

CRACOW Jewish Relief Agency

200208

JUN 17 1944

Dear Dr. Kubowitzki:

Thank you for your letter of June 9,  
1944, (No. 89), enclosing a report on the activi-  
ties of the Cracow Jewish Relief Agency.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle  
Executive Director

Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki,  
Head, Rescue Department,  
World Jewish Congress,  
1834 Broadway,  
New York 23, New York.

ECP RBH RBHutchison:agr 6-15-44 JWP

100209

# WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL . . . CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL

330 WEST 42nd STREET  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

NEW ADDRESS:

1834 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.  
CI. 6-1900

CABLES: CONGRESS, NEW YORK  
TELEPHONE: LONGACRE 5-2600

LONDON  
55 New Cavendish St., W 1

GENEVA  
37 Quai Wilson

BUBNOS AIRES  
Corrientes 2024-9c

JERUSALEM  
Vaad Leumi, P. O. B. 471

MONTREAL  
1121 St. Catherine St. W

MEXICO CITY  
Sonora 174-4

June 9, 1944

In reply refer  
to No. 89

Hon. J. W. Fehle  
War Refugee Board  
Treasury Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fehle:

I thought I should send you the attached  
report on the activities of the Cracow Jewish Relief  
Agency, although you have probably received the same  
report from other sources.

Sincerely yours,

*A. Leon Kibowitzki*  
Dr. A. Leon Kibowitzki  
Head, Rescue Department

ALK:bg

100210

JUS  
Jewish Relief Agency  
Krakow, Josefinska 2a, P.O.Box 211

BRIEF REPORT OF THE ACTIVITY  
OF THE "J U S"  
FROM MAY 12 TO JULY 31, 1943

The Jewish Relief Agency for the General Government "JUS" renewed its activity, at the end of April, by authorization of the Superior Chief of SS - and the Police in the General Government, under the supervision of the Authorities of the General Government, Main Department of Internal Administration, Division of Population and Welfare. The Administration assigned it the building at No 2a, Jozefinska, in which were offices, pharmaceutical distribution service and storage rooms.

The main purpose of the "JUS" consists in distributing:

Medicaments  
Food, as well as  
Clothes and Linen

received in the Jewish Labor Camps, in the districts inhabited by Jews, and in the industrial enterprises employing Jews. All this was made up of gift parcels from abroad was acquired on exchange basis or purchased.

Since May 12 - the date on which the first transport with medicaments and food left for a labor camp - and until July 31st, 81 shipments were forwarded to 34 labor-camps, districts inhabited by Jews and to industrial enterprises employing Jews. Of these:

17 received one shipment  
7 received two shipments  
4 received three shipments  
2 received four shipments  
2 received six shipments  
1 received seven shipments, and even  
1 received eleven shipments.

These shipments contained chiefly medicaments, some of which were not at all available, or only available at exorbitant prices. Furthermore, the "JUS" could also supply them with dressings. The labor camps and districts inhabited by Jews received larger parts, the enterprises less, however enough to suffice for emergency cases of work accidents and industrial diseases. The medicaments contained also some drugs making possible a quick recovery and an early resumption of work, for instance:

Cibagol	Opium
Degenan	Cibalgin
Chinin	Amidopyrin
Codein	Calcium preparates
	Coffein

000211

as well as salves and unguents:

God liver salve  
Unguentolan  
Vitamin salve  
Riocovitan

In addition to medicaments and dressings it was possible to distribute also concentrated nutritive food - condensed milk - Navito - Maggi Soup - powdered milk - etc. Sweetened condensed milk of Swiss origin "Nestle" was greatly appreciated.

Further, the labor camps were supplied with disinfectants and insecticide, such as:

Dasogen  
Wysol  
Eublimat  
Sulphur in bars  
Neccid

and even with some surgical instruments, as:

Syringes  
Injection needles  
Scalpels, etc.

With a view of facilitating the establishment of lists of the necessary medicaments, dressings and nutritive food, the camps received periodically, in short intervals, 3 lists, No. I, II, III of the available articles.

All the supplies, until now, came from the assigned quota for Jews of the general gift parcels:

7,402 kg medicaments and nutritives  
938 kg Vaseline  
1,318 kg drugs  
28 kg soap  
159 cases condensed milk, weight 3,975 kg

and from a shipment of paper dressings of 466 kg. that the Committee of "OSE" in Geneva has purchased in Stockholm.

From the "Arbeitsutkottet for Hjalp at Europas Judar" in Stockholm the "JUS" received also a sum of Zl.11,847.20. The Jewish Relief Organizations in neutral countries have promised further shipments.

Part of the parcels received from January to April 1943, containing coffee, tea and oil sardines, were exchanged for flour. From the latter bread is baked now and distributed among the men doing the heaviest work in the labor camps in and around Krakow, weekly. A 10 weeks supply of bread is assured at present.

Only four bundles of clothes - 433 pairs of trousers - the old supply of the "JUS" could be distributed. Steps were taken to obtain a permit from the Authorities in charge for a campaign abroad to get garments and linen for the working Jews in the General Government.

Krakow, August 1, 1943

JUS  
Jewish Relief Agency  
for the General Government  
Dr. Weichart

000212

JUS  
Jewish Relief Agency  
Krakow, P.O.Box 211

REPORT No. II

August - September

1943

During the months of August and September the activity of the "JUS" was still further developed.

The number of labor camps and industrial enterprises supplied by us reached 47. The number of deliveries forwarded has also greatly increased. Whereas within the first 3 months after the renewal of our activity 81 shipments were sent out, 136 were forwarded during the last two months, 68 of them contained medicaments, dressings and concentrated nutritives, 67 - food and 1 - garments and linen. The total number of shipments from May 12 to September 20th amounted to 217. All these packages have reached their destination in good condition with a single exception when a small part was lost.

We are always kept exactly advised about the distribution of the gift parcels. We visit the camps not too far away often and regularly; thus we always are informed about the requirements of the labor camp council. Concerning the other camps, Jewish physicians or camp representatives come to see us and explain their needs.

The packages we send are received by the Jewish physicians of the camps, checked according to specifications and acknowledged on the attached copies; the arrival of nutritive food, such as condensed milk, etc. is, moreover, acknowledged by the individual receiver on a list which is forwarded to us by the chief of the Sanitary Division.

The activity in connection with food supply, started in July and August, was continued. We are able to supply eight camps near and around Krakow, weekly, with additional bread that was baked in the bakeries of the biggest camp from the flour of the "JUS". We supplied some of the kitchens with Avo-and Maggi soups, which was bartered as the flour mentioned above.

A further development of the nutritive aid is very desirable; however, it could be carried out only in case we receive food - flour, cereal products and legumes - from Relief Organizations abroad.

Another step was made in the field of milk supply. On the suggestion of the "JUS" some camps have started distributing to whole groups of men doing hard and the hardest work white sweetened coffee, using our condensed milk, however, this is supplied only twice a week due to the shortage of this product. This did not influence the daily milk distribution to sick and convalescent people in the camps. As before, the milk distribution is highly appreciated.

100213

In this connection, we take the liberty to quote an excerpt from a letter of a Jewish camp physician in the district of Krakow, dated August 19th: "The medicaments you have sent me and again caused miracles, indeed. The number of sick people diminished daily, and the large supply of dressings which is at my disposal at present permit a prompt treatment of various work accidents occurring daily. Especially grateful am I for the condensed milk. You will learn from the enclosed list how great is the help and the success in this special field.

In addition to the gift packages mentioned in the Report No. I, the "JUS" received lately the quota assigned to the Jews from the general shipment destined for the non German population of the General Government. This quota comprises:

1,965 kg Lactocao (sweetened cacao with milk)  
3,716 tins of sweetened milk powder, of which  
3,365 tins were sweetened with glucose  
1,411 tins of sweetened condensed milk  
368 tins of Ovomaltine, and  
311 tins of other nutritives

The total weight of the nutritive food amounts to about 4,900 kg. In addition, this shipment contains such valuable medicaments as:

Redoxon  
Adovern  
Laroson  
Larostidin, etc.

On an exchange basis we were able to get ampoules of Coffein and Strychnin.

The mentioned nutritives and medicaments, as well as the instruments, clothes and linen are noted on the lists No IV and V.

Moreover, we received a shipment of 23 parcels from the Society "OSE", Geneva, which was forwarded to Warsaw last year, but could not be delivered due to custom difficulties. This delivery consists of:

388 kg Medicaments and  
1,615 kg Chemicals and disinfectants.

Thus certain camps were able to proceed to a thorough disinfection and extermination using also large amounts of calcium hypochloride and kresol solution taken partly from our stock, partly purchased by us.

Finally, we received from the Association "Bikur Chaumin" in St. Gallen a shipment of 3 kg of typhus vaccines, which, first of all, is to be used in the labor camps of the districts of Lublin and Galicia.

The approaching fall and winter season induced the "JUS" to take preparatory steps regarding provision of garments. With the agreement of the Authorities in charge, we were able to acquire from the Polish Main Board some hundreds pieces of clothes and linen. This quantity has no comparison to the immense need for these articles. We have therefore made an appeal to those organizations in neutral countries who were supporting us, to carry on a campaign for used clothes in our behalf.

200214

- 4 -

The activity of the "JUS", so highly appreciated by the Jews interned in labor camps, can be successfully continued only in case the Relief Organizations in neutral countries send medicaments, food and garments in regular intervals.

Krakow, October 1, 1943

JUS  
Jewish Relief Agency

Dr. Weichert

000215

JUS  
Jewish Relief Agency  
(Juedische Unterstuetzungsstelle)  
Krakow, P.O.Box 211

REPORT No. III

October - December

1943

There was a further development of our activity in the last three months. The number of labor camps we were caring for until September 30 was increased by some additional big camps. We were also able to increase the quantities supplied of medicaments, as well as of concentrated nutritive and regular food. 199 shipments were made during the above mentioned period:

105 of medicaments  
86 of food  
8 of garments

In the corresponding first period - May to July - there were 181 shipments, during the second one - August to September 136.

We were able to supply the Jewish labor camps regularly with medicaments, food dressings and disinfectants, partly also with flour or bread, as well as with Maggi - and Avo-soups; we were, however, not in a position to meet the demands for clothes and linen - of which they were in great need. Barely some hundred pieces, which we purchased from the Polish Main Board, were distributed. For the present, we have not succeeded in our endeavor to obtain clothes and linen as well as food from neutral countries.

Now as before, our needs in medicaments, dressings and food is supplied principally by the quota assigned to the Jews from the general gift packages received for the non-German population of the General Government through the International Red Cross. Our quota was fixed by the authorities in charge at 10%.

In addition to the gift parcels mentioned in our reports I and II, a third transport of 3 cars arrived in which we received:

8,000 Ampules of Glucosa 50% 20 ccm  
12,000 Ampules of Oleum camphoratum  
520 lbs of Calcium Glycerophosphorium  
998 lbs of Craesolum saponatum  
200 lbs of Natrium bicarbonicum  
180 lbs of Unguentum sulfuratum  
75 lbs of Radix senegae polyfalae  
44 lbs of Magnesium oxydatum  
about 1,000 pieces of carbolic substitut肥皂.

Furthermore, we succeeded in obtaining from the Central German Sanitary Authorities, in exchange for medicaments which we did not need or, at least, without which we could manage, other very valuable for the labor camps drugs. Thus we received:

100216

20,000	Tablets of Aspirin
60,000	" " Antineuralgia with Coffein
60,000	" " Trypaflavin
40,000	" " Veramon
20,000	" " Codeinum phosphoricum
40,000	" " Tannalbin
60,000	" " Solventes
10,000	" " Digalen

Large quantities of:

Coffein  
Spiritus ammoni anisati  
Bismuthum subnitricum  
Bismuthum subgallicum  
Delousing salves

and smaller quantities of:

Tablets of Chinosol  
Ampoules of Cardiazol  
Tinct. opii simplex  
Tinct. Valerianae  
Ungt. Ichtyoli  
God liver salves  
Ampoules of Betabion "forte"  
Tablets of Burrow solution  
Steril cotton  
Absorbent cotton  
Paper bandages, etc.

Thanks to the typhus vaccins sent by the Society "Bikur Chaulin" of St. Gallen and especially to those we received from the general shipment of gift packages in accordance with the above mentioned decision, vaccination of the sanitary personnel and of those in direct contact with the sick could be carried out in the camps which we attended.

JUS  
Juedische Unterstuetzungsstelle  
fuer das Generalgouvernement  
Postfach 211, KRAKAU, Josefinska 2a

Report on the Activities (No. 4)

For the Months January - March 1944

The months of January -March 1944 conclude the first year of the renewed activities of the JUS. As early as May 1942 we began our relief activities on behalf of the Jews in labor camps; in December they were interrupted and again resumed in May 1943. While, during the period May-November 1942 we supplied the camps with 65 transmissions, in the months May-July 1943 these amounted to 81; in August-September to, 136, in October-December to 199 and increased to 232 during the period January-March 1944. Of these, 88 parcels were of medical supplies: dressing material and disinfectants; 51 strength restoratives: condensed and dry milk, Lactocao, etc. 74 - foodstuffs: flour, bread, dry soups, groats; nineteen: clothing and shoes. Altogether, 649 parcels were sent to the labor camps in the year 1943-44.

In the period under examination we were allotted by the International Red Cross the following parcels for the non-German civil population in the General Government; 93 boxes (each containing cans of 25 kilograms) of sweetened drymilk "Dactiosa"; 270 kilograms of pure liquid paraffin. 96, 3kg Lysol; 72, 5kg Pulvis liquiritiae; 53 kg. Desogen, 40kg. Neocid, 30kg. Bismuthum subgallicum, 20kg. Tanninum albuminatum 15kg. Bismuthum subnitricum, 10kg. Tanninum dimethylenatum, furthermore pills: 26,650 Redoxon, 25,300 Cibazol, 15,990 Ferro-Redoxon, 13,230 Becozyn, 11,300 Ferro-Phytin, 11,250 Entero-Vioform, 6,650 Benerva, 5,650 Resyl, 5,000 spirin, 5,000 Barbital, 5,000 Hexamethylentetramin, 5,000 Hydrargyrum chloratum, 5,000 Phenobarbital, 4,500 Phenacetin, 4,300 Irgafen, 3,300 Thiocoh, 3,060 Benicot, 2,950 Felamin, 2,925 Allisatin, 2,800 Codeinum phosphoricum, 2,000 Pyridacil and smaller portions of Thyroxin, Medomin, Corphylamin, Euphynal, finally ampoules: 2,868 Strophosid, 2,823 Calcium Sandoz 2,598 Coramin, 2,250 Irganid, 1,120 Cibazol, 1,118 Cibalgin, 665 Redoxon-Forte, 650 Digilanid, 560 Resyl, 485 Lobelin, 465 Benerva-Forte, 460 Congulen, 455 Esidron and smaller portions of ampoules: Marconumal Lutocyclin, Corphylamin, Ovocylin and; 9,150 cc Coramin liq., 2,600 cc Digilanid liq., 1,105 cc Adrenalin liq., 5,250 g Irganid Salbe, 3,600 g Rhenasept Salbe, 3,175 g Irganid Augensalbe in addition to 500 vaccine kits against spotted typhus.

Of the Jewish charity organizations, the "Arbetutskotted foer Hjaelp at Europas Judar" in Stockholm sent us 1,600 kg Papercotton (Zellstoffwatte), 4000 pieces of paper bandages (papierbinden), 197 Papierwesten and 100 paper bed covers (Papier-bettdecken). On March 31, 1944 we received from the OSE in Geneva 67 parcels with pharmaceutical products and strength-restoratives aggregating a gross weight amounting to 3,376 kg. (A list of its contents will be sent you with the next report). By the end of March we received from Portugal 761 small food packages which are being exchanged for flour, flour-products, dried fruits and preserves.

By means of exchange and additional purchase we were able to replenish our supplies with the following pills: 60,000 Aspirin, 8,330 Salol, 6,850 Natrium salicilicum, 4,000 Redoxon, 3,300 Antineuralgica cum Coffeino, 2,200 Chinosol, 3,300 Vichy, 2,000 Codeinum phosphoricum, 1,500 Alacet, 350 Ampullen Netrocamph, 48 Amp. Eutropyl, 2,000 g radix valeriana, 7,500 g Capsiment, 2,500 g stomach cures, 2000 g Ichtyosolum purum, 1,000 boxes of delousing salves, 20kg Cuprex, 50kg. Absorbant Cotton, 66kg. Paper Cotton (Zellstoffwatte), 550 rolls adhesive tape

000018

570 adhesive and antiseptic adhesive dressings, 450 rolls of elastic adhesive and antiseptic adhesive dressings, 10,000 pieces of paper bandages, 2,000 pieces of gauze, 1,000 rolls of gauze bandages, 979 pieces clothing and underwear, 250 pairs of wooden shoes, 350 pairs of wooden soles.

As you may gather from the above figures, we endeavour, with all means at our disposal, to fulfil our task. Unfortunately, we are unable to fully satisfy the requirements of the camps. Especially with regard to clothing, the relief available is in no measure proportionate to the actual needs. Our appeal to Jewish charity organizations abroad, to that effect, has met with no positive results so far.

The contact established with individual camps is becoming ever closer and the supplies more regular. The very enthusiastic responses received from Jewish camp physicians in reply to a circular we sent out on January 3rd concerning the wishes of the camp administration serve us as a basis for our requests to the organizations abroad which assist us, and also are a basis for the exchanges we make locally. In some cases we were even able to take into consideration special requests and secure medical supplies which are not contained in our lists, of which eight appeared so far. Furthermore, we were also in a position to supply the camps with dental and dental mechanical material in conformity with their needs. The flour supplies were maintained and even extended to some camps in the Radom district.

The medical supplies and strength-restoratives sent by us to the camps prove to be very useful. This is eloquently expressed by the camp administration and physicians. Of the many letters we just quote a few here. A Jewish camp physician writes the following on January 25th: "I have used the medical supplies and victuals sent us most advantageously. The application of Sulfamide and vitamins for various diseases has proved very successful." The Polish physician of that camp writes on the same date: "The supplies of the Jewish camp are adequate and correspond to the requirements of the camp inhabitants." On January 24th we received a letter from another camp: "We must point to the excellent results obtained through the use of the Sulfamide preparations," and "Special emphasis must be laid on the good effect of the calcium and Redoxon Forte injections in cases of Tuberculosis. A third camp writes on January 25th: "We must stress that thanks to the medical supplies and medical drugs sent by you we were able to carry out our work very successfully." Another camp physician writes on January 25th: "The nourishing food stuffs delivered to us to date, which are used exclusively for sick people, proved particularly successful since they enabled us to prevent undernourishment during disease and through strengthening of the sick and weak, reduce the period of disease and recovery and thus accelerate the working capacity!"

Krakau, March 31, 1944

Juedische Unterstuetzungsstelle  
fuer das G. Gouvernement

Dr. Weichert

000219