record card has been drawn up and distributed to all school physicians and it is expected that within a few weeks, these records will be available and should cast some definite light on the health condition of school children at least. Dr. Sczygil of the State Institute of Hygiene has promised to pass these results to the Health Division, UNRRA, whenever they are available.

Section D. Polish Plans for Improvement of Nutrition.

1. The following projects to improve the nutrition in Poland are already accepted and will be started in the Autumn of this year. UNRRA Food and Agriculture Rehabilitation Division have been co-operating in these projects.

- i. A Department of Nutrition and Home Economics in the College of Agriculture Warsaw. This department will give a degree course of 4 years duration in Home Economics Dietetics and Nutrition.
- ii. The provision of mobile food advice centres to instruct in the use of unusual foods.
- iii. Distribution of educational material on the use of unusual foods.

2. The following projects are planned by Dr. Sczygil, Nutrition Expert in the State Institute of Hygiene, and have been submitted by him to the Director of the Institute for approval.

- i. To write and publish a short manual on modern nutritional knowledge for use by physicians, sanitary inspectors, home economics, teachers, medical students etc.
- ii. To translate into Polish and publish tables of nutrient values compiled by the Medical Research Council in Britain and to add to them analysis of typically Polish foodstuffs.
- iii. To calculate nutritional requirements for the whole population in terms of foodstuffs for use by the Ministries of Trade and Food, Supply and the Ministry of Health.
- iv. To prepare sample menus for institutional feeding.
- v. To keep in touch with the practical developments in the food situation in Poland and to work out solutions to problems as they arise.
- vi. To organise dietary and clinical surveys in various parts of the country.

Section E. Conclusions and Recommendations.

1. It is clear that enough food has been grown or imported to bring Poland through to harvest time with no wide-spread or serious famine conditions.

2. That the diet of the population has been below emergency subsistence standard during the past year, although not at famine levels.

3. That the imports planned must be forthcoming if emergency subsistence standards of nutrition are to be exceeded without sacrifice of seed grain and breeding stock resulting in delay of recovery of agricultural production to pre-war levels.

4. Examination of the diets in institutions has shown that they have improved greatly during the past four months. These diets are not yet satisfactory in quantity and quality. The choice of food could be improved by an educational program.
5. That the Polish people require education in the principles of Nutrition as well as an increased amount of food. They should be taught, especially, that protein, minerals and vitamins are more important than sugar. Plans for this type of education have been formulated particularly with regard to the use of unaccustomed food.
6. That the rationing system in Poland is too complicated to be effective and that it doesn't distribute food according to physiological requirements. A standard ration for all non-self-suppliers with supplements according to physiological requirement should be introduced.
7. That protective foods such as eggs should be included in the rations of children and expectant mothers and not sold on the free market.
8. Milk distribution should be more even among the vulnerable groups and the available milk, both fresh and preserved, should be given to children and pregnant and nursing women instead of to workers.
9. That cod liver oil should be distributed more widely among young children.
10. That ration cards are seldom fully honoured and the expense of free market food makes it difficult for low income consumers to obtain adequate diets. Price control of all food stuffs would lead to fairer distribution.
11. That an effort is being made to ensure good nutrition of vulnerable groups such as children and expectant and nursing mothers and many children's holiday camps and preventoriums have been established to improve child health.
12. Because of shortage of doctors and difficulty of organisation, little satisfactory information is available on the state of nutritional health of the population. The school medical examinations and the program of clinical and budget studies planned by the State Institute of Hygiene should help to supply this information.
13. That extensive plans are being made for investigation of and improvement in the state of nutrition in Poland.
14. That every aid should be given in the establishment of the new division of Nutrition and Home Economics in the School of Agriculture Warsaw and that scholarships of 3 to 4 months duration should be obtained to enable about 10 prospective members of the teaching staff to study in America or Britain with a view to obtaining recent knowledge of Nutrition and Food Technology.

COPIES TO: H.A. Holle, Chief Medical Officer, Polish Mission.
Dr. N.M. Goodman, Director of Health Division E.R.O.
Dr. A.P. Micklejohn, Chief of Nutrition Section, Health Division,
E.R.O.

TABLE V

FOOD DISTRIBUTION for month of June, 1946

	Cat. 1		Cat. 11		Cat. 111		Cat. 1R		Cat. 11R.	
	Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount	
	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.
Bread	8.5	10	6.5	8	5	6.5	6	7.5	4	5.5
Wheat flour	2	2	1.5		1		1		-	
Grits	2	-	1.5		1		1.5		0.5	
Potatoes	18		15		10		12		9	
Vegetables	-									
Pepper	-		0.05							
Fat	1		0.75				0.5			
Meat & Vegetables										
Meat	2	1	1.5	0.75			1	0.5		
Cheese	-				-		-	0.5		
Fruit juice	-		1.1kg.							
Herrings										
Canned Fish		425g.		425g.		425g.		425g.		425g.
Milk		1kg.								
Sugar	0.5	1kg.	0.4	0.4			0.25	0.25		
Sweets										
Tea	20gr.	20gr.	15 gr.	15gr.			10gr.	10gr.		
or Coffee	125gr.	40gr.	125 gr.	-			100gr.		-	
Soap	0.2	0.455	0.2		0.1		0.15		-	
Petroleum	1L.	1L.	0.75		0.5		0.25		-	
Cocoa										
Cigarettes		150pcs.								

FOOD DISTRIBUTION for Month of June, 1946 (Contd.)

	Cat. "S"		Cat. "C"		Cat. "D"		Other Cats. in your District	
	Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount	
	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.	Ration	Rec.
Bread	1.5		4				16.5	
Wheat flour								
Grits			1				1	
Potatoes			7.5					
Vegetables	2							
Pepper								
Fat			0.25					
Meat			Meat & Vegetables 0.5				2.5	
Cheese								
Fruit juice								
Canned fish								
Herrings								
Milk					7	3		
Sugar	0.5						1.5	
Sweets					0.3		100g. Chocolate	
Tea								
or Coffee							375gr.	
Soap	0.2							
Petroleum								
Powdered eggs							0.25kg.	
Cocoa							0.1 kg.	
Cigarettes								

12 September 1946

Brigadier C. M. Drury
Chief of Mission
UNRRA
Hoza 35
Warsaw, Poland

ATTENTION: Dr. Henry A. Holle, Chief Medical Officer

Dear Dr. Holle:

We have received your letter of 29 August 1946 and its enclosures and have found in them useful information. The letter will, of course, be circulated to Dr. Vesely and any others especially interested.

I am glad to note that Dr. Fronczak has found a decided improvement in the amount of UNRRA medical supplies on hand in various institutions. It probably will not be long now before he is back in the United States and comes to Washington to tell us of his activities and accomplishments.

Today Dr. Thienes of Los Angeles arrived from Warsaw. I had an opportunity to have a good talk with him at luncheon and to hear much about his trip and his findings. He is quite enthusiastic as to the success of the trip and feels that the medical profession was both enthusiastic and appreciative. I hope that we shall see some of the other members of the mission as they pass through.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M. D.
Director of Health

N Have

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
MISSION TO POLAND
WARSAW

Vesley O
Anderson
Sawyer

29th August 1946

Dear Dr. Sawyer:

Dr. Holle left Warsaw on 28th August for a few days leave. He expects to return about Monday, 2nd September, 1946.

General:

We have been giving preliminary thought to the method of winding up the Health Division activities on the lines of information gained from decisions of the Fifth Council Session at Geneva and the Director General's visit to Poland. We feel that we should start quite soon on our overall report of the Health Programme which can be brought up to date before we leave. It will be necessary also to suspend the major part of field activities a little in advance of departure to allow time to get all our records into final shape. Because of the considerable office work involved in this phase we are taking the view that clerical assistance should not necessarily be cut down step by step with the departure of our consultants between now and the end of the year.

The search for four suitable professional interpreters for our consultants continues. One has already been engaged in a temporary capacity and two others are in prospect. This will solve our consultants' immediate difficulties in contacting the Polish medical profession. The question at which point the Ministry of Health will take over this personnel is still unsettled. Engineer Szniolis' UNRRA Fellowship apparently cannot be deferred until December. If he is successful in obtaining his Polish passport he will probably commence his Fellowship in the near future and we shall try to find an alternative associate for Captain Straub and Mr. Maisel. The major difficulty, of course, is the extreme shortage of trained Sanitary Engineers in Poland.

Medical Supplies:

Dr. Mintek left Warsaw on 26th August, 1946, for a tour of medical warehouses, etc. in Poland. Meantime, we have received from the Ministry of Health a comprehensive picture of their present distribution scheme for medical supplies. This incorporates all the changes which have been introduced in the past few months and there is no doubt that it represents a very marked improvement on methods which resulted in the bottlenecks of the past. We would like to study the new plan now in detail along with our other responsible departments and if necessary, make further representations to the Ministry of Health.

Post Graduate Medical Training Program:

The tours of our lecturers are now coming to an end. The Dental Group is at present in Krakow but are expected back in Warsaw this week where they will remain for a few days before leaving for America. Medical Team No. 2, consisting of Dr. Anigstein, Gregersen and McCune are now in Wroclaw where they have been joined by Dr. Thienes. This team proceeds to Krakow on 1st September for a final week, but Dr. Thienes, who has already been there, will return to Warsaw prior to his departure for America. We continue to receive excellent reports on the reception of these teams from the various centres.

Venereal Diseases:

Col. J. H. Lade's report of activities for the two weeks ending 24th August are as follows:

Due to the annual leaves of Dr. Borkowski, V.D. Officer of the Ministry of Health, and of Dr. Grzybowski, the leading local dermatologist, there was no further progress in arrangements for V.D. control work in Poland. The week was devoted to the preparation of lectures, the interviewing of medical interpreters, and the examination of Mission personnel in consultation with Dr. Bonamis and Lukaszewicz.

A manual of serologic techniques has been supplied to Dr. Walecki of the Institute of Hygiene in preparation for the performance of end-point titrations of the complement-fixation test for syphilis.

A field trip to Krakow is reported in Appendix A.

The first two days of the week ending August 24, were occupied with the Krakow trip. Plans were made with Dr. Borkowski, V.D. control officer of the Ministry of Health, for a survey of the prevalence of venereal disease in three villages of the province of Posnan. It will be possible to secure specimens of blood from 100% of the population, and to examine a sample group for evidence of recent infections. Funds are to be provided by the Ministry.

Agreement to participate in a study of penicillin therapy in early syphilis was secured from Dr. Grzybowski. As a member of the Polish Dermatological Society he has agreed to call a meeting of the seven most prominent dermatologists to discuss similar studies which are to be made in each place where there is a medical college and an active venereal disease department.

A small supply of British Anti-Lewisite (dithiopropanol), a detoxifying agent utilized in the treatment of arsenical poisoning, was

brought to Poland by the V.D. consultant. This agent, developed during the war, and until recently a military secret, is being distributed sparingly to the key men in the venereal disease field, to familiarize them with its use, in anticipation of the receipt of the larger quantities which have been requested of the Washington office. An adequate supply of BAL will be a pressing necessity in Poland, where neocarsphenamine still remains the drug of choice in the treatment of syphilis.

Nursing Activities:

The Hospital Nursing Consultant is continuously and fully occupied in steering her nurse teacher program candidates past the very considerable passport and visa difficulties which have already resulted in so much delay. She reports that the following candidates left Warsaw via plane for Paris on 22nd August:

Janina Krajewska
Zofia Krynska
Leokadia Wybranowska
Janina Zelawska

The following left via plane for London on 24th August:

Hanna Chrzanowska
Justyna Poltowicz
Sister Henryka Kokoszko
Sister Julianna Pozdol
Czeslawa Lyszcza
Olga Trybianka

The remaining ten will be leaving this week if possible.

The Division of Nursing and Midwifery has requested that we send a formal approval of the Fellowship granted to Mrs. Agopsowicz. Although this candidate was approved in the same manner as the others, a letter is being sent to re-affirm the approval of this Fellowship.

Sanitary Engineering:

The sanitation section engaged in the following activities during the period of 19th August - 24th August, 1946.

Water: Capt. Straub departed on 20th August on a field trip to inspect water and sewage plants. With him were Inzrs. Just and Liebfeld, Polish water and sewage experts.

Use of filter aid compound for diatomaceous earth filters was explained to Mr. Starszewski of NNK - Epidemiological Control Dept.

Insect and Rodent Control: Warehouse at Wolska 84 has been authorized by the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade for use in demonstration of 1080 and ANTU.

Food and Milk: Report prepared on the milk situation in Poland.

Director Cesul of the Milk Technicians School at Rzeszow arrived on 19th August. He desired information relative to modernizing the equipment at his school as he has funds for this purpose. Information was given him regarding pasteurization equipment and information regarding laboratory equipment has been requested from the States.

Warsaw abattoir was visited with Dr. Wilder, UNRRA Veterinarian, and Dr. Rowinska, Ministry of Health. All the meat sold on the local market must be processed there, or be inspected if slaughter occurred at another abattoir. Inspections are performed by veterinarians and adequate laboratory examinations are made when they are deemed necessary. General sanitation was poor and Dr. Rowinska stated that she would report this fact to the Ministry of Health.

Nutrition:

During this week Miss Ritchie visited the Districts of Krakow, Zakopane, Katowice, Kielce and Kozienice in order to obtain some knowledge of the present nutritional condition of the people and the standard of diet provided in hospitals and other institutions. Enquiries were made at: three orphanages, one repatriate home for children, one children's hospital for T.B. cases and one preventorium, one T.B. sanitorium for teachers, three large general hospitals, two old people's homes and one miners' canteen. A detailed account of these diets will be submitted but the position may be summarised as follows.

1. The diets in hospitals have improved greatly over the last few months. The caloric level at the beginning of the year is reported to be about 1,000 calories per patient per day. This has risen in some hospitals to about 2,000 calories and higher in others, reaching about 2,500 calories per day. There is still considerable room for improvement, but the food is reasonably good and plentiful and is improving every week.

2. Children's orphanages - These vary with the wealth or poverty of the institution but only one of the four visited showed children who looked distinctly pale and rather underfed. Most of them seemed to be reaching a level of about 2,300 calories average for all age groups.

3. The T.B. sanitorium for children at Zakopane had a calorie level of approximately 2,500+ daily. This is rather low for tuberculosis cases, but many of the children were young. The staff complained about the quality of the local milk which they reported contained only about 1% butter fat. They replied, to the suggestion that they pay for milk on its fat content, that the demand by the boarding houses and hotels was so great and the prices so much better than that paid by hospitals that they would see no fresh milk at all if they paid in that way.

4. The teachers' sanitorium had a diet of about 3,000 calories and it was improving all the time.

5. The old people's homes were fed in rather a dull way because money was very scarce. However, the total quantity seemed to be reasonably adequate for adults expending very little energy and the superintendents considered the position fairly satisfactory now.

In general, it appears that up to March the diet was dangerously bad but that since that date there has been a gradual improvement which is still progressing and that on the whole, institutions in this country are reasonably provided with food from the total quantity point of view although the planning of menus and selection of purchases could be greatly improved by an educational program of some kind. There is a great and misguided belief in the essentialness of sugar for health.

Miss Ritchie also visited the Quaker Relief Team at Kozienice where she found that a very useful supplement of food providing about 250 calories daily and a considerable contribution of protein and mineral salts was being supplied to 6,000 children under 7 years in this battered front line area.

She visited the local doctor in the village of Głowaczow near Kozienice and found that the nutritional condition of the people in the district has improved considerably except where it was complicated by malaria. Up until harvest however, many families were living on potatoes and a little milk and a few vegetables. Now, however, some bread is available.

The children are underweight but the amount of ricketts is not great. No real starvation is reported by this doctor. He estimates the T.B. cases at about 7% but it is likely that he misses many who would be found by x-ray of the population. Dr. Ogonowski does not read English and he is having a very difficult time understanding the directions on UNRRA drugs. Miss Ritchie explained some of these to him and is arranging for translations and instructions in Polish to be sent to him concerning several more.

Dental Health:

Dr. Sutherland returned to Warsaw on 22nd August after completing a survey tour in conjunction with the Dental Teaching Mission of the Unitarian Services Committee. During the tour specific attention was paid to the state of dental education in the universities and to the methods and effectiveness of the scheme for distributing UNRRA dental supplies. A comprehensive report of these matters is attached.

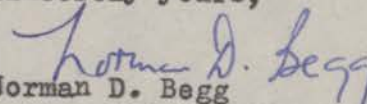
Medical Services to Mission:

Mr. Ben T. McDonald died in St. Joseph's Hospital at 7:50 a.m. on 21st August, 1946. His wife had been expected from Stockholm the previous evening but flying proved impossible and she could not reach Warsaw until the afternoon of his death.

Last minute difficulties in providing a suitable attendant to accompany William Maclanachan to London forced us most reluctantly to designate Dr. Begg for this duty. In view of anticipated difficulties and delay in getting Dr. Begg back to his Mission duties, we are particularly indebted to the R.A.F. for undertaking the provision of a trained attendant from Berlin onwards. A report of this journey is attached (Appendix B)

During the past 14 days Dr. F.E. Fronczak has had discussions with the Ministry of Health and the National Chamber of Medicine on methods for improving the reporting of Communicable Diseases. There is a proposal to increase the number of Public Health and Hygiene Departments in the universities, but in view of financial restrictions and the difficulty in obtaining teaching personnel, it is felt that not more than two additional departments should be considered at the present time. The executive committee of the National Chamber of Medicine will meet soon preparatory to a general meeting of the medical profession which has not been held for some time. In addition to consultations and discussions with the Ministry and the National Chamber of Medicine on these and other subjects, Dr. Fronczak has recently visited more than a score of hospitals, institutions, sanatoria and drug stores in and out of Warsaw. He notes in these places, a decided improvement in the amount of UNRRA medical supplies on hand.

Sincerely yours,


Norman D. Begg
Acting Chief Medical Officer

Att.

Dr. W.A. Sawyer
Health Division, UNRRA
Washington, DC

CC to Dr. N. Goodman, ERO

APPENDIX A.

On 16th August, the V.D. consultant visited the clinic of Dr. Walter, Professor of Dermatology at the University of Krakow. Though he was in Zakopane on his annual leave, two of his assistants, Drs. Lebioda and Obtulowicz, were available to discuss plans for future co-operation. It was ascertained that adequate facilities for the follow-up of patients under observation exist to make a series of cases treated for early syphilis profitable. The recurrent complaint of insufficient supplies for anti syphilitic therapy was made by these men also. Many advanced cases of late syphilis with gummata and of congenital syphilis with the classical stigmata were seen.

Dr. Walter was visited in Zakopane. He expressed interest in our plan to secure penicillin, oxophenarsine, and bismuth for treatment of a series of patients with early syphilis in each of the clinics of the medical colleges of Poland. We agreed that it would be necessary to so correlate these series (seven in all) that the results, as eventually reported to the medical profession by Dr. Walter and the other professors of dermatology, would supplement each other and lead to definite conclusions concerning the efficacy of rapid methods of treatment in communicable syphilis. He expressed an eagerness to participate in such demonstrations. His opinion is considered to be of such weight that general acceptance of the project by Polish venereal disease specialists can be assumed.

After Prof. Walter's approval had been secured, Prof. Przesmycki, the Director of the National Institute of Hygiene, was visited, also in Zakopane. He agreed to make arrangements for end-point titrations of the complement fixation reaction for syphilis in the laboratories of the Institute situated in the cities where the series of patients are to be treated. For this purpose a standardized antigen would be essential, in order that serologic tests might be comparable. It was ascertained that a small supply of dehydrated beef heart (Difco) has been shipped to Poland by UNRRA. Efforts are being made to find this material.

A schedule of lectures on venereal disease control in nine cities has been prepared and is being cleared with the Ministry. Two lectures are to be given in each university city, and one in the other places. One is a survey of advances in the field of V.D. control, and the other an analysis of the evidence of the efficacy of penicillin in early syphilis. Dr. Anselm, the regional representative of the Ministry of Health in Krakow arranged a date for the first of these lectures while the V.D. consultant was in that city.

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Appendix B.

WARSAW, 24th August, 1946

To Dr. H. A. Holle, Chief Medical Officer

From: Dr. Norman D. Begg.

Subject: Report on transport of patient William MacLanachan for hospitalisation in London.

We left Warsaw at 13.00 hours on Wednesday 21st August and reached Gatow. Berlin 2 hours later. The patient who is a seasoned airman had an entirely undisturbed flight. On arrival he was hospitalised forthwith in the Sick Quarters, Gatow. That evening the Senior Medical Officer in charge offered full R.A.F. facilities for the second state of the journey including the services of a trained air-ambulance attendant. In view of this may continued absence from the Mission appeared without further justification.

Mr. MacLanachan left Gatow with his attendant at 11.00 hours on Thursday, 22nd August and that evening an R.A.F. signal was received stating that he had been admitted to St. Mary Abbots Hospital, London. He carries with him a history of his illness in Poland including recommendations for surgical treatment as made by Mr. Howard Naffziger.

My return flight to Warsaw was arranged through the R.A.F. on the morning of Friday, 23rd August 1946

Norman D. Begg,
UNRRA Mission to Poland.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
UNRRA

28 August, 1946

TO: Chief Medical Officer

FROM: Dr. A.B. Sutherland, Dental Consultant.

SUBJECT: Report Activities and Dental Field Survey - Lodz, Poznan and Krakow - 4 - 23 August, 1946

In following the itinerary of the visiting Dental Mission of the Unitarian Service Committee it was endeavored to make a survey of Dental conditions in the above mentioned areas and at the same time to facilitate arrangements for the presentations of the visiting specialists in the cities.

Particular attention was given to the state of dental education in the Universities and to the methods and effectiveness of the distribution of UNRRA dental supplies.

2. Lectures - Demonstrations.

The presentations of the visiting American specialists were well received, the average attendance at evening lectures was 50, while the daily demonstrations Monday through Friday, were attended by the desirable number of from 8 to 10.

It is felt that any future presentations of a similar nature would be of more advantage if arranged to take place at such a time as the schools are in session. It will be noted that these lectures occurred during summer vacation, when many of the teaching staff and most of the students could not be present. The lectures and clinics covered the subjects of Dental Prosthetics and *Periodontia* with one lecture entitled *Fluorides in Dentistry*.

3. UNRRA Dental Supplies.

The overall amount of dental materials received and distributed by the Ministry is not known, this information has been requested and the Ministry advises it will be made available to this office in a few days.

With a view to learning something of the distribution at the provincial level, such warehouses were visited in Lodz, Poznan and Krakow areas. It was found that distribution down to the lowest county level comes under personal supervision of the head of the Dental Department. It can be readily seen that such close supervision greatly retards distribution and it is proposed to so advise the Ministry.

Nomenclature and the specific uses of items present a difficulty to the officers in charge of the warehouses; in places visited advice was given in an effort to overcome this state. In Lodz and Krakow considerable quantities of materials have remained in the warehouses for several months.

One was able in both the above places to have some badly needed materials removed to the Dental Faculty of Lodz University and to the University clinic in Krakow, with payment and authority for removal to follow.

The present price of USRA supplies to public institutions, clinics etc., is 25% of twelve times the pre-war price, seven percent of which goes to the running and staffing of the warehouse, with the balance to the Ministry. Institutions lacking funds can arrange credits. Delivery of some items is delayed due to the Ministry's failure to forward covering price lists. Since credits can be arranged it will be suggested that items so effected be distributed on this basis.

Also it is proposed to recommend to the Ministry that greater authority be granted the officers in charge of the warehouses in the matter of dispensing materials as local conditions demand.

USRA supplies are not available to private institutions or individuals, whose source is the open market, and this on examination through several stores and depots was found to offer but remnants of equipment left by or taken from fleeing Germans. The Ministry will be asked to make for private purchase a certain amount of dental stores.

It has been the practice of Dental Schools already noted to make direct demands for equipment etc., on the Ministry; those concerned have agreed that in making future bids for assistance, copies of same will be forwarded this office.

Upon instruction from the Ministry all dental gold received is now deposited in the National Banks. Whether this is merely a means of safeguarding the metal or if it precludes the gold to dental use, It is desired to find out and recommend accordingly.

Following a visit arranged for this week to the central warehouse near Warsaw, the matter of disbursement of dental goods will be discussed with the Ministry concerned and a report rendered.

In visiting the Chief of the Dental Department prior to the past field trip, the writer asked if any provision were being made for import or manufacture of dental materials as against the cessation of USRA supplies. None has been made.

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Apropos of the above one had occasion to examine a box of USRA supplies being opened in the Dental School Posnan. The crate contained articles easily recognized as U.S. Army Surplus Property, but among these were two boxes of eucalyptic resin which according to markings was of Russian manufacture. Inquiries will be made to learn if this might not represent a new source of supply of this material so badly needed in Poland. Should such be the case, it would be recommended that this item be deleted from the estimates of requirements already made to Washington. Information to hand from Washington gives rise to the fear that shipments of dental materials to Poland will fall far short of estimated needs due to increased prices.

3. Education.

Prior to the war Poland had the low per capita ratio of Dentists of one in 6,000 for a population of 3,500,000. This ratio due to casualties, expatriation and interrupted schooling has fallen still further to one in 12,000 for a population of 24,000,000.

One finds that efforts are being made to adjust this circumstance, but in such two extremes of procedure are noted:

(a) Dental mechanics of a certain number of years experience are being allowed to sit for examinations, the passing of which will allow them to practice Dentistry.

(b) The other extreme is reached in the University Dental Clinic and the Dental Clinic allied with St. Lazarus Hospital, both in Krakow, where courses of approximately two years are available to graduate Doctors of Medicine and which lead to a degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

In the first instance the requirements are obviously too low and the allowing of Dental mechanics to practice Dentistry is a retrograde step, while on the other hand the conditions of entrance are too exacting. There is however a middle course being pursued. In Warsaw the Academy of Dentistry though not connected with a University has access to University teachers for pre clinical medical subjects, and is believed to offer a fairly comprehensive course in Dentistry with an even balance of clinical and pre clinical teaching.

It might be noted in passing that all the schools visited have promised to forward syllabae which will be compared with those of accredited North American Dental Schools. From this comparison it is hoped to be able to render useful advice, and it is planned to have some syllabae, time tables etc., translated and distributed.

Additional Dental Schools in Lodz and Poznan were visited; these have been in existence only since the war. It is understood that a fourth dental school is to be opened in Gdynia. The length of the course is 4½ years. During the first three years studies are in common with those medical students, Warsaw Academy excepted.

Broadly speaking, the policy of operating four dental schools in Poland where before the war one sufficed, is considered too ambitious, the schools are sadly lacking in equipment, and qualified teachers are not available. Far better to concentrate on one or at the most two schools.

From figures of enrollments secured, it is found that this coming year there will be expected to graduate from the four schools 146, and in the three ensuing years 240, 485 and 1030 respectively.

The enrollment is predominately female by 75%. One feels that this in no small way due to the fact that there is something in the nature of professional class distinction between dentists holding M.D. degrees and those with only D.D.S. qualifications even though as is generally stated a dentist earns in Poland a greater income than an M.D. However it would be of benefit to Dentistry if more males could be attracted to the profession. Female dentists represent much lost and broken time and frequently spend but short years in practice.

Without yet being in possession of detailed time tables of hours of study per subject, the idea has been gained that, especially in the schools where 3 years is spent in common study with medical students, too much accent is placed on theory and an insufficient number of hours devoted to the technical phase of Dentistry. Observations of some completed operations and restorations has served to strengthen this view.

Thus if a more evenly balanced and standardized curriculum were adopted, with the studies of medicine and dentistry not quite so closely related, a benefit should accrue which would result in better trained and more suitable in male graduates.

The curriculum adopted in the Academy Warsaw, the pre-war school seems to fit most closely the above mentioned "middle course". At time of writing the Chief of the Dental Department is on leave, however contact will be made at the earliest and the results of discussion of the above mentioned problems will be reported.

4. Public Health.

It is desired to gather more information on this subject.

Regarding supplies for this program, the Ministry is anxious to secure the fifteen mobile clinics which appeared in the last estimate of Dental requirements to Washington. It is known that four mobile clinics, each accommodating three dentists are in operation, one in Poznan district and three in the Krakow area. These vehicles have been equipped partly with UNRRA materials and partly by local purchase. The mobile clinics should have a high priority in shipment of dental supplies to Poland.

The officers in charge of the Dental Health program in the Poznan district advised that he was under instruction from the Ministry to open ten clinics in the district, supplies for same to be commandeered from private dentists.

In the city of Lodz, an attempt is being made to equip a ten chair clinic for children by local purchase. This effort is almost completely nullified by the lack of available materials.

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It has not been possible as yet to gain any definite knowledge on the clinical side of Dental Health, but opportunity will be taken to make some cross-section age group examinations.

5. Treatment Imported Personnel.

As of this date the clinic in 35 Hosa St. is ready for use, and commencing tomorrow, 29 August, treatment will be rendered. Arrangements have been made to secure some auxiliary dental equipment on loan from the Ministry. Several of the staff are in urgent need of treatment and until these have been disposed of it is intended to spend as much time as possible in the surgery.

6. Presentations.

Tentative arrangements have been made for a return visit to the schools already contacted; this for the purpose of giving lectures and demonstrations. By preference technical demonstrations will be presented as technique seems to represent the weakest part in Polish Dentistry.

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Mr. Donald Sabin
Chief of Mission
UNRRA
Hoza 35
Warsaw, Poland

ATTENTION: Dr. Norman Begg

Dear Dr. Begg:

I have just been talking with Dr. Holle, and he inquired whether we had yet received and read the final report of the Health Division of the Mission. Apparently it has not been received here and I should very much like to have it as soon as possible. Such documents lose their value rapidly with the passage of time, and I understand that this report was a very full one and contained much material essential to our files and useful for our quarterly reports. If you have an additional copy and could send it direct to save time, it would be appreciated.

I am much pleased to hear that you are continuing on with the Mission in Warsaw. If you were gone, we should feel that our last contact with Poland had been cut. Please keep us informed of any happenings of interest to us. We should also like to hear any personal news about yourself, particularly regarding the activities which you propose to undertake after your release from UNRRA.

The personnel in this office is decreasing rapidly, but we expect to be going strong until the end of March and then to have at least one officer on duty for a while longer.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

10 February 1947

MEMORANDUM

14 January 1946

TO: Michail Menahikov, Chief of Bureau of Services, Room 311A,
DuPont Circle Building

FROM: W. A. Sawyer, M.D., Director of Health

SUBJECT: Report of Visit to Poland

At the invitation of the Minister of Health of Poland, and with the approval of the Poland Mission, I visited Poland from 14 November to 14 December, 1945. The trip required my absence from Washington from 3 November to 26 December. A few days were spent in conferences in the European Regional Office in the outward and return trips, and much time was lost through delays in air travel, related to unusually bad weather. At my suggestion, Dr. W. M. Goodman, Director of Health for ERO, accompanied me to Warsaw and remained there until 18 December.

Warsaw

Fortunately Dr. Rajchman had not left Warsaw for the United States when I arrived, and I had an opportunity to talk over the situation with him at the Polonia Hotel. He stressed the importance of providing lecturers to bring the medical profession and health officials up to date after their years of isolation, and also spoke of the desirability of giving instruction on the use of DDT in typhus control as a solution of the dangerous typhus situation. He gave me a helpful summary of the Polish organization for epidemic control under a special commissariat with full powers. He said that I would be expected to lecture at the main medical centers, and I agreed to do so to the extent that the available time allowed. He hoped that it would be possible for UNRRA to supply lecturers to cover the following subjects: Venereal Diseases, Child Health and Pediatrics, Tuberculosis, Nutrition, Physiology, Epidemiology, and Infectious Diseases.

Soon after arrival, I had conferences with Dr. Goodman, Dr. Holle, and Dr. Tubiasz, and then with Brigadier Drury, Chief of the Mission, Dr. Goodman and Dr. Holle. All were in agreement that there was need for advice and assistance to the Government of Poland in the health field as well as for materials, and that the Health Division of the mission should be increased by the addition of a moderate number of consultants,

temporary lecturers, and stenographers. Before proceeding to request budget approval and recruitment from ERO, it seemed wise to await a specific request in writing from the Minister of Health. Accordingly Dr. Holle, Dr. Tubiasz, and I called on Dr. F. Litwin, Minister of Health, and discussed the health program. Dr. Litwin agreed to send a letter setting out his wishes. This was later received, and formed the basis of the requests which were cabled to ERO and Headquarters. Later it was learned that the necessary budget had been approved in London and that recruitment could be begun. It should be mentioned, however, that the provision in the budget for regional medical representatives may prove not to be necessary, provided good central administration is developed and improved transportation is available. It was understood that the Unitarian Service Committee was ready to finance some of the lecturers on advances in internal medicine, surgery, and physiology.

In Warsaw I visited many places of medical and health interest, and was greatly impressed by the almost complete destruction brought about by the Germans. Employees of the health institutions find it difficult to secure places to live, and it has been necessary, for example, to move the central Institute of Hygiene to Lodz and the Training School for Nurses to Gdansk. Even the raising of the skeletons of the destroyed buildings will take a long time, probably years. Nevertheless, there seems to be a firm determination to restore Warsaw as the capital.

In order to get an early view of conditions in hospitals, and to do so while Dr. Goodman was still in the country, we made an unannounced trip with Dr. Tubiasz to the town of Sochaczew, almost 15 miles west from Warsaw, with a population of about 20,000. On the way we passed bright red UNRRA tractors on the road. We visited first the Infectious Disease Hospital, and found a deplorable situation. The typhoid patients were sleeping on straw ticks covered with ragged blankets which they had brought with them. There was no evidence in this hospital of the receipt of UNRRA supplies, but we found that the requests had not yet been sent in. There was no question that the supplies could and would be secured, and our visit undoubtedly hastened action.

We visited also the Health Center, which was doing useful work and was beginning to get supplies. The general hospital was fairly well equipped, largely due to its success in resisting looting, although food was severely limited. Very little will be asked of UNRRA in this hospital.

In Warsaw I gave three lectures at the School of Hygiene on the following subjects:

1. The Epidemiology and Control of Yellow Fever and Influenza.
2. The Regional Extermination of the Insect Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever.
3. Developments in the Public Health Field.

Dr. Tubiasz translated each of these lectures for the audiences, and I gave permission for publication in the Polish language.

A visit was made on 21 November to the warehouse for UNRRA medical supplies in the outskirts of Warsaw. Supplies are brought from Gdansk by rail. They are identified, relabeled in Polish, and sent out in the trucks which have been brought in by UNRRA. Everything seemed orderly and efficient. The Ministry of Health directed the allotment of the supplies and seemed anxious to receive any comments we might make on the fairness of distribution and to learn of any unusual needs we might discover.

Lublin and Krakow

On 27 November Dr. Holle, Dr. Tubiasz, and I started on a trip to Lublin and Krakow by automobile. In Lublin we lunched with Dr. Kwit, Provincial Health Officer, and obtained much useful information about health conditions. The Province contains 21 Health Centers, 2 infectious disease hospitals, 34 other hospitals with 4,000 beds, 354 beds for tuberculosis, especially surgical cases, and a hospital of 100 beds for mental cases. There are now 280 doctors in the Province, where there were 520 before the war. He had had 300 cases of typhus, mostly in the southeastern part of the Province. As in other places, DDT had been received, but the dust pumps had not arrived. This situation was encountered elsewhere and illustrated the need for enough staff to make field visits and take part in the planning. The distribution of supplies for epidemic control was not sufficiently related to the field plans. Dr. Kwit actually had three carloads of DDT and not a pump. Dr. Kwit had good ideas as to the control of both body and head lice in school children, chiefly through the help of school nurses. Dr. Kwit had received from UNRRA also drugs, including penicillin, 200

bedsteads, and 1500 blankets. No linen had been received, although it was much needed. Diphtheria toxoid was also needed for immunizing the children. Mr. Kvit has 120 Sanitary Inspectors and 180 nurses. He was having about 20 cases of typhoid per week, mostly in people from the West, and also cases of typhus from the East.

In the following morning a delegation from the University took us to see the Majdanek Destruction Camp, which is about two miles from Lublin. We were shown everything from the gas chambers to the crematorium and the stack of 800,000 shoes.

At noon I gave my lecture on "The Regional Extermination of Insect Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever" in an auditorium of Marie Curie-Sklodowska University before an audience of faculty and students. The medical school classes are very large, perhaps undesirably so, considering the shortage of microscopes, etc., as there is a wish to make up for the years in which all universities were closed. The Rector of the University, Mr. Strawinski, introduced me to the audience. Afterward I met some of the students, one of whom was wearing UNRRA cloth shoes with rubber soles. The University at Lublin is new, having been established by decree of the Polish Committee for National Liberation in 1944. It is the most easterly of the six Universities in Poland. It has 1200 students. Before leaving Lublin, we called on the Governor of the Province to pay our respects and tell him of the plan to send a series of lecturers.

On November 29 we drove to Krakow, stopping on the way to see a crowded extemporized general hospital at Pulawi. As we arrived, a sick, old man was being helped from a straw-filled farm wagon in which he had been brought for 17 miles, in the absence of any ambulance. He had to lie on the straw in a cold wind. Inside the hospital we saw a considerable number of UNRRA bedsteads and mattresses in use. Out of 100 beds with mattresses which had been allotted, 40 had been received and 60 blankets had been promised.

We arrived in Krakow in the evening and were visited by the Dean of the Medical School, Professor (Dr.) Supniewsky. He arranged for visits the following day to the University, the hospitals, and the nursing school, and for my lecture in a medical amphitheatre in the evening of 1 December. Krakow is practically uninjured, but the people have gone through great privation. Members of the faculty were put into a

concentration camp, and the Dean himself was in one for two years. There is on hand a good quantity of DDT, but no available dust pumps. Conditions were somewhat like those described for Lublin, and there were numerous cases of typhoid and diphtheria and some typhus. We called on Dr. Weigl, who showed us his laboratory in which his typhus vaccine was being made by inoculating lice. Dr. Weigl talked very interestingly on the different typhus vaccines. Our group visited also the National Insurance Office and its clinics.

In the evening I gave my lecture No. 2 on "The Regional Extermination of the Insect Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever" before an audience of physicians, with perhaps a few students. During the following day, we drove back to Warsaw, where I gave my third lecture in that city.

Lodz, Wroclaw, and Poznan

On 4 December, Dr. Tubiass and I drove to Lodz, leaving Dr. Holle behind to attend to his many duties, and particularly to help prepare the budget of the Mission, which had to be completed before Mr. Brury left for New York. At Lodz I was taken on a tour of the Central Institute of Hygiene by the Director, Prof. Dr. Przesmycki. There are 11 branch institutes in Poland with departments of food, water control, and bacteriology in each. I was very well impressed by the staff and the laboratories. In the late afternoon, I gave my lecture No. 2, with modifications, before the Medical Society in a lecture hall of the Institute. The Professor of Surgery presided and introduced me as the first foreigner to address the society since the war. After the lecture, there was a dinner in my honor.

The next morning we started for Wroclaw. At Hotel Monopole in that city, we were visited by Dr. Adam Michejda, who is in charge of communicable disease control in the Province. He had received DDT and wanted to know how best to use it. Typhoid fever has been very prevalent, and there were 3000 cases in the province at one time in September. He was calling a meeting of all district health officers and would demonstrate the use of DDT.

The following day, 6 December, we visited hospitals, medical school facilities, the Microbiological Institute, the branch Institute of Hygiene, etc. We found Professor Einsfeld, Director of the Institute of Microbiology, ill with bronchopneumonia, but I was able to visit

him at his home. The University had been reopened two weeks before and there 400 medical students had been enrolled.

At the All Saints Municipal Hospital, we found crowded wards and were specially interested in the luncheon which the patients were eating. It consisted of boiled potatoes, covered with a cereal gravy or soup. Twice a week they were given a thick pea soup instead. On Sundays an attempt was made to get some meat for them in the free market. There is no milk for adults. The total diet gives about 1500 calories, and some of the patients were said to be getting scurvy. The greatest needs were said to be sulfa drugs and opiates.

My lecture No. 2 was given along with a condensation of Lecture No. 1 at 5:15 p.m. in the lecture hall of the Institute of Microbiology. Professor Hanna Hirsfeld presided and a representative of the student body read an address of welcome. Afterward I met many of the faculty at a dinner at the home of one of the professors.

On the following day, 7 December, we drove in bitterly cold weather to Poznan, arriving about noon. At six o'clock I gave a lecture based on Nos. 1 and 2 before the Medical Society in the Council Chamber of the city. The governor of the Province, Dr. Widy, is a medical man and was present. The audience was much interested in the possibilities of DDT and many questions were asked. Dr. Neumann, Director for Communicable Diseases, had already received 2½ tons of DDT. Afterward Dr. Zarosky, Provincial Medical Officer, gave a dinner in my honor.

Warsaw

On 8 December we drove to Warsaw in a bitterly cold wind. The drifting snow was not enough to interfere with our progress, however.

Soon after my first arrival in Warsaw, I received a cabled invitation from Dr. Prochazka, Minister of Health in Czechoslovakia, to visit Prague to give advice and accept thanks for the work of UNRRA. I accepted and made reservations on the Soviet Plane for 11 December. Subsequently, I received two cables from the Czechoslovakia Mission reporting delays in air travel to London on account of bad weather and advising me not to come. Accordingly, I reluctantly decided to go direct to London and on to Washington.

On 10 December, Dr. W. H. Martin arrived from London to lecture on nutrition and penicillin. He gave his first lecture in Warsaw on 13 December.

On 14 December, after delays due to bad weather, I left by plane for London, via Germany. I reached Washington on 26 December.

Comment

Poland has a wide range of health problems which have been greatly increased by the effects of the war. The Poland Mission, at the request of the Ministry of Health, is taking steps to advise and assist in control work and also in the care of the sick by furnishing technical consultants and necessary supplies. Prominent among the problems are typhoid, typhus, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, diphtheria, and skin diseases. Special mention should be made of typhoid fever, which has been overwhelming during the summer and fall and is loosely attributed to the great movement of population. A sanitary engineer could help in studying this situation and correcting some of the local conditions that are multiplying the disease. Otherwise, typhoid is going to require an excessive amount of hospitalization with great need for medical care and supplies. As for typhus fever, there is urgent need for planning, supervision, and instruction in new methods. Supplies of DDT were being distributed, but the pumps were not accompanying them and the plans were completely inadequate. This matter is now being given attention by the Health Ministry and the Mission. Diphtheria immunization is greatly needed, and steps are being taken to hasten the supplying of toxoid. There is a strong desire for assistance in informing the medical profession and public health authorities of discoveries and new methods of the war period. A series of lectures under UNRRA auspices is already under way in the principal cities. The health authorities and medical teachers seem alive to the needs and eager to get all the help they can from UNRRA.

Public Health Fellows of the Rockefeller Foundation

from

POLAND

Name of Fellow Year of birth and Period of F'ship.	Last known position or Address, and Date of Information.	Field of Interest and Principal Place of Study.
<u>POLAND:</u>		
Babecki, Dr. Wincent G. 1890 10/8/23-12/22/24 and 7/20/25- 9/12/25	% Col. Jerzy Babecki Polish Army Medical Corps, Polish Ministry of Labor and public Welfare, London, England (1942)	P.H. Admin. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene, and in Paris.
Babicka, Miss Marja 1892 (Mrs. Babicka-Zachertowa) 8/4/25-11/3/26	Directress, Bureau of P.H. Nursing, Warsaw, Poland (1935)	P.H. Nursing- Toronto General Hospital University of Toronto. School of Nursing and in France.
Bohusziewicz, Mr. Zygmunt 1379 10/18/24-10/17/25	Was Insp. of Factories, Warsaw, now permanently disabled (1932)	Industrial Hygiene- various centers in U.S. and Europe.
Borkowska, Miss Elibieta 1887 10/15/24-10/14/25	Resigned position on account of health (1930)	P.H. Nursing Strasbourg and Paris.
Borkowski, Dr. Victor 1893 10/26/26-10/25/27	Wojowodztwo, Stanislawow, Poland (1937)	P.H. Admin. Harvard University & Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene, and in England.
Brzozowska, Miss Marja H. (1909) 5/25/31-2/1/32	Nurse Dietitian at Warsaw Nursing School (June 1937)	Dietetics State Univ. of Iowa.
Celarek, Dr Joseph 1886 10/1/21-9/30/22	State Institute of Hygiene, Chocimska 24, Warsaw (1937)	P.H. Lab. Methods Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and various (centers in U.S. Also Denmark, Sweden & England)

POLAND

<u>Name of Fellow</u> <u>Year of Birth &</u> <u>Period of F'ship</u>	<u>Last known Position</u> <u>or Address, and Date</u> <u>of Information.</u>	<u>Field of</u> <u>Interest &</u> <u>Principal Place</u> <u>of Study.</u>
<u>POLAND (continued)</u>		
Dabrowski, Dr. Kazimierz 1902 10/20/33-9/19/34	Director, Institute of Mental Hygiene, Warsaw (1937) (erland, Italy and Austria)	Mental Hygiene Harvard Univ. & various cen- ters in Switz-
Danielski, Dr. Jan Antoni 1893 8/28/28-9/5/29	Provincial Health Officer, Lubin (1937)	P.H. Admin.,- Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.
Dzemidowicz, Miss Wladyslawa 1898 8/16/24-8/15/25	Instructor, Warsaw School of Nurses (1930)	P.H. Nurse Training-Phila General Hospital
Grzegorzowski, Dr. Edward 1907 9/13/32-8/12/33	State Institute of Hygiene, Chocimska 24, Warsaw (1939)	P.H. Admin Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.
Hanke, Dr. Eduard 1895 10/8/23-4/1/24	Private practice, Katowice, Poland (1926)	P.H. & Vital Statistics Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene
Jasinska, Miss Hedvige 1904 6/11/29-6/10/30	Ward Supervisor & Instructor, Cracow School of Nursing (1930) (linik in Vienna Univ. Coll. Hospital, London Kinderklinik in Dusseldorf)	Ward Organization & Teaching methods-Kink-
Jedrzejska, Miss Marija 1898 1/19/26-1/9/27	Instructor, Warsaw School of Nurses, (1930)	P.H. Nursing Edith Cavell School, Brussels St Thomas Hosp., London-Paris.
Just, Jan 1901	Position in State Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw (1930)	Sanitary Eng- ineering Harvard School of Engineering.
Kacprzak, Dr. Martin 1888 8/11/23-5/17/24 (First F'ship) 7/1/25-9/30/25 (S. cond F'ship)	Chief Div. of Statistics & Reports, Ministry of Social Welfare, Warsaw (1937)	P.H. (Epid. & Stat.) Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene & various centers in Europe.

POLAND

<u>Name of Fellow</u> <u>Year of Birth &</u> <u>Period of F'ship</u>	<u>Least Known Position</u> <u>or Address, and Date</u> <u>of Information.</u>	<u>Field of Interest</u> <u>& Principal</u> <u>Place of Study.</u>
POLAND: (continued)		
Kaniewska, Miss Jadwiga 1908 9/3/34-1/2/36	Instructor in Cracow School of Nursing (1937)	P.H. Nursing Univ. of Toronto School of Nursing
Karwowski, Dr Czeslaw M. 1897 10/1/24-9/15/25	Chief Health Officer, Social Insurance Co., Bialystok (1937)	P.H. Admin- Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene
Kon, Dr. Stanislaw K. 1900 11/5/26-11/4/27 1/5/28-2/4/29	Head Dept. of Physics & Biochemistry, Natl Inst. for Research in Dairying Reading, England (1937)	P.H. Lab. Methods London Hospital England & various centers in U.S.
Kowarski, Dr. Leonard 1887 10/8/23-10/7/24	Wojewodztwo, Warsaw Poland (1937)	P.H. Admin., specializing in Child Hygiene Harvard School of P.H. & London.
Kozlowski, Dr Anthony 1890 4/6/26-1/31/27	At Univ. of Szeged, Hungary (a refugee) (1940)	Biochemistry Univ. of Cambridge England & Harvard Medical School.
Kulczynska, Miss Teresa 1894 4/12/21-4/26/23 (First F'ship) 10/7/25-106/26 (Second F'ship)	Asst. Directress, Cracow School of Nursing, Cracow Poland (1934)	P.H. Nursing Mass. General Hosp. Univ. of Toronto School of Nursing.
Labocki, Dr Victor 1882 10/1/22-12-31-23	Health Officer, District of Skierniewicz (1937)	P.H. Admin., specializing in Child Hygiene Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene & Harvard School of P.H.
Lacki, Dr. Mikolaj 1889 9/15/30-9/14/31	Deputy Health Officer, City of Warsaw in 1937 Position unknown in 1943	P.H. Admin., Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.

POLAND

Name of Fellow Year of Birth & Period of F'ship	Last known position or address, and date of Information	Field of Interest and Principal place of study.
Poland(continued)		
Lankajtes, Miss Wanda S. 1896 3/3/28-2/23/29 First F'ship 9/6/35-9/6/36 Second F'ship	Asst. Directress, Warsaw School of Nursing, Warsaw Poland (1937)	P.H. Nursing-Paris Vienna Kinderklinik Vanderbilt Univ. School of nursing & Teachers College (of Columbia University)
Lazarewicz, Miss Zofja 1894 9/1/24-10/31/25	No information re position in 1930 Position unknown in 1943	P.H. Nursing Strasbourg Paris
Lewy, Dr. Stefan (Stefan Ladyski) 1890 10/1/24-9/14/25	Asst. Prov. Health Officer, Lodz, Poland (1932)	P.H. Admin. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.
Lubczynski, Dr. Josef 1887 1/1/23-6/30/25	Asst. Medical Officer Polish Ministry of Labor and Public Welfare, London, England (1942)	P.H. Admin. Specializing in Child Hygiene Harvard School of PH
Majewski, Dr. Wacław 1882 10/8/23-10/7/24	Chief Med. Health Officer, Lwow, Poland (1937)	P.H. Admin. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.
Martin, Miss Anna 1901 12/10/24-12/9/25	Instructor, Warsaw School of Nurses (1930)	Methods of Hospital & Train- ing Organization- Phila Gen. Hospital
Masiewicz, Miss Janina 1901 10/7/31-7/31/33	Address 1, Gesta rog dobrej, Warsaw (1939)	Methods of Teach- ing & Hospital Admin. Teachers College, Columbia University.
Miedzinska, Miss Irena 1902 5/7/28-1/16/29	Instr., Pediatric Dept. Warsaw, Poland (1930)	Pediatric Nursing Kinderklinik in Vienna
Morzkowska, Miss Marja 1899 5/29/28-7/10/28 12/1/28-2/18/29	Instr. of Dietetics, Warsaw School of Nursing (1932)	Dietetics Various centers in Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Austria.

POLAND

<u>Name of Fellow</u> <u>Year of Birth &</u> <u>Period of Fellowship</u>	<u>Last Known Position</u> <u>or Address, and Date</u> <u>of Information.</u>	<u>Field of Interest</u> <u>& Principal Place</u> <u>of Study.</u>
<u>Poland(continued)</u>		
Musialkowska, Miss Janina 1904 3/1/28-2/28/29	Instr. Poznan School for Nurses (1930)	P.H. Nursing Paris Brussels
Wagorska, Miss Helena 1886 12/10/24-12/9/25	Director, Red Cross School, Warsaw, Poland (1930)	Methods of Hosp. & Training School Organization- Phila Gen. Hospital
Nowakowski, Dr. Brunon 1890 10/1/24-3/2/26	Director, Institute of Hygiene, Jagiellonian University, Cracow(1938)	P.H. Admin. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene, and Harvard School of P.H.
Orzechowski, Dr. Konrad 1887 10/8/23-9/30/24	Chief of Div. for Hospitals, Warsaw (1937)	P.H. Admin. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.
Paluch, Dr. Emil 1904 9/27/37-9/26/38	Chief, Dept of Ind. Hyg. St. Sch. of Hyg., Warsaw (1938)	Industrial Hygiene-Harvard School of P.H.
Pietraszewski, Dr Stanislaw (1893) 8/22/25-8/21/26	Ministry of Social Welfare, Warsaw (1937)	P.H. & Epidemiology Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene
Polek, Dr. Alexander 1893 9/21/30-8/31/31	District Health Officer, Zydaczow, Poland (1937)	P.H. Admin. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.
Prezesmycki, Dr. Felix 1892 10/8/23-9/30/24	Bacteriologist, State Inst. of Hyg., Warsaw, Poland (1937)	Serology Harvard School of P.H. & Various centers in U.S.
Przylecki, Mr. Henryk 1884 10/1/24-9/30/25	Charge of Exp. Station for water & sewage, Warsaw (1937)	Sanitary Engineer- ing-Harvard School of Engineering & various centers in U.S. & Europe
Ptaszynska, Miss Marja 1903 3/2/25-1/31/26	Charge of Univ. Pediatric Clinic Wilno (1930)	Infant & Child nursing-Vienna Kinderklinik & in France.

POLAND

Name of Fellow Year of Birth & Period of Fellowship	Last Known Position or address, and Date of Information.	Field of Interest & principal place of Study.
<u>Poland(continued)</u>		
Rabowska, Miss Elibieta 1881 8/1/25-11/24/25	Supervisor. TBC. Nursing Poznan, Poland (1930)	Hosp, Admin. & P.H. Nursing-Paris Radcliffe Infirmary Oxford.St Thomas Hospital,London.
Radajewska, Miss. Irena J. 1897 12/6/24-11/30/25	Instructor,Poznan School of Nursing, Poznan (1930)	Hospital & Nursing Training School Admin.London Hospital
Romanowska, Miss Jadwiga (1896) 7/26/26-11/15/27	Dir.Warsaw School of Nursing (1940)	P.H. Nursing Paris-London University College Hospital.
Rosinka, Miss Helen 1891 9/26/32-9/27/33	Warsaw School of Nursing, 78 Koszykowa St. Warsaw (1933)	P.H. Field Work- University Coll. Hosp. London.Simmons College School of P.H. Nursing.
Rudolf, Mr. Zygmunt 1897 11/25/22-6/24/25	Ministry of Interior Warsaw, Poland (1937)	Sanitary Engineer- ing Harvard Eng- ineering School
Ruszkowski, Mr. Mieczyslaw (1878) 10/18/24-9/30/25	Chemist, State Inst. of Hygiene, Warsaw, in 1937 Position unknown in 1943	Food Control various centers in U.S. and Europe.
Rydel, Miss Anna 1885 8/28/24-8/18/25	Directress, Cracow School of Nursing (1933)	Nursing Phila General Hospital.
Ryder, Dr. Karol 1884 10/8/23-9/30/25	Chief Health Officer Social Insurance, Bialystok,Poland (1937)	P.H. Admin, Child Hygiene. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.Variou centers in Europe
Sierakowski, Dr. Stanislaw (1889) 10/1/24-6/30/26	Prof. of Bact. at Univ of Warsaw, now in Budapest in 1940. Address in Budapest unknown in 1943	Laboratory Harvard School of P.H. Institute for Medical Research, London.

<u>Name of Fellow</u> <u>Year of Birth &</u> <u>Period of Fellowship</u>	<u>Last Known Position</u> <u>or Address, and Date</u> <u>of Information</u>	<u>Field of Interest</u> <u>and Principal</u> <u>Place of Study</u>
Poland: (continued)		
Skokowska, Dr. Marja (Mrs Zygmunt Rudolf) 1896 5/10/26-5/9/27	Referee in Bureau of Tbc. State Dept. of Health, Warsaw, Poland (1937)	Tuberculosis Trudeau Sanatorium, Saranac Lake, N.Y. Henry Phipps Inst. Phila. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.
Skokowska, Dr Marja (Mrs. Zygmunt Rudolf) 1896 5/10/26-5/9/27	Refree in Bureau of Tbc., State Dept. of Health, Warsaw, Poland (1937)	Tuberculosis Trudeau Sanatorium, Saranac Lake, N.Y. Henry Phipps Inst Phila. Johns Hop- kins School of Hyg- iene.
Spasowicz, Mr. Thomas 1890 9/7/27/-8/31/28	Section, Produc. of Sera & Vaccines, Inst. of Hyg. Warsaw (1937)	Laboratory (Insulin) Univ. of Toronto Hygienic Lab., Washington, D. C. & Various centers in United States.
Stypulkowski, Dr Stanislaw (1886) 10/1/27-6/30/28	Teaching Staff, State School of Hygiene, Warsaw (1937)	P.H. Admin. Harvard School of P.H.
Suryn, Miss Helena 1898 12/1/23-11/12/25	Resigned position no information in 1930. Position still unknown in 1943	P.H. Nursing Strasbourg Paris.
Szczygiel, Dr. Aleksander (1907) 8/27/32-6/2/34	Institute of Hygiene Warsaw, Poland (1937)	Biochemistry (Chemistry of Nut- rition) Johns Hop- kins School of Hygiene.
Szniolis, Mr. Alexander 1891 8/22/25-9/29/26	State School of Hygiene, Warsaw, Poland (1937)	Sanitary Engineer- ing, Harvard Sch. of Engineering.
Tubiasz, Dr. Stanislaw 1889	Charge of Bureau of Rural Health work in Poland in 1937	P.H. Admin Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.

POLAND

<u>Name of Fellow</u> <u>Year of Birth &</u> <u>Period of F'ship</u>	<u>Last Known Position</u> <u>or Address and Date</u> <u>of Information</u>	<u>Field of Interest</u> <u>& Principal Place</u> <u>of Study.</u>
Poland: (continued)		
Tuszowska, Miss Zofia 1890 3/9/26-8/31/26	Charge of New Child Welfare Center, City of Cracow (1930)	Obstetrical Nursing East End Lying-in-Hospital London.
Wasilewska, Miss Zofja 1894 1/7/25-1/5/26	Chief Nurse in charge of Health Center at Grochow (1934)	P.H. Nursing Strasbourg, Paris
Wasilewski, Dr. Feliks (1902)	Director of P.H. Demonstration in Vilno (1937)	P.H. Admin. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene.
Weclawowicz, Miss Zofja 1890 6/25/26-6/24/27	Out of service because of illness 1932. Position un- known in 1943	P.H. Nursing Various centers in France, Vienna, Kinderklinik
Wielawaski, Dr. Joseph 1905 9/8/37-9/7/38	Charge of Outpatient Dept. Inst. for Mental Hygiene, Warsaw in 1938 Position unknown in 1943	Mental Hygiene Harvard School of P.H. Inst. for Juvenile Research Chicago, & various other centers in U. S.
Wilkonska, Miss Margaret (1898) 5/18/26-5/17/27	Staff member, School at Poznan, Poland (1930)	P.H. Nursing St Thomas' Hospital London.
Wiszniewska, Miss Marya (1896) 4/12/21/-12/31/23	Cracow School of Nursing, married since F'ship-1930 Position unknown in 1943	Nursing Mass. Gen. Hospital and Boston Lying - in-Hospital.
Wrocznski, Dr. Czeslaw 1889 10/1/21-6/30/22 and 9/20/22-1/19/23	Ministry of Education Warsaw, Poland (1937)	P.H. Admin Johns Hopkins School of Hyg. Belgium, England, Sweden & various centers in Europe.

POLAND

<u>Name of Fellow</u> <u>Year of Birth &</u> <u>Period of F'ship</u>	<u>Last Known Position</u> <u>or Address, and date</u> <u>of Information.</u>	<u>Field of Interest</u> <u>& Principal Place</u> <u>of Study</u>
Poland: (continued)		
Zachert, Dr. Marjan H. 1894 1/15/27-7/14/27	Dept. of P.H. Ministry of Social Welfare, Warsaw (1937)	P.H. with spec. ref. to trachoma Various centers in France, Italy, Rumania & Yugosla- via.
Zaczynski, Eugenius J. 1899 8/1/27-7/31/28	Zakopane, Poland 1937	Sanitary Engineering Harvard School of Eng.
Zawdzka, Miss. Zofja 1901 9/15/25-9/14/26 (First F'ship) 9/1/33-6/26/34 (Second F'ship)	Private nursing duties in 1935 Position unknown in 1943	P.H. Nursing Several centers in United States.
Zelechowska, Miss Anna 1908 9/16/38-3/13/39	Senior Instructor Warsaw School of Nursing, Warsaw, Poland (1939)	Nursing Teaching Methods-New York Hospital School of Nursing
Zmudska, Mrs. Margaret 1886 1/28/25-1/22/26	Asst. Director, Red Cross School, Warsaw, Poland 1930	Study of Hospital Nursing-Phila General Hospital & Montreal Gen. Hospital.

MEMORANDUM

14 January 1946

TO: Michail Menshikov, Chief of Bureau of Services, Room 311A,
DuPont Circle Building

FROM: W. A. Sawyer, M.D., Director of Health

SUBJECT: Report of Visit to Poland

At the invitation of the Minister of Health of Poland, and with the approval of the Poland Mission, I visited Poland from 14 November to 14 December, 1945. The trip required my absence from Washington from 3 November to 26 December. A few days were spent in conferences in the European Regional Office in the outward and return trips, and much time was lost through delays in air travel, related to unusually bad weather. At my suggestion, Dr. N. M. Goodman, Director of Health for ERO, accompanied me to Warsaw and remained there until 18 December.

Warsaw

Fortunately Dr. Hajchman had not left Warsaw for the United States when I arrived, and I had an opportunity to talk over the situation with him at the Polonia Hotel. He stressed the importance of providing lecturers to bring the medical profession and health officials up to date after their years of isolation, and also spoke of the desirability of giving instruction on the use of DDT in typhus control as a solution of the dangerous typhus situation. He gave me a helpful summary of the Polish organization for epidemic control under a special commissariat with full powers. He said that I would be expected to lecture at the main medical centers, and I agreed to do so to the extent that the available time allowed. He hoped that it would be possible for USHRA to supply lecturers to cover the following subjects: Venereal Diseases, Child Health and Pediatrics, Tuberculosis, Nutrition, Physiology, Epidemiology, and Infectious Diseases.

Soon after arrival, I had conferences with Dr. Goodman, Dr. Holle, and Dr. Tubiasz, and then with Brigadier Drury, Chief of the Mission, Dr. Goodman and Dr. Holle. All were in agreement that there was need for advice and assistance to the Government of Poland in the health field as well as for materials, and that the Health Division of the mission should be increased by the addition of a moderate number of consultants,

temporary lecturers, and stenographers. Before proceeding to request budget approval and recruitment from ERO, it seemed wise to await a specific request in writing from the Minister of Health. Accordingly Dr. Holle, Dr. Tubiasz, and I called on Dr. F. Litwin, Minister of Health, and discussed the health program. Dr. Litwin agreed to send a letter setting out his wishes. This was later received, and formed the basis of the requests which were cabled to ERO and Headquarters. Later it was learned that the necessary budget had been approved in London and that recruitment could be begun. It should be mentioned, however, that the provision in the budget for regional medical representatives may prove not to be necessary, provided good central administration is developed and improved transportation is available. It was understood that the Unitarian Service Committee was ready to finance some of the lecturers on advances in internal medicine, surgery, and physiology.

In Warsaw I visited many places of medical and health interest, and was greatly impressed by the almost complete destruction brought about by the Germans. Employees of the health institutions find it difficult to secure places to live, and it has been necessary, for example, to move the central Institute of Hygiene to Lodz and the Training School for Nurses to Gdansk. Even the razing of the skeletons of the destroyed buildings will take a long time, probably years. Nevertheless, there seems to be a firm determination to restore Warsaw as the capital.

In order to get an early view of conditions in hospitals, and to do so while Dr. Goodman was still in the country, we made an unannounced trip with Dr. Tubiasz to the town of Sochaczew, almost 15 miles west from Warsaw, with a population of about 20,000. On the way we passed bright red UNRRA tractors on the road. We visited first the Infectious Disease Hospital, and found a deplorable situation. The typhoid patients were sleeping on straw ticks covered with ragged blankets which they had brought with them. There was no evidence in this hospital of the receipt of UNRRA supplies, but we found that the requests had not yet been sent in. There was no question that the supplies could and would be secured, and our visit undoubtedly hastened action.

We visited also the Health Center, which was doing useful work and was beginning to get supplies. The general hospital was fairly well equipped, largely due to its success in resisting looting, although food was severely limited. Very little will be asked of UNRRA in this hospital.

In Warsaw I gave three lectures at the School of Hygiene on the following subjects:

1. The Epidemiology and Control of Yellow Fever and Influenza.
2. The Regional Extermination of the Insect Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever.
3. Developments in the Public Health Field.

Dr. Tubiasz translated each of these lectures for the audiences, and I gave permission for publication in the Polish language.

A visit was made on 21 November to the warehouse for UNRRA medical supplies in the outskirts of Warsaw. Supplies are brought from Gdansk by rail. They are identified, relabeled in Polish, and sent out in the trucks which have been brought in by UNRRA. Everything seemed orderly and efficient. The Ministry of Health directed the allotment of the supplies and seemed anxious to receive any comments we might make on the fairness of distribution and to learn of any unusual needs we might discover.

Lublin and Krakow

On 27 November Dr. Holle, Dr. Tubiasz, and I started on a trip to Lublin and Krakow by automobile. In Lublin we lunched with Dr. Kwit, Provincial Health Officer, and obtained much useful information about health conditions. The Province contains 21 Health Centers, 2 infectious disease hospitals, 34 other hospitals with 4,000 beds, 354 beds for tuberculosis, especially surgical cases, and a hospital of 100 beds for mental cases. There are now 280 doctors in the Province, where there were 520 before the war. He had had 300 cases of typhus, mostly in the southeastern part of the Province. As in other places, DDT had been received, but the dust pumps had not arrived. This situation was encountered elsewhere and illustrated the need for enough staff to make field visits and take part in the planning. The distribution of supplies for epidemic control was not sufficiently related to the field plans. Dr. Kwit actually had three carloads of DDT and not a pump. Dr. Kwit had good ideas as to the control of both body and head lice in school children, chiefly through the help of school nurses. Dr. Kwit had received from UNRRA also drugs, including penicillin, 200

bedsteads, and 1500 blankets. No linen had been received, although it was much needed. Diphtheria toxoid was also needed for immunizing the children. Mr. Kwit has 120 Sanitary Inspectors and 180 nurses. He was having about 20 cases of typhoid per week, mostly in people from the West, and also cases of typhus from the East.

In the following morning a delegation from the University took us to see the Majdanek Destruction Camp, which is about two miles from Lublin. We were shown everything from the gas chambers to the crematorium and the stack of 800,000 shoes.

At noon I gave my lecture on "The Regional Extermination of Insect Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever" in an auditorium of Marie Curie-Sklodowska University before an audience of faculty and students. The medical school classes are very large, perhaps undesirably so, considering the shortage of microscopes, etc., as there is a wish to make up for the years in which all universities were closed. The Rector of the University, Mr. Strawinski, introduced me to the audience. Afterward I met some of the students, one of whom was wearing UNRRA cloth shoes with rubber soles. The University at Lublin is new, having been established by decree of the Polish Committee for National Liberation in 1944. It is the most easterly of the six Universities in Poland. It has 1200 students. Before leaving Lublin, we called on the Governor of the Province to pay our respects and tell him of the plan to send a series of lecturers.

On November 29 we drove to Krakow, stopping on the way to see a crowded extemporized general hospital at Pulawi. As we arrived, a sick, old man was being helped from a straw-filled farm wagon in which he had been brought for 17 miles, in the absence of any ambulance. He had to lie on the straw in a cold wind. Inside the hospital we saw a considerable number of UNRRA bedsteads and mattresses in use. Out of 100 beds with mattresses which had been allotted, 40 had been received and 60 blankets had been promised.

We arrived in Krakow in the evening and were visited by the Dean of the Medical School, Professor (Dr.) Supniewsky. He arranged for visits the following day to the University, the hospitals, and the nursing school, and for my lecture in a medical amphitheatre in the evening of 1 December. Krakow is practically uninjured, but the people have gone through great privation. Members of the faculty were put into a

concentration camp, and the Dean himself was in one for two years. There is on hand a good quantity of DDT, but no available dust pumps. Conditions were somewhat like those described for Lublin, and there were numerous cases of typhoid and diphtheria and some typhus. We called on Dr. Weigl, who showed us his laboratory in which his typhus vaccine was being made by inoculating lice. Dr. Weigl talked very interestingly on the different typhus vaccines. Our group visited also the National Insurance Office and its clinics.

In the evening I gave my lecture No. 2 on "The Regional Extermination of the Insect Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever" before an audience of physicians, with perhaps a few students. During the following day, we drove back to Warsaw, where I gave my third lecture in that city.

Lodz, Wroclaw, and Poznan

On 4 December, Dr. Tubiasz and I drove to Lodz, leaving Dr. Rolle behind to attend to his many duties, and particularly to help prepare the budget of the Mission, which had to be completed before Mr. Drury left for New York. At Lodz I was taken on a tour of the Central Institute of Hygiene by the Director, Prof. Dr. Przesmycki. There are 11 branch institutes in Poland with departments of food, water control, and bacteriology in each. I was very well impressed by the staff and the laboratories. In the late afternoon, I gave my lecture No. 2, with modifications, before the Medical Society in a lecture hall of the Institute. The Professor of Surgery presided and introduced me as the first foreigner to address the society since the war. After the lecture, there was a dinner in my honor.

The next morning we started for Wroclaw. At Hotel Monopole in that city, we were visited by Dr. Adam Michejda, who is in charge of communicable disease control in the Province. He had received DDT and wanted to know how best to use it. Typhoid fever has been very prevalent, and there were 3000 cases in the province at one time in September. He was calling a meeting of all district health officers and would demonstrate the use of DDT.

The following day, 6 December, we visited hospitals, medical school facilities, the Microbiological Institute, the branch Institute of Hygiene, etc. We found Professor Hisszfeld, Director of the Institute of Microbiology, ill with bronchopneumonia, but I was able to visit

him at his home. The University had been reopened two weeks before and there 400 medical students had been enrolled.

At the All Saints Municipal Hospital, we found crowded wards and were specially interested in the luncheon which the patients were eating. It consisted of boiled potatoes, covered with a cereal gravy or soup. Twice a week they were given a thick pea soup instead. On Sundays an attempt was made to get some meat for them in the free market. There is no milk for adults. The total diet gives about 1500 calories, and some of the patients were said to be getting scurvy. The greatest needs were said to be sulfa drugs and opiates.

My lecture No. 2 was given along with a condensation of lecture No. 1 at 5:15 p.m. in the lecture hall of the Institute of Microbiology. Professor Hanna Hirsfeld presided and a representative of the student body read an address of welcome. Afterward I met many of the faculty at a dinner at the home of one of the professors.

On the following day, 7 December, we drove in bitterly cold weather to Poznan, arriving about noon. At six o'clock I gave a lecture based on Nos. 1 and 2 before the Medical Society in the Council Chamber of the city. The governor of the Province, Dr. Widy, is a medical man and was present. The audience was much interested in the possibilities of DDT and many questions were asked. Dr. Neumann, Director for Communicable Diseases, had already received 2½ tons of DDT. Afterward Dr. Zarosky, Provincial Medical Officer, gave a dinner in my honor.

Warsaw

On 8 December we drove to Warsaw in a bitterly cold wind. The drifting snow was not enough to interfere with our progress, however.

Soon after my first arrival in Warsaw, I received a cabled invitation from Dr. Prochaska, Minister of Health in Czechoslovakia, to visit Prague to give advice and accept thanks for the work of UNRRA. I accepted and made reservations on the Soviet Plane for 11 December. Subsequently, I received two cables from the Czechoslovakia Mission reporting delays in air travel to London on account of bad weather and advising me not to come. Accordingly, I reluctantly decided to go direct to London and on to Washington.

On 10 December, Dr. H. H. Martin arrived from London to lecture on nutrition and penicillin. He gave his first lecture in Warsaw on 13 December.

On 14 December, after delays due to bad weather, I left by plane for London, via Germany. I reached Washington on 26 December.

Comment

Poland has a wide range of health problems which have been greatly increased by the effects of the war. The Poland Mission, at the request of the Ministry of Health, is taking steps to advise and assist in control work and also in the care of the sick by furnishing technical consultants and necessary supplies. Prominent among the problems are typhoid, typhus, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, diphtheria, and skin diseases. Special mention should be made of typhoid fever, which has been overwhelming during the summer and fall and is loosely attributed to the great movement of population. A sanitary engineer could help in studying this situation and correcting some of the local conditions that are multiplying the disease. Otherwise, typhoid is going to require an excessive amount of hospitalization with great need for medical care and supplies. As for typhus fever, there is urgent need for planning, supervision, and instruction in new methods. Supplies of DDT were being distributed, but the pumps were not accompanying them and the plans were completely inadequate. This matter is now being given attention by the Health Ministry and the Mission. Diphtheria immunization is greatly needed, and steps are being taken to hasten the supplying of toxoid. There is a strong desire for assistance in informing the medical profession and public health authorities of discoveries and new methods of the war period. A series of lectures under UNRRA auspices is already under way in the principal cities. The health authorities and medical teachers seem alive to the needs and eager to get all the help they can from UNRRA.

Health
1523 N. H. Ave Poland

OCT 29 1945

Mr. C. H. Willson
Acting Chief
UNRRA Polish Mission
Polonia Hotel
Warsaw, Poland

Attention: Dr. Henry A. Holle

Dear Doctor Holle:

I have just received a letter from Mrs. Holle saying that she is sending your uniform to me presumably so that I can carry it to you in Poland or London. The uniform has not yet arrived but we are expecting it daily and if it gets here in time, I shall try to carry it. In fact we have already arranged for extra weight on the plane. Mrs. Holle thought I would receive a communication from you referring to the uniform, but it has not yet arrived.

My own plans are to leave for Poland via London at the first opportunity during the coming week. If you are still in Warsaw, we shall have an opportunity there to talk over your many experiences and observations. You probably have been informed of our cable to London suggesting your return unless you were seriously needed in Europe. In fact, we had some hopes that you might be back in time to help run the Division at Headquarters during my absence in Europe, but it is evident that we shall have to let the whole burden rest on Dr. Bryan and the other members of the present staff.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Sawyer, M.D.
Director of Health

WASawyer/bbm
26 oct 1945

F-140



Poland
INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

13 December 1945
No. 452

STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES H. DRURY, CHIEF OF UNRRA
MISSION TO POLAND, FOR PRESS CONFERENCE, THURSDAY, 13 DECEMBER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Biographical: Educated Royal Military College of Canada, McGill University, and University of Paris; pre-war Toronto lawyer; entered military service 1939 and served overseas 1940-42; Military Attache, Canadian Embassy, Washington, 1942-43, returning to Europe in 1943 as Artillery Officer, Second Canadian Division, which he commanded at the end of the war. Age 33.)

I arrived in Poland on October 27 by plane. We landed at what remains of the Warsaw Airdrome, and even though the visibility was poor, we could see in the distance the skeleton of the city. From the air, Warsaw appeared to have suffered greater damage than Berlin--more, I believe, than any other city I have seen in Europe.

The members of the UNRRA delegation who had gone into Poland in July and had concluded an agreement with the Polish Government covering UNRRA operations in Poland, met me at the airdrome. Their story of the needs of the country, given against a background of utter destruction, was a tragic and moving one. I have confirmed it in the six weeks I have been there.

Generally, the picture in Poland is one of complete destruction of all the things people need in order to live--their homes, their factories, their roads and bridges, their rail lines, their ports. The war kept them from their spring plowing, a lack of farm machinery and draft animals hampered the harvesting of what they did manage to plant. May I say, in the words of the late

great President, they are "ill-clothed, ill-housed, and ill-fed"--all of them, not just a part--to a degree you cannot imagine. Virtually the sole remaining capital asset of Poland is her people--the rest has disappeared with the war.

If you can believe it, the people of Warsaw differ from the people of most other western European cities in that the conditions of living are so incredibly difficult. Everything is lacking--electric light, water, transportation, and in many cases, even shelter. From my bedroom, I look across the ruins of what was once the main railway station of Warsaw to the skeletons of what were once apartment houses. Some walls and bits of roof hang to the frame, and dotted amongst the empty windows are some which have been covered. These mark the odd rooms which have been made habitable in some fashion, and house four or five people each, living a most primitive existence. But in spite of it all, they are more cheerful, more courageous, and, in particular, more hopeful for the future than the citizens of many other countries I have visited.

There is no apathy, and no cynicism. The citizens of Warsaw are ready and willing to work for the reconstruction of Poland--regardless of their personal gain.

The greatest single difficulty is lack of transport. The few passenger trains carry people both inside and out. Freight trains are loaded to capacity, but with the equipment available, they cannot begin to meet the demands. There are now some three million tons of coal at the pitheads in Silesia awaiting transportation to the ports, and to the consumers in the cities.

The crops, harvested by hand with superhuman exertion, in many instances have rotted in the fields because the farmers had neither trucks nor horses to

move them to the cities. If there were an adequate number of trucks, some of this waste could be avoided, and UNRRA is gradually meeting some of this need. It is safe to say a three-ton lorry--or one of your U. S. Army rugged two-and-a-half tonners (which haul, I can assure you, considerably more)--is worth four times its weight in imported food.

The need for railway transportation, however, is the crux of the situation. We need locomotives and cars by the hundreds. The outlook for the immediate future is not very bright, but some help is coming. UNRRA has obtained from U. S. Army surpluses in Europe 75 locomotives for Poland. Seven have already arrived, driven from Belgium by Polish engineers, who were trained and assisted by the Army. Their arrival, with the locomotives, was a great occasion.

For years, the people of Warsaw have lived in fear of the roar of many motors, but they rejoiced recently when some 70 tractors tuned up and were driven out of the city to farms. They had come on an UNRRA ship to Gdynia, and by rail to Warsaw.

A great deal of work has been done on the ports--rebuilding warehouses and refitting the cranes--even though the hulk of the scuttled Nazi pocket battleship "Gneisenau" partially blocks the entrance to the harbor of Gdynia. The ports can now handle the supplies coming in--but the rail lines are a bottleneck. We need cars and locomotives. Coal is there if we can get motive power. The movement of coal is essential. Poland has an exportable surplus of coal now, coal that is badly needed in other parts of Europe. This coal will bring in return, food from Denmark, raw materials from Finland and Sweden, all equally needed in Poland.

But even more important than the fuel to heat the homes of these people is the clothing to cover their bodies. Members of my staff reported that the first

distribution of UNRRA contributed clothing was a heartwarming sight. This clothing went to destitute and homeless children. Barefooted and often shirtless, they put their new clothes on right in the building, which was a hostel run by the welfare department of the Polish Government. We have received some 8,000,000 pounds of contributed clothing, and I understand more is on the way.

The process of getting this clothing distributed is dishearteningly slow--for several reasons. Unloading is slow, transport to the points of distribution is slow, and the distribution agencies are very careful to make sure that the clothing goes to those who need it most. I believe they are doing a very good job.

The wardrobe of the average Pole is shocking. One sees in the street men and women with their feet bound in rags and roofing paper scraps. A man's clothes are usually just a shapeless mass of cloth draped about his body. A suit costs 15,000 zlotys, which at the present official rate of exchange is about \$300. A pair of shoes costs about 10,000 zlotys.

The same inflation pressures are felt in Poland as in other countries. It is a creeping thing, but in Poland it seems quite responsive to outside influences. I was told by the Minister of Finance that even the news of the arrival of the first shipload of UNRRA supplies caused a drop in the price of many commodities. I had made the casual observation, in my conversation with him, that probably he would not be directly concerned with UNRRA's operations. He assured me that he was. And from my own observations, I feel that the promise of a continuing supply of UNRRA goods through the winter and early spring months will serve to retard the inflation tendencies. The continued inflow--at scheduled rates--of UNRRA goods to Poland will help control inflation and thus help to avert social and economic chaos. Our supplies, in addition to saving

many lives, will give these brave people a chance to work out their own destiny.

The attitude of all Poles toward UNRRA makes us quite humble. I pray that we can even partially meet their hopes and expectations. Even the fact of UNRRA's existence, quite apart from the supplies we bring, is a source of encouragement to the people of Poland. The extraordinary thing is, even with the relatively small amount of supplies which we have so far been able to deliver, in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons--the people are tremendously thankful.

The letters U-N-R-R-A are the open sesame in Poland, not only in official circles, but also with the people.

The announcement in the government offices that you represent UNRRA secures immediate priority for your business. Guards don't demand passes. Traffic policemen give you the right-of-way. Whenever a car with UNRRA stenciled on the door stops, it is immediately surrounded by a crowd of well wishers who express, some in English, but most in Polish, their gratitude for what UNRRA is doing in Poland.

All of this makes one continuously conscious of how woefully inadequate is the help we can bring. I do not mean to say that the supplies UNRRA has brought and hopes to bring into Poland in the months ahead are ineffective, but I must emphasize the tremendous need. Russia, of course, is putting into Poland many items which she can spare, but these items do not include the all-important foodstuffs.

Food, of course, is the most acute shortage. And the primary food needs are meats and fats. The miners have been receiving a special ration, to enable them to do their heavy work, but recently there have been strikes in attempts to compel the government to give them more meat and fats. The government simply

cannot do it. There are none. One of the purposes of my trip is to plead for an increase in the amounts of fats and oils allocated to us. The people of Poland cannot regain the strength necessary to carry on for themselves unless they have the foods they need.

UNRRA must do more than merely supply emergency relief to prevent suffering. We must give to the Polish people the things they need to help themselves--farm machinery, fertilizer, livestock, draft animals, transport, repair facilities, and medical supplies--but the situation there now is such that we will have to increase our supply of foodstuffs at the expense of these rehabilitation items.

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

*Sawyer
Poland*

NUMBER: 483
FROM: Warsaw to Washington
REPEATED: London 552
DATED: 27/11/45
RECEIVED: 30/11/45 - 3:52 a.m.

not read

Doctor Sawyer to Health Division.

Regarding Warsaw 547 to London repeated Washington 479 concerning health personnel. Warsaw suggest immediate preliminary negotiations suitable candidates final appointment contingent approval budget. Suggest following be reviewed Washington, Stockfisz as Clinical Medical Officer. Venereal Disease Control Officer preferably from Public Health Service. 2 Sanitary Engineers preferably Polish speaking, one of whom has some experience milk control. Regarding lecturer, suggest Fronczak on Public Health Administration including diphtheria control. T. B. Turner or Premeneld on V.D. Suggest approaching Unitarians to supply other pictures including field, medicine, surgery, physiology, inter-individual clearance Health Division. Only outstanding men desired. London will attempt recruitment doctors assignment for tuberculosis, communicable diseases, maternal, child, health, and nursing and nutrition. Holle remaining as Chief Medical Officer. Important Warsaw informed each appointment and that clearance Polish visa obtained Warsaw.

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61

NOTICE: INFORMATION COPY ONLY. ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON INFORMATION COPY IN HANDS OF PERSON INDICATED BY (*) ASTERISK.

Dist. 6:20 a.m.
mtj - 10:48 a.m.

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Miller

NUMBER: 479
FROM: Warsaw to London 547
REPEATED: Washington
DATED: 27/11/45
RECEIVED: 3/12/45

Request provisional budget Polish Missions amended as follows. Delete detail under Health Branch and substitute PM 39 Chief Medical Officer, PM 40 Secretary, PM 41 Communicable Disease Control Officer, PM 42 Tuberculosis Control Officer, PM 43 Venereal Disease Control Officer, PM 43A Maternal and Child Health Specialist, PM 43B Clinical Medical Officer, PM 43C Public Health Nursing Consultant, PM 43D Hospital Nursing Consultant, PM 43 E to F Sanitary Engineers, PM 43 G to K Public Health Officers for duties in Provinces, PM 43 L to N Shorthand Typists. A total 19. Professional grades should be established according individual experience and qualifications as recommended by Health Divisions London and Washington. Request also budgetary provision for fees Honoraria and travelling expenses for 15 distinguished specialists lecturers and consultants as requested by Polish Government. Should be willing to serve 6 to 12 months except lecturers two to three months. Program fully discussed here with Sayer and Goodman and has been cleared with Polish Government. Please confirm approval Budget earliest because recruitment Polish Mission already too long delayed.

DISTRIBUTION:

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OCM - 2	

(SECRET BOOKS)

53

Dist. 12:57 p.m.
an - 3:15 p.m.

Rec'd from
V. Terestenko

Re Bryan
Poland

September 22, 1945

Mr. Valery Terestenko
Polish Desk
Office of Country Missions
USIA
1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Terestenko:

We are forwarding herewith for the information of your organization a set of reports from our Assistant Director of operations in the Soviet Union, prepared as the result of his stay in Poland February-June 1945.

Under arrangements completed between our National Headquarters and our Moscow office, the Soviet Red Cross released early this year approximately \$50,000 worth of medical supplies on a replacement basis from the American Red Cross, and these were shipped from Moscow to Warsaw. Mr. Shirk, our Director of operations in the Soviet Union, and Mr. Castleberry both went to Lublin and Warsaw, and Mr. Castleberry remained to assist the Polish Red Cross organize its distribution service and assist in the supervision of relief supplies. He was able to travel personally to the Lodz, Kielce, Krakow, Pomorski, and Poznan Districts, and he has submitted on these areas the attached reports. We felt that these might be useful to your staff as background in reviewing the entire emergency situation.

We are currently making available to Poland urgently needed medical supplies, soap, surgical dressings, etc., valued at over one-half million dollars, and are now awaiting specific recommendations from our Polish mission to meet further emergency needs.

Sincerely yours,

Melvin A. Glasser
Assistant Director
Civilian Relief
Insular and Foreign Operations

Enclosures

(Am. Red Cross)

REPORT #1
Lodz District
April 23-24, 1945

Lodz, a city of some half million people, was second only to Warsaw in population in all Poland prior to the war. It is now in first place since Warsaw no longer exists as a metropolis. Lodz, often referred to as the "Manchester" of Poland, is a city of industries, primarily textile in nature, which has been damaged physically but little by the war. It lies in a fertile agricultural region some one hundred and thirty kilometers west by south from Warsaw, and is a part of that section of Poland which had been formally annexed to the German Reich early in 1940, and renamed "Litzmannstadt."

The Lodz Red Cross District comprises the area roughly bounded by the cities of Czesochowa, Kutno, Radomsko, Lowicz, and Sieradz. After the formal annexation of most of this area by the Reich, hordes of Germans swarmed in to this latest addition to their nation's territories, and began immediately to populate and exploit this lucrative city and its environs. Among the casualties during this occupation was the Polish Red Cross which was liquidated completely by the Nazi authorities in those portions of the region which had been actually annexed. In those parts of the Lodz District which remained under the "General Government" (not formally annexed, but occupied), the P.K.C. was allowed to continue to operate on a limited scale. In Lodz, all property of the P.K.C. was taken over by the German Red Cross, and only German personnel was utilized in its operation. Virtually no information is available as to the scope or functions of the German Red Cross in this area during this period. This area was liberated by the Soviet Army on January 21, 1945, and the following day the Polish Red Cross immediately resumed its activity throughout the entire district.

Within the Lodz district of the P.K.C. are 26 sanitary stations, operating on a twenty-four hour basis, which are equipped to provide first aid and sanitary treatment. Six of these stations also provide food and lodging for the migrants and refugees streaming through the area, while some of the other stations provide food and shelter on a more limited, or partial, basis.

In the city of Lodz proper, there are two sanitary-feeding stations, Fabryczna and Kaliska, which are active on a round-the-clock schedule. Information taken from the records of these two stations provide the following statistics:

(1). Fabryczna Station (for period February 16 to April 20)

Persons attended:

American liberated prisoners	480
British " "	180
French " "	612
Dutch " "	30
Russian " "	398
Polish " "	138
Soviet soldiers on active service	120
Polish " " " "	157
Returning from concentration camps	1,200
Women returning from Germany or exile	3,500
Children returning from Germany or exile	5,500
Men " " " " "	<u>4,000</u>
Total	16,315

Persons furnished lodging (period March 5 to April 15):

Children	964
Women	604
Liberated prisoners or ill persons	<u>60</u>
Total	1,628

This station has a staff of nine employees on the permanent register with others on a temporary basis. There are approximately 500 meals served daily in this station, and medical treatment and sanitary help are provided to about 50 persons each day.

(2). Kaliska Station (for period February 8 to April 15):

Persons receiving assistance:

Adult civilians	121,045
Children	7,420
Polish liberated prisoners	802
American and British liberated prisoners	1,534
French liberated prisoners	<u>7,140</u>
Total	137,941

Approximately 40% of the above persons at this station were said to have been ill, and virtually all were suffering from a lack of adequate food and clothing. Kaliska Station, with its permanent staff of eleven members, provided sanitary help to 4,596 persons and sleeping accommodations for 27,127 during this period. Approximately 3,000 meals are served daily, many to repatriates sent by the P.U.R. (Government Repatriation Agency) to the Polish Red Cross under a working arrangement. It is estimated that 150 children are fed daily, though five litres of milk is the total quantity available for this purpose. Other foods do not supply the balanced diet which is needed.

The Polish Red Cross in Lodz maintains one hospital of 150 beds which are in constant use, as well as a blood transfusion center which is operated jointly by the Polish Red Cross and the Soviet Army. No other institutional activities are carried on at present by the P.R.C. in the Lodz area.

There are 52 paid employees of the P.R.C. in the city of Lodz, and approximately 300 in the district as a whole. There are 6 permanent voluntary workers in Lodz, with many others volunteering services sporadically.

Personal contacts in the Lodz area included: Dr. Joseph Kalisz, President of the Lodz District P.R.C.; Mr. Mieczyslaw Sienka, P.R.C. Inspector for the district; Dr. Stanislaw Sobieranski P.R.C. Sanitary Chief for the district; Dr. Zarkowski, Director of the Blood Transfusion Center; Dr. Gaulc, Medical Faculty, University of Lodz; Dr. Golobowski, Director, Lodz Municipal Health Department; and Dr. Nitecki, Manager, Hospital Division of the Municipal Health Department.

American Red Cross medicines and instruments in the kinds and quantities indicated on the attached primary receipts were turned over to the Lodz P.R.C. for secondary distribution. The secondary receipting procedure was explained and demonstrated, and the receipts will be forthcoming as rapidly as possible. The speed with which the secondary distribution can be carried out is tremendously handicapped by the bottleneck of transportation, particularly in supplying points lying in the extremities of the district. Cooperating agencies in addition to the P.R.C. institutions will include the Central Jewish Committee, and municipal and governmental institutions in the area which agree to the use of the supplies in accordance with American Red Cross principles.

In general, conditions in the Lodz area, though extremely acute and strained, seem not to be aggravated to the extent observed in certain other districts, namely: Warsaw, Lublin, and Kielce. This should not be interpreted as minimizing the needs of the area, however, as there is a sufficiency of nothing but population. It is merely a question of where conditions are least stringent; urgent need for medicaments, food, clothing, and transportation facilities exists throughout this war-ravaged area (Poland).

In the Lodz District, food, though not plentiful, is nevertheless easier to obtain than in less agriculturally self-sufficient areas such as Krakow, for example. A nourishing and balanced diet, particularly for children is virtually impossible. The chief needs in this regard are milk, wheat flour, fats, sugar, and vitamins.

Basic medicines and medical instruments are urgently needed as there are virtually no domestic sources for replenishing supplies which are swiftly being exhausted. Some medicaments and instruments were salvaged from small stores left behind by the Germans, but most of these have been sequestered by Soviet and Polish military authorities for army needs. There is no Roentgen apparatus in the entire district for use in treatment, and the need is desperate.

Clothing needs, even in this textile center, are very great. The inflated prices due to the war, speculation, and lack of confidence in the currency, make purchase of clothing virtually impossible for those who need it most.

One constantly reiterated request is for motor conveyance. Virtually nothing in the way of lorries or other transport is available for civilian needs. Even when supplies may be available, the present bottleneck of transport makes their speedy and efficacious distribution most difficult.

Conditions in this district are aggravated severely by the fact that Lodz, by virtue of its location and rail facilities, is a transit point for refugees and repatriates moving both east and west. Forced workers and others are returning east from Germany; others are being uprooted from the Soviet areas of former Poland and are being resettled in the western part of the country. When one of these repatriates, a woman in a boxcar with her children and a cow, was asked her destination, she replied, "I don't know, but I think somewhere in Western Poland." Apparently the Government Repatriation Bureau (P.U.R.) has determined the areas to which these repatriates will be sent. These vast numbers of moving, traveling peoples constitute a severe added drain on the small resources of the area (Lodz), and there are no signs at present that this situation is being ameliorated.

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Report #2
Kielce District
April 24-25, 1945

The small city of Kielce, Poland, lies about 130 kilometers south-east of Lodz, in a region of few resources, either agricultural or industrial. This peaceful, sleepy little city of 60,000 people (prior to the war) is the center of what undoubtedly is one of the P.C.K. districts with the least natural endowments and with the greatest needs. Its slender resources have borne a disproportionate share of the burdens brought about by war and foreign occupation.

During the period of German occupation, most of this area was under the General Government and was not formally annexed to the Reich. At the outbreak of the war in 1939, 72 sanitary points had been organized and were in operation. First aid and assistance were given to families of men mobilized for the Polish Army, to war invalids, to dependents of victims, and to civilian war casualties. Another large group which needed and received assistance in the early part of 1940, were those thousands of persons expelled from their homes in the areas of Western Poland formally annexed by Germany and who were deported to the East. In some instances these families were given twenty minutes notice to vacate their homes; the result was that many of them had no time to prepare for their deportation and were unable to take with them their possessions or foodstuffs needed for the long journey. They were then shipped East in trainloads of 1,000 each. Food, clothing, and medical help were provided these unfortunate people by the Kielce Red Cross to the extent of its meager resources.

In April, 1941, the 72 sanitary stations in the Kielce District, which had been stocked in part with American Red Cross medicines received in 1940, were sequestered by the Germans. Though these sanitary points were liquidated, the P.C.K. continued to give medical assistance illegally and unofficially with a voluntary staff of physicians and assistants, but not under open Red Cross designation.

During the period after April 15, 1941, the Polish Red Cross in this area was reduced by the Germans to a few restricted functions. It was allowed to register names and seek for missing persons; it could forward correspondence; and it could provide limited assistance to Polish prisoners of war in Germany. The P.C.K. was permitted to display the sign of the Red Cross outside its offices, but the personnel was not allowed to wear badges or emblems.

The German Red Cross was organized in this area, but the extent of its functions not known; it served only the German population. It withdrew from Kielce in July 1944, six months before Soviet troops liberated the area.

Upon the liberation of Kielce on January 15, 1945, the Polish Red Cross expanded the scope of its operation and reopened some of the sanitary

points which had been liquidated during the German occupation. At present, 12 of the stations have been reestablished with a physician and nurse at each, and others will be reconstituted as rapidly as supplies and equipment permit. Since needs are now infinitely greater than in 1941, it is hoped that additional sanitary points and ambulatoriums may be organized. Now, however, because of the extremely scant medical stocks, only very limited medical service can be provided.

At present, there is no feeding program being carried on by the Red Cross in the city of Kielce, though every liberated prisoner passing through the city receives a ticket for a meal in a restaurant, 200 alots, 20 cigarettes, and a bread coupon. There are four feeding stations at railway points of congestion in the Kielce District, and five other kitchens in the district as a whole. One is under process of construction in the city of Kielce at the present time.

There are no P.C.K. institutions in the city of Kielce, but there are several within the district: one orphanage of 260 beds, one of 80 beds, a dormitory of 200 beds at Radom, and one of 50 beds under construction in Kielce.

The medicines and instruments for the Kielce area were off-loaded in the quantities indicated on the allotment chart, and full instructions as to receipting procedure were left with Mr. Edward Meissner, Inspector for this P.C.K. District, who proved most cooperative and helpful during our brief stay in Kielce. Primary agencies utilizing American Red Cross medicines in this area will be the institutions and branches of the P.C.K., and municipal hospitals and stations. The Central Jewish Committee has a working arrangement with the P.C.K. to provide medical care for Jews, and does not maintain facilities of its own in this area.

It was interesting to note the clean, neat appearance of the nurses in the ambulatoriums visited, and inquiry revealed that the nice, white uniforms worn by them came from the American Red Cross, primarily from the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, chapter. A few American Red Cross medicines from 1940 shipments were still in evidence in some of the ambulatoriums, and the physicians spared no words in expressing their gratitude for these medicines which they said had saved many lives. But the stocks were pitifully small.

One hardly knows where to begin in appraising the conditions in and the needs of this district. The problem is complicated by the fact that 22,000 refugees from Warsaw were brought to this city after the insurrection (August-December, 1944), which increased the population of the city by one-third, - in addition to those who had been expelled from western Poland by the Nazis and had settled in Kielce. These Warsaw refugees, of whom about 15,000 still remain in Kielce, can be given only medical assistance, but they need clothing and nourishing food since they left Warsaw without possessions. Tuberculosis is extremely common among this group in particular (estimated 30%-40%), though it is increasing at an alarming rate throughout the district. I saw three housing centers of the crudest type where Warsaw refugees are existing, and it is difficult to imagine people as undernourished, ill, and war-weary as they were. Their condition can only be described as deplorable.

This district has never been self-sufficient from the standpoint of food production, but the situation is now most serious. The four eastern counties which were agriculturally most productive unfortunately were an area of great and prolonged hostilities. These counties lie near the Vistula River, East of Radom, and were the scene of Red Army efforts to form a bridgehead on the west bank of the River. One may drive for miles, as I did, and see not a village left standing. Last year's crops rotted in the fields, and the grain shocks are still visible. 200,000 people in these four counties are homeless, and starvation is rife. Mines, uncharted, which liberally cover the fields of the area and which hamper cultivation, are responsible for several hundred accidents each day. The lack of soap, and bathing and cleansing facilities are said to have produced skin diseases of a severe type. Some of these pathetic victims were undergoing treatment in the ambulatoriums we visited.

An official Voyvodie (Governor's Office) report reads in part as follows:

The delegation of the Social Protection Department which has thoroughly inspected the area of the bridgehead brought a report unique of its kind. In Sandomierz county, 14 communes are 95% destroyed, in Stopnica county 5 communes are totally destroyed and 7 are 50% destroyed. Opatow county is totally destroyed. There is no trace of former populated and prosperous villages. The countryside looks like a desert. 200,000 people are deprived of a roof over their heads, of food and clothing. They live in cellars and caverns, and in the best cases by several dozens in each of the few preserved huts. Crowds of hungry people gathered around the delegates crying for bread. People are dying from hunger and cold; typhus is spreading rapidly. People are nourishing themselves with frozen potatoes, and the few remaining head of cattle are dying from lack of fodder.

I drove through this distressed area, and I do not believe the above description is overdrawn.

The needs of this district are very great and very urgent. Food, such as milk, meat, flour, vitamins, and fats must be supplied with greatest speed. The stocks of medicines are very low, and reported as most urgently needed are calcium chloride, in powder and injections; insulin, glucose (20%); ascorbic acid; vaseline; DDT; and soap. There is no film or paper for X-ray, nor is there a Roentgen apparatus for treatment in the entire district. The conditions in this area justify the most immediate help and assistance; a considerable portion of the 30% emergency reserve held from the first care of A.R.C. medicines brought in from the Soviet Union will be rushed to this area in addition to its allotted share delivered at the time of our visit.

Also urgently needed here as in the rest of Poland is clothing for children and adults. And again, the ever-recurring question of automotive transport was put, with emphasis.

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Report #3
Krakow District
April 25-26, 1945

Krakow, situated in the southwestern part of Poland, is the historic and revered center of Polish culture. It is a beautiful, quiet city with a peacetime population of about 300,000; due to war conditions, however, its present population is estimated to be nearly 500,000. This city lies in the foothills of the Carpathians, and is the center of a Polish Red Cross district stretching from the Rzeszow District to Silesia. Agriculturally and industrially, the district is poor because of the mountainous terrain and the infertility of the soil. It has been noted as a region of health resorts and tuberculosis sanatoria such as those at Zakopane, Rabka, Zegestow, and Krynica.

During the German occupation of this area, Krakow was the capital of the General Government which administered those areas not formally incorporated into the Reich. At the inception of what proved to be a five and one-half year period of German control, it was thought that the P.K.C. would be entirely liquidated; the head of the district Polish Red Cross was arrested, and when released was forced to reach an understanding with the German Red Cross whereby the P.K.C. retained only two functions: an information bureau, and assistance to Polish prisoners of war in Germany. The 82 sanitary stations which had been operated by the P.K.C. were liquidated, but the Chief Council for Social Protection, set up by the Germans, utilized P.K.C. personnel in administering medical services.

Until 1941, all relief supplies from abroad, including American Red Cross shipments, were delivered by German authorities to the Polish Red Cross; after that time they were handed over to the Chief Council for Social Protection and were distributed in the following proportions: Poles 65%, Ukrainians 25%, and Jews 10%. The latter figure is said to have been nominal only and that portion diverted to other use.

At the present time, approximately one-third of the 82 sanitary stations have been reconstituted in the Krakow District. Close contact and liaison with them are most difficult, however, due to poor communication caused by the mountainous terrain and the almost complete lack of transport; other factors delaying the reestablishment of additional sanitary points include the lack of supplies, and the expressed fear that Soviet and Polish military authorities may sequester such stations and supplies.

Polish military authorities have already requested the Krakow P.K.C. to establish two hospitals for war invalids, one of 1,000 beds for orthopedic and surgical treatment, and one of 200 beds for similar work. It is expected that the army will provide funds for the operation of these two institutions.

In addition, Soviet military authorities have requested the P.K.C. in this district to provide the necessary medicaments for all foreigners and liberated prisoners passing through this area. This request, of course, has been complied with to the extent resources permit.

In the city of Krakow, the P.K.C. conducts at present five ambulatoriums and one hospital of 500 beds. There are also two shelters providing a total of 600 beds for traveling refugees, and three sanitary stations giving sanitary assistance and clothing (when available) to those in need. At the railway stations are two kitchens serving up to 2,000 meals per day. A huge influx of refugees from Germany has poured into Krakow, while thousands have come from Soviet areas of former Poland from which they have now been deported. This situation, as of the date of visitation, April 26, has shown no signs of improving.

In addition to the above institutions maintained by the P.K.C. in this district, it is in the process of organizing two tubercular sanatoria and three rest homes. Assistance is also provided by the District P.K.C. to three Warsaw hospitals which were evacuated to Krakow. These three institutions now house 600 ill and 500 homeless persons, most of whom are from the Warsaw area.

Due to the insufficient cargo capacity of our motor lorry, the American Red Cross medicaments for Krakow were not included on this trip. It had been thought that the medical stocks in this area were somewhat more plentiful than in other districts, and observation confirmed that belief. It was interesting to note that small stocks of American Red Cross medicaments from shipments in 1940 were still available for use. They included insulin, diphtheria anti-toxin, various sulfa derivatives, and other items, all in small quantities. They have been most useful according to P.K.C. officials there. This visit was utilized in part to acquaint the personnel in Krakow with the receipting procedure to be used when medicaments from the American Red Cross shipment from Moscow arrive in that area.

The P.K.C. staff in the city of Krakow consists of 180 persons, the majority of whom are paid employees. In the entire district there are approximately 500 staff members on the regular payroll and nearly 2,000 part-time and voluntary workers. Personal contacts in this district included: Mr. Stanislaw Plappert, President of the Krakow District P.K.C.; Dr. J. V. Supniewski, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Krakow; Dr. O. Anselm, Director of the Health Department of the Krakow Voyvodie (Governor's Office); Mr. Tadeusz Leszczynski, Manager of the Health Department of the Krakow Voyvodie; Dr. Alfred Fiderkiewicz, President (mayor) of Krakow; and Mr. Kasimierz Lewandowski and Mr. Marian Wronski of the Krakow Y.M.C.A.

By way of general appraisal of the needs of this area, it should be reiterated that this district has never been self-sufficient in the production of foodstuffs. Cultivation at present is handicapped by mines in the fields and by the depletion of livestock. In one county alone, it is stated that horses have decreased from 15,000 to 3,500. Seed stocks have been consumed with a resultant shortage for planting purposes.

The following excerpt from a memorandum of April 25, 1945, from the Health Department of the Krakow Voyvodie to the Commander of the Krakow Garrison presents an illuminating picture of conditions:

This province has never been agriculturally self-sufficient. The mountainous county of Nowy Targ alone has imported 600 tons of flour monthly. The Germans sequestered grain to such an extent that in some counties no seeds are left for spring planting. Cattle were slaughtered to such an extent that in Nowy Targ county only 15,000 head are left out of 100,000. Underfeeding has caused the outbreak of Spotted Typhus which may spread over the entire country. And when hospitals should be made ready for combatting epidemics, they have been plundered by the Germans. For example, the property of St. Lazarus hospital in Krakow is kept by the Germans in ten railway cars near Breslau. Six X-ray instruments, 90% of disinfecting materials, and eleven cars, in addition to 80% of the window panes of Krakow hospitals, have been plundered.

Food stores of hospitals are nearing exhaustion, and from all provincial hospitals comes news of lack of food, linen, and soap. To the depleted hospitals almost daily apply Soviet and Polish army representatives demanding medicines and hospital equipment in large quantities. Thus, the St. Lazarus Hospital had to deliver 270 blankets, sheets and pillows. These supplies were given, not from stores, but directly from hospital beds so that now hospital patients are accepted only on condition that they furnish their own bedding. This, of course, is most undesirable in view of spreading epidemics.

In view of the catastrophic situation of hospitals and large requirements of the army, whom the community feels itself bound to help, a medical conference was held, composed of Prof. Kostrzewski, Director of St. Lazarus Hospital, Dr. Bilk, Epidemiologist of the Krakow Voyvodie, Dr. Owsinski, Head of the Municipal Department of Public Health, and Dr. Anselm, Head of the Voyvodship Department of Public Health. The following resolution was adopted: to hand over to the army a part of the hospital in Kobienyn, namely 400 beds, for a district hospital; to ask the Commander of the Garrison to search for and remove mines from that hospital; to obtain permission to receive the hospital equipment abandoned by the Germans in large quantities in the Oswiecim Concentration camp; to issue orders to the troops to apply for hospital assistance solely through the intermediary of the Garrison Commander; and to confirm to the Voyvodie Health Department that only those army requests which are approved by the Garrison Commander should be executed.

In this connection, attachment "1 graphically illustrates the problem confronted in feeding patients in the Krakow hospitals.

It is further stated by the Health Department of the District that Spotted Typhus is increasing at an alarming rate in this area; one town alone is said to have 200 cases as of the last week in April. Typhoid had tripled in 1944 over the 1930 figure, and is expected to increase with the advent of summer. Diarrhea has become widespread, and an urgent request is made for sulphanilamide.

Though Krakow seems to have more medical supplies than other areas, the needs are still enormous. Medicines are shipped from there to less fortunate districts such as Warsaw, Kielce, and Lublin, and existing stocks are rapidly being depleted. The most urgent medical needs are listed on attachment #2. Urgent food requests include: canned milk, fats, meat, sugar, wheat flour, cod liver oil, and vitamins. Soap is also at a premium and requested repeatedly. Clothing needs are great, and are similar to those reported in other areas.

Here, again, transport of a motorized nature is virtually unobtainable and is desperately needed. The supply of mountainous sections has almost completely broken down from lack of transportation facilities. Ambulances, too, are urgently requested by nearly all officials contacted. Their need is obvious.

It is the experience of this observer that the headquarters of the Krakow District P.K.C. was not as closely in touch nor as well informed about its various outlying branches as has been true in each of the other areas visited. One obvious reason is, of course, the greater communication difficulties encountered in this mountainous region. It would seem, also, that the leadership in this District lacks some of the vigor and drive found in most of the other regions visited. It should be apparent from this report that most of the specific information about conditions, particularly in outlying regions, came from sources other than the P.K.C.

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Attachment #1

Summary of a memorandum of the Health Department of the Krakow Voivodie (Governor's Office) dated April 23, 1945.

During the German occupation of the Krakow area, the food provided the patients in the public hospitals of Krakow was extremely deficient. The situation has not improved. The following table shows the daily food per patient during:

Kind of Food	Peacetime Prior to 1939	German Occupation	Present	Minimum Require- ment
Meat	180-200 gr. 5 times per week	60 gr. 5 times per week	None	75-100 gr. 5 times per week
Beans	140 gr.	None	None	70 gr.
Peas	140 gr.	None	None	70 gr.
Fats	35-45 gr.	30 gr.	5 gr.	25 gr.
Cereals	100 gr.	30 gr.	50 gr.	75 gr.
Macaroni	100 gr.	30 gr.	50 gr.	75 gr.
Rice	60 gr.	None	None	-
Bread	250-400 gr.	300 gr.	400 gr.	400 gr.
White Bread	150 gr.	None	None	75 gr.

At the present time the patient receives 600-700 calories instead of the necessary 2400. Thus diet cannot be utilized, a situation which is contrary to the modern standards of medical care. Without outside help the present situation cannot improve. AND EVEN MAY BECOME WORSE BEFORE THE NEXT HARVEST (sic).

Attachment #2

Medicines urgently needed in the Krakow Area:

Coramin liq. and injection
Digalen liq. and injection
Digilamid liq. and Injection
Advoern Liq. and granular
Coffein-prapatae injection
Ung. sulfuratum simplex (Wilkinson)
Redoxon Tab.
Redoxon forte ampoule
Benerva forte ampoule
Benerva fortissima amp.
Calcium Sandoz 10% Amp. 10cc.
Sedobrol
Calcibronat gran. u. amp.
Valerianpreparate
Aspirin or similar
Pyrazidon
Phenacetin comp.
Ciblgin Table u. amp.
Natrium salicylicum
Opium plv.
Papaverinpreparate
Bellergal
Belladenal
Atroinpreparate
Atophanpreparate in amp. u. in subst.
Anti asthma remedies (Ephetonin, Ephedrosan Asthmolysin)
Theobromin-preparate
Strychnin injection
Ferre-Phytin
Tonic Arsenic preperates
Salol
Cocain preparate
Laresan
Nutromalt
Larostidin
Acetylcholin
Secacornin Liq.
Gynergen
FellaminAether pro narcosi
Cloraethyl
Narcosumal
Surgical dressings and instruments

Report #4

Pomorski District

May 26, 1945

The Polish Red Cross district of Pomorski is located in the north-west part of Poland, with temporary headquarters in Torun. The regular Polish Red Cross headquarters are soon to be moved to Bydgoszcz, when available quarters are found and prepared.

This particular district of the Polish Red Cross is bounded primarily by the cities of Chojnice to the north, Rypin and Kwidzyn to the east, Wloclawek to the south, and Szubin to the west. This region was once of the last to be relieved from German occupation, and as a result the Polish Red Cross activities were not reestablished here until February, 1945. During German occupation no Polish Red Cross activities were allowed, and the only Red Cross functions exercised in any way were carried on by the German Red Cross, which administered only to the German elements in the population. According to the present Chairman of this district of the Polish Red Cross, Mr. Kaszewski, there was no care whatever extended to the Polish citizens within the district. This, of course, is generally true of those areas of Poland, such as this, which had been formerly annexed to the German Reich.

With the reestablishment of the Polish Red Cross, immediate branch offices were set up in those areas of greatest need, and at present are 22 in number. The best equipped of these 22 are located at Chojnice, Grudziadz, Tolin, and Wloclawek. At the present time there are 8 sanitary stations within the district which provide first aid and feeding facilities at various railroad points throughout the district. In addition there are 56 ambulatoriums providing medical assistance to about 2500 patients a day throughout the district. In each of these institutions is at least one qualified physician, and in some of the ambulatoriums as many as four physicians are in constant employment. There is at least one registered nurse in each of these stations.

In addition to the feeding facilities provided at the sanitary points, there are 18 separate feeding stations throughout the district. It is estimated that approximately 15,000 meals per day are served through these facilities of the Polish Red Cross in this district of Pomorski. In Torun alone there are three separate feeding centers serving an average of 5,000 meals a day.

Other institutions operated by the Polish Red Cross in this district consist of two hospitals—one of 110 beds, the other of 50 beds—and one orphanage. These institutions are very primitive in nature and are extremely limited in the resources at their disposal. A third hospital is contemplated as soon as supplies are available, and the Polish Red Cross is planning to utilize some of the vacated gabor houses, which have become available as a result of the land reform, as orphanages to meet the tremendous need for care for homeless children.

(Pomorski District)

At the present time the Polish Red Cross is the only social welfare organization in this district, since under German occupation the Jewish population was exterminated or removed, with the result that the Central Jewish Committee has not found it necessary to carry on its activities in this section of Poland. Nor has the government agency for social welfare begun to function.

As far as economic and social conditions of the district are concerned, it should be pointed out that this area suffered extensively from the war, and must be considered to be one of the most critical districts in the whole of Poland. By rivtus of the extensive hostilities carried on throughout most of the district, many of the fields are still mined, and are thereby untillable, and in other sections of the district last year's crops are still unharvested because of the dangers of unexploded and uncharted mines.

To add to the difficulties as far as agricultural production is concerned, there is a complete shortage of livestock, both cattle and horses, a lack of seeds and agricultural implements. In normal times this region was not ordinarily self-sufficient from the standpoint of food production, and thus, with its limited resources now unavailable, and with an almost complete breakdown in motorized transport, relief from other areas has not been forthcoming.

Fats, milk, and meat are virtually unobtainable throughout the area, and children in particular are suffering, not only from a lack of food in general, but from a lack of a nourishing diet. A specific example may be pointed out in the case of the eight months old daughter of the Chairman of the Polish Red Cross in this district: At the time of my visit she had been without milk for two weeks.

From the standpoint of medicines, the basic needs here are similar to those in other areas of Poland; conditions may only be described as desperate. Some few supplies were salvaged from the German Red Cross after its withdrawal from the area, but many of these have been requisitioned by Soviet and Polish military authorities and are lost to civilian use. In particular are needed vaccines for combating epidemics, ether, diphtheria anti-toxin, Roentgen apparatus, and surgical instruments. Complicating the question of medical and food supplies is the lack of transport facilities at the disposal of the Polish Red Cross for distributing available supplies to the various branches. One dilapidated twelve year old ambulance is the only motor conveyance available for contact and liaison work, as well as for transporting commodities between the various branches of the Polish Red Cross in this district.

(Pomorski District)

The clothing needs for this area are similar to those throughout the rest of Poland, with the possible exception of Lodz. The condition is critical, and the task of providing sufficient clothing will be enormous.

In general, conditions in the Polish Red Cross district of Torun-Hydgoszcz are worse than in any of the other areas visited with the exception of Kielce.

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REPORT #6

Poznan District

May 27, 1945

This district of the Polish Red Cross, with headquarters located in the city of Poznan, is now the largest of all the eleven Polish Red Cross districts. The Chairman of the Polish Red Cross for this district is Mr. Felix Skowronski, and the Inspector, Mr. Jan Wierzbicki. The district is bounded, roughly, by the Polish cities of Inowroclaw, Kampno, Leszno, and Zbaszyn. It has now expanded to include areas formerly under German sovereignty, but which are now expected to be annexed to Poland. In other words, this district of the Polish Red Cross is carrying on its activities as far west as Breslau and areas along the Oder River, as well as at Stettin.

Poznan was another of the areas formally annexed to Germany after its occupation in 1939, and was re-named Pozen. As was generally true in other areas formally annexed by the German government, the Polish Red Cross was obliterated, and was allowed to perform no functions whatever. The German Red Cross, which was established in its stead, is said to have provided no assistance to the Polish population.

With the liberation of this area in February, 1945, the Polish Red Cross was reconstituted in that month, but virtually had to start anew its operations, in view of the fact that it was able to salvage practically nothing in the way of property or equipment which it had had prior to the outbreak of the war in September, 1939. Furthermore, in this district, nothing was salvaged from the German Red Cross, since all properties and equipment that were removable had been evacuated by the Germans and the remainder is said to have been confiscated by the Soviet authorities.

Within the Poznan district of the Polish Red Cross 57 ambulatoriums have been reconstituted, with six of these institutions in the city of Poznan alone. From the middle of February until the middle of April, over 97,000 people had received treatment in these ambulatoriums, including 800 American liberated prisoners of war, 698 British liberated prisoners of war, over 4,000 French ex-prisoners and representatives of countless other nationalities.

88 feeding stations have been set up throughout the district, and from the middle of February to April 15 these institutions have provided 591,768 breakfasts, 203,934 dinners, and 406,203 suppers. Approximately 30 dormitories have been set up at various railway points within the district, and at least one is already in operation in former German territory.

Other institutions operated by the Polish Red Cross in the Poznan district include one hospital in Poznan of 80 beds, two hospitals of 65 beds each in former German territory, and one more hospital in the process of establishment. In June it is believed that the 500 bed hospital now under construction for orthopedic treatment of war invalids will be completed. In addition to these for institutions there are about thirty centers providing care for mothers and children.

The only other social welfare organization providing assistance in the Polish Red Cross district of Poznan is the Governmental Committee of Social Welfare, which is providing assistance in the way of dormitories and feeding stations. In this area the Central Jewish Committee is not functioning, since the Jews have either been exterminated or removed elsewhere during the period of Nazi control.

In general, at the present time the social and economic situation in this district seems to be not as acute as that in Kielce and Torun, but the future is somewhat more uncertain. This is due to the fact that Poznan is scheduled to become one of the primary stations for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees moving west from Russian-annexed areas of Poland to the areas of Germany which are expected to come under Polish sovereignty.

It is estimated that there will be 1,500,000 Russians and 2,500,000 Poles returning from Germany via Pomerania, Poznania, and Silesia. Many of these, of course, will pass through Poznan. From the East it is expected that 4,500,000 Poles from east of the Curzon line will be resettled in the former German territories to the west, with the result that Poznan again will be a transit center in this re-settlement program. Though supplies of medicines, food and clothing are extremely scarce at the present time in this area, this planned influx from the east and west will place a severe added drain to these already meager resources which might well be catastrophic.

The most urgent needs suggested by local authorities of the Polish Red Cross include soap and disinfectants, vaccines to combat epidemics, medicines for venereal disease, clothing and footwear, cod liver oil, condensed milk, and fats.

Although the Polish army will contribute transport for supplies, it is believed certain that it will prove insufficient to meet adequately the problem of distribution.

Another serious need constantly pointed out is the shortage of bed linen for hospitals and sanitary stations. Due to the weakened condition of many of the repatriates and others passing through this area, with the consequent need for hospitalization and extended medical care in many instances, it is inevitable that the most meager supplies of linen on hand at present will not begin to prove sufficient.

Donald M. Castleberry
Assistant Director
American Red Cross
Operations in the
Soviet Union and Poland

Poland

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

25 August 1945

No. 267 P

IMMEDIATELY

"Reports of widespread devastation in Poland are confirmed by first-hand accounts received from UNRRA's mission there," Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General, announced today. He made public a report from Clifford H. Willson of Denver, Colorado, acting chief of the temporary delegation sent by UNRRA to complete arrangements with the Polish Government at Warsaw for United Nations assistance. The cabled report follows:

"On invitation of Polish Government our delegation visited the districts of Radom, Krakow, Katowice, Oswiecim, Birkenau death camps, and Gliwice, Wroclaw, Lodz surveying the industrial and agricultural situation, the movement of displaced persons, and the distribution of UNRRA supplies. The trip indicated that the government and the press are most cooperative in informing the public about UNRRA, and we found UNRRA generally known even in villages. The government officials' conducting the trip encouraged full discussion and questioning by delegation of local officials, workers, and others. Indications are that distribution of UNRRA supplies so far received is in conformity with the UNRRA Resolutions. Goods given welfare, health institutions, or rationed with preference heavy workers.

"Health observations reveal principal problems now tuberculosis, typhoid, dysentery. The typhus rate, high for August and steadily rising in west, indicates serious trouble when colder. Infant mortality extremely high due to dysentery and lack of infant food. Large amounts of all medical supplies urgently needed everywhere but Government has not yet presented specific list. Continue shipments. Local needs are acute; distribution slow.

"With respect to agriculture; livestock is desperately short everywhere. At Lodz milk available only for children under two years and their ration is only one-quarter litre daily. (A litre is equivalent to 1.0567 U.S. liquid quarts.) This was the highest ration of milk reported. Only three hogs have been seen by the delegation on the entire trip. More than 98 per cent of the field work is being done by hand and with one-horse equipment. In Breslau area only 20 per cent of the land was planted for 1945 and of this approximately 60 per cent only being harvested due to mines and lack of equipment. In pre-war Poland approximately 20 per cent of the land was idle and up to 50 per cent of this land was planted with poorly prepared seedbeds and poor cultivation due to lack of horses and tractor power. The yields are light due to lack of manure and fertilizer.

"With respect to industries visited: Tanneries production is only about 25 per cent, due to lack of chemical tanning fluids primarily and secondarily of hides, with additional shutdowns last week. Coal mines at 50 per cent production with extremely worn equipment. Steel mills 30 per cent production with much equipment removed. Textile mills 40 per cent production with much equipment damaged although repair work proceeding as fast as possible. Raw materials are urgently needed. We found them now washing the first wool recently received from UNRPA. Belting needed every industry. Cotton cleaning equipment is damaged and supplies should be middling or better; staple 15/16 to 1 1/32 needed.

"We visited storage facilities of Krakow, Katowice and Lodz. Facilities adequate and good. Goods in quantity just arrived at distribution points. Lack of trucks preventing immediate adequate distribution. Rush all transport possible."

Poland

Dr. Sawyer
Room 1130
13 July 1945

TO: Bureau and Division Heads

SUBJECT: Temporary UNRRA Delegation to Poland

For your information please find attached copy of the General Directive for the Temporary UNRRA Delegation to Poland and the Director General's letter to His Excellency, Edward Osobka-Morewski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government of National Unity.

4 July 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

This will serve to introduce to you Mr. Michail A. Menshikov, Deputy Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as my personal representative and the Head of the Temporary UNRRA Delegation to Poland. Mr. Menshikov is accompanied by the following members of the Delegation:

Frantisek Weisl, Chief Assistant
Clifford Willson, Chief Requirements and Supply Specialist
Oscar Schachter, Legal Adviser
M.E. Hays, Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist
Dr. Henry Holle, Health Specialist
Clarence Anderson, Supply Specialist
Charles Stein, Displaced Persons Specialist
Eric Teesdale, Finance and Administrative Officer
Gertrude Mott, Secretary

Mr. Menshikov is vested with full authority and plenary powers to act in my behalf to negotiate and to conclude an agreement with your Government, and to carry out the aims of the Delegation set forth in my cable to you of 7 March 1945, copy of which is enclosed. He also has authority to deal with your Government on other questions which may arise in connection with the relations between Poland and the Administration.

Please be assured of UNRRA's very deep desire to be of every possible aid to your gallant people. It is my hope to be able to visit your country and to meet you personally as soon as I shall be in a position to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

His Excellency
Edward Osobka-Morawski
Prime Minister of the Polish
Government of the National Unity

3 July 1945

TO: M. A. Menshikov, Deputy Director General
and Head of the Temporary UNRRA
Delegation to Poland

From: Herbert H. Lehman
Director General of UNRRA

Subject: General Directive for the Temporary UNRRA Delegation
to Poland

This is to confirm formally your designation as Head of the Temporary UNRRA Delegation and as my personal representative to the Polish Government of National Unity. You are vested with plenary power to act in my behalf in carrying out the purposes of the Delegation set forth in the letter of introduction to the Prime Minister, copy of which is attached hereto.

In addition you are authorized, subject to the policies and resolutions of the Administration, as follows:

1. To make such arrangements as may be necessary for the transportation of relief and rehabilitation supplies through other countries to Poland.
2. To undertake, if necessary, discussions and to make necessary arrangements with the authorities of other countries with regard to furnishing of supplies for Poland, subject to approval of Headquarters for the expenditure of substantial sums.
3. To direct and supervise the members of the Temporary Delegation, to determine their work assignments, and to order their recall when in your judgment their services are inadequate or no longer needed.
4. Upon conclusion of the negotiation of an agreement with the Government, to sign such agreement on behalf of the Director General.
5. After the establishment of an UNRRA Mission is agreed upon, if you find it necessary, to supervise its initial organization within Poland.
6. To negotiate, conclude and execute on behalf of the Administration such other arrangements and contracts necessary for the performance of the purposes of the Delegation.

7. To appoint personnel in the field, whether of Polish or non-Polish nationality and residence, to the extent necessary to carry out the aims and functions of the Delegation, and if necessary, of the initial Mission.
8. To obligate and expend the funds of the Administration to the extent necessary to carry out the aims and functions of the Delegation. The budget of the Delegation approved by Headquarters shall serve as a general guide in making expenditures, but if necessary such expenditures may exceed the budgetary amount.
9. To establish living allowances for the members of the Delegation which shall be adequate to cover the cost of food, lodging, incidental and other necessary expenses of the members. Such rates of allowances will become effective upon establishment by you without further approval by Headquarters.
10. To designate the depositories of any funds made available for the account of the Delegation, and to open, operate and manage in the name of the Delegation such accounts in banks or other financial institutions as you may deem necessary.
11. To carry on such other activities to fulfill the task of the Delegation as you may deem necessary.
12. To report directly to the Director General at Headquarters on the work of the Delegation.
13. To authorize other members of the Delegation to exercise such of your powers, duties and responsibilities as you may deem necessary.

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

Pololand

Office of Country Mission Affairs
Weekly Report on Recent Developments in

POLAND

14 July 1945

*
Number VIII

AGRICULTURE

Spring Sowing. The following statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture are available regarding the sowing plan for the period up to May 20th. The best results in spring grains were obtained in the Poznan voivodeship, where 97% of the plant area was sown, followed by Lublin voivodeship with 80%; the Rzeszow-85%; the Lodz-84%; Silesia-67%. Lodz voivodeship led in potato planting with 82%; in Poznan voivodeship 48% of the plant area was sown, in Silesia-48%, in Lublin-38% and in Rzeszow-25%. (News Digest, #1774).

Title Deeds to Land Ownership. Old title deeds to land ownership, created in the course of an agrarian reform, will be validated not later than September 1st, it was announced by the Council of Ministers, Warsaw. (Polpress News, #30).

Horses from the Red Army. The Voivodeship Land Office (Wojewodzki Urzad Ziemi) in Bydgoszcz has received 500 horses as a gift from the Red Army. The horses will be distributed among villages which badly need them. (News Digest, #1767).

Egg Supplies. Polish farmers are expected to supply 3 million dozen eggs annually to the Government. 15% of this amount will be obtained by the Government by the method of regular requisition, and has been earmarked for military hospitals, children and workers. As to supply for the workers' families, the Government will buy eggs on the open market. (Polpress News, #32).

Man Power for Harvest Work. In Masuria (East Russia) transport conditions make it "questionable whether there will be enough people for harvest work." Provincial district authorities are doing everything in their power to speed up resettlement in this territory. An appeal was made to school children to spend their vacation helping with the harvest. (European News Digest, #552).

Agricultural Situation in General. The Polish Peasant Party ("Stronnictwo Ludowe") utilized a convention held in Warsaw last May to present to President Bierut a report on the shortcomings and requirements of the country. The questions of contribution in kind and the exchange of agricultural products for industrial products remain unsettled. The peasants desire the authorities to make sure that they can get absolute necessities. The delegates to the convention emphasized the divergency in price between industrial and agricultural products, and requested the President to arrange

* For information on any material contained in this Report call
V. J. Tereshtenko - Extension 46.

for an increase in the buying capacity of the rural population. A burning problem is presented also by the scarcity of firewood and building material. Also the money exchange shows an unfavorable trend for the peasants. (News Digest, #1772). Among various resolutions passed at the conference was the following:...."we...demand from the Government that German prisoners of war be made to work on rebuilding the devastated towns and villages and also be put to work on filling in ditches and clearing away mines...great colonizing prospects are opening before the Polish peasant. We declare that we shall colonize the regained territories, till the land, and never give it back to the Germans. We demand that the Government which gave us land should normalize our private rights and help in the development of the farms. We, therefore, demand financial assistance and building material. We demand that we should receive industrial goods for our projects. We demand that contributions in kind which we deliver regularly...should be assessed with justice. We demand that the exchange of goods between the towns and countryside should be extended...." (News Digest, #1765).

INDUSTRY

Food Canning Industry. A new agency was set up recently under the name of "United Western Preserves Industry". It has its headquarters in Bydgoszcz, and will have for its task supervision of all food canning enterprises in Poznan and Pomorze provinces. The largest establishment in this territory is the well-known bacon factory at Gniezno, which is now producing exclusively for the Army. (Polpress News, #32).

Railroad Cars and Tractor Manufacturing. One of the largest factories producing railroad cars, tractors, pulleys - the plant located in Wroclaw - is expected to renew its production in the near future. A technical staff was appointed by the Union of Southern Metal Industry in Katowice. The factory is expected to distribute its production throughout Poland. (Polpress News, #32).

Silesian Industry. Taken as a whole, Silesian industry was not heavily damaged in the course of military operations. The Nazis had no time to destroy the machines or flood the mines. The importance of Silesian industry for the economic life of new Poland can hardly be overestimated. Some indication of the area's wealth may be seen in the fact that some 26 million tons of coal were mined in Opole Silesia in 1939, in other words, a quantity which equalled roughly two-thirds of the entire Polish coal output before the war. The territory produced more packaged coal than pre-war Poland, while the mines employed 52,000 workers as against some 80,000 in Poland. The region of Opole Silesia contains such important industrial centers as Gliwice, Zabrze and Bytom. It is estimated that Silesian iron foundries will add about 32% to Poland's productivity; production of paper, ceramics and machine tools will also contribute to considerable increase of Polish production. Considerable emphasis is placed by the Polish Government on the liberation of Silesian industry. The Pokol Foundry, one of the largest in the region, was put into operation on 16 February, and turned out 5,000 tons of steel railways and other railroad equipment during its first month of operation. In March, production of coal at 40 mines equalled the tonnage of the 3 largest mines before the war; the output in

April was 10 times that of March. At present, 75 mines are in operation which before the war produced 200,000 tons daily. At the moment of liberation, the production of these mines dropped to 22,000 tons a day; by the first of May it reached 55,000 tons, while by the end of May 65,000 was produced. One expects that the production of the above mines will soon reach 135,000 a day. The zinc mines employ at present 7,000 workers, and 3 big mines are operating in the Bytom area. Out of 12 glass factories in Silesia, 10 are already in operation; their potential production equals 7,000,000 square yards of window pane a year. A number of electric power stations have been reopened, and a high-voltage line from Katowice to Warsaw is under construction. It is expected that cement plants of the region will produce 2,500,000 tons this year, while 800,000,000 bricks will be made. Fertilizer factories in Cracow supply agricultural needs of the western provinces at present. A treaty to exchange Polish coal for Czech textiles has been negotiated in Katowice by a group of Czech industrialists. (Polpress News, #32.)

Warsaw Gas Works. Reconstruction of the Warsaw Gas Works is making rapid progress, with a number of coke stoves ready to be put into operation. Mokotow, Zoliborg and Bielany will be the first suburbs to be of service. (Polpress News, #32.)

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Over-all Situation. The following statistics are available at present regarding the transportation situation in Poland. The total length of Polish railways at present (including the railway net in the western territories) equals 23,700 kilometers. As they were leaving Poland the Germans tore up the tracks, often over stretches of several kilometers. Up until now, some 500 kilometers of destroyed or dismantled track have been repaired. The longest tunnel in Poland near Deblin can now be used on one track. The second longest tunnel near Zegiestow on the line of Nowy Sad-Kreynica is under repair. In the case of railway installations, the destruction in the course of the war reached 90%. Of the rolling stock, 80% was removed by the Germans. 3,150 locomotives, 2,500 coaches, and 90,000 trucks are available at present. 48% of the locomotives and 33% of the coaches are under repair (as against the normal percentage of from 15 to 18, and of 8 to 9 respectively.) 48% of the steel bridges and 80% of the ferro-concrete bridges were found destroyed after the liberation. Roughly, three-fourth's of this damage has been repaired already. About half of the first-class roads have been repaired. In June, 644 passenger trains per day were running in Poland, carrying a total of 7,647,000 passengers for the month. With a serviceable stock of 45,000 trucks, 4,095 freight trains covered 275,304,000 kilometers and transported goods to the value of 30,000,000 zlotys (about \$5,700,000 at the pre-war exchange cost.) The Polish State Railways are employing a staff of nearly 193,000.

The length of inland waterways reaches at present 5,000 kilometers. The air transport is run by the 'Lot' Aviation Company. (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 10 July 1945.) On 27 May, a bridge over the Bug measuring 250 meters, and able to carry vehicles up to 60 tons, was opened. Out of the 49 bridges which were destroyed or damaged in the Lodz Province, 41 have been repaired. 7 boats for passenger and cargo service had been put into commission on Cracow-Nowy Korczyn routes (News Digest, #1771.) At the end of May, new consignments of motor vehicles from the Soviet Union arrived in Poland, and in the week of 21 May, 145 lorries and 75 cars were unloaded in Warsaw. (News Digest, #1768.)

Communications. Construction of a long distance telephone line from Katowice to Warsaw has been approved by the Ministry of Industry. (Polpress News, #31.) At the beginning of June, the radio station at Poznan was reopened. (European News Digest, #456.)

POPULATION

Settlements of Polish Soldiers. Further details are available regarding the plan to settle Polish soldiers at the western frontiers of Poland. The Order ("Rozkaz Osiedlency", #111) was issued by the Polish Army High Command and broadcasted by Warsaw radio station on 9 June. It was addressed to officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers. In part, the Order states: "Understanding and appreciating the great effort and heroism of each soldier in the liberation of Poland, the Government of the Republic is fulfilling its promise and gives priority to the soldiers and their families in taking over the lands in the west; families of Polish Army soldiers are guaranteed 10 hectares...On all western frontiers a wide belt will be specially reserved for soldiers' families, which will be the bastion of the national spirit of Poland...These farms should be quickly taken over in time for this year's harvest. Soon a voluntary settlement campaign of soldiers will begin. In order to coordinate and to assure the efficient execution of this resettlement, the following are nominated: (1) Inspector General for the Resettlement, General Karol Kwiatkowski; (2) Deputy Inspector General, Piotr Jaroszewicz." The Order was signed by the Commander in Chief of the Polish Army, the Deputy Commander in Chief for Political Affairs, and the Deputy Chief of Staff. (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 11 June 1945.) Army officers over 40 will be gradually released with a view to their resettlement in the recovered territories. (European News Digest, #460.)

Statistics of Resettlement Program. Up to 1 June, according to the figures released by the Government, 260,000 persons had been resettled in newly acquired territories. This covers East Prussia (50,000); Gdansk Area (20,000); Western Pomorze (50,000); Lower Silesia (20,000); and Upper Silesia (110,000). As a result of the movement during the first days of June, the total figure exceeded 300,000. (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 11 June 1945.) At the end of May, East Prussia was empty territory since only 5% of its former population had remained. (European News Digest, #551.) In the eastern districts of the Breslau Province, only 3% of the total population remained by the end of May, while in the southwest part of the area the districts were crammed with Germans who had fled from the eastern territory. As a result of the displacement of population, the Breslau Province is poorly supplied with labor reserves, and the question of manpower is the most acute problem. The population of the city of Breslau was only 160,000 by the end of May, including 40,000 Poles. During the last years of the war, the city's population was about 1,000,000. 60% of the city's buildings are destroyed. (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 28 May 1945.)

Repatriates. 30,000 repatriates to Silesia passed through Katowice by 8 June; about 1,000 per day were passing through Opole. The problem of population was combined with the resettlement project, so that a great number of repatriates could remain in Silesia instead of proceeding into the interior of Poland. (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 8 June 1945.) By the end of June, repatriates were streaming back to Poland through the cities of Lancherga,

Starograd, Glogow, Opole, Nowy-Zbaszyn, Zebrzydowice and Wroclaw. The repatriation committees have established stations at which the repatriates could obtain the necessary assistance. Information posts have also been organized to provide the repatriates with the necessary temporary documents. (Polpress News, #31.) During the first week of July, the first group of 250 Polish officers and men returned to Poland from an internment camp in Lubeck in the British Occupation Zone. Also the first group of Polish children recently returned to their homes from the USSR. The group consisted of youngsters saved from the Germans in June 1941, when the children were evacuated from the city of Bialystok and taken to a village in the Urals (Polpress News, #32).

Question of Emigration of Jews from Poland. The question of emigration of Jews from Poland was one of the questions on the agenda of the first general conference of the Jewish Socialist Party Bund held in Lodz on 5 July. The conference was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Berszenhor. A new central committee was elected as a result of the conference. It will maintain its headquarters in Lodz. (Polpress News, #32.)

SUPPLIES

Medical Supplies. At the end of June, an appeal for drugs and other medical supplies was sent by the Ministry of Health to the Soviet Union, as well as to Swedish relief agencies. (Polpress News, #32.)

Allocation of Supplies. According to the decision of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, stocks of textiles will be distributed among the various Ministries who, on their part, will allocate the textiles for the workers under the jurisdiction of their subsidiary offices; for instance, factory workers will get their allotment from the Ministry of Industry; teachers, from the Ministry of Education, etc. (News Digest, #1768.)

COOPERATIVES

A convention of Polish cooperatives took place in Lodz at the end of June. The convention was attended by Premier Edward B. Osobka-Morawski, as well as the Minister of Industry, and a representative of the National Council of Poland. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 persons are enrolled in 7,000 cooperatives at present. The biggest network of cooperatives is in Lublin Province with its 950 consumer cooperatives, 117 credit unions, 96 producer cooperatives, 53 farm societies, and 57 other cooperative organizations. In addition, there are 7 cooperative agricultural schools in the province. In the Province of Lodz, 796 cooperatives are functioning, with 60 more in the planning stage. In Poznan a few school cooperatives are being organized. In Warsaw Province and in the capital itself there are 422 consumer cooperatives, 130 producer cooperatives, 42 agricultural, marketing and supply cooperatives, and a number of cooperative schools. (Polpress, #31.) The Polish Newspaper, Glos Ludu, published in Warsaw, reported that Franciszek Kazanek, Deputy Chairman of the Local National Council and a member of the Cooperative Supreme Council of the Polish Republic, was "treacherously murdered" last March. (News Digest, #1760.)

GOVERNMENT

Office of Planning. The Ministry of Reconstruction, created by the decree of 24 May, includes an Office of Planning, which will direct planning on a nation-wide scale and will coordinate the activities of the regional planning authorities. (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 28 May 1945.)

Private Ownership of Buildings. In a press interview, the Minister of Reconstruction, Professor Michal Kaczorowski, made the following statement regarding private ownership of buildings: "Today almost every property owner hesitates and temporizes in executing repairs to damaged property. The obvious reluctance of this social group is caused by two factors: First, uncertainty as to legal status; second, lack of building materials. We are emphatic in making it clear that the private ownership of buildings in towns remains unchanged. The Government does not intend to introduce any limitations in this respect. Only in cases of complete destruction of town districts will the necessity arise for altering existing site boundaries. In connection with this, expropriation will be carried out in some cases....I repeat, private ownership of buildings remains intact in Warsaw and in all urban centers." (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 7 June 1945.)

Recognition of the Polish Government of National Unity. Within one week from the formation of the Polish Government of National Unity, the new Government was recognized by France, the United States, Great Britain, China, Norway, Canada, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 10 July 1945.) Dutch radio broadcast of 10 July brought the news regarding the recognition of the Polish Government of National Unity by the Netherlands Government. On the same day, a broadcast from Brussels brought the news that the Belgian Government also recognized the new Government in Warsaw. (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 10 July 1945.)

Trade Agreement Between Sweden and Poland. A trade agreement was signed on 10 July between Sweden and Poland. The agreement provides for supplies of coal, coke, zinc, copper and soda from Poland against supplies of machinery of various kinds, iron ore, ball-bearings, railway trucks, telephones, signalling equipment, wood pulp and a series of other goods from Sweden. On behalf of Sweden, the agreement was negotiated between the head of the Swedish State Commission for Fuel, Jungdahl, as well as representatives of the Swedish Legation. After the above agreement had been signed, an additional agreement was signed between the Polish Foreign Trade Administration and the Swedish Fuel Commission regarding supplies of coal and coke to Sweden. (Lublin, Polish Home Service, 6:00 a.m. - 10 July 1945; excerpt from FCC report, UNRRA's Teletype Service.)

Poland

Dissemination
Dr. B. B. B.

7 July 1945

TO: Roy F. Hendrickson
FROM: George Xanthaky
SUBJECT: U. S. Private Relief Organizations' Funds for Poland

The situation with respect to funds available in this country for aid to Poland is extremely confused. The following information, obtained by Mr. Tereshtenko in recent conversations with Mr. Moleslaw Gebert, President of the Polonia Society and Mr. Eugene Jasinski, secretary to Mr. Leo Krzyski, President of the American Slav Congress and the representative of Polish labor at the San Francisco Conference, only partly clarifies the picture.

The Labor Work Chest coordinates the collection and distribution of relief funds contributed by its constituent organizations, the CIO, AF of L and "Railroad Brotherhoods' Relief Committees. A large sum has been allocated for Polish relief. Before the liberation of Poland funds were channeled through the Polish Government in London to the underground movement in Poland. Mr. Gebert and Mr. Jasinski do not know what amounts have been channeled this way.

About \$500,000 is available at present and this sum may eventually be raised to \$1,500,000. The funds have been frozen since last fall when the split between the London Poles and the Committee of National Liberation in Lublin became a matter of fact. The urgent need to do something about the frozen funds originates in the fact that an agreement made at the time money was earmarked for Poland provides that it shall be used for other purposes if not spent by a certain date (about two months hence).

After extended discussion the Labor Work Chest finally decided to ask Mr. Stanczyk (Minister of Labor in the Polish Government in London and one of the trustees of the fund) and Mr. Grosfeld (another trustee of the fund) to meet with representatives of the Polish Trade Union from liberated Poland in Sweden.

The following cable was sent to Mr. Stanczyk in London and to Mr. Dolinski and Mr. Witaszewski, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Provisional Central Trade Union Committee in Warsaw:

"C.I.O. and A.F. of L. Polish Labor Trustees in London, Stanczyk and Grosfeld have American Relief funds for distribution in Poland. Suggest meeting between them and Warsaw Labor representatives in Sweden to discuss relief problems only."

Mr. Stanczyk, however, was invited to participate in the Moscow conference with regard to the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic and as a result of that the whole situation was still pending at the time of Mr. Tereshtenko's interview.

Dr. Sawyer
Room 1130

Office of Country Mission Affairs
Weekly Report of Recent Developments in

POLAND

16 June 1945

Number IV*

INDUSTRY.

State Monopolies. Enterprises run by State monopolies are swiftly resuming their pre-war activities. The State alcohol enterprises are producing satisfactorily. Certain quantities of vodka are being reserved for railway, post and telegraph workers, while the Ministry of Supply contemplates allotting the necessary quantities of alcohol for industry and aviation. The tobacco warehouses were left bare by the Germans. The authorities expect, however, that the next crop will enable all tobacco factories to supply the population's entire needs. (News Digest #1742)

Paper and printing industries. The oldest paper mill "Mirkow" has been severely damaged by the Germans. There are, however, 341 paper mills employing 13,400 workers, which have been saved, and which will soon again begin production. One big paper mill in February supplied the newspaper industry with about 130 tons of paper, while others produce at present about 10,000 tons of such paper monthly. One of the cellulose factories has maintained its pre-war output of about 50,000 tons of cellulose per annum. A few others are expected to produce 27,000 tons per year. It is expected that the incorporation of paper factories in Lower Silesia and Western Pomerania will allow Poland, after complete recovery of the industry, to have considerable quantities of paper for export. The national printing office in Krakow and the printing offices in Poznan and Bydgoszcz have been recovered. The establishments of the graphic industry have preserved 60 percent of their production capacity. (News Digest, #1742)

Production of iron ore. A considerable number of iron ore mines were flooded in the course of the war, but drainage is going on rapidly and some mines are already in operation. It is expected that yearly production of iron ore may reach 1,800,000 tons (in 1938 the nation mined 1,028,785 tons, of which 72 percent was taken from the Czestochowa District). In the new frontiers of the country, most of Poland's iron is situated in Malopolska and the neighboring Silesian upland. Taken together these areas total 290,000 square metres and contain an estimated 160 million tons of ore. (Polpress News, No. 21)

Shoe Industry. A shoe factory in Chelmek employed in April 1,200 workers and reached an output of 800 pairs of working boots daily. (News Digest, #1742). Two shoe factories, one in Radom and the other

* For information on any matter contained in this Report call
V. J. Tereshtenko - Extension 46.

in Chelmek have been opened by the Bata Industries. 200 retail outlets have been opened throughout Poland. The above two factories have raw materials for several months. (Polpress News, No. 22).

Oil Industry. The 10" pipe-line between Krakow and the Jaslo gas-wells started functioning around the middle of April. It is 160 kilometres long (99.2 miles). The Germans had smashed the pipe-line at numerous points. The Institute for the investigation of liquid fuels will shortly be transferred from Krosno to Krakow. (News Digest #1742). Production of rock oil reached 9,000 tons monthly by the end of May, that is 3/4 of the pre-war output. This oil is produced mostly in South-Eastern Poland. (Polpress News, No. 23)

Revival of various industries. The "Bauminger" nail and wire factory has achieved full production amounting to from 4 to 5 tons of nails and over 5 tons of wire daily. The rubber factory in Krakow was only partially operating in April due to the lack of raw materials. The Solvay Caustic Soda factory in Podgorze (Krakow) has been reopened; it was badly damaged in the course of the war. The salt mine and refinery at Wieliczka (near Krakow) has already begun normal operations. In April, the textile factories in Warka had a monthly production of about 15,000 metres of linen goods and 60,000 metres of other textile goods. 70 percent of the work shops of Krakow, whose owners were murdered by Germans, were already in operation by the end of March. (News Digest, #1742). Silesian zinc mines were already operating in the last week of May; 7,000 workers were employed in these mines. (Polpress News, No. 21). The Borkowski Brothers Electro-Technical Works (Warsaw Province), one of the largest factories in Poland, is already in operation. Also the State Tarpaper factory, the Towis Iron Works, the Wiechy Glass factory, the Rembertow Wood-Working shops and a number of brick kilns (all in Warsaw Province) also resumed operations. (Polpress News, No. 23). According to the statement made by Colanski, Vice Minister of Industry, at the conference of the textile industry in Lodz on May 25th, the Lodz electric power stations were working at 2/3 of their pre-war levels by the end of May, owing to the increased supplies of coal. (European News Digest, #446). Vice-Minister Colanski also pointed out that the arrival of 5,000 tons of cotton and 600 tons of wool from the U.S.S.R. saved the critical situation with raw materials in the textile industry. (Polpress News, No. 23)

Production of coal. At the textile conference in Lodz on May 25th, Hilary Minc, Minister of Industry, stated that the coal shortage which was extremely acute several months ago is now improved. The daily production of mines reached 60,000 tons. It is hoped that it will increase shortly to 100,000 tons. (Polpress News, #23).

Timber Industry. In Silesia 170 saw mills are in operation; 60 factories for wood products and furniture, and 450 small work shops are in operation, while in the Pomorze Province (Pomerania) 68 factories are running. The timber industry, as a whole, is in relatively good shape at present. (Polpress News, No. 23)

Building material for Warsaw. In order to channelize delivery of Silesian industrial products to Warsaw, a "Committee to Help Warsaw's Reconstruction" has been organized in Katowice. It is estimated that the Silesia - Dabrowa Basin can produce for Warsaw's needs $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of cement and 800 million bricks a year. It is also estimated that the Silesian industry can produce 7 million square metres of window glass yearly and to cover the needs of the whole of Poland. 10 of the 12 glass works in Silesia, employing 2,000 workers, are operating at present. (Polpress News, No. 25). In the next ten months, the following materials will be used in the reconstruction of Warsaw: 40,000,000 bricks, 60,000 cbm of sand, 20,000 tons of cement, 30,000 tons of lime, 373,000 sqm of glass, 610,000 sqm bituminous paper, 200,000 sqm of tarred paper, 25,000 cbm of timber for building, 10,000 cbm of joiners' timber, and 8,000 tons of steel fittings. In accordance with recommendations made by the Praesidium of the National Council of Warsaw, 15,000 apartments and 1,200 hotel rooms are to be repaired by the end of 1945. (News Digest, #1746).

Management questions in industry. The following further information is available regarding the report on the industrial situation in Poland, delivered by the Minister of Industry, Hilary Minc, at the First Session of the National Council of the Homeland, Warsaw, May 5. One of the most difficult tasks facing the Polish industry is that of increasing the rate of industrial production. The miner produces about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of coal a day at present compared with almost 2 tons before the war. The textile worker produces 5.1 metres of cotton goods a day compared with 32 metres before the war. The most important causes of this state of affairs are the difficult food and supply situation and the unsatisfactory relations between the workers engaged in industrial production directly and those employed in auxiliary tasks. The trade unions must take the lead in changing the situation. Also the present system of wages must be revised. During the period of liberation, the factories were taken over by the factory committees composed of representatives of workers and employers. These committees were suited to the task of preserving the factories and restarting production. They are no longer, however, the right form of organization. The best form of collaboration between the workers and employers seem to be that, in questions directly effecting the living conditions of the workers, decisions should be taken jointly by the employers' and the workers' factory councils, and carried out by the employers and the heads of the workers' factory councils. Such questions are: hiring and dismissing of workers, food supply and recreation. Matters concerning the technical and other classifications must be placed on a higher level than hitherto. "Fantastic regulations equalizing the pay of all employees irrespective of their qualifications must be rejected"...Conditions must be created in which the directing staff is particularly interested in raising the rate of production. The directing personnel must also receive new blood by including workers in its ranks. (News Digest, #1754).

Comments of "The Economist", London, on industrial situation in Poland. The London Economist (May 12, 1945 issue) made the following comments regarding the report of the Minister of Industry, Hilary Minc, delivered at the May Session of the National Council of the Homeland, Warsaw, and pertaining to the over-all industrial situation in Poland and State control of the industry.* A long economic trend "very effectively paves the way for complete State control", and "the nationalization of industry can be accomplished without any massive expropriation".... "Ever since its re-emergence as an independent State in 1918, Poland has suffered from an atrophy of private capital, and State enterprise has played an increasingly dominant role in its economy. Before the war the transport system was almost entirely state-owned, as was 70 per cent of the iron production, 50 per cent of metal manufacturing, nearly a 100 per cent of some chemical industries, and a very high proportion of the timber, coal and oil industries, quite apart from the large state monopolies of alcohol, tobacco, matches, salt, etc. Private ownership in large-scale industry was represented chiefly by foreign capital--the share of foreign capital was about 40 per cent of the total capital of all joint stock companies. It was nearly 50 per cent in mining and metal industries, 85 per cent in oil extraction, 60 per cent in chemical industries, and 85 per cent in electrical works. Polish private capital was pathetically squeezed in between the mill stones of public and foreign enterprise.... In the thirties, the public sector of industry was steadily expanded in connection with the building of armament industries and with the official drive against foreign capital... Under the German occupation, most of the Polish enterprises were expropriated in favour of German companies and colonisers."

SUPPLIES.

Swedish Relief for Poland. "Robotynik Polski" ("The Polish Worker", published in New York), of 10 June 1945 contains the following news item:

"Swedish Help for Poland - The Swedish Relief Committee for Poland received information that the transport of clothing and medicines shipped to Poland in March of this year has arrived in Poland. More transports will follow. The Committee began its activities in May 1943. Since that time the Committee has collected 256,000 Swedish crowns for relief in Poland. Last year the Committee collected also ten tons of clothing for Poland."

Over-all Supply Situation. Referring to the supply situation, Hilary Minc, Minister of Industry, at his speech at the session of the National Council of the Homeland, Warsaw, 5 May, stated that the situation is still difficult in many ways. "While there

* Regarding this Report see "Weekly Report on Recent Developments in Poland," # III.

exists an unsatisfied demand for goods, merchandise is being piled up in many factories and industrial undertakings for want of customers. Many factors account for this paradoxical situation, the most important being transport difficulties and lack of coordination. The best remedy is to create marketing agencies to serve the various trade associations in which Polish industry is organized. These marketing agencies must be provided with the capital they require for their work." (News Digest, #1754).

Canadian relief for Poland. The Secretary of the Democratic Committee for Aid to Poland stated that \$50,000.00 had been collected in Canada and some money is still coming in. The Canadian Red Cross has contributed \$20,000.00 worth of hospital equipment and has the Government's permission to dispatch it to Poland. (Welfare Intelligence Bulletin, No. 11, E.R.O.).

Red Army's supplies for Poland. In April the Commander of the First Ukrainian Front, Marshal V.S. Konev, assigned 1,000 tons of sugar and a quantity of corn from his Army's supply for the use of the citizens of Czestochowa. (News Digest, #1742).

Arrival of UNRRA supplies. The following cable was received by UNRRA from Premier Osobka-Morawski on 12 June and made available by the Director General for press release:

"The Polish Government on behalf of the nation wishes to express their gratitude to the UNRRA for the efficacious help extended by the UNRRA to Poland. The first goods sent by the UNRRA have arrived in this country. They are a visible and precious token of the will of the United Nations to assist Poland in her great task of reconstruction."

HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Activities of the Department of Social Welfare and Health. The Department of Social Welfare and Health has assisted 14,650 Warsaw families; 5,000 sick persons have received medical attention; 3,000 children have received clothing and have been receiving milk. The Health Campaign was started in April by the Ministry of Labor, Social Welfare and Health (by the decision of the Council of Ministers on April 11th, this Ministry was split into two Ministries: the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare). The task of providing medical service for all has been tackled. Many hospitals are already functioning. In Silesia, a complete re-organization of health services is being carried out: the Ministry is providing the hospitals with the necessary equipment, since the Germans carried away most of the equipment and medicaments. In Krakow, hospital accommodation remained partially intact. (Welfare Intelligence Bulletin, No. 11, E.R.O.). The Social Insurance Institute in Warsaw resumed its activities in April. (News Digest, #1746).

By a decree of April 6, the Ministry of Labor, Social Welfare and Health recalled the legislation on unemployment and accident insurance until December 31st, 1946. The Ministry also ordered village authorities to pay allowances to the families of soldiers, according to a scale fixed by the Ministry of Public Administration. (Welfare Intelligence Bulletin, No. 12, E.R.O.)

Financial Allocations of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare allocated 12 million zlotys (about \$2,280,000 at the pre-war exchange rate) for help to deportees returning from Germany. Of this amount two million zlotys (about \$380,000) will go to the Central Committee of Social Welfare; 1,015,000 zlotys (about \$192,850) to help those returning from labor camps in Germany. (Polpress News, No. 20).

Health resorts. The famous spa at Ciechocinek, known for its radio-active mineral waters, suffered little in the war and opened its season on May 20th. The necessary repair work was carried out by the Ministry of Health. The resort will be used exclusively for former concentration camp prisoners, soldiers, and workers sent by their unions. (Polpress News, No. 22).

Medical Education. 970 students are taking courses at present at the University of Warsaw where the Departments of Medicine and Pharmacy were reopened first, and are the only Departments functioning at present.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways. Considerable progress is being made in restoring railway transport in Silesia. Although the majority of bridges was destroyed, some of them were restored in the first six weeks after liberation. In the Dabrowa District 95 percent of the bridges are already in use. The Germans removed 75 percent of the locomotives and 95 percent of the cars, necessitating not only the repair of wrecked rolling stock, but also of obsolete equipment. Station and yard installations are also being repaired. 12,000 carloads of coal and other supplies were loaded and dispatched from the Dabrowa district during the month of March. The Silesian railway network is being expanded to Lazy and Bielsko. (European News Digest, #440). All workers, under sixty years of age, regardless of sex, of the Polish State Railway and privately owned railways in Poland, were called up for military service, (even if not liable for military service), on railway communications by the decree of the Minister of National Defence of March 22. Also workers and employees of the Ostbahn and the German State Railways and privately owned German railways, as well as persons who have vocational training or experience in railway communications, were called for service by the above decree. (News Digest, #1754).

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

28 May 1945

TO: Dr. W. Sawyer

FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko *V.T.*

SUBJECT: News Releases on Poland.

Starting with the attached issue, our former "Latest News on Poland" will be mimeographed and released weekly in the form of "Weekly News Report. Poland". If you would like to receive more than one copy of this release for your Division, kindly advise me in advance as the number of copies mimeographed is limited.

Attachment

Office of Country Mission Affairs

Weekly News Report

POLAND

26 May 1945

Number I *

HEALTH and WELFARE: The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in New York, in its release of May 17th, informs the readers that the Committee received a cable from Poland from Mr. David Guzik, associated with the Joint Distribution Committee for the past 25 years, serving chiefly as the Committee Controller in Poland. The mystery surrounding Mr. Guzik's activities in the underground for the last few years was lifted by the cable. Guzik remained in Poland after the German invasion and was responsible for years for the carrying out of the problem of underground rescue and relief for Jews, helped thousands of them to flee Poland and reach the U.S.S.R. and other countries. In the cable, Mr. Guzik advises the J.D.C. that he is ready to continue his work and awaits instructions. According to him, only 40,000 Jews of the pre-war figure of 3.2 million are at present on the territory of Poland. 250,000 found safety in the U.S.S.R. This figure, as a matter of fact, coincides with about 300,000 Jews who were previously reported to have survived of the pre-war Polish Jews. In the same release, the J.D.C. states that the Committee recently began to ship 50 tons of food, clothing and medicaments every week to Dr. Emil Sommerstein in Lublin, who distributes the food locally. The receipt of three ten-bed field hospitals was recently acknowledged by the Lublin Jewish Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS and TRANSPORTATION: In Warsaw 85% of the houses on the left bank of the Vistula are estimated to have been destroyed, and 25% were destroyed in Praga. This means a loss of 525,000 habitable rooms out of a total of about 600,000.

The Warsaw Central Post Office now accepts parcels for the whole of Poland. A Money Order Branch is now in operation for orders not exceeding 2,000 zlotys (about \$380.00 at pre-war exchange rate). Private letters are accepted for all Allied Nations. (An inquiry made to the U.S. Post Office Department, Washington, D.C. revealed that Order No. 27270 of February 20th, 1945, allows the sending of mail to Poland; however, no registered letters, airmail, special delivery and packages are allowed as yet). At the beginning of March

* For information on any matter contained in this Report, call
V. J. Tereshtenko - Extension 46.

612 post offices and 1,271 post agencies were working - a total of 1,883, which means a three-fold increase as compared with January, 1945. Many difficulties are caused by the transport shortage. Telephone connections have been re-established, despite substantial damage, in the Voyevodeships of Lodz, Krakow and Silesia. In Warsaw, the work of re-establishing telephone communications is being hurried on. Soviet experts are co-operating with the Planning Bureau over the reconstruction of the automatic telephone system.

The first trains are running in former German Upper Silesia.

Reports from Gdynia indicate that damage to the city is not so severe as at first believed. The harbor section, however, has been completely destroyed.

Polish Airlines Lot began operations in Warsaw on March 26. The Soviet Union has assisted in placing aircraft and personnel at their disposal.

Polish language broadcasts have been inaugurated at the Belgrade Radio Station, Yugoslavia.

The Warsaw-Radom Highway has been cleared of mines and is now open for traffic. The Pilica River bridge has also been rebuilt.

The shortage of horses is so severe that in some districts only one horse is available for 22 hectares. Larger stocks of horses exist in such districts as Opoczno, which has 10,000; Sieradz with 4,000; and Skierniewice where there are 5,791. However, on the whole the latter districts are exceptional.

SUPPLIES: The Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow has sent ten truckloads of tinned food, sugar, chocolate, biscuits, sweets and tea to be distributed among the Warsaw workers through trade unions.

The Soviet Union sent 500 pre-fabricated houses to house the workers rebuilding Warsaw. When the reconstruction is complete, the site of the 500 houses will be cleared and converted into a public park.

Oborniki and Rogzno have sent five transports of food products to Poznan, and Szamotuly has sent 1,000 kg. of flour, 400 kg. of sugar, 50 kg. of butter and 180 of vegetable oil.

The food situation in Krakow and Krakow Voyevodeship is improving. Control has been established over bakeries; and 5 of them have been confiscated and their owners arrested. The allocation of bread for the Krakow population is completely assured. 22 tons of brown sugar have been allocated for the production of jam. The Krakow mills are in working order, which guarantees a fair supply of flour.

The action of the workers task groups have provided Krakow with 6,000 tons of corn.

In Lodz, a kilogram (2.2 pounds) loaf of bread is priced at 75 groszy (14 cents at the pre-war exchange rate), the Department of Provisioning and Commerce reported recently. A kilogram of wheat flour costs one zloty (19 cents at the pre-war exchange rate) and the same price is charged for a kilogram of salt. Oil, which is very scarce, costs about \$1.45 a kilogram while soap is priced at 10 cents a bar.

Polpress News of May 14th reports that within the last few days, farmers in the Lowicz District (Voyevodeship of Lodz) sent nearly 2,500 carts laden with 370 tons of rye and 1,200 potatoes to Lodz. Some villages fulfilled their quota 100% although the Germans squeezed the town dry of foodstuffs.

It has been announced that the outdoor municipal markets have been re-opened in the town of Warsaw.

FINANCE: Six new branches of the National Bank of Poland have been established: in Krakow, Kielce, Bialystok, Rzeszow, Lublin, and a branch for the Province of Silesia. These new offices are in addition to those at present functioning in Poznan, Pomerania and Lodz. The Board of Directors of the Bank will have its Headquarters in Lodz where, at present, are Mr. Drozniak, President of the Bank, and Jan Stefan Haneman, Director General.

On April 13, 1945, the Government passed a decree regarding taxation of war profits. The entire war profit should be returned to the State as a tax to be used for the benefit of the community. The tax is levied on any increase of wealth arising in the period after August 31, 1939. State and public institutions, which are actually serving the community, are not liable to the war profits tax. To this category belong the institutions of political self-government; cultural; religious and social welfare organizations; trade unions; cooperatives; and other organizations of a similar nature. In the following cases, the increase of a taxpayer's wealth is not considered war profit liable to tax: a) the increase in the volume of objects possessed before September, 1939; b) the value of articles of personal use acquired during the war as replacements of similar articles which have been either lost or stolen; c) legacies, gifts and doweries received during the war, if they have been paid from the property owned by the donor before the war; and d) land received under land reform. In order to prevent tax evasion by black marketeers, the decree includes the following provisions: a) if the tax is not paid, the property concerned is liable to confiscation. b) anybody who is in any way hindering the assessment is liable to a fine of up to 2,000 zlotys (about \$380.00 at the pre-war exchange rate) and/or imprisonment up to three years as well as confiscation of the property concerned; c) if a person liable to the tax rids himself of the property concerned, this doesn't free the former owner from the liability of the tax, which, in this case, he must share with

the person who has received the property.

On April 13, 1945 another decree was also voted, establishing a "military tax" ("Podatek Wojskowy"). The decree is retroactive and comes into force as from January 1, 1945. The aim of this tax is to require a sacrifice of money on the part of the community not serving in the Polish Army. Liable to this tax are all male citizens from 18 to 55 years of age. Those whose services are compared to military service are not liable. The latter provision applies to members of the Citizen's Militia, officials of the Security Service (Sluzba Bespieczenia), certain classes of civil service, as well as war invalids. The registered unemployed also are not liable to the tax, as well as the pupils, students, apprentices, clergymen and monks and people unfit for military service and gainful employment. Assessment of the military tax varies according to the status of the taxpayer and the character of employment. Proceeds of the tax are to be used to finance the social welfare activities of the local authorities.

MISCELLANEOUS: A "Union of Political Prisoners during the German Occupation" has been created in Lublin to render mutual aid and gather material and documents on life in labor camps during the occupation.

Polpress has begun to publish "Monitor Polski", an official journal in which all State Departments and Institutions will publish announcements. Private persons and institutions will also be allowed to insert announcements.

Jozef Pawliczek is the President of the Czechoslovak Union in Lublin which embraces all Czechoslovak Nationals on Polish territory. The task of the organization is to look after Czechs and Slovaks returning from camps in Germany and also to cement friendship between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Seven million Poles were assassinated during the four years of occupation, according to a report of Thomas Pietka, President of the Polish Committee of Liberation of Paris, and Julien Andrejewski who has just returned from a trip on which he obtained information from liberated Poland. The ravages were particularly high among the higher classes and children. Of 30,000 engineers in Poland in 1939, there remain 8,400. There are 150,000 liberated French deportees and prisoners in Poland. According to this report, the Polish Government has provided a credit of 4,000,000 zlotys (about \$760,000.00 at the pre-war exchange rate) in order to supply them with provisions. According to the same report, the Soviet Union has announced that it will provide 50% of the reconstruction expenses of the country.

Poland

~~Mr. C. C. C.~~
~~Mr. Bryan~~
Miss Green ^{KW}
~~Miss Johnston~~

COPY

16 June 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: V. J. Tereshtenko
Subject: Evacuation of Poles from Yugoslavia.

To-day's issue of the New York Times brings the following despatch of the Polish Telegraph Agency, London:

"The Telegraph Agency reported from Trieste that Marshal Tito had ordered the mass evacuation of Poles from Yugoslavia to Poland. The Agency said that the Order was in answer to a Soviet request. Most of the Poles now in Yugoslavia were brought there as slave laborers for the Germans or were prisoners of the German Army. The despatch said that many of the Poles refused to return to Poland."

FORM AD-2

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

DATE

6/16

ROOM NO.

1130

☐ APPROVAL☐ INVESTIGATE☐ COMMENT☐ SIGNATURE☐ PREPARE REPLY☐ SEE ME☐ NECESSARY ACTION☐ AS REQUESTED☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

REMARKS

For your information I am transmitting the annexed relating to the "Repatriation of Poles from Roumania" and "Emigration of Jews from Poland and Repatriation of Poles."

From:

G. Xanthaky

ROOM NO.

312

Poland 1130

COPY

12th June 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: V. J. Tereshtenko
Subject: Repatriation of Poles from Roumania

I reported to you some time ago that there is a representative of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic in Roumania, apparently assigned to take care of Polish refugees. The following extract from a Roumanian newspaper of April 2nd (reprinted in the News Digest, No. 1742) confirms my assumption:

"All Polish citizens wishing to be repatriated must register by April 15th at the Registration Committee set up with the approval of the Delegate of the Provisional Polish Government."

COPY

15 June 1945

To: George Xanthaky

From: V. J. Tereshtenko

Subject: Emigration of Jews from Poland and Repatriation of Poles.

1. Some time ago representatives of the Jewish World Congress visited UNRRA Headquarters, and raised questions regarding the emigration of Jews from Poland. #1758 of the News Digest contains the first indication of the future policy of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic regarding this question. In addressing the May Session of the National Council of the Homeland, (the latter performs the functions of a Parliament of Poland), Dr. Sommerstein, (head of the Central Committee of Jews in Poland), referred to the statement made by the Prime Minister in January, and said:

"The Premier said in his January speech that he would not hinder voluntary Jewish emigration."

2. #1758 of News Digest contains the first reference, regarding the repatriation of Poles from Hungary. The first contingent of repatriates, 1,000, arrived in Lodz from Hungary, and included military personnel as well as civilians. The repatriation was organized by the "Provisional Polish Committee" in Budapest, in cooperation with Soviet authorities.

3. Polish communities in the U.S.S.R. are scattered throughout the country. Large concentrations are in Central Asia, Western Siberia, the Urals, and the Central Volga area. According to the News Digest, #1758, the Polish Embassy in Moscow, in cooperation with the Union of Polish Patriots in the U.S.S.R., conducts large scale social activities in respect to these Poles and their repatriation. 40,000 Poles in the northern regions were transferred to the Eastern Ukraine. The repatriation measures involve all Poles in the U.S.S.R., who desire to return. The repatriation will be completed within a few months. Its speed will depend mainly on the transport available.

Poland

4 June 1945

TO: Mr. Roy F. Hendrickson
FROM: W. A. Sawyer

After receiving your memorandum of 2 June and the draft of your memorandum of the same date to Mr. Menshikov, Dr. Crabtree got in touch by telephone with the U. S. Public Health Service. I would suggest that something like the following be added to the memorandum:

I am informed by the Director of the Health Division that Dr. Crabtree has obtained over the telephone concurrence with the request in his letter of 26 May to Dr. Parran. The decision of the USPHS will be confirmed by letter to the Health Division.

Might I suggest also that the wording in the last line of the draft after the word "made" be omitted, inasmuch as the decision seems now to be made that Dr. Holle can go out of uniform during his service with the Temporary Delegation to Poland.

2 June 1945

Dr Sawyer - Rm 1130

1. could this be more
positive, reporting a conclusion
of action re Dr. Parron rather
than simply reporting our
appeal to him.

~~3~~ 2. Is letter ok

-1376

Poland

13 April 1945

TO: Mr. M. Menshikov

FROM: W. A. Sawyer

This memorandum is concerned with the proposed cable to London regarding conversations by Professor Jurasz with Drs. Topping and Holle presumably in Edinburgh some time in February.

The draft cable came to Dr. Crabtree late yesterday afternoon in my absence and he explained to Mr. Terestenko certain reservations which prevented his concurring in my behalf. I am inclined to agree that it would be unwise to send the cable out at least in its present form. This whole matter came up in relation to a news item in the February Bulletin of the Health Division at Headquarters. The conversation reported had already taken place when Dr. Crabtree was in London and he heard about the matter at that time. Since then there have been definite communications from Headquarters to London, for example cable #458 of 7 March 1945, giving definite instructions that all matters pertaining to the relief and rehabilitation program for Poland should be taken up only with the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic or their representatives. See also cable #534 to London.

Inasmuch as there is no indication that the proposal of Dr. Jurasz was given any encouragement and since the conversation was initiated by him and took place one or two months ago, I would be inclined to let the matter rest or else to send a more general message. Unless you still prefer to send a modified message without such direct reference to the conversation of Dr. Jurasz, I should like to handle the matter in my next letter which is due to be written tomorrow. The draft under discussion however would seem to me to be superfluous and I believe that the reasons for it would hardly be understood by ERO.

13 April 1945

TO: Mr. M. Manshikov

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DRAFT

file Poland

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. M. Menshikov
Chief, Polish Mission

FROM: Dr. W. A. Sawyer
Director of Health

SUBJECT: Program of Chief Medical Officer of Polish Delegation

I. Principles:

There is little to say about the principles and policies under which the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) will operate other than that he will follow the UNRRA policy of helping the Poles to help themselves. He will place himself in the position of an assistant and a supplement to the Polish Government, and he will attempt to interpret the Government's statement of health needs for supplies and services in terms of his technical knowledge and the availability of supplies and services. He will advise the Government on organization, scope, and technical content of their various health programs when requested to do so.

II. Activities:

The nature of his work will be inquiry and consultation with all governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations concerned with health and medical services. He will undertake to secure information on the amount and types of service available and needed in order to advise the Chief of Mission on appropriate recommendations for UNRRA assistance in the Health field.

A. Organizations:

1. The CMO of the Mission will wish, of course, to make his first contact with the Minister of Health and then with the CMO of the Ministry, if these are not the same person. The information and instructions from

the health ministry will guide him in all future activities. Presumably his next contacts will be with divisions of the Ministry of Health charged with various responsibilities such as communicable disease control, sanitation, maternal and infant health, etc. He may also require to communicate with other ministries in connection with related problems such as food and nutrition (Ministry of Agriculture), school health (Ministry of Education), etc. He will be guided in contacts outside the health ministry by the Minister of Health unless he finds that the ministries ~~are~~ are not cooperating well with each other, in which case he will seek the advice of the Chief of Mission.

2. His secondary contacts will be with the professional organizations of physicians, hospital administrators, nurses, etc. They must be informed regarding UNRRA's activities, and their cooperation and support are necessary to successful utilization of UNRRA's assistance.

3. Contacts will also be made with governmental organizations operating in the health fields, such as tuberculosis societies, societies for the prevention of blindness, and the like.

In both 2. and 3., he will be guided by the Ministry of Health.

B. Subject Matter:

He will undertake to assemble information on hospitalization, general curative medical services, public health (preventive services), nursing services, school health services, special maternal and infant care services, environmental sanitation including protection of water and food supplies, control of insects and vermin, and disposal of human waste. He will wish to secure information on special health problems in order of priority such as tuberculosis, malnutrition, malaria, typhus, etc.

He will be concerned to know the facilities and personnel available to

carry out these services; and on the supposition that they will at present be insufficient, he will need to study facilities within the country for increasing the amount of service and the most effective methods of supplementing from the outside. This will require review of medical schools, schools of nursing, and the like.

He will wish to know the drug and medical supply situation within the country. This will involve determination of types of drugs and supplies used, productive facilities, actual and potential, and import needs in order of priority.

WPDearing

Poland S

10 April 1945

TO: Mr. Max Silverstein

FROM: W. A. Sawyer

SUBJECT: Conference with Mr. Philip Ryan Relative
to Assistance by the American Red Cross
to the Polish Red Cross

Attached is a copy of an excerpt from my office journal of the interview with Mr. Philip Ryan, Director of Civilian Relief, Insular and Foreign Operations of the American Red Cross, relative to his exchange of telegrams with the Polish Red Cross. This statement was sent to Mr. Menshikov on 6 April 1945. We regret not sending you a copy at that time.

Attachment

Poland

3 April 1945

TO: Mr. Michail A. Menshikov
FROM: W. A. Sawyer

Subsequent to our recent conversation on the Temporary UNRRA Delegation to Poland, I called on Brig. General J. S. Simmons of the Preventive Medicine Service in the Office of the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, Brig. General S. Bayne-Jones, Director of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission, and Col. J. Sadusk of the Commission with regard to the possibilities of receiving cooperation from the Commission in typhus investigation and control in Poland, if it should be needed.

There has been some question whether the Commission, which is an agency of the U. S. War Department, could operate in Poland under present conditions, especially as the earlier operations have been primarily in countries in which the United States is involved in military activities or responsibilities. I find that there was some doubt among those I interviewed although the consensus seemed to be that the Commission could probably accept invitations to operate almost anywhere where there is a serious typhus situation. Brig. General Bayne-Jones will explore this matter further and inform me. I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order establishing the United States of America Typhus Commission for your information. There is a great deal of misunderstanding as to the nature of the Commission and this order makes its status clear.

I should like to explain that it may not be necessary to call upon the Commission for assistance particularly if the agreement with the Polish Government is established and the Polish Government with UNRRA assistance manages to keep the typhus situation well in hand. It would however be an additional safeguard if we could call upon the U.S.A. Typhus Commission in case of an emergency, either to loan to UNRRA individual experts or participate in typhus activities as a unit. I was informed that there has been established a Russian Typhus Commission which has undertaken activities in Roumania and of course it may also be ready to participate in any needed large-scale activities in Poland. UNRRA itself is beginning its typhus activities in Yugoslavia in relation to a group of seven officers of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission who are in that country as the result of a special negotiation between the field representative, General Leon Fox, and Marshall Tito. One or more UNRRA officers who will be attached to this group should become available for organization work in Poland.

I shall keep you informed of any further word regarding the possibilities of utilizing the U.S.A. Typhus Commission.

Attachment

Poland
ADVANCE COPY

The
PROPOSED

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

In
PEOPLE'S
POLAND

Formulated by the
Polish Underground Labor Movement
and the Polish Teachers' Underground
Convention

*with an introduction by Dean E. George
Payne, School of Education, New York
University; Chairman of the United States
Committee on Educational Reconstruction
and annotations by Reinhold Schairer,
Visiting Professor, New York University;
Director of Research, United States Com-
mittee on Educational Reconstruction*



Published by The Payne Educational Sociology
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States Committee on Educational Reconstruction

MONOGRAPH NO. 1

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INTRODUCTION

The Payne Educational Sociology Foundation, Inc., which publishes *The Journal of Educational Sociology*, with the cooperation of the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, is privileged to publish as Monograph I of its monograph series two remarkable documents: namely, *The Proposed Educational Reconstruction in People's Poland* and the *Underground Voice of Polish Teachers*, a resolution passed by the Polish Teachers' Underground Convention. These documents are remarkable in themselves in that they comprise a statement of a democratic policy and program designed for the postwar development of one of the important countries of Europe and one for five years under Nazi domination.

It is further significant because of the fact that they were prepared while this country is under the heel of the most bitter oppression that has characterized a country perhaps in the whole history of civilization, and the fact that the people could be concerned with these spiritual values when they are without food, when thousands of the citizens are in concentration camps and in enforced labor, and when the Gestapo keeps a watchful eye on every activity of the remaining group of Polish citizens who are not pressed into Nazi service. It is indeed amazing that in such a situation the underground personnel is able to assemble and work out a program of such significance, and to give this program publicity through the underground press to the thousands of Polish citizens who are yearning for freedom and democratic expression. It is a token of the vigor of the democratic spirit in the world today that guarantees it will never die.

This material and the conditions under which it was prepared and distributed provide the greatest hope for a reconstructed Europe—a Europe that will live in peace, with deep concern for human welfare.

This material is an exact translation of that which was prepared and distributed by the Polish Underground Labor Movement in Poland and by the Polish Teachers' Underground Movement, transmitted to this country on microfilm, and given to us by the representatives of the Polish Underground Labor Move-

ment for publication. It suggests not only that the closest contact exists between these representatives and the underground in Poland, but that they, as representatives of the Polish Labor Movement, are an important part of the Polish Government, and that the postwar policy of Poland will have the unified support of all popular forces in the development of a democratic policy. The publishers assume no responsibility for the contents of this document; it is the expression of the views of the Polish Underground Labor Movement and of the Polish Underground Teachers' Movement, respectively, and should stand wholly as such.

We take this opportunity of presenting it to the American public, both for the knowledge contained relating to underground activities and points of view of the underground, and as an inspiration to Americans because of such an achievement under difficulties almost impossible for Americans to comprehend.

E. GEORGE PAYNE

President, The Payne Educational Sociology Foundation, Inc.;
Editor-in-Chief, *The Journal of Educational Sociology*;
Chairman, U. S. Committee on Educational Reconstruction.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION IN PEOPLE'S POLAND

On the basis of the principles enunciated in the Program for a People's Poland,¹ a number of special committees appointed by our movement have made detailed studies of the future tasks which will confront us in connection with the reconstruction of the Polish State. We have decided to publish the basic findings of these committees in order to make them available to the greatest possible number of people interested in our movement for study and consideration. We cannot organize large public debates. We feel, however, that the programs for future action should be passed upon by the members of our movement. We therefore offer them as discussion material, the final formulation of which will await the opinion and comment of the organized workers, peasants and intellectuals of our country.

Board of Editors

"Somewhere in Poland," 1943,
on behalf of the Polish Underground Labor Movement

PRINCIPLES OF CULTURAL POLICY

A. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

I. Culture, understood in its broadest sense as the full and creative life of individuals and collectivities, can thrive only when man is truly free in a socialist society in which no person is exploited by another and in which the material goods produced by society are shared in equal measure by all its members.

A regime based on political democracy alone does not guarantee the attainment of full cultural development and does not offer the working masses the same opportunities for such development as those enjoyed by other classes; the closer a given society approaches complete social democracy, the more capable it is of providing its people with equal cultural opportunities and achieving a higher and more general culture.

II. The prewar style of cultural life of Poland, founded on the traditions of the Polish nobility and bourgeoisie, was profoundly

¹See "Underground Poland Speaks, Program for a People's Poland," published in this country by the Polish Labor Group, 55 West 42d Street, New York 18, N. Y.

undemocratic. To overcome this lack of democracy and to establish a new type of culture in Poland will require determined and consistent simultaneous efforts in three directions: political, economic, and educational.

These efforts, shared by all who sincerely strive toward social democracy, must be closely coordinated—for the principles of cultural democracy can be realized only on the basis of a program of common action. The working masses, as the social group most concerned with the results of these efforts, must assume leadership in this work.

III. The problem of realizing the principles of cultural democracy must be tackled immediately after the occupation is ended and must be approached in all its breadth, and not merely according to a minimum program. This is imperative not only for reasons of social and cultural policy (acceleration and broadening of cultural processes in the village, development of workers' education, raising the cultural level of the *petite bourgeoisie*, etc.), but primarily in order to achieve the true independence of our nation and to assure it an adequate place among other nations.

In this regard, we must remember the following points:

1. We live in an area enclosed between two huge nations, Russia and Germany; we must catch up with their level of progress and civilization as rapidly as possible if we are to successfully resist their expansion.

2. Our land, in contrast with Russia and even Germany, is poor in raw materials, and that places us in an inferior economic position; this initial inferiority can be overcome only on the basis of education and by upgrading our skills.

3. As a nation and as an economic area, we have special tasks in the political and economic life of the central European region; without economic strengths and without an appropriate level of culture, we shall not be able to fulfill our tasks.

The program for the democratization of culture should be based upon the following general principles:

1. Culture should not be the privilege of any special group; it can, therefore, no longer remain merely a *petit-bourgeois* culture, but must become the property of the entire nation, accessible to every individual.

2. An individual becomes a positive and an effective personality

through developing and deepening his relations to all the manifestations of life; the culture of a person is measured neither by the amount of knowledge he has accumulated, nor by the opinions he has acquired, but by his ability to use these in the course of his practical activities.

3. Every person must be given full opportunity, within the limits of his abilities and inclinations, for cultural development and education at all levels. This expansion of opportunity will serve the interests both of individuals and of the collectivity, for only thus can all the latent creative forces that constitute the vast cultural capital of a nation be released for the greatest possible achievement and growth.

4. To give the individual access to the treasures of culture means to provide him with indispensable educational facilities and necessary assistance; an adequate system of boarding and lodging facilities, boarding schools, fellowships, scholarships, etc., must be created in order to effectively furnish such assistance.

5. All cultural institutions, especially schools, should provide the people with the true cultural values of good education; the selection of cultural workers (teachers, etc.) must be made with great care and uncompromising insistence on intelligent and genuine concern for culture.

6. All dogmatism is contrary to the essence of culture, which is characterized primarily by a profound regard for truth; hence cultural and especially educational institutions must be secular.

7. The development of culture is closely connected with creative activities in science and the arts; these require inner freedom and economic independence. Artists and scientists must therefore be especially provided for.

8. In order to make culture accessible to all and to prepare the citizen for his functions in the collective life of the nation, it is necessary to establish a nationwide school system and a system of supplementary education; special attention must be given to the efficient organization of educational activities.

9. In addition to the regular school system and supplementary education, we must organize an adequate series of alternative and supplementary educational activities, such as adult education, self-education, vocational training, independent artistic activities of amateur groups, and so forth.

The importance of these activities in spreading culture must be fully recognized because of the increasingly complex and varied cultural manifestations; such activities must be given encouragement and support.

10. Good books, indispensable instruments of culture, must be especially encouraged and should be used extensively in cultural work.

11. The forms of social life are important factors in the development and spreading of culture; it is therefore essential that the community be invested as early as possible with a cultural atmosphere in accord with the spirit of democracy.

B. ART AND SCIENCE

I. We must strive toward full and manifold development of art and science, for, if these lack in vitality, our culture will lose its dynamic energy and be doomed to slow decay.

II. The development of art and science must be stimulated by furnishing the necessary material means, and scholars and artists must be provided with individual assistance and proper facilities. An adequate number of institutions for scientific research and art centers must be established, giving scholars and artists the necessary facilities for the pursuit of their interests and activities.

Wide propaganda, striving to inculcate in the masses of the people respect for science and art and for every type of creative activity, will contribute toward the creation of an atmosphere in which the activity of scientists and artists will be encouraged.

III. The following centers for higher education, scientific research, and artistic activities will have to be established:

1. Regular establishments of higher education (universities, colleges, polytechnical schools, academies of art, agriculture, etc.).

2. Specialized institutes of science and art (*grandes écoles*), dedicated to the purpose of preparing professional workers in the fields of science and art.

IV. In their internal organization and work, the regular establishments of higher education as well as the specialized institutes must be absolutely free and autonomous.

V. The time spent by the students in the regular establishments of higher education should be from 3 to 5 years, depending on the nature of the school; high-school graduation should be the

necessary prerequisite for admission to these establishments. The period of study in the specialized institutes should be from 5 to 6 years for high-school graduates, but may be reduced for students who have special preparation or unusual ability.²

VI. Tuition should be free both in the regular establishments of higher education and in the specialized institutes; moreover, students without private means should be provided with scholarships as well as free board and living facilities in students' homes.

C. SCHOOLING AND GENERAL EDUCATION

I. The school must help the individual to attain intellectual and moral maturity through study and education. Every individual must therefore undergo a course of compulsory public education adapted to the greatest possible extent to his abilities and aspirations.

II. Compulsory schooling should cover the ages of 6 to 18, inclusive; universal compulsory schooling should be preceded by universal and compulsory kindergarten attendance for all children from 3 to 6 years of age.

III. The 12-year period of universal and compulsory schooling should be divided as follows: the first eight years should be devoted to education in the eight-year elementary school. The next four years, depending on the abilities and preferences of the pupils, should be devoted to the completion of education in either (1) an academic high school for general education, or (2) a vocational high school, combining general education and vocational training, or (3) a vocational school offering vocational training alone.

IV. Education, offered in a truly democratic spirit, should develop in the students an active sense of civic responsibility and social consciousness, respect for all honest work and a genuine love for it, as well as a readiness for sacrifice and an ability to take part in the nation's collective life.

V. The educational work of the schools, especially in the field of social education, must be supplemented by social and civic centers outside the school system, bringing youth into actual contact with the problems of practical life; in this regard a major role must be played by voluntary youth organizations.

²For distinction between regular establishments of higher education and specialized institutes, see *Art and Science*, III, p. 6.

VI. The school system must be unified and united (*école unique—Einheitsschule*). This principle should be expressed in coordinated programs and a network of schools so organized as to enable the pupils to pass from lower to higher schools without superfluous examinations and waste of time, but in accordance with their age and ability. The lowest degree of elementary school should function with not less than four teachers and carry a program of eight classes.

VII. Children who live more than 3 kilometers (approximately 2 miles) away from the nearest elementary school must be provided with free transportation facilities; special assistance must also be given, whenever necessary, to older children attending distant high schools. Such children should be granted boarding and lodging facilities in homes organized for that purpose, unless they are attending special boarding schools.

VIII. Both kindergarten and school education must be free; moreover, students of limited means must be granted scholarships as well as free boarding and lodging facilities.

IX. Schools of all types should be coeducational in principle and open to students of all religious denominations; if desired, however, separate schools may be organized for boys and girls, provided this does not interfere with free access to the high schools.

X. National minority groups should be provided with schools in their own native tongues, in full accordance with the principles of national and cultural autonomy.

XI. School curricula must be permeated with a democratic spirit; they must be so organized as to harmonize with the demands of the subsequent practical lives of the students and thus prepare the graduates of both general and vocational schools for active and useful citizenship, as well as for proficiency in their professions.

D. PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE BY EXTRASCHOLASTIC MEANS

I. Since school education, general as well as vocational, is necessarily limited both in time and scope, it cannot give complete preparation for the ever changing conditions of life; hence it is necessary to provide every individual, according to his abilities, in-

clinations, and desires, with facilities for further development.

II. The organization and accessibility of such facilities is commanded by collective interest as well, for cultural democracy is impossible without that continuous and general intellectual development which is the essential prerequisite of progress and cultural growth.

III. Different facilities must, of course, be provided for children and for adults, varying in form, scope, and in cultural level.

These facilities for further development and training should be furnished in the form of additional practical training in workshops and factories, closely linked with supplementary school courses, by agricultural, practical training, by various courses in general and vocational subjects, by a system of self-education for individuals and groups, by a network of folk universities,³ by spreading good books, by a system of physical education, by efforts to meet the needs and interests of amateurs in various fields, and, finally, by organizing cultural entertainments and activities. Persons of ability, engaged in various occupations, but desiring further systematic study, must be provided with facilities to complete high-school education by extrascholastic means. This will assure them access to both the regular establishments of higher education and the specialized institutes of science and art.

IV. Vocational students must be provided with the opportunity to receive practical training in workshops and factories under proper conditions. Prior to admission to vocational courses and practical training work, every prospective student should be given a psychotechnical test to determine his aptitude for the chosen trade.

To ensure the highest vocational, educational, and hygienic standards, vocational training must be conducted under the supervision of educational bodies and factory inspectors.

Students engaged in vocational training must be given enough free time to allow them to successfully complete their supplementary schooling (at least two six-hour days a week). The program and methods of this supplementary schooling must be coordinated with those of the vocational training.

Students engaged in vocational training should be assured so-

³Folk universities are adult-education institutions based on the Danish concept. Those institutions are widely developed in Poland.

cial and physical education through voluntary educational, cultural, and sports organizations, including folk universities.

V. Agricultural training by expert instructors must be provided for voluntary groups organized into a nationwide network, covering every district and functioning under the general supervision of a body of experts. Such training may be given within the framework of the rural folk universities.

VI. Courses in general and vocational subjects must be numerous and frequent and so distributed throughout the country as to be easily accessible to every aspirant. These courses should be graded in such a way as to permit the students to resume their education at the grade at which they had left the regular schools and to pass from lower to higher grades without undue difficulty.

These courses, following definite programs of study, may be brief and intensive, covering selected subjects, or they may be organized into longer periods of systematic schooling (up to three years), with an appropriate number of program units per semester.

Two types of such schooling may be foreseen, adapted to the somewhat different demands and conditions of city and village students. Systematic courses may have curricula adapted to the needs of both categories.

VII. Self-education, based on the free initiative and spontaneous efforts of individuals, groups, and folk universities should be helped and encouraged. Expressive of the people's desire for knowledge, it must be given the fullest support by a wide distribution of books and by an efficiently organized guidance service.

VIII. The promotion of good books requires sufficient financial means for the planned publication of books at various educational levels and an adequate number of reading rooms, public libraries, and book collections.

Reading rooms and libraries must be located according to local requirements. A system of mobile library units must also be organized by library specialists, to operate in connection with the central libraries in every district.

IX. Physical education cannot be limited to the school alone; physical culture must be encouraged not only among children, but also among adults. A large-scale campaign must be conducted throughout Poland to organize numerous centers for various types of sports. The sports activities organized by various groups and

societies (unions, clubs, etc.) must be given every possible assistance.

X. The cultural interests and hobbies of individuals and groups of similar interest should be provided with opportunities for expression through the establishment of voluntary educational and art groups. These groups should be organized wherever possible on a regional basis with local chapters. This will assure them a more efficient organization and also furnish them with financial means and expert leadership.

There should, of course, be no interference of any kind with the activities of independently organized local groups able to meet their own needs.

XI. In addition to the above activities, which require the effort and energy of the participants, entertainment must also be organized to satisfy the cultural needs of the more outstanding individuals among the public, as well as to develop and stimulate the more backward and passive elements.

Such entertainment should be provided by means of the theater, concerts, and exhibits; it should also include excursions into the country and study trips throughout the land.

It is therefore necessary in planning cultural activities to provide for the promotion of the theater and to make music widely accessible; facilities must also be provided for visits to museums and exhibits, as well as for the organization of study trips and tours.

Motion pictures and radio must be put to wide use as vehicles of educational work and as means of developing greater interest in culture.

XII. In order that extrascholastic educational and cultural facilities be adequately utilized by the masses for raising their cultural level and, consequently, the general cultural level of the nation, economic life must be so organized that every working person may have sufficient leisure to pursue his interests.

E. DIVISION OF TASKS IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL WORK

I. Financial, organizational, and administrative tasks in the field of cultural work rest basically and, within properly defined limits, with the national and local governments. Other institutions subject to public law, such as autonomous professional bodies,

handicraft and agricultural chambers as well as chambers of commerce and industry, foundations, trade unions, professional, educational, and cultural organizations, play an auxiliary role within the limits of existing needs and their facilities.

II. The national government must create the regular establishments of higher education, the specialized institutes of art and science, and experimental schools. It must take charge of special art and scientific collections and libraries, collaborate in cultural matters with other countries, conduct propaganda to promote interest in art and science, and so forth. These tasks are essential to the development of culture and cannot be effectively fulfilled by local government.

The national government must furnish financial aid to the local governments whenever the latter lack the necessary means for the execution of the tasks with which they have been entrusted. The national government has supreme supervisory authority over the cultural activities of the local governments and of the institutions collaborating with it.

III. The local government must promote science and art, protect the beauty of the countryside, create sanctuaries for animals, found national parks, supervise and protect historic monuments, establish and maintain kindergartens, elementary schools, academic high schools, and vocational high schools; it must also enforce strict compliance with the compulsory school attendance law, organize transportation facilities for children attending distant schools, promote and spread culture by extrascholastic means outside the school, provide aid enabling students of limited means to complete their education, and supervise social and educational welfare work for children. All these are the tasks of the local governmental authorities of the communities, districts and *voievodships*,⁴ respectively.

IV. The national educational tasks should be the responsibility of the ministry of education and culture, and of the minister as a member of the Government. The ministry is the supreme educational and cultural authority and the national government's supreme administrative body dealing with these problems.

The ministry must fulfill the following functions: it must formulate the general principles of cultural policy, draw up na-

⁴The largest administrative subdivision in Poland.

tionwide plans for education and culture, approve plans presented by the local governments, draft a national budget for educational and cultural purposes, administer and ratify the budgets provided by local government bodies for purposes of education and culture; it must also plan basic programs for schools of all kinds, issue instructions and directives in the field of education, administer the regular establishments of higher education as well as the specialized institutes of science and art, and other cultural institutions under national jurisdiction. It also has to define the qualifications and requirements for teachers, cultural workers, and employees of the educational and cultural departments. Furthermore, it must supervise the activities of the local governments in the field of culture, define general policy with regard to the granting of fellowships and scholarships, and serve as a guidance and advisory office.

V. A national board of education and culture should be attached to the ministry in the capacity of a permanent advisory body with the right of initiative.

The board should be composed of outstanding representatives of workers in the fields of science and art, of teachers' unions, of cultural and educational organizations, of the local government and of professional and economic bodies.⁵ The members of the board will be appointed by the President of the Republic upon nomination by the Cabinet.

The minister of education and culture should serve as the president of the board; the various committees appointed by the board will elect their own chairmen from among their members.

Motions formulated by the committees and voted upon by the board should be binding upon the minister. The chairmen of the committees and the minister as the head of the board should constitute the presidium of the board, vested with the power to enforce its decisions.

VI. The local government's tasks in the field of education should be entrusted to community, district, and voievodship commissions for education and culture.

These commissions should be established by the local govern-

⁵The term, "economic bodies" refers in Poland to the so-called economic self-government organizations corresponding to American chambers of commerce. In Poland, it would include chambers of commerce and industry, of handicraft, of agriculture, etc.

ment. Representative in structure, they should be composed of delegates of the local government bodies, professional and economic bodies, teachers' unions, scientific and artistic organizations, and educational and cultural workers. The work of the commissions is to be directed by their chairmen, elected by the members of the commissions from among their number.

In the communities, the administrative offices of the commissions are directed by the community's secretary for education and culture. The offices of the district and voievodship commissions are directed by their respective office directors. The community secretary for education and culture is an ex-officio member of the community's executive body; the district and voievodship offices of the respective commissions are functioning as regular departments of the district and voievodship governments.

VII. The local government bodies which establish the commissions for education and culture should be vested with the authority to pass upon the activity plans of the commissions, to introduce changes into the budgets for education and culture proposed by the commissions (which are a part of the general budget estimate), and to require periodic reports upon the activities of the commissions.

The activities of each commission should be subject to the supervision of the corresponding commission of a higher instance. The voievodship commission, the highest local body, should be directly supervised by the ministry of education and culture.

VIII. Expert inspectors of education and culture (for the districts and voievodships) and an appropriate number of deputy-inspectors should be attached to the district and voievodship commissions of education and culture.

The inspectors should act as advisers to the commission chairmen and to the directors of the commissions' offices. Inspectors and deputy-inspectors are to be appointed by the local authorities on the basis of competitive examinations for candidates who meet the required qualifications.

Appointment of candidates to the post of district inspector must be approved by the voievodship commissions for education and culture, and appointment of candidates to the office of voievodship inspector must be approved by the ministry of education and culture.

IX. Each school should have a board of guardians.

It is the task of the board of guardians to provide social care for children (and youths) in need of such care and to exercise moral supervision over them outside the school. The board of guardians should consist of the principal (by virtue of his office), an elected representative of the teachers' board, and parents' representatives elected at parents' class meetings.

The board of guardians should be headed by an executive committee elected by its members.

F. TEACHERS, CULTURAL WORKERS, AND LOCAL
CULTURAL LEADERS

I. In addition to scientists and artists, cultural development requires adequate contingents of properly trained workers (teachers, educators, instructors, librarians, etc.) and *local cultural leaders*.

The activities of these workers in the various fields of culture must be so planned that each community is provided with an adequate number of persons devoted to cultural pursuits and activities.

II. The training of professional cultural workers must be based, along with strict selection of aspirants, upon compulsory theoretical studies, compulsory practical training simultaneous with the theoretical studies, and a probation period of professional work. Teachers should be trained in appropriate establishments of higher learning.

III. Local cultural leaders who have no professional training should be prepared by practical work in the field of cultural activities under the guidance and influence of professional cultural workers or by leading local experts and authorities in the various fields of cultural work.

If possible, these local cultural leaders should also be trained by means of special courses.

IV. In view of the special nature of educational work, teachers must be guaranteed financial independence and living conditions which will enable them to devote their entire energies and intellectual interest to their vocation. This may be achieved through adequate salary standards, automatic promotion, retirement pensions, reduction in the number of working hours, provision of suitable living quarters, etc.

The teachers must also be independent of the political administration and be assured adequate freedom in their schoolwork, as well as the opportunity to select their own teaching methods within the framework of the standard curricula and rules.

G. TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

I. A temporary commission for cultural reform, consisting of experts in the various cultural fields, must be organized to function during the first period after the restoration of Poland. The president of this commission should be appointed by the Sejm (Polish Parliament). Its members will be appointed by the President of the Republic upon the recommendation of the president of the commission.

The commission should be an agency for planning and research, whose motions and proposals would constitute legislative material for appropriate parliamentary committees. The president and such members of the commission for cultural reform that shall be designated by him should attend the parliamentary committee meetings devoted to discussion of the projects submitted by the commission. The work of the commission must be completed within four years or earlier.

The ministry of education and culture must be given the opportunity to study the projects of the commission and to comment on them. The commission should be provided with an office and the necessary funds, within the framework of a budget which it would submit to the minister for his approval.

II. The major task of the commission for cultural reform would be to formulate the principles and evolve the methods of reconstructing and reforming schools and establishments of higher education in accordance with the demands of the new cultural policy, as well as to draw up plans and bills for the necessary legislative acts. The commission must especially devote itself to creating a new network of elementary schools, as well as of secondary schools of all types (academic high schools, vocational high schools, and vocational courses of high-school level); it must also prepare new curricula and new principles of instruction in closer accord with the democratic spirit.

III. During the first four-year period after the restoration of Poland, all possible efforts must be directed toward the preparation

of new contingents of teachers to augment the depleted cadres of trained personnel. Candidates for the posts of permanent or temporary teachers must be trained for active duty by means of shortened intensive training courses in appropriate establishments of higher education and numerous special courses.

IV. The transitional period must also be utilized for major school reform. Elementary schools of the first degree must be transformed into schools with 4 teachers and an 8-year curriculum; elementary schools of the second degree must be changed into schools with 6 teachers and an 8-year curriculum; and elementary schools of the third degree must be changed into schools with 8 teachers and an 8-year curriculum.⁶

V. All efforts must be made to abolish illiteracy among young persons who are above the age of compulsory schooling, as well as illiteracy among adults; they must be compelled to acquire at least reading and writing ability by attending the temporary schools and courses especially organized for them.

VI. Certificates issued both in present public schools and in illegal educational groups functioning underground under the German occupation must be recognized.

Intensive shortened courses of study to fill in basic gaps in education must be provided for those who have fallen behind in their schooling as a result of conditions during the German occupation.

VII. There should be adequate facilities in the form of academic or vocational high schools, as well as schools providing supplementary vocational education for children who have completed the eighth grade of elementary school and who are eligible for admission.

VIII. In addition to carrying their normal program, elementary schools, high schools, and establishments of higher education

⁶In accordance with the Polish Public Instruction Act of 1933, elementary schools comprise three levels: the first level provides the most essential elements of general education, the second provides a broader scope of general instruction, while the third is particularly devoted to civics. Always according to the same act three various degrees of elementary schools are organized in accordance with the number of children attending school. Schools of the first degree provide the first level of instruction, and the basic elements of the second and third levels; they have 1 or 2 teachers. Schools of the second degree provide the first and second levels of instruction, with basic elements of the third level; they have 3 or 4 teachers. Schools of the third degree provide all three levels of instruction and have a minimum of 5 teachers.

must, during the transitional period, devote special attention to subjects omitted during the period of occupation (history, geography, etc.)

IX. Before the adoption and promulgation of the new program relating to education and culture, the local government bodies may assume responsibility for the operation of high schools, as well as other cultural tasks not previously within their jurisdiction. Where the local government wishes to assume such responsibility, its appropriate agency should submit an application to this effect to the ministry of education and culture, which may then grant the request after ascertaining the adequacy of local financial means.

X. During the earliest period after the occupation, the inspectors of education and culture should be appointed by the minister. When the local governments take over the tasks of inspection, the inspectors will continue to function as employees of the local government unless the latter decide to replace them with their own appointees within a specified period of time.

XI. Until the establishment of regular agencies by the local government, temporary commissions for education and culture must perform the necessary administrative functions in the educational field in communities, districts, and five of the largest cities. Temporary voievodship inspectorates of education and culture must perform these duties in the voievodships for a corresponding period of time.

The temporary commissions of education and culture must be organized by the appropriate administrative agencies of the national government (the inspectorates of education and culture) not later than three months after the promulgation of legislative rulings upon the tasks of the local government in the field of education and culture.

As the permanent local administrative agencies are established, the temporary commissions should be replaced by regular commissions.

UNDERGROUND VOICE OF POLISH TEACHERS

EXCERPTS FROM A RESOLUTION OF THE POLISH TEACHERS' UNDERGROUND CONVENTION

We, the Polish teachers hail the Polish Government's activities in the international field aimed at curbing German brutality in the occupied countries, and appeal for continued energetic action to relieve and shorten the sufferings of the Polish people.

We, the Polish teachers welcome the establishment of the United Nations bloc of free countries of the world, and regard it as an effective means of destroying imperialist totalitarianism and a guarantee of peace for a long time to come, facilitating the creative and constructive cultural work of mankind.

We, the Polish teachers welcome particularly the principles of the Atlantic Charter that stress the ideal of freedom and justice in international political and economic relations, which are to be the basis of international agreements after the war.

FOR PROGRESS OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION IN NEW POLAND

We, the Polish teachers, feel that the first duty of the Polish people today is to fight against the invaders and to recover the freedom of our country. The cooperation of Poland and her armed forces abroad in the general preparations and in the military struggle of the Allies is our most urgent task, and it is the duty of every Pole and of all organized groups to take part in civilian resistance in Poland and in the struggle of the Polish people against our common enemy.

The length of this war imposes a great burden upon the occupied countries, for the barbarous policy of Nazi Germany not only destroys the economic and cultural life of the conquered peoples, but also saps their physical resources.

The goal of the Polish teachers is a new Poland, built upon the principles of freedom, equality, and social justice, the essential prerequisites for the progress of culture and education.

FULL PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL LIFE FOR EVERY CITIZEN

Since man can achieve full participation in cultural life only after his economic needs have, to a certain extent, been satisfied, we urge the democratization of the economic system.

We consider economic goods as a means of progress for man and society, and demand that the prime importance of culture and education in national and public life be recognized fully and constitutionally.

In view of this, we demand that education and culture be given first place in the scale of public needs, and that this should find expression in the budgets of the state and local governments.

In order to provide Polish cultural and educational institutions with a sound financial basis, we demand that a part of the confiscated German property in Poland and of the property of Polish citizens found guilty of treason be allotted to these institutions.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education should be provided in the following forms:

1. Universities and colleges for all citizens, irrespective of their previous schooling
2. People's universities, and, in particular, residential universities for the peasantry, as well as schools for educational and cultural workers
3. Public educational and scientific libraries
4. Theaters, museums, and radio
5. Social adult education, including tours for peasants and workers, camps, vacations, sports, etc.

Education plays a most important part in the life of the nation and in the progress of culture. We therefore demand exclusive state control of the entire educational system, both within and without the schools.

PRINCIPLES FOR AN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

An educational system, in our opinion, should be based upon the following principles:

1. Compulsory universal education up to the age of eighteen, organized into three major groups:
 - a) A 3-year course for children from 3 to 6 years of age
 - b) An 8-year course of elementary schooling
 - c) A 4-year course of secondary schooling, providing either general or specialized education
2. Free education at every stage of the curriculum. Additional scholarships to be granted from public funds. The associations

for social adult education must also be supported by public funds

3. College and university training for those who graduate from the secondary schools
4. Scientific institutions for special research, answering the needs of the country and various other requirements.

IN THE INTERESTS OF DEMOCRACY

The reconstruction of the social, economic, cultural, and educational system can be carried out effectively only by the working men and women of the country. In anticipation of increasing social conflicts, the groups that heretofore have dominated the life of the nation and the state should, in their own interests and in the interests of the nation and the state, submit to and cooperate with the immense majority of the nation, consisting of peasants and workers. Only thus can social energy be preserved and applied to building a democratic regime for Poland, and assure to her the position that is her due in international life.

These goals require that the labor movement in Poland and, in particular, the peasant and workers' movements, cooperate in building a new Poland in the interests of the state and the nation, and in the interests of democracy.

AIMS OF TEACHERS' MOVEMENT

The democratization of the cultural and educational system depends closely on the realization of political and economic democracy, while political and economic democracy in turn depends on a democratic cultural and educational system.

To the teachers' movement, which works and fights for freedom and justice and for the democratization of education and culture, the organization of labor cannot be a matter of indifference. The history of education shows clearly that periods of social progress are always attended by progress in education, while in periods of social reaction, wrongs increase, the rights of citizens are curtailed, and the position of teachers declines.

CONFORM TO IDEALS OF ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

The full development of the spiritual values of individuals and social groups, the creation of new cultural values, and the general

progress of the nation depend upon the growth of economic democracy.

In view of the above, we declare that:

The teachers' movement should be democratic, and its ideology, structure, internal organization, and activities should conform therefore to the ideals of economic democracy.

The teachers' movement cannot limit itself only to the defense of the professional interests of the teacher (wages, conditions of work, mutual help, etc.) because it cannot neglect the broad field of education and culture.

DEMOCRATIC TEACHER—AGENT OF PROGRESS

The social importance of the schools and other cultural and educational institutions makes it imperative for the teachers' movement to take an interest in social problems related to education, and these, in turn, force the teachers' movement to adopt a positive attitude toward general social, political, and economic conditions. The wide scope of teachers' activities in connection with the problems of education and culture imprint upon the teachers' movement the character of a social and professional organization with a strictly democratic philosophy.

The major field of activity of the teachers' movement is that of solving educational problems and raising the status of the teaching profession, an important part of the progress of education in general. In our country, in Poland, the teachers' movement should play the part of an agent of progress in the fields of education, culture, social organization, and economics.

The chief efforts and attention of the teachers' movement should be concentrated, of course, upon professional problems and upon the progress of education and culture, but it cannot remain indifferent toward the problems of economic and political democracy.

POLITICALLY ALERT DEMOCRATIC TEACHERS' MOVEMENT

The teachers' movement in Poland forms a part of the general democratic underground, and will always cooperate with other democratic cultural, social, and economic organizations; it will seek, moreover, to reach a close understanding with political groups with regard to cultural and educational problems.

The teachers' movement believes that the teachers should cooperate with other democratic movements in the solution of cultural, educational, social, and economic problems. It regards the participation of teachers in political work as highly desirable, but insists that they must neither forget their tasks as teachers, nor the role of education in the life of the people. They are urged, therefore, to maintain the highest moral standards in their political activities, and to avoid situations in the course of these activities that might create difficulties in their work as teachers in the schools, or jeopardize their positions within the community.

CLOSE COOPERATION WITH LABOR MOVEMENT

The ideological and organizational division between the Polish Labor Movement and the Polish white collar movement, including the teachers' movement, places obstacles in the path of democracy and delays social progress; it also deepens the social cleavage in Poland between the cultural elite and the people, and upholds the distinction between manual and white collar workers.

The teachers' movement, aiming at the integration of Poland, socially and culturally, favors the creation of a united, central body for all the trade unions of both manual and intellectual workers.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COOPERATION

In order to bring all nations closer together, increase international cultural cooperation, and strengthen democratic principles both in the international and the internal life of all nations, the Polish teachers favor the international cooperation of the democratic peoples and their organizations throughout the world.

"Somewhere in Poland"

1942

ANNOTATIONS TO THE DOCUMENTS ON EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION IN POLAND

REINHOLD SCHAIRER

I. *These Polish plans are realistic plans.* They show everywhere the symptoms of true educational experience. Armchair pedagogues in the twilight of their studies sometimes dream of "how to re-educate Europe." In the meantime, educators in all the attacked and suppressed countries of Europe form the educational future. The same happened between 1914-1918, when French teachers in the trenches wrote the new educational plans of *Les Compagnons*, which have guided French educational reform ever since. Or when Russian educators formed the educational future of their country during the last war. The same happens today when in London, under the scars of the blitz, a new educational system emerges. Throughout Europe, where the Nazi barbarians have driven the true educators underground, the same happens. Out of the catacombs and prisons, out of the fires and ashes, the new education of Europe will rise like a phoenix—clear, bright, and strong. This Polish plan announces the coming new day of European education like the morning star.

II. *These plans are truly Polish plans.* It is appropriate that Poland should have such a prominent position in leading and guiding education. If foreign suppression had not made Poland a captive country for more than 125 years before 1918, the year of liberation, Poland might today be competing for first place in democratic educational achievement and general prosperity throughout the world. The reactionary elements in certain parts of Polish education are the scars left by 125 years of captivity, under the three most reactionary forces of Europe in this decade: Czarist Russia, royal Prussia, and imperial Austria. Before this Poland had started to lead the progressive countries of Europe by the institution of the National Education Commission, formed in 1773 under the leadership of a large number of farsighted persons—among them Piramowicz and Kollatay. This institution was by far the most advanced attempt throughout the whole world to form a truly democratic educational administration and it was recognized everywhere as such. When Condorcet in 1793 made his proposal on education to the French Assemblée Nationale, he bor-

rowed some of the features of this Polish National Education Commission. Still today no other nation has accomplished what this National Education Commission accomplished: to unite all educational institutions, funds, and means in the hands of one democratically elected, independent educational government, which the most farsighted personalities of Poland joined, and which had supreme authority in the administration of all funds and institutions and in forming the whole educational policy, independent of any influence of party politics or governmental administration. This National Education Commission has raised the standard of tolerance, liberalism, and effectiveness to which most other democratic nations have to look up to even today.

At about the time of this great event, the first partition of Poland took place. Frederick II of Prussia, prototype of aggressive Prussianism, the purpose of whose school system was to provide him with efficient soldiers, invited Austria and Russia to participate in the spoils and to take away from Poland what these reactionary powers liked to have. In 1793, the second partition took place, and in 1795, the third. From then on, for more than 125 years, Poland was enslaved by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. For 125 years, the intellectual and moral *Lebensraum* was curtailed, then taken away. From 1860 on, under Bismarck's influence, Polish education was more and more enslaved. In the Alvensleben Convention of 1864, reactionary forces of Czarist Russia's and royal Prussia's bureaucracies made a mutual agreement of educational enslavement of Poland, which looks like the initial stage of the Nazi attempt to enslave education wherever they seize power.

But Polish education was maintained. Two forces performed this miracle. The first was the effect and result of the National Education Commission's work. The second were the underground forces of Polish educators, who began to develop this magnificent widespread scheme of underground schools and underground self-instruction, which has again been revived in Poland today.

III. *These plans are a continuation of the Polish educational renaissance.* A straight line leads from the ideas of 1773 onward to the educational renaissance of 1919 and the educational reform of 1932-1933. In 1918, as soon as Poland had gained freedom, all the vast and powerful forces of education emerged from the underground, from exile, and, particularly from Galicia, where

the comparatively more liberal Hapsburg rule permitted a rather normal development of science and of pedagogical studies. That is why in Poland a system of mass education was created that—especially in the fields of child care, child education, elementary education and technical schooling—showed many signs which were emerging simultaneously in Russian educational reforms.

The educational reform of 1919 was a quick preliminary effort to form a basis on which the future house of Polish education could be built. The Polish Teachers' Association began immediately to prepare plans for this future house of Polish education and in 1927 presented a project which formed the main part of the great educational reform of 1932–1933. The aim of this great democratic educational project was to engender a feeling of solidarity among the youth and society as a whole which would awaken collective and individual responsibility and readiness to serve devotedly the common good. For this purpose a new unified school system was devised along the lines of the most modern experiences of the social concept of education and of the *école active*.

The educational reform of 1932–1933 did not, however, take over all the elements contained in the project of 1927, and the differences between them are rather far reaching. It is plain that the reform of 1932–1933 tried—technically at least—to adhere to the plan prepared by the Polish Teachers' Association in 1927, and particularly to the *école unique* system. In practice, unfortunately, it deviated from the spirit of the plan prepared by the Teachers' Association, in that it established three types of elementary schools: first-, second-, and third-degree schools. The first degree was planned for the poor, underprivileged rural districts; the second for the more highly developed and organized rural communities, small towns, and suburban areas; while the third was practically reserved for children living in larger cities. (On this question, see footnote 6 on page 17.)

Thus the *école unique* was a reality only for those children who had been given an opportunity to graduate from third-degree elementary school. The fact that Poland was a poor country effectively contributed to this situation. On the other hand, however, progressive educational leaders of pre-war Poland considered the

first- and second-degree elementary schools a disgrace, to be eliminated as soon as possible.

The establishment of elementary schools of various degrees was an essential shortcoming of the Reform of 1932-1933 and carried it far from the educational realization of the *école unique* idea, which would have meant an equal educational foundation for all. The plan of the underground movement, however, goes even farther in the matter of equal educational foundation. It provides an elementary base of eight years and extends the period of compulsory school attendance to twelve years—a period much longer than that provided in the Reform of 1932-1933. We also feel that the organization of high schools as outlined in the new plan is closer to the system existing before 1932.

In the preparation of the new educational plan, a pattern was followed which is similar to that which led from the Teachers' Project of 1927 to the educational reform of 1932-1933. The proposed program of Educational Reconstruction in People's Poland, presented by the Underground Labor Movement, was preceded by the work of underground teachers' groups and embodied in a resolution passed by the Polish Teachers' Underground Convention, which we reprint in this volume.

IV. *These plans follow the Polish tradition of benefiting from the experiences of foreign educational systems.* We have to stress the importance of foreign influence on Polish education. There are some educators who believe that every national education system repudiates foreign influences. That is the sign of a barren educational system, whereas, in an alive educational system, the opposite is true. Like the roots of a tree absorb the water of subsoil, so a truly growing educational system extends its roots willingly to all sides and in all directions until it finds sources of new strength which it can absorb to build up its own structure.

The modern Polish educational system offers proof of this rule. In the reforms of 1919, as well as of 1932-1933, the influence of nearly all progressive forces and experiences of the world can be traced. The Ministry of Education in Warsaw was farsighted enough to establish its own offices devoted exclusively to the purpose of investigating and studying the ideas and concepts of education promulgated in other countries—with an eye to the improvement of Polish education. A great number of Polish edu-

cators, studying in foreign countries and traveling throughout the world, have served the same purpose for many decades. Therefore, the ideas of Kerschensteiner, Decroly, Montessori, Binet, the Dalton system, the Danish people's college tradition, and a large number of trends from the United States are working within the new Polish system of education, especially after 1932. Perhaps the strongest influence came from this great center of educational reforms in Geneva, the Institute Jean Jacques Rousseau. The doctrines of men like Bovet, Ferrière, and Piaget were forces in the formation of Polish education and it is only natural that Polish educators, by their inner affiliation, were among the strongest supporters of the "great design" incorporated in the International Bureau of Education in Geneva, created, maintained, and directed by the same group of progressive educators.⁷

It is furthermore only natural that again in this war a group of Polish educators is preparing itself for service in postwar education at Geneva, where the same educators were willing to offer their help at a time when similar attempts in other nations were still in the stage of preparation.

V. *These plans are adequate instruments for the rebuilding of the Polish educational system from German destruction.* An intensive effort will be required, and it is hoped that all freedom-loving nations will exert that effort, to rebuild Polish education, almost destroyed by the German authorities of occupation. It is a paramount and arrogant Nazi axiom that Poles are inferior creatures, among whom no highly educated individuals are needed. The Germans accordingly permitted only the existence of elementary schools, where the teaching of history, geography, and Polish culture were omitted. Only the lowest degree of vocational training is permitted, aimed at producing "skilled slaves to serve the German master-race." High schools, universities, libraries, educational societies, museums, etc., have either been closed or destroyed, the equipment in most instances plundered and taken to Germany. There was even a special German department entrusted with the distribution of Polish educational equipment to German educational establishments. Many teachers, scholars, and artists were either executed, imprisoned, or sent to concentration camps.

⁷The most complete reports on Polish education after 1918 can be found in the annual reports of the Bureau International d'Education, Geneva.

VI. *These plans are radical plans.* One new element has been added: the conviction that a school reform is not enough, but that deep social changes have to take place. Many readers of these plans outside Europe may be surprised to find in these proposals this strong tendency toward social reform. Those who know the underground movements in the suppressed countries of Europe are less surprised. The interpretation of the present crisis given by the youth of occupied countries is the same everywhere. They consider Nazism the ideology of a highly degenerate imperialism and militarism, deeply rooted in Germany. At the same time, they strongly oppose their own home reactionaries. This shows not only their general anti-Nazi, anti-Fascist trend, but their progressivism. Nazism and its New Order, with its economic supercartel system throughout Europe and the entire Western World, which is a very efficient and brutal method of exploitation for the profit of the German masters, destroyed not only all achievements of labor and social movements of the past, but provoked a strong reaction. The people of Europe know what kind of European system they want. The natural reaction was an increase in the demands of the masses that the social gains of the past not only be stabilized but be further developed to assure full social security. Social justice, established in permanent institutions, is the keynote of all underground movements under Axis suppression and millions and millions of young people who until now were indifferent or hostile to the methods of such social achievements are baptized by the fire of Nazi persecution to give their lives for just these social achievements.

Those who may still abide by the conviction that for liberated Europe the year 1945 will be a return to 1932 will be awakened with a shock. They will discover some day soon that there will be no division among the rank and file of those who devoted their lives to those social achievements. Students and teachers, workers and farmers, Catholics and Protestants, liberals and atheists—in this they will be united.

VII. *These Polish plans contain a catalogue of urgent problems of postwar education.* Students of postwar education in any country can use these Polish plans as a model on which all the different educational problems can be realistically studied. If we take them, together with the twenty-one years of development of Polish edu-

cation between 1918-1939, the following list of urgent educational problems emerges:

1. Compulsory establishment of nursery schools and kindergartens everywhere.
2. Social care and health service connected with schools of all grades.
3. One and the same elementary-school system for all children to be compulsory for all from ages 6-14.
4. Compulsory secondary school for all between the ages of 14-18.
5. Division of this secondary-school system into several parts—academic, modern science, modern languages, pedagogical, technical, and farm education.
6. Continuation of intellectual learning and practical work-experience in all grades—special emphasis between the ages of 14-18.
7. University studies open to the most gifted youth of all classes and divided into academic, pedagogical, technical, agricultural, and artistic studies.
8. Vocational guidance starting at 12 and continuing through all stages of learning.
9. Discovery, selection, and promotion of gifted pupils from all classes and groups and their support so that they can achieve the highest grade of development. Methods of selection are to be based principally on observation of the children, supported by tests.
10. A wide system of scholarships, loan banks, boarding houses, boarding schools, and transport facilities for highly gifted pupils and students should be provided.
11. High standards in teacher-training institutions, beginning with specialized secondary schools, and ending not before university studies and postgraduate courses, forming a part of the general university system.
12. Highly developed professional organizations of the teachers for their material, intellectual, and moral improvement. Such organizations should be entrusted with many general and professional possibilities.
13. Education leading to cooperative self-help on all levels of education, especially in youth centers, youth clubs, and summer

camp, facilities for self-help, opportunities to "work through school."

14. Many provisions and possibilities for study in foreign countries, exchange of students, teachers, and professors, invitations of foreign students and specialists.

15. Adequate standard of living and security for members of the teaching profession.

16. Cooperative youth organizations and youth movements outside the schools, crystallizing around the moral, spiritual, and religious concepts of the different groups. (Unions of village youth, youth of religious movements, youth sections of labor movements, the Junior Red Cross, etc.)

17. A permanent commission to study educational problems and to make suggestions for the improvement of all educational services.

18. Permanent courses and institutions for the development and improvement of the teachers and of the teaching profession.

19. Adequate budget for the rebuilding of schools and libraries and for their extension.

20. Granting of full equality of opportunity without any discrimination as to race, sex, creed or income.

21. Establishment of the rule of peaceful cooperation in education to be the prototype of the coming good society.

VIII. *These plans are an indication of the new era in education.* The materialistic concept of education based on and aiming at self-interest and expediency breaks down. Nazism was its climax. Education of the future will see its task in the efforts to produce the new citizen devoted in peace to the same ideals which were alive in those who fought and died to win this war for democracy. They defended with every form of service and sacrifice not only their country, but the ideals of freedom and justice. Their memory will shine like a guiding star. Pupils and teachers will follow them until injustice and brutality disappear the world around and life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness will be granted to every one.

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SEVEN STATEMENTS

DR. JACQUES MARITAIN, *French philosopher and youth leader:*

"Your World Education Service Council may be the beginning of a world wide movement to express faith not only by thoughts and words, but by real and active brotherly love. . . ."

DR. LI YUYING, *President of the Chinese Academy in Peiping and the Chinese Permanent Delegation for International Cooperation:*

"The establishment of the World Education Service Council is most opportune and necessary. Its intellectual, moral and material contributions will be invaluable. . . ."

DR. STEFAN ROPP, *Director of Polish Office for Post War Planning:*

"For everything you do there will be on the side of our schools an evaluation which will make a new contribution to the gathering of good will throughout the world. . . ."

DR. FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT, *President of the Belgian Parliament:*

"I have welcomed enthusiastically from the beginning the foundation of the World Education Service Council. . . ."

MRS. SIGRID UNDSET, *Norwegian writer:*

"Your efforts will be welcomed with immense gratitude. I am sure all liberated nations will feel the same. . . ."

JAN STANCZYK, *Polish Minister of Labor and Social Welfare:*

"I should like to express my best wishes for the success of your new World Education Service Council. . . . In the name of the Poland of tomorrow, and of the Polish educators and farmers, workers and teachers, artists and scientists, I should like to express our gratitude for your warm sympathy and help. . . ."

STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, *Prime Minister of Poland:*

"I am deeply impressed by your comprehensive scheme of a World Education Service Council. . . . I appeal to you, American educators and scholars, in favor of the country of Copernicus and Mme. Curie, of Mickiewicz and Sienkiewicz, of Chopin and Paderewski. . . ."

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