

WRB: News Clippings

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The Following Pages Are the Best Available

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OPENING PALESTINE URGED BY O'DWYER

Refugee Board's Final Report Says Million Jewish Victims of Nazis Survive in Europe

By BERTRAM D. HULEN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. — The United States Government was urged to take "all necessary steps to effect the reopening of Palestine for the immigration" of the Jewish people by William O'Dwyer in his final report as executive director of the War Refugee Board, made public today. The board, appointed in January, 1944, consisted of the Secretary of State, Treasury and War. General O'Dwyer has returned to New York and is a candidate for Mayor.

The report also recommended that as a matter of national policy this Government should take aggressive action at once for the rescue of persecuted Jews in Europe. It urged the use of some \$20,000,000 of private American funds and \$2,500,000 of Government funds, the latter most of which was distributed to the non-repatriable displaced Jews for food that was distributed to the refugees in German concentration camps by the International Red Cross.

Several million persons, including one million Jews who were the special subjects of the Nazi persecution campaign, the report said, "are still alive in Europe. Large numbers of these have been or will be repatriated to their countries of origin. But there will be many for whom repatriation will be either impracticable or impossible. Many others for valid and compelling reasons cannot remain where they are. Consequently these people are homeless and permanently displaced."

For Keeping Oswego Group Here

The board, through its efforts, protected many thousands and the rescue of hundreds of thousands of persons as well as of tens of thousands through activities organized by the board. His report covered the major programs of rescue, relief, psychological warfare and the establishment of temporary havens of refuge, including that at Oswego, N. Y., now under the Interior Department and housing more than 900. He favored the country though it was planned that they should return to their countries of origin.

However, General O'Dwyer considered the problem of "stateless" Jews the most pressing and his recommendation that Palestine be opened to them. "Immediate action can and should be taken for this group," he said. "The majority of them desire to start life anew in Palestine, the only country which is ready and willing today to receive Jews in large numbers."

The report told in detail of the rescue of persecuted Jews through the use of some \$20,000,000 of private American funds and \$2,500,000 of Government funds, the latter most of which was distributed to the non-repatriable displaced Jews for food that was distributed to the refugees in German concentration camps by the International Red Cross.

General O'Dwyer paid high tribute to the private organizations in America that assisted in the work to neutral countries such as Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey, "key-stones in many of the board's programs," and acknowledged "invaluable" assistance by "the Holy See and the Vatican hierarchy throughout Europe," which "were solicited time and again for special assistance both as a channel of communication to the leaders and people of enemy territory and as a means of rendering direct aid to the suffering victims of Hitler.

The Catholic clergy saved and

protected many thousands and the Vatican rendered invaluable assistance to the board and to the rescue of hundreds of thousands of persons as well as of tens of thousands through activities organized by the board. His report covered the major programs of rescue, relief, psychological warfare and the establishment of temporary havens of refuge, including that at Oswego, N. Y., now under the Interior Department and housing more than 900. He favored the country though it was planned that they should return to their countries of origin.

The report stated that our Embassy in Madrid for some time held out against having an agent of the board stationed in Spain and when it was persuaded to press the Spanish Government for permission "the war had reached such a stage that large-scale rescues from France were impractical or impossible."

But Spain did recognize several hundred Sephardic Jews in Europe as Spanish and so gave them Spanish protection while they remained in German hands, thus saving most of them from death or deportation to labor camps.

Tribute to several individuals, including foreigners, was paid in the report of Ira A. Hirschmann, a New York business man who volunteered for service in Turkey, it said.

"He had gone to Ankara early in January, 1944, for the sole purpose of investigating the possibilities of rendering aid to Nazi victims in the Balkans. With the wholehearted cooperation and assistance of United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, Mr. Hirschmann rendered outstanding and unusually successful service to the board. He returned to the United States in September, 1944, and was succeeded by his able assistant, Mr. Herbert Hataki, who had spent many years in foreign refugee relief work."

It was explained that Turkey was the most serious bottleneck in opening the door of escape from the Balkans, but it became a great service.

SEP 20 1945

O'Dwyer Urges U. S. Action to Open Palestine

Asks Official Move to Aid Jewish Entry in Final Refugee Board Report

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—William O'Dwyer, Democratic and American Labor party candidate in the New York City Mayoralty race, in his last action as executive director of the newly terminated War Refugee Board, vigorously urged today that the United States government take all possible steps to effect the opening of Palestine to immigration of Jewish people.

He made this recommendation on the last page of his seventy-four-page final report submitted to the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War on Sept. 15—the day the W. R. B. went out of existence—but officially released to the public today. The factually written report covers the high spots of the board's part in effecting rescues of Jewish refugees from the Balkans, across the Black Sea, into Turkey, and from there to Palestine or other havens.

It reveals the heretofore-secret story of Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swedish businessman, who volunteered to go to Hungary for the W. R. B. to help protect the Jews there. In addition to issuing Swedish protective passports and succeeding in having thousands brought back to Budapest from forced labor marches, he was instrumental in extending Swedish safety to 20,000 Jews in Hungary. But since April 4, 1945, there has been no word from Mr. Wallenberg. In June he was reported dead.

Hirschmann Praised

Among other persons mentioned in the report for their "outstanding" service to the board was Dr. A. Hirschmann, vice-president of Bloomingdale's, Inc., of New York City, who represented the board in Turkey and was instrumental in obtaining entrance and exit visas for Jews stopping there on the way to Palestine.

The board did not do its work alone, but worked with other governments—the United Nations Refugee and Rehabilitation Administration, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Vatican. It depended greatly upon the financial assistance of private refugee agencies in this country. Approximately \$20,000,000 was donated in private funds, \$15,000,000 of it coming from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. The amount of government funds allotted to \$5,000,000 for administrative operations and approximately \$2,000,000 from the President's emergency funds for the handling and purchase of food parcels.

Although the exact accomplishment of the board from the time it was established by the late President Roosevelt on Jan. 22, 1944, to the end of the European war cannot be estimated by statistics, Mr. O'Dwyer declared that hundreds of thousands of persons continued to live and resist the Nazis as a result of the board's efforts.

Reiterates Oswego Stand

Mr. O'Dwyer reiterated his stand of June this year that refugees at the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., should be allowed to remain in the United States unless they are willing and able to return to Europe. Although sixty-three refugees have returned home, 900 or more "are still behind bars at Fort Ontario, awaiting more humane treatment from America and a solution of the problem of their ultimate resettlement," he said.

Referring to the "stateless" Jews, Mr. O'Dwyer urged the taking of "immediate action." They wish only to go to Palestine, "the only country which is ready and willing to receive them," he said. "But admission to Palestine is presently restricted since the British White Paper quotas have been virtually exhausted," he added as he urged the United States to take step "to effect the opening of Palestine for the immigration of these people."

According to President Truman recently, the American, British and Arab governments are now discussing means of settling the long-disputed question of Palestine.

WAR REFUGEE UNIT SAVED THOUSANDS

Bribes, False Papers, Under-
ground Used On Germans

Washington, Sept. 20. (P) The War Refugee Board reported today it had used bribes, false papers, the underground and neutrals to save "hundreds of thousands" of Europeans from death or Nazi brutality.

Most of them were Jews, marked for extermination by the Germans.

Tens of thousands were pulled across borders into neutral countries, or escaped by sea. Others were concealed by resistance groups inside Nazi-held lands. Protection was wangled for still others by obtaining for them recognition as nationals of other countries.

Board Created in 1944

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"The accomplishments of the board cannot be evaluated in terms of exact statistics, but it is clear, however, that hundreds of thousands of persons as well as tens of thousands who were rescued through activities organized by the board, continued to live and resist as a result of its vigorous and unremitting efforts."

Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey were the key spots in which the board's agents worked.

Lesser Nazi Officials Bribed

In some cases they even dealt directly with representatives of the enemy.

"Evacuation from German-controlled territory for specially marked victims was not possible on an official and open basis," the report said.

Funds and supplies were sent to trusted agents in enemy areas to take refugees from the Nazis, maintain and safeguard them and transport them through underground channels to safety.

"Lesser German officials were bribed. False identification papers were supplied."

Jewish Plight Told in Final Board Report

By Josephine Ripley

THE BOARD OF REFUGEES, which has been working for the past several years to help Jewish refugees, today issued its final report. The report, which is the result of a year-long study, is the most comprehensive and detailed report ever issued by the board. It is a long and detailed document, and it is the most important one since the board's inception. The report is a long and detailed document, and it is the most important one since the board's inception. The report is a long and detailed document, and it is the most important one since the board's inception.

Opposes Longer Delay
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Victims Use of U. S. Troops

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Escaped on Small Boats

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Change in German Attitude

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**THOUSANDS SAVED
FROM NAZIS BY FAKE
PAPERS, BRIBERY**

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The Plight of the Jews

BY I. F. STONE

Washing. Oct. 1941

IT WAS William O'Dwyer's final report as executive director of the War Refugee Board, issued on September 21, which first called attention to the Harrison mission, up to then a rather well-kept secret, only known to a few in close touch with Jewish affairs. O'Dwyer disclosed that in July Earl G. Harrison, United States representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, had been sent by the government to investigate the needs and conditions of displaced persons in Western Europe, "particularly the Jews." The O'Dwyer report declared that while much had been done to improve conditions among these "displaced peoples," Harrison had found "glaring inhumanity . . . prevailing in many areas." On inquiry it was learned that Harrison had made a report to the White House in the latter part of August and that publication had been promised but postponed. It was said in informed circles that the British had objected to release of the report, but it was pretty obvious that there were objections from within the Administration as well. At the State Department the report was in the hands of Loy W. Henderson, now top official for Near Eastern Affairs, and the first off-the-record response was that it would not be made public until Secretary of State James F. Byrnes returned from London. The newspaper *PM* ran an editorial calling attention to the withholding of the report and demanding its release. Late Saturday, some twenty-four hours before Governor Dewey was to address a Zionist mass-meeting in New York City, the White House, without waiting for the return of Byrnes, gave out the text of the report and of the letter Mr. Truman sent to General Eisenhower about it on August 31.

The report, as released, made it easy to understand why some people in the War and State departments and the British embassy preferred to keep its fierce light hidden under a bushel. Harrison is a leading Philadelphia lawyer, long prominent in the civic and charitable life of that city, a former United States Immigration Commissioner, now dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; his report is gratifying evidence that there is at least one man of heart and vigor on the mummified Intergovernmental Committee. He does not happen to be Jewish; he seems to be, in more than a nominal sense, a Christian. It would take more than a political reporter, it would take a Hebrew prophet, to discuss that report and its implications adequately. For let no one imagine comfortably that Harrison's story concerns only the tragedy of a few hundred thousand Jews and other stateless persons who too often found their liberators as callous and indifferent as their Nazi oppressors had been savage and sadistic; who found a passive replacing an active cruelty, the former in some ways harder to bear. That is only a small part of the tragedy. One who reads the Harrison report with discerning and imaginative mind will see reflected in it the fatal weaknesses of our society, the lurking shadow of a terrible retribution. Events since 1933 would seem imply to

have demonstrated the consequences and the cost of anti-Semitism for all peoples and for civilization, the need for resolute action in stamping it out, the desirability of some great and graphic act of justice to the homeless of Jewry as an object lesson for the Nazi-infected peoples. The picture which emerges from the Harrison report is, by contrast, only likely to convince the enemies of world order in Central Europe, at home, and elsewhere that the democratic forces of the Anglo-American world are weak and irresolute, too half-hearted to live up to their grandiose moral pretensions, not genuinely anti-Nazi, easily gulled, and perhaps next time, with more luck, to be defeated.

Can anyone be so foolish as to believe that we earn the respect of the Germans by treating their victims as Harrison reveals we have been treating them? Three months after V-E Day Harrison found many of the Jews and former slave laborers of the Nazis living in the same concentration camps, fed a diet "composed principally of bread and coffee," still clothed in hideous concentration-camp garb or, even more ignominiously, in S. S. uniforms left behind by their oppressors, facing fruitless months in quarters "clearly unfit for winter use," and often unable to present their grievances to Military Government authorities "because ironically they have been obliged to go through German employees, who have not facilitated matters." The liberated are treated far worse than the defeated. I do not refer to prisoners of war or war criminals—their food and housing are a paradise by contrast—but to ordinary Germans. Harrison found Germans "still the best-dressed population in all of Europe," with a diet "more varied and palatable" in rural areas at East, than that of their freed victims. Harrison asks—and the point was emphasized in the President's sharp letter to Eisenhower—whether this is the way to implement the Potsdam pledge "to convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves."

There is another side to this picture which must give the Nazis even greater satisfaction. Harrison went abroad unimpeached to Zionism. He found that the Nazis had succeeded in spreading anti-Semitism almost everywhere in the occupied countries. He found that of the *European Jews* surviving in the camps of Germany and Austria, very few of the German and Polish Jews wished to return to their old homes, nor did many of those from other East and Central European countries. They want to go home as others are going home, and this for most of them means going to Palestine. They had sought to live as Germans and Poles, and no one can deny what fervent patriots the German and Polish Jew has been in the past. But they were persecuted as Jews, and most of them now wish to live as Jews, to hold their heads up as Jews—they look to the colonization of the Holy Land as their one hope of rescue. In their spot, their deepest need, Harrison neither applauds nor deplores the

feeling, but he recognizes that there is really nowhere else for them to go; covert anti-Semitism and xenophobia greet them even in America and England. Harrison asks that the gates of Palestine be opened to 100,000 at least and cites the past pledges of the British Labor Party as basis for an appeal to this effect by the American government. If the British people, oppressed by their own multitudinous troubles in the wake of a heroic struggle, are inclined to be tolerant of these broken pledges, let them ask themselves if the broken pledges on Palestine are not of the same pattern as the pledges the Attlees and Bevins have made to British labor, and if they do not foreshadow similar disillusion for themselves. They may well ask themselves also whether this reluctance to do justice to the Jews in the matter of Palestine is not of the same pattern as the Chamberlain policies that were responsible for their own ruined homes and cities.

It is to Mr. Truman's honor that he has already acted on both aspects of the Harrison recommendations. He has ordered General Eisenhower to take immediate steps to improve conditions among the remaining Jewish and other stateless displaced persons in the Reich—and Eisenhower has made a personal trip through the Reich to see that this is done. The President has also asked the British formally to grant 100,000 entrance certificates for Palestine. But it will

still take much public pressure to achieve these purposes.

The problem of enforcing both the President's recent order and previous directives on the treatment of refugees in the Reich is but part of the general problem of getting the military to obey Potsdam and Presidential directives designed to denazify the Reich. Let no one be deceived by the statements issuing from anonymous spokesmen at Patton headquarters. A *New York Times* dispatch from Frankfurt today reports not only that Patton is unwilling to requisition decent housing for refugees but that "large numbers of American troops are still living under canvas in Bavaria, while Germans, some of them Nazis, luxuriously entertain American officers in fine houses." The problem of Jewish immigration into Palestine is similarly part of the greater problem of substituting Allied cooperation for power politics. Pledges to the Jews on Palestine are being broken because of British imperialist desires to use the thin layer of the Arab ruling class as a pawn in a game of oil politics with America and power politics with the Soviet Union. The Arab League, from which much is being heard, is the creation and the tool of the British Foreign Office. A Palestine settlement beneficial to both Jews and Arabs is possible any time the British government wants it. If Truman can bring that about, he will do humanity as well as Jewry a historic service.

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Underground Rescue Activities Revealed

JDC Aide Alone Saved 200,000 Jews From Death

O'Dwyer's WRB Report Bares Daring Efforts

Heroic efforts made possible by parachute, through underground forces, with the aid of army personnel and through regular channels sponsored by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, for the rescue of Nazi-persecuted Jews, were revealed this week in a series of reports made public by non-Jewish as well as Jewish leaders.

Supplementing the report submitted last week to Detroit Allied Jewish Campaign leaders by Dr. James G. Heller, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, that parachutes were used to drop food and supplies to Jews behind the lines in enemy territories, the report of William O'Dwyer, executive director of the President's Refugee Board—just made public, tells of heroic activities to aid the needy which were unprecedented in philanthropic work conducted in the past.

Among the JDC activities now made known are reports regarding underground efforts that were conducted through the Jewish Labor Committee and the Histadruth Palestine Jewish Federation of Labor. Each had received \$25,000, and many of their partisans who were rescued were enabled to come either to the U. S. or to Palestine by means of these funds.

Prepared Groundwork for Rescues

By supporting Zionist Hachsharah units in Europe and other activities—including the Poale Zion Trade Training Schools, the Jewish Socialist and Bundist vocational schools as well as ORT institutions—the JDC activities prepared the groundwork for rescue efforts during the war as well as during the war.

By far the most amazing story of rescue efforts conducted through the JDC relates to the work of Saly Mayer, a leader of the Swiss Jewish community and a full-time representative of the JDC in Switzerland, whose exploits were in part reported in The Jewish News last week.

This middle-aged retired Swiss businessman had persuaded Hitler's agents to cancel the deportation of 200,000 Jews from Hungary—rescuing them from almost certain death—and to browbeat Nazi agents into re-

9,100 Admitted During 1945

During the first nine months of 1945 a total of 9,100 Jewish men, women and children entered Palestine, while 11,000 were admitted during the Jewish year 5705. Among the recent newcomers was a group of 1,305 immigrants who had been interned on the Island of Mauritius for five years before they were permitted to enter Palestine and whose initial accommodation required an expenditure of \$480,000. Funds provided by American Jewry through the UPA are utilized to aid in the adjustment and rehabilitation of new immigrants, the construction of housing accommodations for them, and their ultimate absorption into Palestine.

leasing another 1,700 Jews from Belsen-Bergen. Furthermore, he won permission to send truckloads of food to starving inmates of Nazi camps.

JDC Furnished 15 Million to WRB

The most amazing story of humanitarian activities carried on by the JDC refers to the efforts of three workers—Mr. Mayer, Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, European chairman, and Mrs. A. J. Schwartz, European

Local Agencies Depend On Funds of War Chest

OUR local agencies depend upon the War Chest funds for support during the coming year.

Here are the local causes included in the War Chest quota through the Allied Jewish Campaign of the Jewish Welfare Federation:

Bnai Brith Hillal Foundations at the University of Michigan and Michigan State College.

Camp Chelsea.

Fresh Air Society.

Hebrew Free Loan Association.

House of Shelter.

Jewish Community Shelter.

Jewish Community Council.

Jewish Educational Agencies: United Hebrew Schools, Farband Folk Schools, Shotem Aleichem Schools, Arbeiter Ring Schools, Yeshivath Beth Yehudah.

Jewish Social Service Bureau.

Jewish Vocational Service.

Jewish Welfare Board's Army and Navy Committee.

Jewish Welfare Federation.

North End Clinic.

Resettlement Service.

War Records Bureau.

Unless the War Chest drive is a success, these agencies will suffer and their activities may have to be curtailed.

SUPPORT THE WAR CHEST TO THE UT-MOST OF YOUR ABILITY.

Give Liberally to and Work for the Success of the War Chest.

Parachutes Drop Food; Refugees Brave Perils

for the skill with which he protracted his negotiations, Jews, and all the civilized world owe him an unpayable debt of gratitude."

Invited to Attend JDC Parley

Dr. Hyman said, "We are hoping that Saly Mayer, who is still very much in the thick of the battle to bring aid to the Jews of Europe, will be able to come to the U. S. to attend the annual JDC meeting, Dec. 8."

Another individual whom Dr. Hyman named as an unsung hero who saved the lives of thousands of Jews, was Raoul Wallenberg, a non-Jew. Wallenberg, a young Swedish businessman, proceeded to German-occupied Hungary to aid in the rescue and relief of persecuted Jews. Armed with funds furnished by the JDC, the War Refugee Board, and the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, and with diplomatic status granted by Sweden, Wallenberg issued Swedish protective passports to thousands of Jews threatened with deportation. In all, approximately 20,000 Jews were saved through this device.

Dr. Hyman reported that Wallenberg, who has not been heard from in some time, is believed to have lost his life in these operations.

In 1944, a gateway for escape from the Balkans to Palestine through Turkey was technically opened to a small number of refugees fleeing the Germans. The escape routes were by boat across the Black Sea from Romania to Turkey and by rail through Bulgaria.

Four-Fold Program Devised

The sensational reports regarding underground activities to assist Jews in escaping from the Nazis, to bring as many as possible to Palestine and to prevent mass murders are, in the main, supplemented in Mr. O'Dwyer's report.

In reporting on activities of the War Refugee Board, mainly with funds of the JDC, Mr. O'Dwyer states:

"The program planned and developed by the Board were of four kinds. First, were the measures designed to save refugees from persecution and death by effecting their physical evacuation from enemy territory, by concealing them from the enemy, or by arranging for the extraordinary acquisition of the status of protected nationalities.

Second, were the more widely aimed psychological measures which sought to influence the Hitlerite forces, particularly their subordinates and satellites, not to cooperate in the Nazi policy of persecution and extermination of minorities and in the atrocities against Jews and other civilians.

Third, were the means by which the WRB attempted to obtain better conditions for the deportees and

proposal that he arrange for relief supplies to be sent into Germany through the International Red Cross to keep Jews and other persons alive. Early in 1945, tons of food furnished by both the WRB and JDC went into the camps. Refugees coming out of Theresienstadt and other camps have testified how they owed their lives to this food.

Mayer also served as the agent through which funds furnished by the War Refugee Board and the JDC were supplied to French, Czech, Italian and other undergrounds. These underground fighters in turn helped Jews to escape to safety.

"The war produced many outstanding Jewish heroes," Dr. Joseph C. Hyman, JDC vice-president, said, "but among the greatest must be ranked this quiet, effective, orthodox Jew, who performed great deeds day in and day out in comparative obscurity. In Washington, the WRB officials regard Mayer as inspired



54 New Colonies Established

During World War II, 54 new settlements were established in Jewish Palestine with the aid of the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod on land of the Keren Kayemet—whose source of American support is the UPA. An illustration of the assistance given to agricultural settlements by the constituents of the UPA, in order to facilitate the resettlement of new immigrants from Europe, is the recent construction of 11 dwellings, a children's house and a large barn at Mahar, a communal settlement in Southern Palestine. The cost of construction, some \$60,000, is being rep-

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Saly Mayer, JDC representative in Switzerland, was approached by the S.S. commercial representative for Hungary, Kurt Becher. The Nazi agent, claiming to be close to Himmler, brought a German offer to halt the deportation and extermination of Jews in Hungary for a proper ransom.

The WRB indicated that it would raise no objection to Mayer's entering into further discussions on the proposal, since he was a Swiss citizen, but made it clear that no ransom transactions could be entered into or authorized by the U. S. Government.

Mayer asked the German representatives to demonstrate that they had actual power. He ordered them to route a trainload of Jews being transported to Bergen-Belsen to Switzerland instead. The Nazis complied, and Mayer secured the entry of 1,700 saved refugees to Switzerland.

At another point in Mayer's negotiations, he was advised that 66 trains were ready in Budapest to carry 200,000 Jews to murder camps in Oswiecim. Mayer called Becher and threatened that either the deportation order be cancelled, or the negotiations would be broken off. The deportation order was cancelled.

Permitted to Transfer \$5,000,000

Mayer called on the JDC to supply \$5,000,000 which he might show for the purpose. The JDC borrowed the funds from the banks and made this vast sum available. The State and Treasury Departments permitted the JDC to transfer the amount.

"In the course of the long drawn-out negotiations," Mr. Leavitt said, "Saly Mayer succeeded in shifting from discussion of ransom to the consideration of a

Local Agencies Depend On Funds of War Chest

OUR local agencies depend upon the War Chest funds for support during the coming year.

Here are the local causes included in the War Chest quota through the Allied Jewish Campaign of the Jewish Welfare Federation:

B'nai Brith Hillel Foundations at the University of Michigan and Michigan State College.

Camp Chelsea.

Fresh Air Society.

Hebrew Free Loan Association.

House of Shelter.

Jewish Community Shelter.

Jewish Community Council.

Jewish Educational Agencies; United Hebrew Schools, Farband Folk Schools, Sholem Aleichem Schools, Arbeiter Ring Schools, Yeshivath Beth Yehudah.

Jewish Social Service Bureau.

Jewish Vocational Service.

Jewish Welfare Board's Army and Navy Committee.

Jewish Welfare Federation.

North End Clinic.

Resettlement Service.

War Records Bureau.

Unless the War Chest drive is a success, these agencies will suffer and their activities may have to be curtailed.

SUPPORT THE WAR CHEST TO THE UT-MOST OF YOUR ABILITY.

Give Liberally to and Work for the Success of the War Chest.

proposal that he arrange for relief supplies to be sent into Germany through the International Red Cross to keep Jews and other persons alive. Early in 1945, tons of food furnished by both the WRB and JDC went into the camps. Refugees coming out of Theresienstadt and other camps have testified how they owed their lives to this food.

Mayer also served as the agent through which funds furnished by the War Refugee Board and the JDC were supplied to French, Czech, Italian and other undergrounds. These underground fighters in turn helped Jews to escape to safety.

"The war produced many outstanding Jewish heroes," Dr. Joseph C. Hyman, JDC vice-president, said, "but among the greatest must be ranked this quiet, effective, orthodox Jew, who performed great deeds day in and day out in comparative obscurity. In Washington, the WRB officials regard Mayer as inspired



On Jewish land in Palestine, more than 300 agricultural settlements have been established with the aid of the Jewish Agency, the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, whose source of American support is the United Palestine Appeal. The overwhelming majority of these settlements were founded since the inception of the UPA in 1925. They have provided a home and a new life of freedom for large numbers of immigrants.

Parachutes Drop Food; Refugees Brave Perils

for the skill with which he protracted his negotiations, Jews, and all the civilized world owe him an unpayable debt of gratitude."

Invited to Attend JDC Parley

Dr. Hyman said, "We are hoping that Saly Mayer, who is still very much in the thick of the battle to bring aid to the Jews of Europe, will be able to come to the U. S. to attend the annual JDC meeting, Dec. 8."

Another individual whom Dr. Hyman named as an unsung hero who saved the lives of thousands of Jews, was Raoul Wallenberg, a non-Jew. Wallenberg, a young Swedish businessman, proceeded to German-occupied Hungary to aid in the rescue and relief of Jewish refugees. Armed with funds furnished by the JDC, the War Refugee Board, and the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, and with diplomatic status granted by Sweden, Wallenberg issued Swedish protective passports to thousands of Jews threatened with deportation. In all, approximately 20,000 Jews were saved through this device.

Dr. Hyman reported that Wallenberg, who has not been heard from in some time, is believed to have lost his life in these operations.

In 1944, a gateway for escape from the Balkans to Palestine through Turkey was technically opened to a small number of refugees fleeing the Germans. The escape routes were by boat across the Black Sea from Romania to Turkey and by rail through Bulgaria.

Four-Fold Program Devised

The sensational reports regarding underground activities to assist Jews in escaping from the Nazis, to mass murders are, in the main, supplemented in Mr. O'Dwyer's report.

In reporting on activities of the War Refugee Board, mainly with funds of the JDC, Mr. O'Dwyer states:

"The program planned and developed by the Board were of four kinds. First, were the measures designed to save refugees from persecution and death by effecting their physical evacuation from enemy territory, by concealing them from the enemy, or by arranging for the extraordinary acquisition of the status of protected nationalities.

Second, were the more widely aimed psychological measures which sought to influence the Hitlerite forces, particularly their subordinates and satellites, not to cooperate in the Nazi policy of persecution and extermination of minorities and in the atrocities against Jews and other civilians.

Third, were the means by which the WRB attempted to obtain better conditions for the deportees and

54 New Colonies Established

During World War II, 54 new settlements were established in Jewish Palestine with the aid of the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod on land of the Keren Kayemeth—whose source of American support is the UPA. An illustration of the assistance given to agricultural settlements by the resettlement of new immigrants from Europe, is the recent construction of 11 dwellings, a children's house and a large barn at Mahar, a communal settlement in Southern Palestine. The cost of construction, some \$60,000, is being provided by the Keren Hayesod.

detainees in German concentration camps and to sustain their lives until their ultimate rescue or liberation.

Fourth, were the efforts made to find and establish temporary havens of refuge for those who could escape from enemy control."

Gateway of Escape to Palestine

The report relates how a gateway of escape from the Balkans to Palestine was established through Turkey. This interesting portion of the report reveals:

"The Board succeeded in developing a sporadic flow of refugees through Turkey. Approximately 7,000 persons were brought out by boat across the Black Sea from Romania or by rail through Bulgaria, then across Turkey to Palestine. The rescue operations were financed and carried out by private American and Palestinian agencies, under the direction of the Board's representative in Ankara. By far the largest number were rescued by the Jewish Agency for Palestine working with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. By means of established underground connections developed with infinite care and the discreet use of funds provided in large measure from America, refugees were collected, concealed from the Nazi-controlled Romanian officials and placed on small vessels in the port of Constanza. Accommodations on small boats sailing the Black Sea without the protection of safe conducts from the belligerent powers were secured at exorbitant prices. Refugees willing to face any hazard to attain safe haven were herded by the hundreds on ships built to carry 20 to 50 passengers. The "Mefkura," carrying 300 refugees from Romania, was tragically lost when it was sunk by enemy fire just off the Turkish shores."

Judge Rifkind to Help Army On Jewish Problems in Reich

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Judge Simon H. Rifkind of the United States District Court in New York City, it was learned tonight, will join General Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff soon as a special consultant on Jewish problems in Germany.

Judge Rifkind is taking the post by invitation of the War Department to assist in unravelling the complicated problems surrounding the remnants of the Jewish population which survived the Nazi terror. He will serve on the military government staff in the United States zone of Germany for a period estimated as several months. During that time he will be on leave from the Federal bench. The development, it is believed, is a direct result of President Truman's directive to General Eisen-

hower a week ago to clean up alleged shocking conditions in the treatment of displaced Jews outside the Russian zone and in Austria.

The selection of Judge Rifkind is believed to have additional significance in that he is a native of Russia who came to the United States as a boy, became a well-known corporation lawyer and rose to a position of prestige in the judiciary.

Such a background, it is believed by observers in the capital, will facilitate negotiations with Soviet Russia concerning the fate of many thousands of Jews who are

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

Judge Rifkind to Help Army On Jewish Problems in Reich

Continued From Page 1

classified as "stateless persons." These "stateless" Jews are foreigners in Germany—people taken from their homelands into the Reich for forced labor.

In his first report on the state of Germany under occupation made to the joint Chiefs of Staff a week ago, General Eisenhower stated that thus far 20,000 persons had been classified as stateless in the American zone alone.

"This group," said General Eisenhower, "consists largely of Jews who formerly resided in Poland and expatriates from other European states."

General Eisenhower also said that there were still in the American zone 10,000 displaced persons not classified yet as stateless.

A particularly aggravating problem facing the American military authorities in Europe, and one with which Judge Rifkind will undoubtedly have to cope before the winter sets in, is the fate of the Jews native to Germany itself.

These victims, having endured years of persecution and privation, are now destitute and many have no desire to remain in their homeland, even with the Nazis turned out of office.

President Truman has been under considerable pressure from various groups to use his influence to persuade the British Government to open Palestine to increased immigration of Jews from Europe. The President is sympathetic with this idea and has formally requested Prime Minister Attlee to

*n. y. Times
10/8/45*

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L. W. NIEMAN, Founder, 1893

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The Job in Germany and Austria

Americans are just beginning to learn the immense and complicated problems of readjustment and rehabilitation in Europe. Probably in any country that has been occupied or fought over, Americans would find the conditions distressing. We cannot relieve all the distress. There is, however, the question of relative condition.

Earl Harrison's report on the condition of Jews in Germany and Austria highlights a situation for which the United States shares responsibility. We had a great part in conquering Germany. We were to be an army of liberation, and by any American standard those who had suffered most deserved our first consideration. We allowed those whom Germany had imported as laborers to return to their homelands and facilitated their return. But the Jews' home land was in Germany and Austria. Three months after V-E day Mr. Harrison found many displaced Jews still living under guard in camps built by Germans for slave laborers. This shocks us, for these survivors had been starved and tortured and seen their people murdered. Their health had improved, but there was still malnutrition, suffering and resulting death.

President Truman's stiff letter to Gen. Eisenhower expresses our common American reaction. Mr. Truman says he knows that the conditions reported were not in conformity with the announced policies of the supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary forces (SHAEF). "But they are what actually exist in the field," he says. "The policies are not being carried out by some of your subordinate officers."

No one will believe that American generals had any deliberate policy of treating the displaced Jewish people badly. The immensity of the task, however, had not been realized; it was not attacked boldly, as it has to be. There are not enough homes to go around, but these people had been driven from their homes by the Germans, had lived in the fear of death in many cases for more than 10 years. Yet the conquered Germans were better housed, better clothed, better fed than their victims. "The announced policy," Mr. Truman remarks, "has been to give such persons preference over the German civilian population in housing, but the practice seems to be quite another thing."

Clearly there must be an immediate reform. Responsible generals must get on the job and learn to use the mangled list. The 100,000 Jews reported surviving in Austria and that part of Germany not occupied by Russia are no insuperable problem.

Beyond this, however, there must be policy and planning by other than military authorities. The most serious failure Mr. Harrison reports is that "nothing in the way of a program of activity has been begun for these Jews." That seems inexcusable. Some are reported anxious to go to Palestine. Permission may involve a controversy with Britain, but it ought to have been begun before now. If refuge in Palestine is judged not feasible, some other solution ought to be found—and quickly. Winter is almost at hand.

Baltimore Call
Release of the two
also coincided with
White House today of
Blaustein, Baltimore, and
M. Proskauer, New York
fer with President
Palestine question. They
as representatives of the American
Jewish committee, whose execu-
body Mr. Blaustein heads.
Proskauer is the organization's
president.

In a joint statement after their
talk with President Truman,
Messrs. Blaustein and Proskauer
said in part:
"It was represented to the Presi-
dent that there was a sharp distinc-
tion between the importance of
Palestine as a place of homeland
and refuge and the question of
statehood for Palestine. The Presi-
dent was also informed that the
tragic events of the summer have
sharply accentuated the absolute
need for opening the doors of
Palestine in substantial further
Jewish immigration.

"His Deep Interest"
The President expressed his
deep interest in the project to save
human life by the securing of
prompt issuance of a substantial
number of certificates for Jewish
immigration into Palestine. He
stated that he was using the good
offices of this country to effectuate
that result.

The White House indicated that
there has been no formal response
from London as yet to Mr. Truman's
plea for relaxation of Palestine
immigration restrictions. It said
the President's letter to Prime Min-
ster C. R. Attlee would be made
public as soon as an answer is
received.

Mr. Harrison's report endorsed a
petition of the Jewish Agency of
Palestine for issuance of an addi-
tional 100,000 immigrant visas to
Jews who want to settle there.

Roosevelt's Refugees
The number of Jewish refugees
who want to emigrate to the United
States "is not large," he said. He
added that "many" of those who
wish to go to Palestine do so only
"because they realize that their
opportunity to be admitted into the
United States or into other coun-
tries in the Western Hemisphere
is limited, if not impossible."

Meanwhile, it was learned that
the United States is taking steps to
return to Europe most of the 882
refugees President Roosevelt ar-
ranged to have brought to this
country in August, 1944, and in-
terned at Oswego, N.Y.

William O'Dwyer, in his final
report September 15 as executive di-
rector of the War Refugee Board,
noted that they had been brought
here "to strengthen our Govern-
ment's position vis-a-vis other
countries whom we repeatedly had
asked to offer refuge to victims of
Nazi oppression." He added that
most of the group were "stateless"
Jews originating in Austria, Ger-
many and the Balkan countries.

Rest Still Behind Bars
"During the month of August,
1945," he continued, "53 refugees
at Oswego departed from the
United States for Yugoslavia. Thir-
teen Yugoslav nationals preceded
them in May, 1945. The remainder
of over 900, however, are still be-
hind the bars of Fort Ontario await-
ing more humane treatment from
America and a solution of the prob-
lem of their ultimate resettlement."

President Truman, besides for-
warding a copy of Mr. Harrison's
report to General Eisenhower,
elected to quote in his letter to the
American commander the following
salient paragraph from the investi-
gator's report:
"As matters now stand, we
appear to be treating the Jews as
the Nazis treated them except that
we do not exterminate them. They
are in concentration camps in large
numbers under our military guard
instead of SS troops. One is led to
wonder whether the German
people, seeing this, are not sup-
posing that we are following or
at least condoning Nazi policy."

Must Remain In Camps
"Apparently it is being taken for
granted that all displaced persons,
irrespective of their former per-
secution or the likelihood that their
repatriation or resettlement will be
delayed, must remain in camps,
many of which are overcrowded
and heavily guarded."

Mr. Harrison's Philadelphia law-
yer and former United States Con-
gressman, immigration and

now combined displaced persons
executive. But they are what ac-
tually exists in the field. In other
words, the policies are not being
carried out by some of your sub-
ordinate officers.

"For example, military govern-
ment officers have been authorized
and even directed to requisition
billeting facilities from the Ger-
man population for the benefit of
displaced persons. Yet, from this
report, this has not been done on
any wide scale.

"Some of these camps are the
very ones where these people were
herded together, starved, tortured
and made to witness the death of
their fellow inmates and friends
and relatives.

"The announced policy has been
to give such persons preference
over the German civilian popula-
tion in housing. But the practice
seems to be quite another thing.

"We must intensify our efforts
to get these people out of camps
and into decent houses until they
can be repatriated or evacuated.
These houses should be requisitioned
from the German civilian
population. That is one way to
implement the Potsdam policy that
the German people cannot escape
responsibility for what they have
brought upon themselves."

More Field Supervision
"I hope you will adopt the sug-
gestion (of Mr. Harrison) that a
more extensive plan of field visita-
tion by appropriate army group
headquarters be instituted, so that
the humane policies which have
been enunciated are not permit-
ted to be ignored in the field."

"I know you will agree with me
that we have a particular responsi-
bility toward these victims of per-
secution and tyranny who are in
our zone. We must make clear to
the German people that we thor-
oughly abhor the Nazi policies of
hatred and persecution. We have
no better opportunity to demon-
strate this than by the manner in
which we ourselves actually treat
the survivors remaining in Ger-
many."

"I hope you will report to me as
soon as possible the steps you
have been able to take to clean up
the conditions mentioned in the
report. I am communicating direct-
ly with the British Government in
an effort to have the doors of
Palestine opened to such of these
displaced persons as wish to go
there."

"Liberation" Not Actual
Mr. Harrison's report was based on
an investigation he undertook
abroad in pursuance of a June 22
letter from President Truman.
He asserted that "up to this point" the
Jewish refugees in the American
zone of occupation "have been
'liberated' more in a military sense
than actually."

"Generally speaking," the report
continued, "three months after VE
day and even longer after the lib-
eration of individual groups, many
Jewish displaced persons and other
possibly nonrepatriables are living
under guard behind barbed-wire
fences, in camps of several descrip-
tions, by the Germans for slaves
laborers and Jews, including some
of the most notorious of the concen-

tration camps... with no oppor-
tunity, except surreptitiously, to
communicate with the outside
world.

Death Rate High
"The death rate has been high
since liberation, as was to be ex-
pected. One army chaplain, a
rabbi, personally attended, since
liberation, 23,000 burials—90 per
cent Jews at Bergen Belsen alone,
one of the largest and most vicious
of the concentration camps where,
incidentally, despite persistent re-
ports to the contrary, 14,000 dis-
placed persons are still living, in-
cluding over 7,000 Jews.

"At many of the camps and cen-
ters, including those where serious
starvation cases are, there is a
marked and serious lack of needed
medical supplies.
"Many of the Jewish displaced
persons late in July had no
clothing other than their concen-
tration camp garb—a rather hide-
ous striped pajama effect—while
others, to their chagrin, were
obliged to wear German SS uni-
forms. It is questionable which
clothing they hate more.

"Little Change"
"With a few notable exceptions
the internees... have little to
do except to dwell upon their
plight... and what is more un-
fortunate, to draw comparisons be-
tween their treatment under the
Germans and in liberation. Be-
yond knowing that they are no
longer in danger of the gas cham-
bers, torture, and other forms of
violent death, they see—and there
is little change...
"This situation is considerably
accentuated where, as in so many
cases, they are able to look from
their crowded and bare quarters
and see the German civilian popu-
lation, particularly in the rural
areas, to all appearances living
normal lives in their own homes.

"The most absorbing worry of
these Nazi and war victims con-
cerns relatives—wives, husbands,
parents, children. Most of them
have been separated for three, four
or five years and they cannot under-
stand why the liberators should not
have undertaken immediately the
organized effort to reunite family
groups."

Black, Wet... Bread
"Even where, as has been hap-
pening, information has been re-
ceived as to relatives living in
other camps in Germany, it de-
pends on the personal attitude and
disposition of the camp comman-
dant whether permission can be
obtained or assistance received to
follow up on the information.
Some camp commandants are quite
rigid in this particular.

"One must raise the question as
to how much longer many of these
people, particularly those who have
over such a long period felt per-
secution and near starvation, can
survive on a diet composed prin-
cipally of bread and coffee, irre-
spective of the caloric content. In
many of the camps, the 2,000
calories (daily ration) included
1,250 calories of a black, wet and
extremely unappetizing bread."

"I received the distinct impres-

sion and considerable substantiated
information that large numbers
of this German population—again
principally in the rural areas—
have a more varied and palatable
diet than is the case with the dis-
placed persons. The camp com-
mandants put in their requisitions
with the German burgoemeister and
many seemed to accept whatever
he turned over as being the best
that was available.

Germans Still Best Dressed
"The clothing for the camps, too,
is requisitioned from the German
population, and whether there is
not sufficient quantity to be had
from the German population has not
been willing or has not been com-
pelled to give up sufficient quan-
tity, the internees feel particularly
bitter about the state of their cloth-
ing when they see how well the
German population is still dressed."

"The German population today
is still the best dressed popula-
tion in all of Europe...
"Many of the buildings in which
displaced persons are housed are
clearly unfit for winter use and
everywhere there is every likeli-
hood that close to 1,000,000 dis-
placed persons will be in Germany
and Austria when winter sets in.
The outlook in many areas so far as
shelter, food and fuel are con-
cerned in anything but bright...
Balkan Refugees Want To Return

"Some of the German Jews, es-
pecially those who have intermar-
ried, prefer to stay in Germany.
Very few Polish or Baltic Jews wish
to return to their countries; high
percentages of Hungarian and Ro-
manian groups want to return al-
though some hasten to add that it
may be only temporarily in order
to look for relatives."

"The issue of Palestine must be
faced. Now that such large num-
bers are no longer involved and if there
is any genuine sympathy for what
these survivors have endured, some
reasonable extension or modifica-
tion of the British White Paper of
1939 ought to be possible without
too serious repercussions. For some
of the European Jews there is no
acceptable or even decent solution
for their future other than Pale-
stine."

President's Proclamation
"The United States should, under
existing immigration laws, permit
reasonable numbers of such per-
sons to come here again, particu-
larly those who have family ties in
this country... If Great Britain
and the United States were to take
the actions recited, it might be
more readily be that other coun-
tries would likewise be willing to
keep their doors reasonably open
for such humanitarian considera-
tion and to demonstrate in as prac-
tical manner their disapproval of
Nazi policy which unfortunately
has poisoned so much of Europe."

Mr. Truman's letter to General
Eisenhower, while echoing Mr. Har-
rison's recommendation regarding
Palestine, said nothing about match-
ing the British action sought with
any comparable effort to bring
Jewish refugees to this country.

Baltimore Sun
9/23/45

NUM. BALTIMORE, SUNDAY

now combined displaced persons executive. But they are what actually exists in the field. In other words, the policies are not being carried out by some of your subordinate officers.

"For example, military government officers have been authorized and even directed to requisition housing facilities from the German population for the benefit of displaced persons. Yet, from this report, this has not been done on any wide scale.

"Some of these camps are the very ones where these people were ordered together, starved, tortured and made to witness the death of their fellow inmates and friends and relatives.

"The announced policy has been to give such persons preference in the German civilian population in housing. But the practice seems to be quite another thing.

"We must intensify our efforts to get these people out of camps and into decent houses until they can be repatriated or evacuated. These houses should be requisitioned from the German civilian population. That is one way to implement the Potsdam policy that German people cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves.

More Field Supervision
"I hope you will adopt the suggestion (of Mr. Harrison) that we have extensive plan of field visitation by appropriate army group headquarters be instituted, so that the humane policies which have been enunciated are not permitted to be ignored in the field.

"I know you will agree with me that we have a particular responsibility toward these victims of persecution and tyranny who are in our zone. We must make clear to the German people that we thoroughly abhor the Nazi policies of hatred and persecution. We have no better opportunity to demonstrate this than by the manner in which we ourselves actually treat the survivors remaining in Germany.

"I hope you will report to me as soon as possible the steps you have been able to take to clean up the conditions mentioned in the report. I am communicating directly with the British Government in an effort to have the doors of Palestine opened to such of these displaced persons as wish to go there."

"Liberation" Not Actual
Mr. Harrison's report—based on an investigation he undertook abroad in pursuance of a June 22 letter from President Truman—asserted that "up to this point" the Jewish refugees in the American zone of occupation "have been 'liberated' more in a military sense than actually."

"Generally speaking," the report continued, "three months after V-E day and even longer after the liberation of individual groups, many Jewish displaced persons and other possibly nonrepatriables are living under guard behind barbed-wire fences, in camps of several descriptions—by the Germans for slave laborers and Jews—including some of the most notorious of the concentration camps . . . with no opportunity, except surreptitiously, to communicate with the outside world."

Death Rate High
"The death rate has been high since liberation, as was to be expected. One army chaplain, a rabbi, personally attended, since liberation, 23,000 burials—90 per cent Jews at Bergen Belsen alone, one of the largest and most vicious of the concentration camps where, incidentally, despite persistent reports to the contrary, 14,000 displaced persons are still living, including over 7,000 Jews.

"At many of the camps, and centers, including those where serious starvation cases are, there is a marked and serious lack of needed medical supplies. . . . Many of the Jewish displaced persons late in July had no clothing other than their concentration-camp garb—a rather hideous striped pajama effect—while others, to their chagrin, were obliged to wear German SS uniforms. It is questionable which clothing they hate more.

"With a few notable exceptions . . . the internees . . . have little to do except to dwell upon their plight . . . and, what is more unfortunate, to draw comparisons between their treatment under the Germans and in liberation. Beyond knowing that they are no longer in danger of the gas chambers, torture, and other forms of violent death, they see—and there is—little change"

"Little Change"
"The issue of Palestine must be faced. Now that such large numbers are no longer involved and if there is any genuine sympathy for what these survivors have endured, some reasonable extension or modification of the British White Paper of 1939 ought to be possible without too serious repercussions. For some of the European Jews there is no acceptable or even decent solution for their future other than Palestine"

Black, Wet . . . Bread
"Even where, as has been happening, information has been relayed as to relatives living in other camps in Germany, it depends on the personal attitude and disposition of the camp commandant whether permission can be obtained or assistance received to follow up on the information. Some camp commandants are quite rigid in this particular. . . ."

"One must raise the question as to how much longer many of these people, particularly those who have over such a long period felt persecution and near starvation, can survive on a diet composed principally of bread and coffee, irrespective of the caloric content. In many of the camps, the 2,000 calories (daily ration) included 1,250 calories of a black, wet and extremely unappetizing bread. . . . I received the distinct impression and considerable substantiation that large numbers of this German population—again principally in the rural areas—have a more varied and palatable diet than is the case with the displaced persons. The camp commandants put in their requisitions with the German burgoemeister and many seemed to accept whatever he turned over as being the best that was available.

Germans Still Best Dressed
"The clothing for the camps, long is requisitioned from the German population, and whether there is not sufficient quantity to be had of the German population has not been willing or has not been compelled to give up sufficient quantity, the internees feel particularly bitter about the state of their clothing when they see how well the German population is still dressed.

"The German population today is still the best dressed population in all of Europe. . . . Many of the buildings in which displaced persons are housed are clearly unfit for winter use and everywhere there is every likelihood that close to 1,000,000 displaced persons will be in Germany and Austria when winter sets in. The outlook in many areas so far as shelter, food and fuel are concerned in anything but bright. . . ."

Balkan Refugees Want To Return
"Some of the German Jews, especially those who have intermarried, prefer to stay in Germany. . . . very few Polish or Baltic Jews wish to return to their countries; high percentages of Hungarian and Rumanian groups want to return although some hasten to add that they may be only temporarily in order to look for relatives. . . ."

President's Proclamation
"The United States should, under existing immigration laws, permit reasonable numbers of such persons to come here, again particularly those who have family ties in this country. . . . if Great Britain and the United States were to take the actions recited, it might be more readily be that other countries would likewise be willing to keep their doors reasonably open for such humanitarian consideration and to demonstrate in a practical manner their disapproval of Nazi policy which unfortunately has poisoned so much of Europe."

Mr. Truman's letter to General Eisenhower, while echoing Mr. Harrison's recommendation regarding Palestine, said nothing about matching the British action sought with any comparable effort to bring Jewish refugees to this country. . . ."

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Balkan Refugees Want To Return
"Some of the German Jews, especially those who have intermarried, prefer to stay in Germany. . . . very few Polish or Baltic Jews wish to return to their countries; high percentages of Hungarian and Rumanian groups want to return although some hasten to add that they may be only temporarily in order to look for relatives. . . ."

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"The United States should, under existing immigration laws, permit reasonable numbers of such persons to come here, again particularly those who have family ties in this country. . . . if Great Britain and the United States were to take the actions recited, it might be more readily be that other countries would likewise be willing to keep their doors reasonably open for such humanitarian consideration and to demonstrate in a practical manner their disapproval of Nazi policy which unfortunately has poisoned so much of Europe."

Mr. Truman's letter to General Eisenhower, while echoing Mr. Harrison's recommendation regarding Palestine, said nothing about matching the British action sought with any comparable effort to bring Jewish refugees to this country. . . ."

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*Baltimore Sun
9/30/45*

EDITORIAL

Should Hitler's Victims Be Ours, Too?

I want to appeal to readers of PM to write and ask President Truman to make public the Harrison report.

This is a report made to the White House by former U. S. Immigration Commissioner Earl C. Harrison, after an official mission of inquiry last Summer into conditions among the surviving Jews in the Reich.

Few people know that some 100,000 Jews in the British, French and American zones are still in temporary camps, many of them the same concentration camps in which they suffered under the Nazis.

Only those few who have seen the Harrison report know how terrible are conditions in many of these camps.

Few people realize that while the Belsen trial goes on—the trial of the Nazi degenerates who ran that camp—Jews are still living at Belsen, in rags, badly fed, sick and almost without hope.

We reprint at the bottom of this page a translation of an appeal published in a three-page typewritten Yiddish paper, circulated among the "liberated" in that camp. The paper was sent home as a curiosity by a Jewish soldier. The writer of the appeal was once Prisoner No. 80939 at Dachau. It makes painful reading.

All over Central and Eastern Europe today, the Jews are the forgotten men of victory. A Jewish officer in the British Army writes of a visit to the refugee camp at Modena, Italy:

"It is ironic that the German prisoners of war who are kept in a nearby camp receive much better treatment at the hands of the Allies than their victims."

The Harrison report, from all accounts, indicates that this is no exaggeration. A glimpse of its findings was provided last Friday in William O'Dwyer's final report as head of the War Refugee Board. O'Dwyer said that, while the Harrison mission found that military authorities, UNRRA and private agencies were taking "important measures" to help these people, "glaring inhumanity was found prevailing in many areas."

The Harrison report and the conditions it disclosed explain why President Truman sent his recent letter to the British Government urging that the gates of Palestine be opened to the 100,000 Jews remaining in the Reich.

Truman, from all accounts, was deeply moved by the Harrison report. And he is reported to have been warned by the War Dept. that it could not be responsible for what might happen to those miserable remnants of Central and Eastern European Jewry if they had to spend the coming Winter in the Reich.

The word from the War Dept. to the White House, according to reliable sources, was that this Winter would be bad enough for the Germans, who at least have houses to live in; it would be worse for the Jews, almost all of whom will have to spend it in concentration camp barracks.

Publication of the report would spur action to supply these refugees with halfway decent clothes, food and medicine for the Winter. It would stimulate officers in the lower ranks of the occupation forces to carry out top level directives designed to insure better treatment for victims of Nazi oppression.

But the most important effect of the report would be to strengthen the demand for the opening of Palestine to the few hundred thousand Jews remaining in Central and Eastern Europe west of the Soviet border.

Except perhaps in Holland and Italy, the Nazi occupation has sown the seeds of anti-Semitism throughout Continental Europe. I have been told of German Jews who went back to their old homes with yearning only to meet with a reception that drove them back to the security of the concentration camp.

These people need a home, a home in which they can work, live and aspire as human beings. Palestine is their only hope.

This, from all accounts, was Harrison's conclusion. This, judging from the President's letter, is also Truman's conclusion. But it is not a conclusion palatable to the British Government, which despite the past pledges of Labor is still intent on Middle Eastern power politics.

Truman made his own contribution to this cause yesterday when he told the press that he could find no evidence whatsoever that Roosevelt ever promised Ibn Saud to bar Palestine to further Jewish immigration.

He can make an even greater contribution by releasing the Harrison report and letting the American public have the full facts on the dreadful plight of Central and Eastern European Jewry.

The alternative is to let callousness and indifference finish the job begun by Nazi fanaticism and savagery.

—I. F. STONE

An Appeal From a Concentration Camp

The following is translated from a three-page typewritten Yiddish "newspaper" circulated among the "liberated" Jews in the concentration camp at Belsen.

There is now peace and quiet in the fields and the forests of Europe. The constant hammer of the armored tanks and artillery has been silenced. The war in Europe is terminated. Has, however, the long-awaited peace arrived? That is a great problem, especially for us Jews. The dickering over the spoils has already begun and upon that is dependent the future peace of the world. On the division our own fate is dependent. Today the nations of the world are re-examining their own positions, setting up their accounts, deciding what had been won and what had been lost, but entirely different it is in the case of the Jews. There is no need for us to sit down to an accounting. We see and feel that we have not only lost, but we have not won anything. For every country the conflict with Nazism was a war, a balancing of strength with alternate victories and defeats. For Jews it was only annihilation, for there can be no war with the aged, with women and with children. It was a slaughter such as Jewish history has not known for the last 500 years. We have come out of this enormous struggle as the "winner," but so broken and so weakened that we have neither the strength nor the energy to rejoice. On all fronts Hitler has lost on the Jewish front he remained the victor. The Jewish people mourn the destruction of the Jewish communities and the Jewish settlements in Europe. Each and every Jew mourns murdered parents, children, brothers and sisters. But a greater blow for us is

that we have lost faith in human justice and conscience. In those dark days enslaved in the ghettos and concentration camps we hoped that when Nazism was overcome, then for the world as well as for us, there would begin a new era, an era of real democracy and justice. We hope that we, who had suffered so much, would at least have a slight recompense for all of the troubles, sorrows and pain we had undergone.

This has become an empty dream, an absolute disappointment. Lonesome we wander today in a world which has been cursed. No one stretches out his hand to the people of Israel, no one comes to our aid. With certain exceptions the world looks upon us as upon a ghost which haunts them and disturbs their peace. In a cold manner and with official statistics is the approach to our tragedy. Every country which came into even indirect contact with Germany, even those who not even with deeds, but only with words, theoretically severed relations with Germany were celebrants at the victory celebration. All of them were invited to the San Francisco Conference. We Jews who were the first to declare war upon Germany, who have suffered more losses than all others—we were strangers. Not only were we not invited to the conference, but people were angry with us for reminding them about it and the message as well as the approach was cold, dry and formal.

"You Jews are not a people. You have no land of your own. You are only a religious group and belong to those countries where you are."

When blood was flowing in the torture camps—Oswiecim, Treblinka, Dachau and Buchenwald, then we Jews were people, an entity. But, now when the



One of the thousands of Jewish children left stranded by the Nazis is this child whose parents were taken away to a German death-camp.

day of reckoning approaches, the answer is quite different. In the world press or at conferences, nothing is heard about the 6,000,000 slaughtered Jews, but they speak about the Poles, the Czechs, the Russians and others who have perished. On the basis of the Jews, on the basis of the blood they have lost, many countries now demand damages and concessions for themselves even in those countries where Jews do not desire to return, where even today there is persecution of the handful of Jews that remain.

The remnants of Jewry in the concentration camps do not plan and do not consider a return to

their original homes. They have nothing to which to return. That which they considered precious and those whom they held most dear have been completely annihilated and the entire earth has been saturated with Jewish blood. The only hope and the only aspiration of the concentration camps was Palestine. It was about Palestine that the youth dreamed, thinking of building their new life and the older person hoping to live quietly the few years that had been left to him. What then our disappointment when today after all these occurrences, after all our trials, that we still must talk of certificates and of the

closed gates of Palestine? Is it not the same Devil's play which has now taken another form? It would be the greatest crime against our sacred and holy dead were we to remain silent and wait until the peoples of the world throw us a bone. We will speak, we will urge, we will demand of the world that they once and for all end the situation. The failure of the first World War must be corrected. Since we were murdered and burned as a people, then we want the right to live as a people, and as a people we have a right to our own land. There should be, no question of certificates, no questions of immigration. In our own land will we be the creators and there will be no need for us to seek charity. We have no other place to go.

The gates of our own land must be opened. We believe in a world conscience which at this moment may be asleep, but we will awaken it with our cries. We will demand, cry out aloud, with all the strength of our aching hearts until our justified demands are met. We will employ all means—mass meetings, conferences, petitions, demonstrations and hunger strikes. All means are to us an end, for our end is justified. Nothing is too difficult, particularly for us who are former inmates of concentration camps. We will overcome obstacles because there is nothing that can stand up against the will, particularly when the will to live is not for the individual alone, but for the people. Palestine should and must become a Jewish State because only then will the Jews be able to survive the great blow they have received. Only there will their wounds be healed and they shall again lead a normal and free existence.

—CHAIM COHEN
Born in Koono and formerly Dachau prisoner No. 80939.

SY.

Post
New York, N. Y.
110

DATE **SEP 26 1945**

The Doors Are Still Closed

The impasse reached over the future of the surviving Jews in Europe has never seemed more complete. Perhaps because this is the one moment in the past six years when it should be otherwise.

The war is over. Some of the Nazis responsible for the massacre of 5 million Jews are in the prisoners' dock. The need, ascribed to the war for placating the anti-Zionist Arabs is seemingly dispensed with; a new British government, committed to the abrogation of the illegal and infamous White Paper, is in office.

Yet, the surviving Jews in Europe are everywhere surrounded by walls, with no place to resume their shattered lives.

Over 18,000 Jews still "live" behind the barbed wire of Nazi concentration camps; the majority unable to go back to their homes in Europe.

For the war against the Jews is one war that Hitler seems to have won in the lands he occupied. He spread the possessions of the despoiled Jews thin among the population to give as many as he could a small stake in anti-Semitism.

From Paris to Bratislava those Jews who have returned and tried to re-claim their dwellings and businesses are blocked by a thousand legalisms, even threatened with violence by groups especially formed for the purpose.

In more than one village pogroms are again the order of the day. In Prosevy, Slovakia, 5 Jews were murdered. Two were murdered in Cracow, Poland, where a synagogue was also destroyed. The terror in Poland has reached the point where the government militia has had to make mass arrests of anti-Semites.

From Luxembourg to Holland, where the Jews are not set upon and beaten in hot rage, they are systematically, with coolness and calculation, deprived of a place to live, of the means of earning a living. All but a very few of the doors in Europe are closed. And the Jews know it.

For them there is only one place in the world where they could live. As Brig. Gen. O'Dwyer said in his concluding report as Director of the War Refugee Board, "They wish only to go to Palestine . . ."

But though the British government, whose White Paper closed Palestine's doors and brought death to millions of Jews, has been defeated, Palestine's doors still remain closed.

The new British Labor Party government, whose National Executive Committee, just 6 months ago, demanded the removal of the "present unjustifiable barriers on emigration," has done nothing to remove these barriers.

Instead, to the estimated 450,000 Jews who must leave Europe or die out, it is proffering the magnificent total of 1,500 entry permits a month.

This offer the Jewish Agency has just refused. Apparently it agrees with the official statement made earlier this year by the Labor Party's Executive Committee (of which Clement Attlee and Ernest Bevin are leading members), that "it is morally wrong and politically indefensible to restrict entry to Palestine of Jews desiring to go there."

*N.Y. Post
9/26/45*

Christian Science
Monitor
Boston, Mass.

400
DATE
SEP 24 1945

British Policy on Palestine Swings to Other Powers' Aid

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The ticklish Palestine question is again on the agenda of Allied Councils. The British Government is weighing Jewish pleas for complete abrogation of the 1939 White Paper policy, and there are unconfirmed reports that the question of an international trusteeship for Palestine is being discussed. These actions of the British Government can be interpreted as an admission on the part of the British that they alone cannot find a way out of the present deadlock and are willing to share responsibility for a settlement with other powers.

Jewish hopes for a speedy decision on Palestine favoring the Zionist point of view have been high since the Conservative regime in Great Britain was replaced by a Labor Cabinet. Although Winston Churchill presumably had been a warm supporter of the Jewish National Home concept from the beginning, an exclusively pro-Jewish policy for Palestine was opposed by powerful factions within his own party. The Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress, on the contrary, had more than once publicly urged establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine.

It is apparently an easier matter, however, to be His Majesty's opposition and to criticize the Conservative policies than to carry out party resolutions after having assumed government responsibility. In his speech on foreign affairs, the Labor Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin, did not even mention the Palestine issue and if the Labor Government is more anxious to cut the Gordian knot than its Conservative predecessors it is extremely cautious in making it known.

In the meantime, the issue has become more urgent as the last quota of immigrants to be admitted under the White Book of 1939 arrive in Palestine. Under the requirements, further Jewish immigration depends on the consent of the Arabs, who are violently opposed to it.

Jewish arguments for the continuation of immigration to Palestine demand attention at this time. Most of the 1,000,000 Jews who remain in Europe after the Nazi massacres are living under appalling conditions. They are either "displaced persons" living in emergency camps, or, having returned to their homes, they have found their possessions dispersed and possibilities of earning a living desperately slight. Anti-Semitic feeling continues to run high and pogroms among returning Jews are frequent in Eastern Europe.

This explains why the Jewish Agency, meeting in London, some weeks ago, has come forward with a five-point program which some British circles consider extreme. However, this program only reiterates the so-called "Biltmore declaration" of 1942, which was adopted by the American Zionists and later by other Jewish organizations.

favor of prohibition of land sales to Jews.

Partition of the country is rejected by both sides alike and the binational and bilingual state suggested by the Ichud group, headed by Prof. Judah Magnes, has not much chance to work in reality as long as national feeling runs so high in both camps.

But discontent may not turn into open violence if the proposed policy in Palestine is adopted, controlled and carried through by the four or five major world powers, which want to establish peace and security in the Middle East.

The Jews are asking for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine and for the transfer of 1,000,000 distressed Jews to that country, this transfer to be financed by an international loan. At this moment, if some indications are to be credited, the British Government would rather enslave the main issue until a broader settlement of Middle Eastern problems, involving also the Palestine question, can be reached. Actual negotiations between the Jewish leaders and British authorities have mainly concerned the immediate question of how to continue Jewish immigration without provoking violent reaction on the part of the Arabs.

The United States has stepped into the picture and President Truman has disclosed that he has urged the British Government to distribute a large number of immigration certificates among European Jews. The "Jewish Agency" may also be permitted to replace with new immigrants a number of Jews who, during the war, found temporary shelter in Palestine and want now to return to their former homes.

In a statement just the other day, William O'Dwyer, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, urged the United States Government to "take all necessary steps to effect the reopening of Palestine" to Jewish immigration.

But however the British may try to placate Arab feeling, any new Jewish immigration is likely to raise strong Arab discontent. Since the creation of the Arab League, anti-Jewish statements of Arab leaders have become more outspoken and violent.

Egypt Concerned

Their tenor runs from the diatribes of King Ibn Saude of Arabia, who has threatened to halt further Jewish immigration to Palestine with armed force to more moderate expressions by Egyptian statesmen who want to stop new immigration but also desire to establish friendly relations with the present Jewish minority in Palestine. Only a few days ago, the economic commission of the Arab League came out in opposition to Jewish immigration and also in

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Monitor
9/24/45

SEP 30 1945

OPENING PALESTINE URGED BY O'DWYER

Refugee Board's Final Report Says Million Jewish Victims of Nazis Survive in Europe

By BERTRAM D. HULEN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The United States Government was urged to take "all necessary steps to effect the reopening of Palestine (for the immigration) of the Jewish people by William O'Dwyer in his final report as executive director of the War Refugee Board, made public today. The board, appointed in January, 1944, consisted of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War. General O'Dwyer has returned to New York and is a candidate for Mayor.

The report also recommends that as a matter of national policy this Government should take aggressive action at once for the United Nations solution of "the international humanitarian problem of finding permanent homes for the non-repatriable displaced people. The ultimate solution of this problem, it declared, rests primarily upon international action.

"Several million persons, including one million Jews who were the special subjects of the Nazi persecution campaign," the report said, "are still alive in Europe. Large numbers of these have been or will be repatriated to their countries of origin. But there will be many for whom repatriation will be either impracticable or impossible. Many others for compelling reasons cannot return where they are. Consequently these people are homeless and permanently displaced.

For Keeping Oswego Group Here

The board, through its efforts, protected many thousands and the general O'Dwyer related, obtained the rescue of hundreds of thousands of persons as well as of thousands through activities organized by the board. His report covered the major programs of rescue, relief, psychological warfare and the establishment of temporary havens of refuge, including that at Oswego, N. Y., now under the Interior Department and housing more than 800. He favored permitting them to remain in this country though it was planned that they should return to their countries of origin.

However, General O'Dwyer considered the problem of "stateless" people the most pressing and made his recommendation that Palestine be opened to them. "Immediate" action can be taken for this group, he said. "The majority of them desire to start life anew in Palestine, the only country which is ready and willing today to receive Jews in large numbers."

The report told in detail of the rescue of persecuted through the use of some \$20,000,000 of private American funds and \$2,500,000 of Government funds, the latter most of which was distributed for food that was distributed to refugees in German concentration camps by the International Red Cross.

Praise for Vatican Aid
General O'Dwyer paid high tribute to the private organizations in America that assisted in the work of neutral countries such as Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey, "key-stones in many of the board's programs," and acknowledged "invaluable" assistance by "the Holy See and the Vatican hierarchy throughout Europe," which "were solicited time and again for special assistance both as a channel of communication to the leaders and people of enemy territory and as a means of rendering direct aid to the suffering victims of Hitler.

The Catholic clergy saved and protected many thousands and the Vatican rendered invaluable assistance to the board and to the details of how the board sought to influence the Nazis psychologically to relent and improve conditions in concentration camps and now established temporary havens through their own people acting as agents facilitated the work of the board were related.

Spain conspicuously held back, the report said, although finally some 100 refugees were permitted to leave the country for Casablanca. The report stated that our Embassy in Madrid for some time held against having an agent of the board stationed in Spain and when it was persuaded to press the Spanish Government for permission "the war had reached such a stage that large-scale rescues from France were impractical or impossible."

But Spain did recognize several hundred Sephardic Jews in Europe as Spanish and so gave them Spanish protection while they remained in German hands, thus saving most of them from death or deportation to labor camps.

Tribute to several individuals, including foreigners, was paid in the report of Ira A. Hirschmann, a New York business man who volunteered for service in Turkey, it said:

"He had gone to Ankara early in January, 1944, for the sole purpose of investigating the possibilities of rendering aid to Nazi victims in the Balkans. With the wholehearted cooperation and assistance of United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, Mr. Hirschmann rendered outstanding and unusually successful service to the board. He returned to the United States in September, 1944, and was succeeded by his able assistant, Mr. Herbert Batzli, who had spent many years in foreign refugee relief work."

Turkey, it was explained, was the most serious bottleneck in opening the door of escapes from the Balkans, but it became a great service.

O'Dwyer Urges U. S. Action to Open Palestine

Asks Official Move to Aid Jewish Entry in Final Refugee Board Report

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—William O'Dwyer, Democratic and American Labor party candidate in the New York City Mayoralty race, in his last action as executive director of the newly terminated War Refugee Board, vigorously urged today that the United States government take all possible steps to effect the opening of Palestine to immigration of Jewish people. He made this recommendation on the last page of his seventy-four-page final report submitted to the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War on Sept. 15—the day the W. R. B. went out of existence—but officially released to the public today. The factually written report covers the high spots of the board's part in effecting rescues of Jewish refugees from the Balkans, across the Black Sea, into Turkey, and from there to Palestine or other havens.

It reveals the heretofore-secret story of Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swedish businessman, who volunteered to go to Hungary for the W. R. B. to help protect the Jews there. In addition to issuing Swedish protective passports and succeeding in having thousands brought back to Budapest from forced labor marches, he was instrumental in extending Swedish safety to 20,000 Jews in Hungary. But since April 4, 1945, there has been no word from Mr. Wallenberg. In June he was reported dead.

Hirschmann Praised

Among other persons mentioned in the report for their "outstanding" service to the board was I. A. Hirschmann, vice-president of Bloomingdale's, Inc., of New York City, who represented the board in Turkey and was instrumental in obtaining entrance and exit visas for Jews stopping there on the way to Palestine.

The board did not do its work alone, but worked with other governments, the United Nations Refugee and Rehabilitation Administration, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Vatican. It depended greatly upon the financial assistance of private refugee agencies in this country. Approximately \$20,000,000 was donated in private funds, \$15,000,000 of it coming from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. The amount of government funds amounted to \$5,300,000 for administrative operations and approximately \$2,000,000 from the President's emergency funds for the handling and purchase of food parcels.

Although the exact accomplishment of the board from the time it was established by the late President Roosevelt on Jan. 22, 1944, to the end of the European war cannot be estimated by statistics, Mr. O'Dwyer declared that hundreds of thousands of persons continued to live and resist the Nazis as a result of the board's efforts.

Reiterates Oswego Stand

Mr. O'Dwyer reiterated his stand of June this year that refugees at the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., should be allowed to remain in the United States unless they are willing and able to return to Europe. Although sixty-three refugees have returned home, 800 or more "are still behind bars at Fort Ontario, awaiting more humane treatment from America and a solution of the problem of their ultimate resettlement," he said.

Referring to the "stateless" Jews, Mr. O'Dwyer urged the taking of "immediate action." They wish only to go to Palestine, "the only country which is ready and willing to receive them," he said. "But admission to Palestine is presently restricted since the British White Paper quotas have been virtually exhausted," he added as he urged the United States to take step "to effect the opening of Palestine for the immigration of these people."

According to President Truman recently, the American, British and Arab governments are now discussing means of settling the long-disputed question of Palestine.

WAR REFUGEE UNIT SAVED THOUSANDS

Bribes, False Papers, Under-
ground Used On Germans

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP).—The War Refugee Board reported today it had used bribes, false papers, the underground and neutrals to save "hundreds of thousands" of Europeans from death or Nazi brutality.

Most of them were Jews, marked for extermination by the Germans.

Tens of thousands were pulled across borders into neutral countries, or escaped by sea. Others were concealed by resistance groups inside Nazi-held lands. Protection was wanted for still others by obtaining for them recognition as nationals of other countries.

Board Created In 1944

The board was created by President Roosevelt in January, 1944. Its purpose was to rescue as many as possible of the Jews and other minority groups in danger of extinction at Nazi hands. On it, Mr. Roosevelt put the secretaries of State, Treasury and War.

Executive Director William O'Dwyer said today in the final report on the board's operations.

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In some cases they even dealt directly with representatives of the enemy.

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Funds and supplies were sent to trusted agents in enemy areas to hide refugees from the Nazis, maintain and safeguard them and transport them through underground channels to safety.

"Lesser German officials were bribed. False identification papers were supplied."

Jewish Plight Told in Final Board Report

By Josephine Ripley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The United Nations Refugee Board today issued its final report on the plight of Jewish refugees in Europe, and it urged that the Government make a decision on the subject of their admission to Palestine as soon as possible.

The report, which is the first of its kind, is based on the information furnished by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which has been conducting a study of the needs of Jewish and other refugees from Nazi-occupied areas.

The report also says that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees has been studying a number of cases of Jewish refugees for whom resettlement is either impossible or undesirable. It says that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees has been studying a number of cases of Jewish refugees for whom resettlement is either impossible or undesirable.

Opposes Longer Delay

He reports that the majority would like to start life anew in Palestine. But admission to Palestine is restricted now that British White Paper quotas have been virtually exhausted.

"I therefore urge," says General A. G. L. Johnston, United States representative to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, "that the Government make a decision on the subject of their admission to Palestine as soon as possible."

The report also says that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees has been studying a number of cases of Jewish refugees for whom resettlement is either impossible or undesirable.

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By M. T. ... has granted a ... arrangement ... to be ... with the British and ... The United States ... intention to ... sending ... American ... to ...

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Escaped on Small Boats

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Change in German Attitude

... of ...

War Refugee Board Saved Many Doomed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. (AP)—The War Refugee Board reported today it had used bribes, false papers, the underground and neutrals to save "hundreds of thousands" of Europeans from death or Nazi brutality.

Most of them were Jews, marked for extermination by the Germans.

Tens of thousands were pulled across borders into neutral countries, or escaped by sea. Others were concealed by resistance groups inside Nazi-held lands. Protection was wrangled for still others by obtaining for them recognition as nationals of other countries.

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"Lesser German officials were bribed. False identification papers were supplied."

THOUSANDS SAVED FROM NAZIS BY FAKE PAPERS, BRIBERY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The War Relocation Authority today announced that it has spent the last \$100,000 of its \$1,000,000 fund to help thousands of European Jews escape Nazi hands. Most of them were Jews packed for extermination in Germany.

These of them, he were pulled from London and moved to the United States. They were then sent to the United States and held in camps until they could be resettled in other countries.

The War Relocation Authority was established in 1942 to help refugees from Nazi Germany. It has since then helped thousands of refugees from other countries as well.

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The Plight of the Jews

BY I. F. STONE

IT WAS William O'Dwyer's final report as executive director of the War Refugee Board, issued on September 21, which first called attention to the Harrison mission, up to then a rather well-kept secret, only known to a few in close touch with Jewish affairs. O'Dwyer disclosed that in July Earl G. Harrison, United States representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, had been sent by the government to investigate the needs and conditions of displaced persons in Western Europe, "particularly the Jews." The O'Dwyer report declared that while much had been done to improve conditions among these "displaced peoples," Harrison had found "glaring inhumanity . . . prevailing in many areas." On inquiry it was learned that Harrison had made a report to the White House in the latter part of August and that publication had been promised but postponed. It was said in informed circles that the British had objected to release of the report, but it was pretty obvious that there were objections from within the Administration as well. At the State Department the report was in the hands of Loy W. Henderson, now top official for Near Eastern Affairs, and the first off-the-record response was that it would not be made public until Secretary of State James F. Byrnes returned from London. The newspaper *PM* ran an editorial calling attention to the withholding of the report and demanding its release. Late Saturday, some twenty-four hours before Governor Dewey was to address a Zionist mass-meeting in New York City, the White House, without waiting for the return of Byrnes, gave out the text of the report and of the letter Mr. Truman sent to General Eisenhower about it on August 31.

The report, as released, made it easy to understand why some people in the War and State departments and the British embassy preferred to keep its fierce light hidden under a bushel. Harrison is a leading Philadelphia lawyer, long prominent in the civic and charitable life of that city, a former United States Immigration Commissioner, now dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; his report is gratifying evidence that there is at least one man of heart and vigor on the mummified Intergovernmental Committee. He does not happen to be Jewish; he seems to be, in more than a nominal sense, a Christian. It would take more than a political reporter, it would take a Hebrew prophet, to discuss that report and its implications adequately. For let no one imagine comfortably that Harrison's story concerns only the tragedy of a few hundred the and Jews and other stateless persons who too often found their liberators as callous and indifferent as their Nazi oppressors had been savage and sadistic; who found a passive replacing an active cruelty, the former in some ways harder to bear. That is only a small part of the tragedy. One who reads the Harrison report with discerning and imaginative mind will see reflected in it the fatal weaknesses of our society, the lurking shadow of a terrible retribution. Events since 1933 would seem amply to

have demonstrated the consequences and the cost of anti-Semitism for all peoples and for civilization, the need for resolute action in stamping it out, the durability of some great and graphic acts of justice to the homeless Jewry as an object lesson for the Nazi-ruled peoples. The picture which emerges from the Harrison report is, by contrast, only likely to convince the enemies of world order in Central Europe, at home and elsewhere that the democratic forces of the Anglo-American world are weak and irresolute, too half-hearted to live up to their grandiose moral pretensions, not genuinely anti-fascist, easily pulled, and perhaps next time, with more luck, to be defeated.

Can anyone be so foolish as to believe that we earn the respect of the Germans by treating their victims as Harrison reveals we have been treating them? Three months after V-E Day Harrison found many of the Jews and former slave laborers of the Nazis living in the same concentration camps, fed a diet "composed principally of bread and coffee," still clothed in hideous concentration-camp garb or, even more ignominiously, in S. S. uniforms left behind by their oppressors, facing faceless months in quarters "clearly unfit for winter use," and often unable to present their privancies to Military Government authorities. "Because incidentally they have been obliged to go through German employes, who have not facilitated matters." The liberated are treated far worse than the defeated. I do not refer to prisoners of war or war criminals—their food and housing are a parallel by contrast—but to ordinary Germans. Harrison found Germans "still the best-dressed population in all of Europe," with a diet "more varied and palatable" in restaurants at least than that of their freed victims. Harrison asks—and the point was emphasized in the President's sharp letter to Eisenhower—whether this is the way to implement the Potsdam pledge "to convince the German people that they have suffered a real military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves."

There is another side to this picture which must give the Nazis even greater satisfaction. Harrison went abroad unsympathetic to Zionism. He found that the Nazis had succeeded in spreading anti-Semitism almost everywhere in the occupied countries. He found that of the 100,000 Jews surviving in the camps of Germany and Austria very few of the German and Polish Jews wished to return to their old homes, nor did many of those from other East and Central European countries. They want to go home as others are going home, and this for most of them means going to Palestine. They had sought to live as Germans and Poles—and no one can deny what fervent patriots the German and Polish Jews have been in the past—but they were persecuted as Jews, and most of them now wish to live as Jews, to hold their heads up as Jews; they look to the restoration of the Holy Land as their only hope or rescue. I do not say their deepest need. Harrison neither affirms nor deplors the

feeling, but he recognizes that there is really nowhere else for them to go, covert anti-Semitism and xenophobia greet them even in America and England. Harrison asks that the gates of Palestine be opened to 100,000 at least and cites the past pledges of the British Labor Party as basis for an appeal to this effect by the American government. If the British people, oppressed by their own multitudinous troubles in the wake of a heroic struggle, are inclined to be tolerant of these broken pledges, let them ask themselves if the broken pledges on Palestine are not of the same pattern as the pledges the Attlees and Bevins have made to British labor, and if they do not foreshadow similar disillusion for themselves. They may well ask themselves also whether this reluctance to do justice to the Jews in the matter of Palestine is not of the same pattern as the Chamberlain policies that were responsible for their own ruined homes and cities.

It is to Mr. Truman's honor that he has already acted on both aspects of the Harrison recommendations. He has ordered General Eisenhower to take immediate steps to improve conditions among the remaining Jewish and other stateless displaced persons in the Reich—and Eisenhower has made a personal trip through the Reich to see that this is done. The President has also asked the British formally to grant 100,000 entrance certificates for Palestine. But it will

still take much public pressure to achieve these purposes.

The problem of restoring both the President's recent order and previous directives on the treatment of refugees in the Reich is but part of the general problem of getting the military to obey Potsdam and Presidential directives designed to denazify the Reich. Let no one be deceived by the statements issuing from anonymous spokesmen at Patton headquarters. A *New York Times* dispatch from Frankfurt today reports not only that Patton is unwilling to requisition decent housing for refugees but that 'large numbers of American troops are still living under canvas in Bavaria, while Germans, some of them Nazis, luxuriously entertain American officers in fine houses.' The problem of Jewish immigration into Palestine is similarly part of the greater problem of substituting Allied cooperation for power politics. Pledges to the Jews on Palestine are being broken because of British imperialist desires to use the thin layer of the Arab ruling class as a pawn in a game of oil politics with America and power politics with the Soviet Union. The Arab League, from which much is being heard, is the creation and the tool of the British Foreign Office. A Palestine settlement beneficial to both Jews and Arabs is possible any time the British government wants it. If Truman can bring that about, he will do humanity as well as Jewry a historic service.

DATE SEP 21 1945

O'Dwyer Urges U. S. Action to Open Palestine

Asks Official Move to Aid Jewish Entry in Final Refugee Board Report

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—William O'Dwyer, Democratic and American Labor party candidate in the New York City Mayoralty race, in his last action as executive director of the newly terminated War Refugee Board, vigorously urged today that the United States government take all possible steps to effect the opening of Palestine to immigration of Jewish people.

He made this recommendation on the last page of his seventy-four-page final report submitted to the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War on Sept. 15—the day the W. R. B. went out of existence—but officially released to the public today. The factually written report covers the high spots of the board's part in effecting rescue of Jewish refugees from the Balkans, across the Black Sea, into Turkey, and from there to Palestine or other havens.

It reveals the heretofore-secret story of Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swedish businessman, who volunteered to go to Hungary for the W. R. B. to help protect the Jews there. In addition to issuing Swedish protective passports and succeeding in having thousands brought back to Budapest from forced labor marches, he was instrumental in extending Swedish safety to 20,000 Jews in Hungary. But since April 4, 1944, there has been no word from Mr. Wallenberg. In June he was reported dead.

Hirschmann Praised

Among other persons mentioned in the report for their "outstanding" service to the board was Ira A. Hirschmann, vice-president of Bloomingdale's, Inc., of New York City, who represented the board in Turkey and was instrumental in obtaining entrance and exit visas for Jews stopping there on the way to Palestine.

The board did not do its work alone, but worked with other governments, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Vatican. It depended greatly upon the financial assistance of private refugee agencies in this country. Approximately \$20,000,000 was donated in private funds, \$15,000,000 of it coming from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. The amount of government funds amounted to \$563,000 for administrative operations and approximately \$2,000,000 from the President's emergency funds for the handling and purchase of food parcels.

Although the exact accomplishment of the board from the time it was established by the late President Roosevelt on Jan. 22, 1944, to the end of the European war cannot be estimated by statistics, Mr. O'Dwyer declared that hundreds of thousands of persons continued to live and resist the Nazis as a result of the board's efforts.

Reiterates Oswego Stand

Mr. O'Dwyer reiterated his stand of June this year that refugees at the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., should be allowed to remain in the United States unless they are willing and able to return to Europe. Although sixty-three refugees have returned home, 900 or more are still behind bars at Fort Ontario, awaiting more humane treatment from America and a solution of the problem of their ultimate resettlement," he said.

Referring to the "stateless" Jews, Mr. O'Dwyer urged the taking of "immediate action." They wish only to go to Palestine, "the only country which is ready and willing to receive them," he said. "But admission to Palestine is presently restricted since the (British) White Paper quotas have been virtually exhausted," he added as he urged the United States to take step "to effect the opening of Palestine for the immigration of these people."

According to President Truman recently, the American, British and Arab governments are now discussing means of settling the long-disputed question of Palestine.

*N. Y. Herald Tribune
9/21/45*

BALTIMORE SUN
September 21, 1945

WAR-REFUGEE UNIT SAVED THOUSANDS

Bribes, False Papers, Under-
ground Used On Germans

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—The War Refugee Board today reported that it had used bribes, false papers, the underground and other methods to save "hundreds of thousands" of Europeans from death or Nazi brutality.

Most of them were Jews, marked for extermination by the Germans.

Tens of thousands were pulled across borders into neutral countries, or escaped by sea. Others were concealed by resistance groups inside Nazi-occupied lands. Protection was wanted for still others by obtaining for them recognition as nationals of other countries.

Board Created in 1944
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"Lesser German officials were bribed, false identification papers were supplied."

*Baltimore Sun
9/21/45*

Photo

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
Tempo V Bldg.

PH.

SY. *VM*

Gazette
Reno, Nev.

501
DATE **SEP 14 1945**

**Truman Abolishes
War Refugee Board**

WASHINGTON (INS)—President Truman today abolished the War Refugee Board, which dealt with the movement of refugees out of war-torn Europe prior to May.

The President issued a statement explaining that the defeat of Germany and the liberation of Europe by the Allied armies terminated the specific task assigned to the board.

Brig. Gen. William J. O'Dwyer, Democratic candidate for mayor of New York City, served as executive director of the board. The President's executive order terminating the board becomes effective tomorrow.

000114

Herald
Biloxi, Miss.
450
DATE
AUG 23 1945

DEPORTABLE ALIENS

We learn from a Washington special to the New York Times that there are now 6,856 European nationals here who are subject to deportation, though some may prove eligible, under the Alien Registration Act, 1940, to remain and under certain conditions to "legalize" their residence.

Attorney-General Clark, now controlling the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau in all deportation cases, said care would be used to insure just action, adding:

"It is not our purpose to deport aliens who are here legally. Rumors to the contrary have no foundation in fact. We do intend to deport those who are not legally in this country, but the department will see that no injustice is done."

There are 788 aliens, mostly Greek and Italian internees, who will leave on the Gripsholm August 28—the largest group ever deported being 110 Greeks and 688 Italians, many of whom were interned when war broke out.

The United States, in its expansiveness, wealth, economic progress, general prosperity and opportunities, has been a Mecca for those in Europe who were cramped in or denied similar opportunities in their native lands, principally along the Mediterranean. Not only they were individually better in their lot, but were enabled by greater earning power here on account of higher returns for their labor, but also were able to send back millions of dollars to support members of their families in the old home. Of course vast numbers, after the required five years of residence, became citizens; but under the Registration Act, 1940, a surprisingly large number was disclosed of those who had lived here continuously for as long as 35 years, and never had been naturalized, yet who had families born and educated in the United States.

Aside from the money from the United States spent in foreign trade, the sums sent abroad by aliens and naturalized citizens, plus an average of 150 million dollars spent annually by tourists during a long time, and one may judge the vast sum of American money which has helped to bolster European finances without any return to this country, except the very valuable contribution in labor, art, literature and various skills. So, while we claim this to be the melting pot of democracy, we may say that there is an exchange of pots to make up the potpourri.

Herald, Biloxi, Miss.

8/23/45

DATE SEP 10 1945
P.

How U.S., Sweden— Ran Underground For Nazi Fugitives

Neutral Nation Revealed Not So Neutral After All

[How Sweden, far from being a war neutral, sponsored and armed an underground from the Baltic states, is revealed here by Nat A. Barrows, Daily News Foreign Service correspondent who covered Europe from the Stockholm observatory during the most critical stages of the war.]

BY NAT A. BARROWS.

Daily News Foreign Service.

LONDON—Sweden, in point of fact, was anything but strictly neutral during World War II.

The Swedes secretly but actively helped the United States establish and operate an underground escape route into Sweden from the Baltic states and Norway. The high command supplied weapons and ammunition for this dangerous undertaking.

Swedish experts even produced some excellent forged identification papers when underground agents—operating on behalf of the U.S. War Refugee Board—found them necessary in Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania.

THE FABULOUS STORY of the escape routes across the Baltic Sea and through the Norwegian forests, and Sweden's compromise with its neutrality, are now documented in the files of the U.S. State and Treasury departments. They add more light to the many secrets I learned in Sweden and had to keep bottled up during wartime.

The underground was set up last year by Iver C. Olsen of Guilford, N.H., and T. H. C. Church, Va., a Treasury Department official designated as War Refugee Board field representative in Stockholm. He had directives giving him the widest discretion "to protect, relieve and, if possible, rescue oppressed political and racial minorities."

FROM THE BEGINNING the Swedish high command displayed the fullest co-operation. Navy officers helped to find launches fast enough to outrun U-boats. Machine guns and other weapons were taken from army depots. Charts were produced.

Secret landing bases in Sweden were established and protected by soldier guards. The Swedes were duplicating measures they had taken long before to give the Danish underground a "port of entry" in south Sweden, with soldiers, secret police, false papers, weapons and boats.

ALTOGETHER, the "Olsen underground" got nearly 1,500 refugees out of the Baltic states last year, at a cost of about \$50,000.

From Estonia boats of the underground often had exciting races with German U-boats and surface craft, but about 700 Estonians

new Chicago
9/10/45

sent a "cross-section of decent, respectable citizens and also a few fugitives from German labor and military conscription, who jumped aboard the boats when they could."

It was found that Latvian officials in Stockholm "lacked the competency and stability of the Estonian group and were highly individualistic and quarrelsome." This hampered the work of underground rescuers from Latvia, although some 700 refugees were brought out.

Latvian operations were halted last September because Germans were then assisting Latvian collaborators to escape and danger arose that future arrivals might be Nazis.

Eight crew members in a total of 24 were killed by German craft during the Latvian rescues, while the Lithuanian operations, under severe handicaps, resulted in the capture of five boats and a total of 250 persons, dead or missing. In all, 145 Lithuanians were brought out safely at a cost of \$8,500 to the War Refugee Board.

ANSWER



STATESMAN GILLETTE

An American Patriot, Champions Hebrew Freedom

000116

THE "ANSWER" AND ITS CAUSE

BY THE READERS

"Splendid Work"—

The Answer Magazine

Dear Sirs:

May I congratulate you on the splendid work your publication is doing.

Most sincerely,

EDDIE DAVIS.

El Conquistador Hotel,
Tucson, Ariz.

They Help to Carry On—

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE
PALESTINE

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for your letter of July 14th. I am still a patient at the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium; I am without income so I am enclosing my usual dollar contribution.

Mr. Lerner is a fellow-patient whom I have interested in your work.

Let's keep furnishing the fuel that not only

keeps the chimney of democracy smoldering here, but all over the world.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER A. SUNDBROM,
5601 N. Pulaski Rd.,
Chicago 30, Ill.; Room 328.

Hopes for Better Attitude—

American League for a Free Palestine

Dear Sirs:

We are not Jewish, and have not much to spare (my husband being over seventy years old, and retired), but here is a tiny contribution towards your good work. I am British myself and feel great shame over the action in the past of their Foreign Office. Maybe the new government will show a more humane attitude.

Yours,

EMILY M. MOCINE,
2341 Cove Avenue
Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Likes Special Edition—

Dear Mr. Merlin:

I received the special edition of the ANSWER—it is a very fine job and will make a good impression everywhere. I hope that a good many new people see it.

A. H. SAKIEN,

217 Broadway,
New York City.

Answers a Great Need—

The Answer Magazine

Gentlemen:

Please find check for \$3.00 for renewal of my subscription to ANSWER from the August issue.

The magazine answers a great need, and I must commend you upon the fine work you are doing for the cause. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

BERTHA STRASSMAN,
44 West 39th Street
Bayonne, N. J.

Bavaria

Dear Friends:

I got my very first copy of "The Answer," ironically enough through a Polish Jew, one of the many thousands of "Displaced Persons," now aimlessly roaming the U. S. "occupied zone" of Germany.

I have been overseas one and a half years, and prior to this, knew nothing about the existence of your vital publication. As Jews, in the armed forces of the United States we were always concerned with the problems your magazine seeks to find "The Answer" to.

The wandering Jews of Europe have been thrown in with the Nazi butchers and "the Herren-volk" as a whole, by some paradoxical policy of the "powers that be," that has defined the persecuted crucified victims of Nazism as "German Nationals," nevertheless. We can't "fraternize" with them or with the "D.P.'s." However, we are used to this shortsighted, prejudiced

policy in the hierarchy of the army, and take it as a part of our frustration.

Despite these restrictions, we are trying to help our "lost generations" in every way we can. Place them in temporary odd jobs with the army as cook helpers, KPs, etc. for which they get food and lodging and a minimum of pay; get names of any relatives they may have in the states or in "the homeland," and forward it to the Jewish organization in Paris, in some small way restore to them the dignity of man, and feeling that they have friends who will help them; arrange to have them at our Army sabbath services, in that way, giving them back their Hebrew inheritance. Some of the very youthful Poles whom we have working with us, haven't attended a Jewish service for six years, and that's as long ago as they

"A POTENT VOICE"

can remember—years filled with the horrors of Belsen, Buchenwald and Dachau. I wish I could send you the reams of stories I have collected. The Jew in America must not let their brothers in devastated Europe wander on . . .

"The Answer," is the answer to a long-standing need for a potent voice to rally American Jews to the cause of winning the second "war of liberation"—a war of liberation for Judea! We have won the war to liberate Europe from fascism—we have not yet won the war to liberate the Jew from Europe. Best of luck to your publication in this battle. I'm solidly behind you—and there's a thousand other doughboys like me!

Fraternally,
T/5 Jack Galinsky, 32617823
101 Evac. Hospital
APO 403

THE ANSWER

A NON-SECTARIAN APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE HEBREW PEOPLE IN EUROPE AND PALESTINE

Vol. 3, No. 7



September, 1945

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Editorial Board:

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DR. MAURICE WILLIAM

Business Manager, MAURICE RIFKIN
25 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

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COVER Senator Gillette's rejection of the offer of a major official post in Europe, made to him by President Truman, in order to accept the presidency of the American League for a Free Palestine goes beyond the implications of personal sacrifice involved. Even of greater significance is the fact that Guy M. Gillette refused an official position in order to champion the cause of a people whose greatest tragedy has been its unofficial standing with the democratic powers all these years of war and destruction. There is vital symbolism in Senator Gillette's decision, a symbolism which history may show to be farther-reaching than many of today's negative realities.

Secondly, there is symbolism in that the task which Guy Gillette has undertaken cannot be measured or defined by the compensatory amount involved. For just as humanitarianism was the sole motive behind the Gillette Resolution, which paved the way for the War Refugee Board and thus saved human lives, just so it is this same ideal which can be the sole criterion of the task to which Senator Gillette has now dedicated himself.

THE HEBREWS IN EUROPE. When the ANSWER published, in the August issue, a review of the situation in which the Hebrews in Europe have found themselves since V-E Day, it was hoped that conditions would be much improved by the time that this issue would be ready for publication. Instead, matters have become increasingly worse (pages 9-13). Hebrews who allowed themselves to be talked into returning to Poland are fleeing BACK TO THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS in order to avoid being massacred by the Poles. In the camps themselves (those supervised by UNRRA included) Hebrews are being threatened by Poles with death if they dare return.

The war is over and the boys are being brought home. What has not been brought home to the champions of democracy is what we have been fighting for.

THE HEBREW COMMITTEE BULLETIN. The correspondence between the Hebrew Committee and UNRRA in the matter of rendering aid to the Hebrews in the Balkans sheds light on their peculiar status and the suffering which they are undergoing because of it. Obviously these disinherited people will have to be recognized as members of the Hebrew nation, as advocated by the Committee, before any real solution to the problem can be found.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

GUY MARK GILLETTE: SYMBOL OF AMERICA'S GREATNESS

Public opinion here and abroad was surprised by Senator Guy M. Gillette's extraordinary decision to turn down several offers of high government positions made to him by the President of the United States, as well as positions with fabulous financial rewards offered to him by some of America's leading corporations, and instead to accept an offer on behalf of a people which is today the most persecuted and most destitute in the world, to dedicate himself full time to the efforts to bring about a solution of the tragic problem of the martyred Hebrews in Europe and their subjugated brethren in Palestine.

He has accepted an offer of a group which, though striving and fighting for the liberation of a whole nation, has been made the target of unscrupulous and irresponsible attack, and is today only beginning to obtain the recognition it should long since have had.

But maybe it is the very nature of such an offer that has appealed to the stature, courage and nobility of Guy M. Gillette. It is his vision that animates him to undertake the service of the cause of the perpetual underdog—a service that offers no earthly reward and yet calls for the most strenuous effort. For he knows that despite all obstacles and disappointments this struggle has a very realistic chance of bringing about a solution to one of the most tragic problems of all time. It has an excellent chance of putting an end to the great scandal of history—that the sons of one of the most civilized and glorious nations on earth are treated as pariahs and outcasts.

CHALLENGE TO AMERICA

In these gruesome years of war and extermination, the Jews of Europe went through the most horrifying and disastrous experiences. But simultaneously with their physical agonies they also were appalled at an unbelievable and unexplainable phenomena—the callous indifference of the so-called civilized world. There wasn't one man among those who have influence and prestige who stood up to tell the truth and to say "I, as an individual, take up this challenge to human dignity and human decency, and I will try to fight it out and hope that others will join me." The men of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, whose heart and soul and mind were always in accordance with the trend of mind and state of soul of their people in Europe and Palestine, were extremely distressed by this apathy of the wide world of Christian civilization. Now, this long-awaited and eagerly expected event has occurred. A great American has decided to take up personally this challenge to civilized mankind.

That this American happened to be Guy M. Gillette is no sheer coincidence. A man who became internationally-mind-ed since boyhood, a soldier in three wars, his was the hope

to bring about international collaboration for peace, security, and a decent order for all men. That is why he volunteered as a boy in the Spanish War to free Cuba. That is why he volunteered later with the Boers in the war against British oppression. And that is why he fought in Europe in the first World War against German aggression—and that is why he was so deeply devoted to and engrossed in the work of the Military and Foreign Relations Committees in the House and Senate during his sixteen years' service in the Congress of the United States.

EFFECT ON SURVIVORS

The historic importance of this event cannot be overestimated. Its significance is far-reaching and manifold:

(a) It broke the isolation of the so-called "Jewish problem." The fact that an outstanding American statesman devotes himself to the struggle for a speedy solution of this problem, is proof of its international character and a challenge to humanity at large and to the statesmen of the United Nations to take heed of its urgency.

(b) It proves the soundness of the aims of the Hebrew Committee and the feasibility of their achievement.

Above all, one cannot over-emphasize the tremendous effect that the Senator's act will have upon the survivors of Hebrew people in Europe and upon the subjugated Hebrew community in Palestine. The Hebrew survivors in Europe, wherever they are—in "liberated" concentration camps, on the roads of all the countries in Europe, in the forests without shelter, without clothes, food and medicine, still being persecuted and hounded by native anti-Semites, are at the very end of the road of their endurance. There is great danger that these people will soon reach a situation of such spiritual and moral despair and hopelessness that it will be impossible to do anything to save them in the future. If they are to be saved at all, it is imperative now to give them an injection of new hope to hold on to through the period of disappointments and hardships still ahead of them. No promises, no vague official declarations or statements by statesmen of the United Nations will do that. They know too well the value of statements. They have been fed upon them through years of agony and suffering. But the news that an outstanding American leader resigned one of the most important government positions in order to dedicate himself fully to bring about the solution of the Hebrew problem will have an electrifying effect upon these despairing unfortunates. The immediate result would be the strengthening of their morale. In their thought the magic power of America is so great that the very fact of an outstanding American taking up their cause and fighting for it is bound to make certain a reasonable amount of success.

INAUGURAL STATEMENT

by Guy Mark Gillette

I am aware that many people will regard it as unusual that I have chosen to decline the gracious offers of a government position by the President and to dedicate myself to the effort of achieving a solution to the Hebrew problem in Europe and Palestine, particularly since it is a non-Hebrew and non-Jew who has undertaken this task. But I believe that this surprise is chiefly due to the general misunderstanding of what we have come to call "the Jewish problem." For it is commonly and universally accepted that the persecution, the homelessness, the enslavement, and the extermination of the Hebrew people is solely a Jewish question and that only Jews need to participate in the various movements that seek to end this tragedy.

I do not share this attitude. I have decided to accept my present task not because I have become a Jew, nor because I intend to settle in Palestine, nor because my love or sympathy for the Jews is in any degree greater than that of the average American. Indeed, I have undertaken this step only as an American who seeks to live up to the traditions and the principles of our nation. For I consider the so-called Jewish problem, not as a Jewish or a Hebrew question, but as an urgent problem of the United Nations and of the decent portion of mankind.

Because some governments did not share this view, all of mankind has paid very dearly in the casualties of our sons and brothers on all the battlefields of the world. I do not consider this problem the most important on the agenda of the United Nations, but I do consider it one of the problems which must be on that agenda. Since America, through the war, through the Atlantic Charter, and through other international relations culminating in the San Francisco agree-

ment has become international in attitude and international in purpose, she cannot and should not fail at this important point either.

I have personally shared the desire for international cooperation, international decency and justice, of the American people. I have given practical expression to that before I became a member of Congress, and throughout the twelve years of my service in the House and Senate, and I come to this task with the conviction that unless this particular problem is permanently and effectively solved, it will again be exploited by the forces of reaction to recreate fascism and world war.

Until this war broke out, my interest and my knowledge of this so-called Jewish problem was general and vague. I must confess that even in the first years of the war I shared with other Americans the skepticism about the persecution and the extermination suffered by the Hebrew people, the truth of which we have now been forced to believe by incontrovertible evidence. It did not seem possible that in this era of vaunted civilization anyone could be guilty of the savage barbarism and of the bestial crimes that were charged against the leaders of the fascist countries. We have now learned that the facts brought to our attention by the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation and the American groups that supported the Committee in 1943 were under-stated rather than exaggerated.

I am happy and grateful that through the efforts of my present colleagues, I became vitally interested in the plight of the Hebrews in Europe and Palestine and in some degree instrumental in the congressional action that resulted in a

(Continued on page 6)

Guy M. Gillette, former Senator from Iowa, in a dramatic declaration made at the headquarters of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation over which flew the blue-white Hebrew national flag, made public his decision to devote himself to the effort of securing a permanent and effective solution to the tragic problem of the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine in accepting the office of President of the American League for a Free Palestine and chief political adviser of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation.

Senator Gillette, who recently resigned his post as Chairman of the Surplus Property Board, declined several offers by President Truman, among them the appointment of Major General and Food Administrator for Germany, because he felt that in taking on

his new task he would be making a more vital contribution to world peace and security and expressing more effectively the sympathies and traditions of the United States.

In expressing the deep appreciation of the Hebrew nation of Senator Gillette's action, Peter H. Bergson, Chairman of the Hebrew Committee, pointed out that it will have immediate repercussions in Europe. It will encourage and sustain the surviving Hebrew people in their present plight by the hope that American support will bring an end to their suffering and it will influence the leaders of the United Nations to give immediate consideration to the solution advocated by the Hebrew Committee.

The American League for a Free Palestine, is a non-sectarian organiza-

tion with a membership of 52,000 and over 100,000 supporters and contributors in every State of the Union. It was founded last year to mobilize public opinion in support of the program advocated by the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation.

Its officers include Stella Adler, William S. Bennet, Konrad Berovici, Louis Bromfield, Lester Cohen, Frances Gunther, Fowler Harper, Ben Hecht, Nathan George Horwitt, Henry F. Pringle, Will Rogers, Jr., Dr. Manfred Saker, Harry Louis Selden, Professor Johan J. Smertenko, Congressman Andrew L. Somers, Arthur Szyk, Mrs. Louis Untermyer and Alex Wilf. The Congressional Sponsoring Committee of the League includes 53 members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

few concrete measures, such as the creation of the War Refugee Board, for the alleviation of this tragedy and the rescue of a few thousand individuals from the extermination camps of Central Europe.

What we found in Europe after the end of hostilities there has indeed surpassed our worst fears. The bestiality and ruthlessness of the Germans in the wholesale extermination of the Hebrew people staggers human comprehension. But somehow, miraculously, some two million Hebrews have survived it and the great question is, *what now?*

And we simply to forget the five million dead? Are we to ignore the horrible suffering of the survivors and their present plight? Are we to leave them in their present miserable condition, roaming the continent of Europe as "refugees," as "displaced persons," as "stateless Jews," as unwanted, second-rate human beings on God's earth? Or are we, the United Nations, now that the enemy has been beaten and now that we are in position to act if we really want to do so, to give meaning to our oft-repeated expressions of horror and sympathy? Are we to make a real effort to be of assistance to them, to let them rehabilitate themselves and thus defeat the German scheme to exterminate them? Let us then restore them to life and human dignity by recognizing them as a fellow-member of the United Nations, entitled to equal rights with the other fifty member nations, and by letting their representatives and statesmen sit on the councils of the United Nations and secure an adequate solution to their national problems, just as we are endeavoring similarly to settle numerous other problems within the United Nations.

And here let me make it quite clear that when I speak of national recognition for the Hebrews of Europe and Palestine, I mean precisely that and not recognition of the Jews as a nation, for Hebrews and Jews should not be regarded as synonymous terms.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation in coming into existence as a temporary Hebrew national authority has taken a step of historical consequence. In drawing the distinction between the Jewish religion, on the one hand, and the Hebrew nation, on the other, they have solved a question which has, consciously or subconsciously, been bothering most of us and which has probably been the greatest single stumbling block toward the solution of the so-called Jewish problem in Europe and the deadlock surrounding the Palestinian problem.

On the basis of this distinction the position of these people can be simply and easily understood. There exists a Hebrew nation whose national territory is Palestine, just as Holland is the national territory of the Dutch. Quite apart from the Hebrew nation, there are people of the Jewish faith practically all over the world. Just as the fact that most Irish are Catholics does not make every Catholic an Irishman, the fact that most Hebrews are Jews does not make every Jew a Hebrew. Here in America, for instance, we have Americans of Hebrew descent and of the Jewish faith, even as there are Americans of French origin and of the Catholic faith, or of English descent and of the Protestant faith. I

stress these definitions for I believe them to be of the utmost importance. In the course of centuries of abnormal existence, the Hebrew national problem and the Jewish problem have become much too involved and the solution lies in simplification and normalization.

I have decided to dedicate my efforts to the best of my ability and knowledge to see whether, once and for all, an end can be put to this age-long abnormal and intolerable existence of a great and ancient people who have contributed so much to the progress of the world and who have been so ill-repaid.

Within the course of the next few weeks, after additional consultation and work with the Hebrew Committee and my colleagues on the American League for a Free Palestine, we shall make public the full details of our program of action. Meanwhile, I should like to state the main objective as I see it, an objective which I believe is attainable if our own Government and the Governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union will exercise their good will.

I believe it to be the elementary dictate of human decency that we must not prolong for one more day the suffering existence of the surviving Hebrews in Europe today. We believe therefore that the Allied control commissions in Europe ought to recognize the Hebrew national status and

Guy Mark Gillette, born in Cherokee, Iowa. Parents were farmers. Studied law at Drake University. Admitted to Bar in Iowa in 1910. Practiced in Cherokee, and became successively City Attorney, then Country Attorney, then Prosecuting Attorney for Cherokee County (1907-09).

Since an early age has been internationally minded and very much concerned with the struggle for freedom in different parts of the world. As a boy he volunteered to fight with the Boers for the liberation of South Africa from the yoke of the British. Volunteered and served as a sergeant in the Spanish-American War for the liberation of Cuba; volunteered and served as a Captain of Infantry in the United States Army against German aggression in 1917-19.

After World War I he engaged in farming, married and had one son; elected to the 73rd Congress in 1932; re-elected to the 74th Congress, having a majority of 26,000 votes, and served until his resignation on November 3, 1936, having been elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Louis Murphy, for the term ending January 3, 1939; re-elected in 1938 as senior Senator for Iowa. He was defeated for re-election in November 7, 1944.

In October, 1943, Senator Gillette introduced and fought for the resolution to establish a special governmental agency for the rescue of the Hebrews in Europe. This resolution resulted in the creation by President Roosevelt of the War Refugee Board. As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate (for 8 years and 4 in the House) he was instrumental in the action taken on the Connally resolution, the Moscow Declaration, and the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

President Roosevelt appointed Senator Gillette to the chairmanship of the Surplus Property Board. Upon his resignation of this office he has rejected various important Federal appointments, including the post of Food Administrator in Germany with the rank of Major General.

He is a member of the Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion. He is a Democrat, Presbyterian, Mason and K. P.

permit every so-called "stateless Jew," displaced person, or "Axis-Jew" the elementary right of self-determination in order that they may decide of their own free will whether they are Hebrew nationals or whether they want to remain "stateless" or to become once again German or Rumanian or Hungarian nationals. The present policy which regards

and treats the greatest victims and enemies of the Germans as Germans, subject to all the laws and regulations imposed upon the barbaric and defeated foe, is a gross injustice and must evoke laughter in Hell. To offset this policy, the following steps should be taken:

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GILLETTE HEADS PALESTINE LEAGUE

NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1945

Ex-Senator and SPB Chairman Will Be Political Adviser to Hebrew Liberation Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Former Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, recently chairman of the Surplus Property Board, today became Chief Political Adviser to the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation and president of the American League for a Free Palestine. The announcement was made by Peter H. Bergson, chairman of the Liberation Committee, at a news conference at which Mr. Gillette appeared.

In a formal statement, Mr. Gillette said the persecuted Hebrews of Europe should have representation in the United Nations, and that Allied control commissions should permit every "stateless Jew," misplaced person or "Axis Jew" to decide whether he was Hebrew national, would remain stateless or return to German, Rumanian or Hungarian rule.

Senator Gillette, who will devote all his time to the new work, will receive \$10,000 a year, Mr. Bergson stated. He refused offers of \$20,000 and \$15,000, saying \$7,500 was sufficient, but agreed to accept \$10,000.

"Problem of Decent Mankind"

"I was not interested in the salary," said Mr. Gillette, adding that he assumed his duties as an American who considered "the so-called Jewish problem not as a Jewish or a Hebrew question, but as an urgent problem of the United Nations and of the decent portion of mankind."

Mr. Bergson said the former Senator had turned down several offers and suggestions of high government posts, made by the President, and also "fabulous financial rewards" offered by leading corporations.

As Lafayette and Kosciuszko were to the American people and Lord Byron to the Greeks, so will Gillette be to the Hebrew people," Mr. Bergson told the news conference.

Explaining his attitude toward the problems he would undertake, Mr. Gillette alluded to "the bestiality and ruthlessness of the Germans in wholesale extermination of the Hebrew people. But "miraculously," he added, some 2,000,000 had survived. He asked if they should continue to roam Europe as "refugees," "displaced persons" or "stateless Jews."

For Place in United Nations
"Let us restore them to life and

human dignity," he urged, "by recognizing them as fellow-members of the United Nations, entitled to equal rights with the other fifty member nations, and by letting their representatives and statesmen sit on the councils of the United Nations and secure an adequate solution to their national problems."

Mr. Gillette said that when speaking of national recognition of the Hebrews of Europe and Palestine, he meant precisely that and not recognition of the Jews as a nation, for Hebrews and Jews should not be regarded as synonymous terms.

"The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation in coming into existence as a temporary Hebrew national authority," he continued, "has taken a step of historical consequence. In drawing the distinction between the Jewish religion, on the one hand, and the Hebrew nation, on the other, they have solved a question which has, consciously or subconsciously, been bothering most of us and which has probably been the greatest single stumbling block toward the solution of the so-called Jewish problem in Europe and the deadlock surrounding the Palestinian problem."

"Hebrew Nation, Jewish Faith"
"On the basis of this distinction the position of these people can be simply and easily understood. There exists a Hebrew nation, whose national territory is Palestine, just as Holland is the national territory of the Dutch. Quite apart from the Hebrew nation, there are people of the Jewish faith practically all over the world."

"Just as the fact that most Irish are Catholics does not make every Catholic an Irishman, the fact that most Hebrews are Jews does not make every Jew a Hebrew. Here in America, for instance, we have Americans of Hebrew descent and of the Jewish faith, even as there are Americans of French origin and of the Catholic faith, or of English descent and of the Protestant faith."

Mr. Gillette said that full details of the program of action would soon be made public, but meanwhile he wished to outline the main objective, which he considered attainable if the American, British and Soviet Governments "will exercise their good-will."

He also asserted that the present policy which regarded and treated the greatest "victims and enemies of the Germans as Germans, subject to all the laws and regulations imposed upon the barbaric and defeated foe, is a gross injustice and must evoke laughter in hell."

Scope of Present Program
To offset this policy, the former Senator offered this five-point

plan: "1. All Hebrews are to be freed from their Axis concentration camps in which hundreds of thousands of them are still retained."

"2. A commission composed of those Hebrews should be recognized and be charged by them with the handling and representation of all Hebrew affairs."

"3. UNRRA should immediately extend its relief operations to the Balkan countries, where hundreds of thousands of Hebrews, in Rumania and Hungary particularly, are starving and destitute and have to do for their own subsistence of UNRRA aid."

"4. Hebrew representatives should be added to the United Nations War Crimes Commission in order to secure the prosecution and trial of the tens of thousands of known criminals who have participated in and carried out the wholesale slaughter of some five million Hebrews and who are today at large with little prospect of being prosecuted."

"5. The Reparations Commission in Moscow should consider the claims and rights of the surviving Hebrews and include in the reparations to be given to United Nations also compensation for the losses suffered by the Hebrew people."

Mr. Gillette said the foregoing were emergency measures. "What is of even greater importance," he added, "are the following steps which we believe essential for the commencement of a trial of the entire problem:

"1. The British Government should proclaim the right of every Hebrew in Europe to apply to the nearest British consulate and receive his first papers of Palestinian citizenship."

"2. An Anglo-American-Russian Commission should be set up immediately and given adequate powers to effectuate the repatriation, in the specified manner, of all such applicants to Palestine."

"Now that a new Government has come to power in Great Britain which is publicly and officially committed to the abrogation of the Chamberlain White Paper under which Palestine is administered, Britain's sin of having kept Palestine closed to the martyred Hebrews of Europe at a time of their greatest ordeal and need should be immediately ended. Similarly, the new Government must annul immediately the discriminatory laws against the Hebrews in Palestine that were the barbaric and defeated foe, is a gross injustice and must evoke laughter in hell."

Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York, addressed a letter to Prime Minister Clement B. Attlee today calling upon his new Government to carry out his Labor party's platform in regard to Palestine.

1. All Hebrews are to be freed from their Axis concentration camps in which hundreds of thousands of them are still retained.
2. A commission composed of those Hebrews should be recognized by the occupying authorities and be charged by them with the handling and representation of all Hebrew affairs.
3. UNRRA should immediately extend its relief operations to the Balkan countries where hundreds of thousands of Hebrews, in Rumania and Hungary particularly, are starving and destitute, and have to date not received one ounce of UNRRA aid.
4. Hebrew representatives should be added to the United Nations War Crimes Commission in order to secure the prosecution and trial of the tens of thousands of known criminals who have participated in and carried out the wholesale slaughter of some five million Hebrews and who are today at large with little prospect of being prosecuted.
5. The Reparations Commission in Moscow should consider the claims and rights of the surviving Hebrews and include in the reparations to be given to United Nations also compensation for the losses suffered by the Hebrew people.

These are emergency measures necessary in view of the destruction and chaos of present-day Europe in which over a million Hebrews find themselves without status, without national or legal protection, without representatives to take action on their behalf.

ESSENTIAL STEP

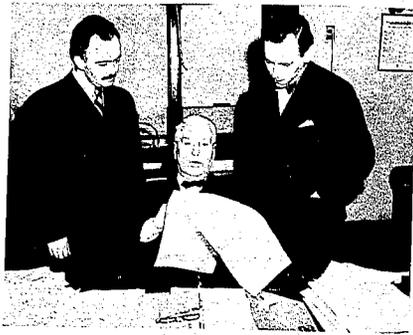
What is of even greater importance are the following steps which we believe essential for the commencement of a solution of the entire problem:

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SIN MUST BE ENDED

Now that a new Government has come to power in Great Britain which is publicly and officially committed to the abrogation of the Chamberlain White Paper under which Palestine is administered, Britain's sin of having kept Palestine closed to the martyred Hebrews of Europe at a time of their greatest ordeal and need should be immediately ended. Similarly, the new Government must annul immediately the discriminatory laws against the Hebrews in Palestine that were the product of the Munich and Nuremberg era.

Many words of grief, many resolutions of sympathy, many speeches of protest have been made in our own and other countries. I do not for a moment doubt the sincerity and the noble emotions which have prompted them, but I say in



SENATOR GILLETTE discusses with Peter H. Bergson (right) and Eri Jabotinsky, the Resolution which paved the way for the War Refugee Board in January, 1944.

all earnestness: For God's sake, these people have suffered enough! Their age-old and continuous persecution has ended with a national disaster. It is time for action—action now. I, for one, am going to take all the action within my power and spare no effort. I shall knock on every door and go through every channel to see to it that the action is taken and taken immediately.

I feel confident of the success of our undertaking because I know that the heart and soul of Americans, irrespective of the national origin or religion, is with us. From the length and breadth of this land genuine human sympathy, understanding, and desire to be of help has been repeatedly and magnificently demonstrated. The will of the American people in this task, adequately expressed, must compel our Government to take appropriate action. For such democratic principles we have fought this war; it is for this that governments are elected and put in power: to express and act on the will of the people.

"DO NOT DESPAIR"

To the surviving Hebrews of Europe (and I hope my word reaches them) I want to say this: Do not despair; do not believe the world is all darkness; humanity is not dead, and the human soul is not all base. The people of this land, engaged as they are in a desperate and bloody struggle against the remaining Axis tyranny, are coming to your aid. Your emissaries and servants of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation here have not faltered in their task of raising their voice in your behalf. And as for myself, I consider it a great opportunity and honor to lend a helping hand and to serve a cause the solution of which is in the deepest interests of all the United Nations and which has such great appeal to the traditions and the principles that make America.

WHAT'S LEFT OF THE JEWS

by Meyer Levin

Before the war there were sixteen million Jews in the world. Little more than half are left. Nobody really believes in the annihilation of the Jews of Europe. There are certain facts so massive that the human mind for a long time rejects them, and this has happened with the story of European Jewry. The survivors themselves, after living these years within the massacre, don't believe their own knowledge of its completeness.

We had been through all Germany, and found only the remnants in the concentration camps, and the few dozens in each city, and the scattered survivors of the last trains that started from Buchenwald and Auschwitz toward the Alps and halted wherever they ran out of fuel, while the guards shot a few last Jews and seized automobiles and fled from the approaching Americans.

It has been estimated that there are a million and a quarter Jews alive in Europe outside of Russia. This estimate may not stand, for the Poles in renewed pogroms are killing off the few hundred thousand who escaped the Nazis, out of Poland's four million Jews. Moreover, twelve thousand of those found alive in Bergen Belsen died after the camp was liberated, and after six weeks were still dying at the rate of fifty a day.

A million and a quarter people form a considerable community; this is nearly twice as many Jews as there are in Palestine. How can it be said, then, that European Jewry has been wiped out?

You have to look at those who are left. I looked for Jews all through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany; I sought them in every concentration camp; I hunted survivors on the roads where they had scattered from the last death trains. I've seen what is left of them in the west, and in Prague I talked with a man who as a member of the Czech mission for displaced persons had followed the Russian armies and sought surviving Jewish communities. I pooled my information with Dr. Rosenberg's, to arrive at the total picture.

About half of the remaining Jews of Europe are in Rumania. Though the Iron Guardists and their followers were violently anti-Semitic throughout the rise of fascism, the 600,000 Jews of Rumania were never seized for slaugh-

ter; they therefore form the only intact European Jewish community outside of Russia.

Numerically, the Polish Jews come next. Dr. Rosenberg estimates that from 200,000 to 300,000 are still alive. They are scattered, starved, and in constant fear of pogroms. Poland was the ever-living well, the source of Judaism in modern times. The Jews of Poland were the real Jews; they thought of themselves only as Jews; and though they were despised and reviled, though they were hated even by sections of their own race, such as the German Jews, they were nevertheless the source of Jewish vitality. Westernized Jews detested the old-fashioned pious Poles with their long caftans and ear curls, the peddlers and beggars who were the characters of anti-Semitic cartoons. French, Belgian, and Dutch Jews, charged that it was the Polish Jews, swarming westward, who were the cause of the new anti-Semitism. Well, the last ghettos have been burned. From General Bor himself I heard of the incredible fight put up by the young Jews of the Warsaw ghetto, and that the ghetto now is only a large burned area in the middle of the city. Yet there is still anti-Semitism, a new and fresh anti-Semitism, all through Europe.

After the Polish come the Hungarian Jews; they have a higher percentage of survivors since they were the last to be rounded up for elimination. Nearly 150,000 in and around Budapest were not gathered in, and the others—those who survived the Auschwitz ordeal—suffered less than a year of slavery. Wherever groups of Jewish factory slaves were found, Hungarian predominated; the Poles had had more time to die.

In two places near Leipzig I encountered groups of a thousand Hungarian girls. They were emaciated—stivishly thin, as they wrily put it—and their fingers were yellow from war chemicals, but they were still young and alive. Each had a faint hope that some member of her family had also survived; each wanted to return to Hungary long enough to find out her family's fate. But live there? No, they could not imagine going back to live among the people who had let this be done to them.

Mr. Levin is today regarded as the most informed correspondent on the Hebrews in Europe. This article first appeared in *The Nation* of July 28, 1945.

In France, of 350,000 Jews, 175,000 survived. The French people as a whole were sympathetic during the German occupation and helped Jews to hide; but now the atmosphere is different. Every Jew who returns to Paris and tries to recover his apartment, or his business, or his job has to displace a Frenchman, and though the law declares that the victims of Nazism shall have their belongings restored, each returning Jew faces a court battle, and in each case a new little circle of anti-Semites is created. Some new tenants' organizations, such as the *Locataires de Bonne Foi*, have urged their members to use force to prevent Jews from moving back into their apartments; even returning soldiers—propagandized in German prison camps—have demonstrated against Jewish shopkeepers. Anti-Semites say the Jews took no part in the resistance movement; but all Jewish companies fought in the Battle of Paris, there were all-Jewish groups in the maquis, and thousands of other Jews were active in the resistance movement everywhere, though not identified as Jews.

This same bitter aftermath is found in Slovakia, where Jews fought as partisans and then returned to their villages only to find a hatred so great that, in the words of a former Jewish partisan leader, it became "impossible to live in an atmosphere so anti-Semitic."

In Belgium, where the Jewish population shrank from 90,000 to 23,000, the community leaders told me that though they were making the most energetic attempts at readjustment, the Jews were encountering an anti-Semitism that had not existed before. "What can we expect? The population was subjected to years of concentrated propaganda. Victory does not erase this." In Holland, of 140,000 Jews, some 25,000 remain. Anti-Semitism was previously unknown. But when the little Jewish community in Maastricht tried to arrange a Purim festival for American Jewish soldiers, they were advised to omit it, lest the report of the celebration add fuel to the rising feeling against Jews.

In the Duchy of Luxembourg the old and prosperous Jewish settlement has dwindled to a few hundred. Dr. Henry
(Continued on page 10)

Cerf of the SHAEF mission told me that a number of Jews had come in from France and Belgium but had found so much hatred where there had been none before that they had despaired and wandered back westward.

Even in the concentration camps anti-Semitism was fostered to such a point that when Chaplain Eichhorn attempted to hold an open-air service for the Jews of Dachau, the newly formed self-governing committee of the camp declared that such a service would lead to disorders.

The effect of persecution has been to drive the survivors to extremes; either they have become Jews in a more positive sense than ever before, or they have decided to lose their identity as Jews. The man who is led to affirm his Jewishness is convinced that his miraculous survival is proof that he was always completely right in all his beliefs and principles: thus the orthodox Jew is more zealous than ever in his orthodoxy; the Zionist upholds more strongly his particular sectarianism, be it labor Zionism or political Zionism or cultural Zionism; and while the Communists, the Zionists, and the religious bodies in the surviving communities work together on ameliorative projects, they have little inner unity as Jews. Those who have concluded that being a Jew is not worth the price are constantly slipping away from the community. Day after day in the *Journal Official* one finds columns of notices of Cohens and Levys who have changed their names to Dumont and Bontemps.

In Italy several thousand Jews are reported to have followed a converted rabbi into the Catholic church; in France, where there has always been active proselytizing among the Jews, the movement has noticeably increased. Many Catholics made a definite effort to retain in the faith the Jewish children who had been confided to them for safekeeping. I witnessed an actual struggle between a priest and a rabbi for the souls of several hundred children. The priest, who alone knew where the children had been placed, maintained that he would have to secure the order of some living relative of these children before he could give them back to the Jewish community. He finally agreed that if no relatives could be found, the children would be returned.

It is charged that up to 3,000 children have thus been lost to Judaism in France. This is a large number when one realizes that there are exceedingly few Jewish children left in Europe.

Some 6,000 children were hidden in France by various underground organizations; perhaps an equal number were hidden by their parents, in direct placement. Beyond these, scarcely more than a thousand were found in the concentration camps, mostly in the fourteen-to-eighteen-year age group, though so stunted and starved that they were six years under age. There is no Jewish generation under fourteen. These children were destroyed.

The destruction of the Jews was most complete in Germany itself. In each city I found a dozen, perhaps a hundred, survivors living in the remaining official Jewish houses, one family to a room. In Leipzig I found exactly 16 of a former 16,000. Only Jews married to non-Jews had been permitted to remain, and of these marriages only the children who professed Christianity were alive. During the last months even Jews married to Gentiles had been seized. In each city, a doctor, a lawyer, and a community head had been left. It seemed to be generally expected that a great many Jews would "come out of hiding" after the Nazi defeat. Their number is insignificant; I doubt that it totals 500 for all Germany, where some 4,000 have survived.

About 4,000 Jews were found alive in Buchenwald, 5,000 in Dachau, 12,000 in Bergen Belsen—perhaps 50,000 in all the camps. With the exception of the young Hungarians found in factory enclaves, nearly all the survivors are suffering from physical and mental exhaustion which must have a permanent effect. What shall be done with them? Some have been repatriated to France and Czechoslovakia, but the Poles protest bitterly against being sent "home." What do the Jews in the camps ask for themselves?

A small percentage know they want to go to Palestine, and they are the luckiest for they have a specific objective and a will to live. The one cheerful hour in all my time among Jews was spent in a barracks in Bergen Belsen, where a dozen youngsters sang Hebrew songs, of Palestine. The mass of survivors have no clear hope for the future. "We are too weak, too tired; we can endure no more struggle in our lives," they say. "We need only some place where we can live out our years." A large proportion have relatives outside Europe with whom they hope to get in touch, but few have exact addresses. Contacts will be difficult to make, and then the cry will be raised against Jewish immigration, as though these few

thousands were hordes of undesirables. For most of the survivors the obvious solution is Palestine; yet there are already complaints that the sickly products of the concentration camps are unfit material for the upbuilding of that land. And, of course, there will be a campaign against a "flood of Jews" directed toward Palestine, and there will be Zionists making calculations about how many millions Palestine can absorb. It will be forgotten that there are no millions to come. If Palestine cannot give immediate refuge to the few thousand survivors of the concentration camps, that is indeed the last miserably ironic comment on what world politics has done to the Zionist ideal.

Outside the camps, and outside Rumania, some half-million scattered Jews will make an effort to adjust and re-settle in their previous lands; most of them can perhaps still find a way to live as Jews in France, Belgium, and Holland, though in the coming years they may seek to assimilate or to emigrate.

With the well of Europe so dry, the threat of Jewish "domination" in Palestine is deflated. The millions who might have pressed in from Poland are dead. The Jews of Russia and the United States are not likely to emigrate to Eretz Israel. When all the scattered refugees in the Russian area and in ours are registered, it may turn out that there are some hundreds of thousands for whom Palestine should offer a solution. Still, the ever-renewing sources of Jewish population are gone. The continuing stream of emigration must run dry. It looks as if the Jewish population of Palestine must level off and depend chiefly on its birth rate for increase. In this, it is always behind the Arabs. Thus there is no real population threat to the Arabs of Palestine. This knowledge should dampen the growing conflict there.

The heart of Jewish culture, it seems to me, is now definitely in Palestine: the greatest population is in the United States. Jewish casualties in the war—not in proportion but in actual numbers—are as large as those of the great nations. Seven million Jews were slaughtered for being Jews, and added to this number are the Jewish casualties in all the Allied armies.

It is common knowledge that anti-Semitism is rising in this country. In a large sense, the fate of the Jewish people will be decided here.

THE HEBREWS IN EUROPE

Their Neglected Problem Is Still Unsolved

Victims Said to Fare Ill in British Zone

(The New York Herald Tribune)

By CARL LEVIN

Frankfort Am Main, Aug. 7.—A civilian member of the Displaced Persons Executive who has just returned from an inspection of camps in the British occupation zone charged today that large numbers of survivors of the horrors of the Nazis' Belsen concentration camp have been ousted from the best blocks of barracks in the camp and moved into a less desirable section so that German prisoners of war can be billeted in the better quarters. The Germans' barracks will be in the midst of older buildings, which will be occupied by the 7,000 Jews remaining in the camp.

The informant, who for obvious reasons said he preferred not to be named, described this unusual move as only one of many examples of shocking treatment of the victims of Nazism in many camps throughout the British area.

He told of a camp at Valterdingen where a Pole, who has been put in charge as camp commander, takes the lead in anti-Semitic activities, making the life of the Jewish inmates no better now than before their liberation from the Nazis. He told of anti-Semitic excesses by Polish displaced persons against Jews in a camp at Luebeck, of a camp at Fitzlahr, where displaced persons are still sleeping on straw in the stables of a former German cavalry school, and of an instance at Neustadt where 1,500 inmates of a Jewish camp were ordered last week to clean the streets of the town.

At Brunswick, he stated, so many young girls were raped in a camp which is predominantly Polish that fifty girls were removed by him to camps at Belsen and Hamburg when they beseeched him to rescue them.

Generally throughout the area, he

A Moving Appeal

Representatives of the surviving victims of concentration camps of Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, Dachau, Auswitz, Theresienstadt and Mathausen, who, now in Switzerland, have published the following appeal to "all the free people of the world":

"Representatives of all other of Hitler's victims are called upon to gather within the United Nations and to collaborate with a view to compensation for the damages suffered through Hitler's war machine and to prepare for a better future," and manifesto reads. "However, we members of the Jewish people, who in many cases are without nationality and have no place to go, are left aside. Seemingly, the world wants to forget about us. No government of our own is backing us. We were not invited to send representatives to the San Francisco Conference, and no member of the Jewish people is participating in

the work of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

"In the name of Jewish survivors of the concentration camps, and in the name of all organized or non-organized Jews who have not had opportunity to voice an opinion, we demand, first, equality with all other nations; second, a national home in the country of our forefathers; third, representation wherever other nations are gathering; fourth, compensation for damages suffered by the Jewish people in their totality; and fifth, the right to influence the migration of Jews in former occupied countries."

"In the name of our victims and our fighters for freedom, in the name of the heroes of Warsaw, Bialystok, Lwow, in the name of the Yugoslav, the Greek and the French maquisards, we appeal to all men of good will to come to our aid in the struggle for freedom of equality of the Jewish people," the manifesto concluded.

said, Germans are still sleeping in comfortable beds in their homes while the displaced persons still in camps are sleeping on hard wood bunks. In some places where there are beds, he added, there are not enough, and two or three persons have to share a single cot. It is also the rule rather than the exception that where family groups have survived they share rooms with other families, without any partitions or privacy.

The informant said he found the rule being complied with that displaced persons must receive 2,200 calories a day, but that the diet includes no proteins, or virtually none, and as a result the inmates of camps are always hungry and are forced to "organize" supplementary food from the surrounding neighborhoods when they are able to evade the guards who keep them in the

compounds. It is common, he said, to see displaced persons cooking meals on outdoor fires after finishing a camp dinner.

Even more startling, the informant said, is the fact that some of the worst killers among the concentration camp guards, including a number of Polish Nazis, are now hiding among the displaced persons and thus escaping trial and punishment. He told of a recent instance in which United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration workers arranging for a shipment of 10,000 displaced persons from Luebeck to Sweden rounded up eight Nazis, S.S. (Elite Guard) men and other war criminals. One of them had been supervisor of the crematorium at Auswitz where tens of thousands of Jews were cremated.

"Dissident" Hebrews to Undergo "Softening Up"

Sir Herbert Emerson Has It All Figured Out

The United Nations governments have decided upon a "softening-up" process designed to make displaced persons who do not wish to return to their homes more amenable to repatriation.

An exhaustive survey by a Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent concerning plans for the future care and disposition of persons still held in camps discloses the following situation:

After the majority of the displaced persons have been repatriated, such as the non-Jewish Poles, Yugoslavs and residents of other Balkan countries, those who remain—and into this category fall tens of thousands of Jews—will be left to cool their heels until it becomes clear to them that there is no alternative but to return to their former homes.

Sir Herbert Emerson, chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees, told this correspondent that "sufficient time has not elapsed since the end of the war to form any opinion as to how large this group of 'dissidents,' the term used to describe those persons unwilling to return home—is likely to be. The individual who does not want to return really does not have sufficient information on which to pass judgment," Sir Herbert

continued. "It is premature to make any assumption that a particular group now unwilling to return to their country, will be, in fact, permanently non-repatriable. The position will not be clear for months, possibly a year or even longer."

Sir Herbert stressed that until such time as a person is declared to be non-repatriable he will be under the care of UNRRA. UNRRA can give only temporary relief and is not authorized to assist refugees to emigrate to new homes. That is the job of the Inter-Governmental Committee. Here is where the "softening-up" comes in. The governments concerned apparently hope that after a refugee spends a month or two under something less than ideal conditions, he will be ready to return to his country of origin. This is borne out by another statement of Sir Herbert:

"While the original idea was to consider a non-patriable one who did not want to return to his country," the refugee chairman said, "the trend of opinion now is to give time to the person to learn more about conditions in his country and to give the governments more time to satisfy their nationals that they can return to their countries with prospects of leading a healthy normal life, before reaching the definite conclusion that the person be treated permanently as a non-repatriable."

The Inter-Governmental Committee, however, is attempting to secure for German Jews the right to decide whether they want to have restored the German citizenship of which they were deprived by the Nazi regime. But the Allied governments are believed to be taking the view that as a result of the repeal of the

Hebrews Off the Relief Rolls

It is reported from Amsterdam, that the Ministry of Justice issued a decree striking off from the relief rolls in Holland all Germans, including many Jewish refugees.

At the same time it was disclosed that the ban against the ownership of houses by Germans was being equally applied to Jews.

All Over Again

Displaced German Jews who entered Belgium "illegally" are presenting a problem to Jewish relief authorities. They had been lodged by the army in camps, but were threatened with return to Germany until the Joint Distribution Committee agreed to guarantee their support. However, the JDC was given only 48 hours to evacuate the refugees from the camps, despite the acute housing shortage here.

The JDC finally succeeded in distributing them in Charleroi, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels,

LIBERATED . . .

Polish Jews liberated from the German concentration camps in Oswiecim and Dachau and repatriated to their home town in Poland returned to Germany stating that they prefer to be in the Feldafing camp which is under American military supervision rather than remain in Poland where a wave of anti-Jewish terror is raging.

One of them, Joseph Grabczak, related that upon his arrival to Lodz, he saw at the railway station large signs "We Want Poland for the Poles. Go Back, Jews." As the evening hours approached, Poles waylaid Jewish pedestrians, beating them and using knives upon them. Grabczak also told of reading a report in a Polish newspaper that 185 Jewish repatriates, men, women and children, were massacred one night in a Polish village.

Nuremberg Laws, their German citizenship has automatically been restored. Sir Herbert said that German and Austrian Jews, in most cases, are unwilling to return to their homes, but, he added, there are indications that many will be willing to do so within a year or two. The crux of the situation seems to be that, with minor exceptions, there are no governments willing to throw open their territory to refugees, and, therefore, in the opinion of the authorities concerned, the best solution is for the displaced persons to return to the countries from which they were deported.

Tournai and elsewhere, but in many of the places living facilities are meager. At Tournai, for instance, they are quartered in a large chateau which only has enough beds for the women.

Pogroms in Poland

According to a JPS report from Prague, violent pogroms are raging in all parts of Poland, impelling Polish Jews, many of them former concentration camp inmates, to seek safety in Czechoslovakia. Large numbers of Polish Jews are daily crossing the frontier near Teschen.

The pogromist bands especially attack outlying Jewish townships, raiding homes and murdering entire Jewish families. The Polish Government, refugees say, is energetically combating the hooligan pogromists. Many have been condemned to death, but despite severe measures, the Government has been unable to curb them all.

THE STATE OF THE NATION

By MARQUIS W. CHILDS

(From the N. Y. "Post", August 30, 1945.)
Washington

The crimes of the Nazis were so revolting and on such a scale that they left a sense of shock and horror. We found it hard to believe that human beings could commit such acts.

But the human memory is short-lived. The horrors of Maidanek and Dachau are like an evil nightmare which we want to put out of mind.

One reason may be because our own consciences are troubled. On the face of such mass crimes there is a kind of collective responsibility. All mankind stands at the bar of judgment.

The death factories and the horror camps have been destroyed. The surviving victims are being built back to health. That was fairly easy.

It is proving less easy to combat the vicious poisons that generated these horrors. From all reports, anti-Semitism is a political reality throughout Europe. Although the Nazis liquidated four million or five million Jews—no one knows the exact number—the survivors are finding their lot extremely difficult.

What Remains

Partly, this grows out of the seeds of the propaganda that the Nazis sowed all over the world. If the atomic bomb leaves behind deadly radio activity, as some scientists say it does, the propaganda of hate and fear, likewise, leaves behind deadly infections in men's minds. Partly, the reason for Europe's current anti-Semitism is the old, familiar one—economic insecurity.

The Germans were diabolically clever. Their own gauleiters and torturers took the juicy prizes wrested from the Jews in occupied countries, such as the ownership of department stores and other properties. To natives of the occupied countries, however, they gave the small rewards: the little jobs, the small privileges and prerequisites.

This last adds up to a sizable total when you consider that seven to eight million European Jews were pushed out of the economic order entirely. Five years have passed since that happened.

To try to make present jobholders, be they Czechs, French, Belgians, or whatever, step out in favor of the Jews who held those positions is all but impossible. Even new liberal governments with the best will in the world are coming up against that blank wall.

What about migrating out of Europe, then? Isn't that a solution for Europe's million and a half surviving Jews? Here is another blank wall.

Immigration and quota systems operate in every country in the world to keep out all

WORDS OF FREEDOM

by May Lewis

Signor Formiggini, Italian Jew, you were well named Angelo Fortunato.
There was need for a man divinely strong; angelic; fortunate in his courage,
To undertake that deed; to cancel life to right his people's wrong.
Angelo Fortunato Formiggini: a name to remember.
In that grim 1938, in ancient Modena, on that dark twenty-eighth November day,
You climbed high, and ever higher in the slightly leaning campanile, Torre Ghirlandina,
And hurled yourself alive, down from the tower's top,
That your death might acquire meaning,
Down . . . down . . . three hundred and thirty-five feet below
That the beholder, Italy, might know a man desperately in earnest.
You had prepared a message: WORDS OF FREEDOM;
Implored your land not to destroy itself
By raising, even a reluctant hand, at any tyrant's bid, to smite the Jew,
But knew there was no ear to heed.
You hoped to transform death into a voice
To plead, powerfully, for those in bitterest plight;
You wished to turn the swift, black extract of the living spark
Into a broad, compelling light.
This was not the weak suicide of despair,
The self-destruction of escape,
That cast your body on the plunging air;
This was a GIVING of life—(to lay down one's life for a friend)—
Nor was your carefully deliberated and a rash boy's act.
You had attained full prime, enriched in learning,
Before the age's implemented crime
Donounced the values man had slowly gained.
Author, distinguished publisher of books,
With a great circulating library housed
In the Palazzo Doria, when your indomitable conscience was aroused
All this you left;
Also, foreseeing duty to be done,—your wife,—as any soldier must,—
Your son, Fernando,
And offered up your life.
Was victory won?—injustice sated?
The Fascist clenched his fist; stamped out your death;
Quenched its bold flame;
Covered your name officially with silence.
Your deed frustrated, sacrifice undone,
The weight of seven heavy years went by,
But now, unconquerably, you rise,
Franchini publishes your book, your will and testament;
The world's eyes open on the blazoned word:
IT IS FOLLY TO RULE A COUNTRY LIKE OURS, IN A CENTURY LIKE OURS WITHOUT
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY . . . Be grateful for my warning.
He who wrote this—he who was about to die—to die in order to be heard,
Speaks now; a piercing plea ascends from the closed grave:
ITALY, ITALY, ITALY!
I SALUTE YOU WITH A TERRIBLE CRY.

[This poem was inspired by facts contained in a despatch to the New York Times, July 16, 1945.]

but a trickle of Europe's unwanted. That was true before the war. It is even more true today. In 1938, at a refugee conference in Evian, France, representatives of the major powers met to try to find some haven for men and women persecuted for race, religion or political beliefs. In the course of that conference, the representative from Australia, a country nearly as large as the U. S., with a

population of 7,000,000, said this: "Gentlemen, we in Australia have no racial problem, thank God, and we do not intend to have one started."

The Poison

That remark sums up the futility of the Evian conference. Nothing was done. Millions marched into the death factories.

(Continued on page 23)



Arthur Szyk:

"I AM WAITING FOR V-H DAY"

One day Arthur Szyk's agent received a call from an art dealer. "We have a customer for Mr. Szyk's five prints illustrating the Haggadah, he's willing to pay the asking price of \$50,000." The agent took down the name of the prospective customer and rushed out to find the artist. He located him in the office of one of the organizations in which Szyk is interested.

"We have a customer for the Haggadah prints," he shouted.

"Who is it?" asked the Polish illustrator.

The agent mentioned the name of the prospective buyer.

Szyk shook his head vehemently. "No sale. No sale to him at any price. He's an anti-Semite."

We borrow this amazing story from an article by Philip Levine, which has appeared in several Anglo-Jewish publications.

And here are a few sidelights from Arthur Szyk's career related by the same author.

When his famous Haggadah was published, the *London Times* critic said that it was the most beautifully illustrated book ever made by a man.

In 1931 the League of Nations invited him to join the Polish delegation at a conference on designing. He was then bid by the League to illuminate the League covenant.

When war was declared he immediately gave up doing illustrations and miniatures.

Dipping his pen in acid he drew cartoons that blasted the enemy through their satire.

"I consider myself as being on duty in my cartoons. We are not entitled to do the things we like today," he declared in explaining that he was devoting all his time to this type of weapon. His cartoons have appeared in practically every top-flight magazine and newspaper both in England and United States.

His popularity in United States was so high that a survey by *Esquire* showed that his cartoons at one time were more popular than pin-up lovelets among the draftees.

So powerful were the effect of his cartoons that the enemy decided to use them. The Japanese government, seeking to weaken the resistance of our soldiers at Bataan, dropped thousands of reproductions of a Szyk cartoon vividly describing the horrors of war.



A page from the Szyk Haggadah

For Szyk, fighter in the cause of freedom, is primarily a champion of his own people. For him V-J Day is only a happy preliminary to V-H Day, that final victory of universal freedom—the victory of Hebrew liberation.

The measure of Arthur Szyk's greatness in Jewish life is to be gauged in direct contrast to the greatness of such other brilliant men of Hebrew origin as Professor Einstein, for instance, or Justice Frankfurter. Great scientists, great lawyers, great writers, key figures in a development of such outstanding discoveries as the atomic bomb—what single thing, what one brilliant idea have these men contributed to stay the destruction of their own people?

Not so Arthur Szyk. He lives in no ivory tower—his art is not the abstraction of a man who guards his reputation against disfavor in whatever circles. Like the great poets of biblical times, like its leaders and its prophets, he wields his pen in the interest of his brothers—their fight is the theme of his art and the key to his greatness.

Fighting the Nazis and the Japs, Arthur Szyk worked with the OWI and the administrations of all the Allied armies. Fighting for Hebrew freedom (and you will not find this anywhere in all the articles written about him by the many Jewish newspapers that exist within the Zionist periphery) he has

(Continued on page 16)

"I BRING A SWORD"

To the beasts preying upon my people
To the hyenas mocking their grief
To the hounds barring their gates
To the ostriches burying heads
To the crocodiles shedding tears
To the snakes hissing malignities
To the monkeys chattering diplomacies
To the asses braying profundities
To the cocks crowing prophecies
To the owls hooting defeat—
I BRING A SWORD!



By DAVID O. BOEHM

(From a review which appeared in several Anglo-Jewish publications.)

In this slight volume of verse, containing something like twenty poems, is a finger pointing, a portent of something new in Jewish literature. Heretofore, Jewish poetry has remained practically unchanged since "Lamentations" was written well over four hundred years ago. It has wept and groaned and sighed at the misfortunes of the race, it has prayed to God seeking succor, or else has given voice to wishful thinking about the final surcease of Heaven after death. With the exception of one or two young souls, like Andre Spire in his stirring "Hear, O Israel!" or David in a few of the Psalms, Jewish poetry has been a veritable Old Age Home of tears and prayer and apologies.

But Eldridge's poetry does not apologize, it exhorts. He does not weep, he shouts and instead of tears or prayer, Eldridge brings a sword of bitter scorn, of defiance and of war.

New Vitality

And thus four thousand years of precedent and an unchanged rut of feeling, four thousand years of terrible, soul-sickening defeat, of life's breath turned to ashes and of youth stooped prematurely with the blight of age has been thrown from the podium and a new

spirit cries out to the people. The bell has been taken from the leper and polished and burnished and its formerly sick tingle is being replaced by the high, clear clang of angry youth sick of the ineptitude of its fathers and ashamed of their feeble, cynical weariness. A new vitality, as evidenced by Eldridge's poetry has sprung from the dark, ageless womb of Israel, begotten in misfortune and given birth in all the blood and travail of the last two Nazi-dominated decades. Such labor pains merit a magnificent child and it were murder indeed to choke it still-born with all the folly and paralysis of the past.

By RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

It is not every day that one receives a sword in the morning mail. This morning was the exception. There it lay on my desk along with letters, postcards, advertising matter: I mean, of course, Paul Eldridge's little book of poems entitled, "I Bring a Sword." Could the author have found a better title? I doubt it, for as I read the book through I was conscious always of the sword in Mr. Eldridge's strong right hand.

There is nothing gentle in Mr. Eldridge's manner. He is always angry, always bitter. Consider "I, the Fuehrer, Speak"—and he speaks "To You Who Dwell in Glass Houses." That is,

to a very large part of mankind . . . "Pompous liars . . . who of you said, 'Halt!' . . . I, your Secret Champion, I fulfilled your dream . . ." How many who read these lines will fail to note the truth on which they are based? How many will dare challenge them?

A sword, yes, flashing, striking, probing, never at rest! A sword in the hand of a man skilled in its use and shrewd in his judgments. Hypocrisy, greed and selfishness, hatred and avarice—these are some of the things he wars against, causing his victims to leap and to writhe, stirring the conscience wherever there may be a conscience, serving a Great Cause and serving it well!

Of the nineteen poems between the covers of this important book—adorned, by the way, with one of Arthur Szyk's brilliant drawings—not one poem can be considered passive. Nowhere is there tranquility, only anger and indignation and a constant summons to right an ancient wrong. Let Christians read it as a reminder of what the Jewish race has suffered and continues to suffer. Let them read it also for its strength and beauty, its wisdom and its forthright statement. And let Jews read it for its fighting spirit and its staunch, unqualified faith.

That We May Live

by Paul Eldridge

LET US PART THAT WE MAY LIVE—

Not in anger,
Not in hate,
But as brothers dear to one another—
Your roots embrace our roots,
The sap which feeds us
Pulses in your veins,
But the branches of the ancient tree
Are far-flung now
And the fruits are various—
Gather your fruits
And we shall gather our fruits—
LET US PART THAT WE MAY LIVE.

Our ancient foes chide and threaten:
"Behold, the Jew has two homes!"
They drive you forth:
"Strangers and vagabonds,
Return whence you came!"
They drive us forth:
"Intruders and encroachers,
Return whence you came!"
And upon this ceaseless shuttle of sorrow
They weave our common shroud.
LET US PART THAT WE MAY LIVE.

It is not mete
That you—the old, the jaded
Usurp our swords,
While we—the young, the fresh,
Our fists emptied

And our arms bound
Must watch your feeble fencing
And our certain ruin,
LET US PART THAT WE MAY LIVE.

It is not mete
That you who swear allegiance
To the stranger and the foe
Shall have prerogative
To plead our justice
In the nations' courts,
While we, the children of the soil,
Our mouths gagged,
Our faces turned,
Must hear the false cacophony
Of those who, serving two masters,
Shall seal our mutual doom.
LET US PART THAT WE MAY LIVE.

We are Hebrews,
You are Jews,
Your roots embrace our roots,
The sap which feeds us
Pulses in your veins—
LET US PART THAT WE MAY LIVE.

Not in anger,
Not in hate,
But as brothers dear to one another—
Each to his home,
Each to garner his fruits—
LET US PART THAT WE MAY LIVE!

"I AM WAITING FOR V-H DAY"

(Continued from page 14)

been identified with and a prime mover in the Committee for a Jewish Army, The Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, and now the American League for a Free Palestine. He has been a close friend and a colleague of Peter Bergson and that group of militant Palestinians, the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation.

In the mind of Arthur Szyk there is no question which is the authentic, the just, the representative, and the unflagging side of the fight for Hebrew liberation. To Szyk affiliation with the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation came as naturally as enlistment came to his son in the forces, not of Vichy, but of the free French.



PETAINE WASHING HIS HANDS clean of French freedom. A famous Szyk anti-Vichy drawing.



THE MAD TEUTONIC OBERGOTT. A Szyk warning to an indifferent world.



HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

הוועד לשחרור האומה Bulletin

Copies of this Bulletin are filed with the Department of Justice where the statement of Hebrew Committee of National Liberation which is registered as representing the interests of the Hebrew Nation is available for public inspection.

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SEN. GILLETTE ENTERS THE SERVICE

Text of Statement by Peter H. Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, at Press Conference on August 1, 1945, on the occasion of Senator Guy M. Gillette's becoming president of the American League for a Free Palestine, and chief political adviser to the Hebrew Committee.

It is the very nature of the offer to become Chief Political Adviser to the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation and President of the American League for a Free Palestine that has appealed to the stature, courage and nobility of Guy M. Gillette. It is his vision that animates him to undertake the service of the cause of the perpetual underdog—a service that offers no material reward and yet calls for the most strenuous effort. For he knows that despite all obstacles and disappointments this struggle has a very realistic chance of bringing about a solution to one of the most tragic problems of all time. It has an excellent chance of putting an end to the great scandal of history—that the sons of one of the most civilized and glorious nations on earth are treated as pariahs and outcasts.

We of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, representing the will of the Hebrew people in Europe and Palestine, who are determined no longer to remain passive and silent survivors of the outrages against them, have undertaken to effect a complete change in the present abnormal and humiliating structure of the Hebrew people. There is no reason in the world why this sordid state of affairs should be permitted to go on for decades and centuries, as it has until now. From the depth of humanity's decadence, from the low level of the bestiality of men which the whole world has experienced these past years, there emerges a pattern for swift and effective action. Events are happening and conditions are changing rapidly all over the world. It is our task

to see to it that a new era dawns for the Hebrew people, too; and that they do not remain in the corridors of time, ignored and deserted as they always have been in the past. The surviving Hebrews of Europe want a change. They deserve a change. For what can be more gruesome than their status quo? What can be a greater failure than the leadership that brought about and maintains that status quo? If the people of Britain, with their sense of tradition and fair play, have so sweepingly voted out Mr. Churchill, one can imagine what the Hebrews of Europe and Palestine would

have done had they been free to cast a vote and elect spokesmen.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, as the temporary national authority, does not ask for any extraordinary consideration, but we do demand the right of self-determination. We demand the right of a normal national life and recognition as free and dignified human beings. We demand the right for our statesmen to be accredited to the councils of nations, and for our nationals to be regarded as what they are—members of the sovereign Hebrew nation and not to be persistent

(Continued on page 19)



FORMER SEN. GUY M. GILLETTE (D., Ia.) takes over as president of the American League for a Free Palestine. Standing behind him are Peter H. Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation; and Judge William S. Bennett, vice president general of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Hebrew Committee Presses UNRRA to Help Destitute Hebrews Now in the Balkans

In connection with the recent session of the UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL in London, we are publishing some correspondence between the HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION and UNRRA on the question of relief and rehabilitation for the Hebrews of Europe, particularly in the Balkan countries.

It must be stressed that it is not the contention of the Hebrew Committee that UNRRA relief be given to the former axis countries of Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, but that relief be extended exclusively to the Hebrews who now find themselves in those countries. It is estimated that they number close to a million people.

In addition to the correspondence several conferences have taken place between officials of the UNRRA and officials of the Hebrew Committee, and as soon as the Director General and his staff return from the London conference this question will once again be actively perused.

THE REPRESENTATION

HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION
July 2, 1945

The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman,
Director General,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Lehman:

We have received urgent appeals from our representatives in Rumania and Hungary describing the plight of several hundred thousand Hebrews in these countries. These despatches state that no relief whatsoever from UNRRA has reached those who of all the suffering people in Europe are in most desperate need.

In your letter of March 13, 1945, you stated that "the staff is engaged in surveying and dealing with the problems of relief and rehabilitation of victims of the war in Europe, including the special problems presented by Resolutions 57 and 60 with respect to persons persecuted by the enemy because of race or religion."

We notice with great satisfaction that with the end of hostilities in Europe, UNRRA shipments and operations have increased many fold. We beg to point out, however, that none of these, to the best of our knowledge, has reached Hebrews who now find themselves in the Balkan lands.

We are therefore writing to request that supplies of medicine, food and clothing for the relief and rehabilitation of destitute Hebrews in these countries be shipped immediately and that UNRRA missions be established for the purpose of administering these relief operations.

Our representatives in Rumania and Hungary are, of course, at your disposal for whatever preliminary arrangements you might wish them to undertake.

In the light of UNRRA's policies of extending relief on the basis of the suffering inflicted upon the nations concerned, we beg to stress the urgency of this matter.

I beg to remain,

Faithfully yours,

PETER H. BERGSON, Chairman.

THE REPLY

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
26 July 1945

Mr. Peter H. Bergson
Chairman
Hebrew Committee of National Liberation
2315 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bergson:

In answer to your letter of 2 July 1945 which requests UNRRA's assistance for Hebrews in Rumania and Hungary and refers to earlier correspondence in which you made a similar request relating to those in Bulgaria and Rumania, I regret to say that UNRRA has not yet succeeded in obtaining the agreement of the appropriate authorities to enter these countries, though it has during the last seven months made several proposals to this end.

UNRRA Council Resolution I provides:

"If it appears necessary for the Administration to operate in an enemy or ex-enemy area, it will do so only from such time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established control authority or duly recognized administration of the area on the one hand and the Administration on the other . . ."

Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania are each under an Allied Control Commission with a Soviet chairman, the Soviet army having the principal responsibility for the military occupation of these countries.

It should be borne in mind, however, that even if admitted to these countries, UNRRA would not be able to give general relief. Under Council Resolutions 10 and 57 it may assist only three groups of persons in enemy territory:

- (1) displaced persons of United Nations nationalities
- (2) stateless persons driven from their places of settled residence
- (3) persons, regardless of nationality, who were obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former

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SEN. GILLETTE ENTERS THE SERVICE

(Continued from page 17)

ly referred to as "refugees," "stateless Jews," "displaced persons," "German Jews," etc., etc.

For the past few years we have lived under the horrible strain of the Axis campaign of extermination against us. The knowledge that thousands of us were being massacred, each day, week after week and month after month, has made our task the saddest and the most gruesome on earth. It is folly to ignore the devastating effect that this was bound to have on the Hebrew people and their kinsfolk of Hebrew ancestry all over the world, and in the attitude of other people toward us; on the murderers and those who acquiesced and those who feel guilty for having been passive on-lookers.

But even in the midst of all this we who have physically escaped these horrors, mobilizing all the will and courage we possess, have challenged this monstrous reality and have come forth in the midst of this holocaust with the vision and hope of the future. As a challenge to the massacre as well as to internal cowardice and defeatism, we have established our headquarters in this building as the humble symbol of the glorious past and of a hopeful tomorrow. Over it waves the flag of freedom, and its spacious drawing rooms and stately surroundings are a definite indication that not the concentration camp and the ghetto are the only places where Hebrews live; just as the same flag, over the ranks of the Hebrew Brigade in battle proclaimed that they were not the only places where Hebrews die.

Today our task is still solemn and grave, but it is no longer gruesome. While we face it with all earnestness, we know it is a positive struggle, a creative struggle, to secure a sane and normal way of living for the surviving Hebrews of Europe and to transform Palestine—their national territory—into a free and modern republic in which live and work and build in amity all its citizens, whether of the Jewish, Moslem or Christian faiths.

It is to this end that we strive, and we feel that it can be achieved within

the next two or three years. The one major reason for our confidence is the sympathy and understanding which is the expression of the magnificent warm heart of the American people. As the leader of the American League for a Free Palestine and the mobilizer of America's support, Guy M. Gillette has today taken a step which history will record to America's credit with pride and admiration. As Lafayette and Kosciuszko were to the American people, and Lord Byron to the Greeks, so will Gillette be to the Hebrew people.

From the New York Post

VOICE OF TOLERANCE

By FERN MARJA

When Capt. Guy Mark Gillette marched home in 1919, he had seen men die in three wars and knew the future must be carved with the tools of international peace and co-operation. (This included not only peace between nations, but peace between races and religious groups.)

Neither the memory nor the conviction faded when Iowa sent him to Congress, first as Representative, then as Senator. As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee for 12 years, he was instrumental in getting action on the Connally resolution, the Moscow Declaration and the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

In 1943 it was Gillette who sponsored and sweated for the legislation that resulted in the creation of the War Refugee Board to rescue the homeless Jews of Europe.

Yet, just a few weeks ago, the former Senator vetoed a bid to head the year-old American League for a Free Palestine at an annual salary of \$20,000. It was not a case of more money, but of less. Gillette held out stubbornly for \$7,500. The deadlock was broken by a compromise measure—\$10,000.

No "Jewish Problem," He Says—But Problem for Decent People.

On August 1, when he officially assumed his new office, he said, "I have decided to accept my present task not because I have become a Jew, nor because I intend to settle in Palestine, nor because my love or sympathy for the Jews is in any degree greater than that of the average American.

"Indeed, I have undertaken this step only as an American who seeks to live up to the traditions and the principles of our nation. For I consider the so-called Jewish problem, not as a Jewish or a Hebrew question, but as an urgent problem of the United Nations and of the decent portion of mankind.

The present policy which regards and treats the greatest victims and enemies of the Germans as Germans, subject to all the laws and regulations imposed upon the barbaric and defeated foe, is a gross injustice and must evoke laughter in hell."

The non-sectarian organization to which Gillette is now devoting full time has as its twin credo: recognition for the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine as a renaissance nation; and the rebuilding of Palestine in its historic boundaries—with the Arab population as equal partners—as a democratic state, based on the principles of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter.

Milked Twelve Cows Daily When Elected to Congress

Gillette, who is also chief political adviser to the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, is a handsome 200-pound six-footer, with silver hair, granite features and a warm, rich voice. He likes to describe himself as a dirt farmer, but he looks more like the Hollywood version of the soldier-statesman.

He fought in World War I, the Spanish-American War and the Boer War. Born in Cherokee, Iowa, on Feb. 3, 1879, he was admitted to the bar in 1900 and insists he is a "reformed lawyer." His wife and 16-year-old son, Mark, are pleased that his new job will keep him in Washington. They like the climate.

"I don't," Gillette complained. "I want to get back to farming as quickly as possible."

Guy M. Gillette on President Truman's Statement

Disappointment at the inconclusive nature of the American position as outlined by the President was expressed by former Senator Guy Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, president of the American League for a Free Palestine. His statement follows:

"I was happy indeed to learn of the statement made this morning by President Truman to the effect that the plight of the Hebrews in Europe and the reopening of the Palestinian area to their entry and settlement was discussed at the Potsdam Conference, but it is regrettable that no definite conclusion was reached on this tragically delayed problem. Palestine was designated by action of the League of Nations as a free and independent state. It is the historic national territory of the Hebrew people and their right to enter it should no longer be challenged.

"Millions of displaced persons in the area of the European war have already been repatriated to their homes since V-E Day. Only the destitute and homeless Hebrews of Europe, who have suffered most in this war, have been left hopeless in concentration camps and wrecked hamlets and as yet no clear solution has indicated their future.

"Now that God has brought us to the day of victory and the major preoccupation of our country is the settlement of the problems of the world in such a way as to secure enduring peace, and in accordance with the fundamental principles for which World War II was waged, the early settlement of the Hebrew-Palestinian problem is certainly one of the most urgent on the United Nations' calendar. It should be delayed no longer.

"The sentiments of the American people on this subject have been repeatedly expressed. With this almost unanimous attitude of our people and with anticipated early consideration by the British Government and this morning's statement by our President, there is reason to believe that this problem can be amicably settled, settled soon, and with assurance that it will contribute to the world's peace and security rather than to remain in any way a threat."

UNRRA

(Continued from page 18)

residence by action of the enemy because of their race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations. UNRRA has not abandoned its endeavor to assist such displaced persons in these countries. The need that exists

Pres. Truman on the Palestine Problem

President Truman made a statement on the position of the U. S. Government on the Palestine problem during his press conference, August 16.

He had been asked whether the question of a Jewish national state had been mentioned during the Big Three's conversations. He said that the matter had been discussed with former Prime Minister Churchill and Prime Minister Attlee but not with Premier Stalin, since, as the President put it, there was nothing that the Generalissimo could do about it anyway.

Apparently the President was prepared to let the matter drop, but later in the press conference he was asked directly: "What was the American position on Palestine?" President Truman's reply follows in substance:

The American view on Palestine is that we want to let as many of the Jews into Palestine as it is possible to let into the country and still maintain civil peace. That matter will have to be worked out with the British and the Arabs for a Jewish state. But there is no idea in the mind of the President or his advisers of sending a strong military force of, say 500,000 soldiers overseas to keep the peace in Palestine.

White House conference rules forbid the direct quotation of the President's remarks except by special permission, but the official transcript of the session with reporters was almost identical with the above summarization. What, if anything, this Government was prepared to do to further its position was left to conjecture.



Demonstrations in Paris call for a free Palestine in which the hunted remnants of the Hebrew people in Europe may find relief from misery.

there, and the desire of UNRRA to afford relief, are matters which the Director General bears in mind in visiting the Balkan area this month.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROY F. HENDRICKSON,
Acting Director General.

ANCIENT AND PERSISTENT

by Russell Gordon Carter



Most of us who are accustomed to reflect have disconcerting moments when the mind suddenly begins to ask questions that it cannot answer. Today I am in one of those disturbing moods. Two questions in particular baffle me and leave me groping.

The first is political. My mind asks, "Now that Germany is beaten and the dust has settled in the Near East, why are the Jews still deprived of their ancient home?" Of course, I am familiar with the various answers so readily given. The White Paper... imperialism... oil... the Arabs... and others. But they don't satisfy me, for I feel that they don't go deep enough. Why, for example, could Britain, who knows the value of the pledged word, afford to break a solemn promise recorded over the signature of a statesman as important as Lord Balfour? Why is Britain today, as yesterday, able to put power above human rights? And why is there no universal indignation at her more than courteous consideration for the Arabs, who until the pendulum swung in favor of the United Nations on the field of battle, were ready to line up on the side of Germany?

Isn't there one fundamental underlying answer: an answer that will include all answers? My mind asks,

TOO MANY SURVIVED

Davar, labor daily, quoted a London cable published a couple of days ago by Ad Difa'a, Jaffa Arab daily, that there is surprise in London that such an unexpectedly large number of Jews survived on the European continent and demand to be transferred to Palestine. Hitherto, the Arab paper stated, British policy was based on the assumption that with the conclusion of the war the pressure for immigration to Palestine would be relaxed.

Eliahu Dobkin stated that the life of the Jews in camps in Germany now is a "symbol of hopeless, helpless and homeless life of the Jews as a universal minority." The manner in which the survivors were being treated, he said, was "a shame on civilized mankind." Some of the survivors are proclaiming hunger strikes because of the starvation diet on which they are sustained and because they are guarded like criminals.

"Doesn't the attitude of Britain toward Palestine really rest upon something that's seldom mentioned, something dark and ugly and often better left unsaid?" To put it bluntly, isn't it chiefly the Ancient Prejudice that keeps the gates of Palestine closed to those who originally dwelt within? In a world completely friendly toward the Jews, would Britain be able to carry out her present policy? Somehow, I doubt it.

And that leads to the second troublesome question, which is social. Why is it that among supposedly enlightened people animosity toward the Jews persists? Within the past few years, as everyone knows, millions of innocent Jews have been murdered and tortured to death in cold blood, and millions of others have lost everything that makes life worth living. How can any civilized man or woman contemplate these things and not feel an overwhelming surge of enduring sympathy? I don't maintain of course that animosity is general, but anyone who goes about with his eyes open and his ears alert knows that it does exist right here in an America that prides itself on tolerance.

I wonder sometimes how I would react if I were a Jew and had to listen to such emotional remarks. Would I be able to shrug them off and go happily about my business? Since I have done a great deal of writing for and about children, I wonder how I would react if I were a Jewish boy and had to listen to the things that Christian adults as well as Christian children say of Jews—respectable and otherwise kindly adults who work hard during the week and go to church on Sundays. How would I react? I don't know. I know only that I would be desperately unhappy and would have to struggle to keep from growing bitter.

As a Christian, I believe in the essential goodness of Christianity, as I believe in the essential goodness of other religions. But how, I wonder, can one be true to the teachings of Christ and single out a whole people for discrimination? What is the nature of the human mind that can permit such a contradiction? Consider a few facts. We Christians listen to the music of great Jewish composers and performers. We read the literature of great Jewish authors. We read and admire newspapers and magazines published by

Jews. We benefit by discoveries in medicine made by Jewish doctors—discoveries that prolong our lives and save the lives of our children. We eagerly buy articles at low prices because shrewd and industrious Jews have made low prices possible. We enjoy good entertainment that talented Jews provide for us... And, of course, we worship a Jew who died centuries ago on the Cross. In spite of all this—and much more—there are those among us who profess a dislike for Jews, all Jews!

Are all Jews alike? Of course not! From long personal experience I know that there are good Jews and bad Jews, bright Jews and stupid Jews, rich Jews and poor Jews—many, many more of the latter than of the former! That there are honest Jews and dishonest Jews; Jews who would cheat you, Jews who would make sacrifices in order to help you, Jews who would shoulder you aside so as to get what they want at the bargain counter, Jews who would hold back because of consideration or timidity, Jews who would spoil a neighborhood, Jews who would improve it... But is it merely the Jews I am talking about? No. I am talking about the whole human race!

Prejudice—ancient and persistent! Isn't that the reason for the calm attitude of many people toward the vile and unspeakable atrocities that began against the Jews—and therefore against humanity—as early as 1933 in Germany? And to repeat, isn't prejudice ancient and persistent an important reason why today, despite victory in Europe, Palestine remains what it has been for so many years—merely a land of broken promises?

THE LAST LETTER

(Translated from "Idea Stonista", Buenos Aires)

My dear Argentine friend:

You probably do not know where Treblinka is. It is a little resting place in Poland. It has no importance in history. It is true that there a half million Jews were burned alive, including myself, but of what importance is that? It is only an incident. For the rest, there is not much to do in Treblinka; there are no motion pictures nor cafes, nor roulette. Here the lark does not sing, nor does the lily-of-the-valley grow; there is no apartment house to buy nor any little farm in which to invest capital. It is only a fire, such as we have visited together, years ago, there in the tin-can quarter in the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

Better that we speak of you and of the Jews of Argentina. How is business? Not so bad, is it? There are some inconveniences, but "Men macht a leben," isn't it so? How was the summer this year? Did you lose much at roulette? Here, the burned Jews of Treblinka are much interested in statistics on their brothers in Argentina. What most interests you there is the amount your brothers leave at the gaming tables, while we were singing at the fire. And how goes the building of apartment houses in Buenos Aires? It must be a beautiful city now. It is so many years since I have been there. It seems to me a good idea that our co-religionists invest their pennies in those buildings instead of sending a sum to Europe or Palestine. Why would they transfer funds to help ragged, half dead Jews, to save them and transport them to Eretz Israel? And Palestine, what an uncertain future it has, filled with Arabs and free white men, and a country without a future which only a lunatic can imagine as a flourishing Jewish State, filled with industries and powerful commerce, of smiling colonies, and where the very air makes one drunk.

"Narishkeiten." Only for lunatics. I admire the realistic spirit of the Jews of Argentina. They have vision and

confidence in their great destinies. Especially those pretty buildings for non-existent orphans (ay! you happy ones), and the purchase of property in the country for colonization are fruits of an audacious perspicacity worthy of its authors. Do you know that I am the nephew of the deceased Baron Hirsch and that it was I who induced him to sink ten million pounds sterling in South America for colonization, when he would have preferred to invest them in Palestine? And I am wholeheartedly pleased (they have burned me, too, but I imagine it) that I was right, because you will agree with me that they cannot buy the marvelous Jewish colonies of Baron and of Fomento with the miserable kvutzoth (what an unpleasant name and how difficult to pronounce) of that ground, stony and lacking water, that some crazy persons try to call Eretz Israel. The Jews of Argentina have an assured future for their children with their doctorates; they will lack nothing and no one will molest them. For that we went to the fire.

But speaking of farms, I should like to have some news of the estate of my cousin Tuberman. I know it is a small estate, and that he bought it only to pass there an agreeable end of the summer, far from the *schnorrers* who ask him for money. And how beautiful is the Argentine country! Do you remember when we visited the Levis and the Gads, the Ashers and Benjamins? They must have become poor in the war. Yes, it is so bad this year. I have been told that you cannot buy more automobiles nor Havana cigars, nor Factor's rouge, that that silk stockings are of a detestable quality. You should protest. Protest, because no one has a right to mistreat anyone in this manner. And furthermore, to protest is the best way to get something, especially for Jews. And without—well, look at us . . .

Here there are some relatives of our common friends in Buenos Aires (that is, they are not now living; but while

we were burning they asked that I transmit their greetings also). There is a brother of that importer of films, who ordered made for himself a model of the Cadillac car like the one the Bourbon prince had, and whose son established various industrial houses in the River Platte. How we laughed that time when he had us thrown out on the street when we were asking a hundred thousand pesos for free immigration! I like those men. They are determined and they know what they want. They are at the top of the moment. They hold a clear policy of non-collaboration with the enemy (which the *schnorrers* are), and for that they deserve the good will of the Jewish nation.

It is well that you have better taste than some of the crazy fellows in the United States who had the doleful idea to put full-page advertisements in the big morning newspapers of New York, describing in detail the burning of a few million Jews, and the way in which to save those that are still alive. What rogues those Peter Bergsons, Ben Hechts, Louis Bromfields (it's true, the latter are the most widely read writers in the United States, but what a way to disturb the sleep of a peaceful traveler from California to Miami!). The greatest rogue of them all is, without doubt, Eri Jabotinsky, son of that Fascist (it was he who invented it with its brown shirts on November 2, 1917, and to him belongs the copyright against the usurpers, those war criminals) Vladimir Jabotinsky. Eri not only takes entire pages of advertising in the American newspapers, but he has the nerve to ask for money to be taken by him personally to the refugees in Palestine; (Stephen Wise could not accompany him because the President needed him to make some statement).

He is the number 1 rogue. I tell you, it's well that they don't put those advertisements in our beautiful newspapers *La Prensa* and *La Nacion* (not to mention the paper *The British World*, which

ten in Spanish) which would look so ugly with those "Greuelnachrichten". I hope that it would never occur to any crazy fellow to imitate those crazy young Jews of the United States. My ashes would blush. And the friends here in Treblinka would think so badly of the Argentine Jews, of whose beautiful qualities I have so often spoken here in the oven.

No, the Argentine Jews should follow the beautiful tradition of investing their extra pesos in those interesting enterprises, so useful for us and which they are carrying on in the country. They should not send even a penny outside, and the principal purpose of this letter is precisely to ask them, earnestly, that they suppress all collections of money for any purpose any farther away than Mar del Plata, (how charming the villas of our brothers there) and Montevideo. Once and for all a stop should be put to those pests of *schnorrers* from abroad, this terrorist evil should be pulled out (they are the real terrorists) by the roots. One must prune for health and proclaim a "cherem" for every Jew, half Jew and half non-Jew who even secretly or by direct means breaks the discipline and contributes to those "foreign" collections, when everything is going so well within the country.

These foreign agents are very dangerous men—they are Revisionists, extremists, terrorists. They have the diabolic purpose of taking a million and a half of our brothers of Europe, who could not arrive in time for the burning, to Palestine, to that desert of stones where not a tree grows and where there is absolutely no business to do.

When one of these revisionists comes, the best thing you can do is to call the police before he can do some damage. They beg funds for all kinds of foolish enterprises such as those I have described and others of the same sort. Recently they have invented a new "racket". They say that there are in the African Sudan, there near the green valleys of the smiling Uganda, yes near, but in the malarial-ridden Sudan, some 279 terrorist Nazi Jews who in Palestine had the purpose of creating a secret "League of Terrorists of Zion" in order to dominate this

and the other world by means of an anti-democratic dictatorship. Imagine it, anti-democratic. And they were not permitted. Were they or were they not in their country, quiet, there in Palestine? Ah, well, who sent them to meddle in outside things! What happened to them, they deserve. Let them rot under the African sun, and their families die of hunger in Palestine. Are they the Agency for Palestine? Not a cent to any of those extremists, ultra-Nazis and dangerous revisionists. Throw them out on the street. Denounce them. They are the ones who make all the trouble. Here in Treblinka we also know of this band. Imagine it, on April 19, 1943, ten of them came here, sent especially from Palestine, and they obliged the Jews of the Warsaw Ghetto to die fighting against the Nazis. It has cost the lives of all the rest of us. And more. They had the impudence to put out for the first time from the house the flag of Zion (with the white-blue colors of the Argentine banner) over a Jewish fort. And other things of this sort. It is they and their sinister disciples called Betarim who dedicate themselves to the contraband in Jews, in living beings, (you will note here we have heard something of contraband) from Europe and the Balkans

to Palestine. Contrabandists! What can be expected of such people? They must be proceeded against with a firm hand as did the supreme Jewish leader of the United States with similar people there: ask the Federal Government to kick them out of the country; Let them wander around the world. Why "Mine is the Earth, saith the Lord."

Yes, while I am burning, I write these last lines. It is hot in this oven; there is no air conditioning as in the moving picture houses of Buenos Aires. "Es ist schwer zu starben" here. While the cries are all around us, I am thinking of the beautiful Argentine sky, of its beautiful cities, of its elegant women, of its smiling "dolce far niente". Already I have told you that you should not worry yourselves about us nor even for the brothers who are still alive.

But do not forget the cherem applied rigorously. Do not forget to proclaim these famous medieval curses upon them until these dangerous men disappear altogether from the surface of this earth. This is our last wish.

We shall see each other in the next world.

JOSEPH BEN DAVID,
Victim No. 3,904,888 of Treblinka
Yom Kipur 5705.

Mauritius Deportees Return to Palestine After Five Years

The British liner *Franconia*, carrying 1300 Hebrews—men, women and children—berthed at Haifa August 26 and landed her passengers on the soil from which they had been deported as "illegal immigrants" to the British Island of Mauritius almost five years ago.

"Many elderly people had to be supported down the gangplank because they were so overcome with emotion that they could hardly walk," reports the Jerusalem correspondent of the *N. Y. Times*. "Others, on landing, knelt in humility, kissing the paved quays. A large crowd was moved to tears by joyous reunions between parents and children, sisters and brothers and other relatives who had all but given up hope of seeing one another again."

THE STATE OF THE NATION

(Continued from page 13)

The Zionists say that the only door left open is a Jewish state in Palestine. About a half million Jews have gone there to form what is a flourishing community. They make what seems to me a very strong case, given the state of world opinion today.

Palestine may not be the final answer, but the world must find an answer. Anti-Semitism, as we have learned to our immense sorrow, is a poison that destroys both the poisoner and the poisoned.

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FOREIGN WAR RELIEF OPERATIONS

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE CUMULATIVE REPORT ON REFUGEES AND
FOREIGN WAR RELIEF OPERATIONS FROM
JULY 1, 1940, THROUGH APRIL 30, 1945



WAR REFUGEE BOARD RECORDS

July 17, 1945.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 14, 1945.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports prepared by the American Red Cross and the War Refugee Board reflecting foreign war relief operations which have been conducted during the period July 1, 1940, through April 30, 1945, from appropriations for foreign war relief consolidated and extended by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.

These reports supplement those previously submitted as of April 30, 1941, April 30, 1942, April 30, 1943, and April 30, 1944, and are of necessity of an interim nature since the foreign war relief program is still in progress.

The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, has extended the availability of \$2,150,000 of this appropriation until December 31, 1945, in order to provide for the termination of the program and a final report will be submitted following that date.

There is also transmitted herewith a statement of allocations that have been made to Government purchasing agencies from this appropriation together with unobligated balances remaining in each allocation as of April 30, 1945. It will be noted that obligations reflected in this statement have been based on orders placed with vendors as distinguished from the report of the American Red Cross which was prepared on the basis of requisitions submitted to Government purchasing agencies.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

AMERICAN RED CROSS,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1945.

The honorable the PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the directives contained in Executive Order No. 8495, of July 26, 1940, and those issued subsequently, I am pleased to submit, herewith, a report of the receipt, transportation, and distribution of relief supplies purchased by Government agencies with funds made available by section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944. This statement supplements reports submitted as of April 30, 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944. The present report is cumulative and reflects the entire operations up to April 30, 1945. The activities of the American Red Cross in foreign relief work during this period and the expenditures of Red Cross funds for such relief are reflected in this report, as well as the distribution of relief supplies purchased with Government funds.

Since the last report submitted to the President on June 5, 1944, the military situation and the liberation or Allied occupation of areas in Europe and the Pacific have considerably affected the nature and extent of American Red Cross Foreign War Relief operations. New and more extensive programs have been undertaken in which the American Red Cross furnished personnel and supplementary supplies, a large proportion of which were purchased with Government funds, to assist the military in discharging its responsibility for the health and welfare of the civilian population during the emergency military period. Programs of this nature, begun in Italy and Sicily in 1943, were initiated during 1944-45 at the request of the United States Army in western Europe, Greece, the Philippines, and at the request of the United States Navy in other islands in the Pacific Ocean. American Red Cross representatives were assigned to the civil affairs or military government section of the Army and Navy, respectively, engaged primarily in programs of service, and assisted in strengthening and developing indigenous welfare agencies, with special attention given to the reestablishment of the local Red Cross societies. In addition to services and personnel, relief supplies, consisting principally of chapter-produced garments made from Government-purchased textiles, were distributed in accordance with military requests. American Red Cross medical programs undertaken in certain European countries during the period of enemy occupation were coordinated with the military supply programs, and the balance of medicines remaining at the time of liberation was distributed by American Red Cross representatives working in cooperation with the Army. The shipment of

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relief supplies purchased with Government funds continued to Allied countries such as China, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with some modifications in accordance with needs, resources, and transportation facilities. The Foreign War Relief programs in the Middle East, in north Africa, and other areas were discontinued when military activity ceased in those zones and no further aid was considered necessary. In spite of difficulties of supply, transport, and establishment of effective control more than 50,125,902 people in 41 countries have been assisted by the American Red Cross and in most of these countries supplies purchased with Government funds were distributed.

The American Red Cross has paid from its own funds all administrative expense incurred in connection with the distribution of supplies purchased with Government funds. This includes the cost of all personnel employed by the Red Cross in such services in the United States and abroad. The distribution has been handled by the national Red Cross society of each country and other national and local agencies. A total of 3,841,986 volunteers representing many nationalities have helped to get these relief supplies distributed through many channels to the needy people.

The greater part of the relief supplies distributed abroad has been transported from the United States to the areas of distribution without cost to our Government or to the American Red Cross. All movements of relief supplies have been completed without expenditures for customs or any form of tax in the countries receiving such relief.

Volunteers in the United States have been active in this service. Textiles to the value of \$22,441,092.77 have been purchased with Government funds and distributed among the 3,757 Red Cross chapters in this country to be made into garments and surgical dressings by volunteers working under careful supervision. Conservative estimates indicate that the value of the finished garments thus made available for foreign relief is approximately twice the value of the textile materials purchased with Government funds for such production.

The successful discharge of the responsibilities assumed by the American Red Cross has been made possible by the effective cooperation of many departments and agencies of the United States Government. I wish to express particular appreciation of the assistance of the officials of the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, War, and Navy, and other governmental agencies including the War Shipping Administration and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Sincerely yours,

BASIL O'CONNOR, *Chairman.*

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT—DISTRIBUTION BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES PURCHASED WITH GOVERNMENT FUNDS

(Under the provisions of sec. 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, Executive order of July 26, 1940, and Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act of December 17, 1941, the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1942, and as extended under the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1943, and the Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1944)

INTRODUCTORY

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 appropriated \$50,000,000 for the "relief of refugee men, women, and children who have been driven from their homes or otherwise rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion," and authorized the President to purchase, exclusively in the United States, agricultural, medical, and other relief supplies to be distributed through the American Red Cross or such other agencies as the President might designate. On December 17, 1941, a further \$35,000,000 was appropriated for "the relief of men, women, and children rendered sick or destitute by hostilities or invasion" for the fiscal year 1942, by the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act. The balance from these two appropriations was consolidated by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1942 into one fund which was made available until June 30, 1943, subsequently extended under the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1943 until June 30, 1944. It was again extended under the Second Deficiency Act, 1944, until June 30, 1945.

Executive orders, issued pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the above-mentioned acts, designated the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, and the War Department as agencies to purchase such relief supplies, and the American Red Cross as an agency to receive, transport, and distribute such supplies.

Four previous reports have been submitted to the President as of April 30, 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944, which described the activities of the American Red Cross in discharging the responsibilities assumed in accordance with the Executive orders referred to. The present report reflects the entire operations up to April 30, 1945, and includes expenditures and commitments from funds made available from both the first appropriation of \$50,000,000 and the later appropriation of \$35,000,000.

The responsibilities which have been assumed by the American Red Cross, pursuant to the Executive orders referred to, have included the investigation of need or destitution created by hostilities or invasion, recommendations to the President for the allotment to the Government purchasing agencies of funds for the purchase of supplies for the relief of such need or destitution, the submission to the purchasing agencies of approved requisitions for the purchase of such supplies, and the maintenance of general supervision of the handling of such

supplies in foreign countries in accordance with the authority conveyed to and the responsibility assumed by the American Red Cross.

The activities reflected in this report have been undertaken under the general direction of the President as expressed from time to time to the chairman of the American Red Cross. Allotments to the Treasury Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Surgeon General's Office of the War Department for the purchase of relief supplies, and an allotment to the Treasury Department to meet expenditures, other than administrative expense, to be incurred by the American Red Cross have been made by the President upon the specific recommendation of the chairman of the American Red Cross.

There is such a close integration between American Red Cross relief efforts overseas and the distribution of Government-purchased relief supplies that a comprehensive account of the distribution of Government supplies must also include reference to related American Red Cross operations. Accordingly, this report is not restricted to distribution of Government supplies only but rather describes the various American Red Cross relief operations including those in which supplies purchased by Government agencies were distributed.

It has been the purpose of the American Red Cross to conduct relief operations only under conditions which would permit adequate supervision of distribution. Except for a few small emergency programs, relief supplies have been distributed under direction either of American Red Cross workers or of International Red Cross representatives.

Military developments and the liberation or Allied occupation of areas in Europe and the Far East have been reflected in American Red Cross relief operations. At the request of the allied military authorities, the American Red Cross has supplied experienced relief workers to assist the military in meeting their responsibility for civilian health and welfare in such areas. American Red Cross staff members have been made available to the military in Sicily and Italy, Greece, western Europe, and in the Philippines, and other Pacific Ocean areas.

The supplies made available to the American Red Cross as a result of the congressional appropriations have been of considerable value in supplementing supplies brought in by the Allied armies for the purpose of aiding the civilian population. Basic responsibility for the provision of relief supplies in these areas rests with the military during the emergency period. Demands for civilian clothing, particularly for women and children, have been especially heavy and, at the request of the military, American Red Cross clothing has been made available in these areas. These clothing reserves were made possible by the availability of Government-purchased textiles and the voluntary efforts of millions of American Red Cross chapter workers throughout the country who produced from these textiles, garments for war relief abroad. Distribution of these garments has been organized and supervised by American Red Cross staff members and all distributions have been made without charge to the beneficiaries.

Civilian relief supplies have been forwarded on ships operated by the international committee of the Red Cross for transporting supplies for prisoners of war; on other neutral ships, as commercial cargo; or without charge on the ships of Allied Nations. Supplies being sent to an area under military control are shipped via military transport. Supplies traveling on Red Cross and other neutral ships are accorded safe conduct, but those forwarded by military or commercial transport

have no such immunity. The loss due to enemy action has only been approximately 2 percent. The American Red Cross has been granted free entry on all relief supplies by the governments of the countries in which it has operated, and it has had exemption from the payment of any other kind of tax.

The development of this extensive foreign-relief program in many countries under wartime conditions has involved close collaboration between the American Red Cross and the Treasury Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Office of the Surgeon General, War Department, in regard to the purchase of supplies; with the Department of State in regard to questions of general policy and procedure; with the Treasury Department in regard to the transfer to foreign countries of funds required for the maintenance of such operations; with the War Shipping Administration in regard to shipping facilities; with the Foreign Economic Administration, and with many other Government agencies whose cooperation and approval were essential. The activities of the American Red Cross, therefore, have been developed in close coordination with the Government agencies affected by or interested in such operations. In addition, the American Red Cross has worked closely with the American military authorities in relief operations in liberated areas.

Relief supplies valued at approximately \$1,275,015.41 purchased with Government funds have been sent since December 7, 1941, to approximately 11,700 civilian internees in Europe and the Far East. The supplies sent consisted of 272,731 American Red Cross standard food packages, 5,656 invalid food packages, and food, clothing, medical supplies, and comfort articles.

The National Red Cross societies and other cooperating agencies, national and local, have provided an estimated total of 3,841,986 volunteers who have helped distribute relief supplies. Supplies were handled through 38,963 local points of distribution. Over 15,366 hospital or dispensary units received relief supplies. The total number of people aided was more than 50,125,902, of which approximately 19,000,000 were children. This total includes more than 549,759 displaced persons.

The total value of foreign war relief made available by and through the American Red Cross as of April 30, 1945, was \$133,324,609.43. \$74,476,209.83 represents the value of supplies purchased with Government funds, of which \$4,255,564.02 represents the value of the material in finished garments in Red Cross warehouses and unfinished chapter quotas. —\$4,397,415.93 represents the value of unfilled requisitions.

ITALY AND SICILY

In response to a request from the Allied military authorities, the American Red Cross in conjunction with the British Red Cross, late in 1943, began to supply trained experienced personnel to assist the Allied Military Government in Sicily and Italy in discharging its responsibility for the care of the civilian population during the emergency military period. Under this relief program, American Red Cross workers, attached to the combat and regional units of the Allied Military Government, moved into forward areas, and, under the direction of the Army, helped in arranging for temporary food, shelter, and medical care. A service of particular assistance in Italy was the

organization of civilian hospitals to take the burden of civilian wounded off the military. Departments of welfare were organized in the various communities, and surveys made to determine the extent and methods of control of typhus and malaria, prevalent in Italy. In cooperation with the displaced persons and repatriation subcommission of Allied Military Government, American Red Cross representatives also assisted in organizing camps for the evacuation, reception, and housing of refugees and displaced persons and extension of emergency aid to these homeless persons.

Every effort was made to assist in revitalizing the Italian Red Cross and other indigenous agencies in accordance with military requests. A gift of 20 ambulances was sent by the American Red Cross to the Italian Red Cross to help that society in extending its services and caring for its own people. American Red Cross representatives served as a liaison between the military authorities, civilian agencies, and the Italian people, and in an advisory capacity, helping local organizations to reestablish and revitalize their own institutions. As of April 30, 1945, the American Red Cross foreign war relief staff numbered 49 but during the period of more active military operations as many as 75 were assigned to this operation.

Although the Army was primarily responsible for the provision of relief materials, the American Red Cross sent 3,645,564 chapter-produced garments to Italy and Sicily in response to requests from the military. The textiles from which this clothing was made were purchased with Government funds by Federal agencies on behalf of the American Red Cross.

A total of 11,480 volunteers actively assisted in the distribution of clothing and other relief supplies; 1,449 local agencies through 2,120 distributing centers cooperated in the actual distribution; 386 hospitals and dispensary units were furnished American Red Cross supplies; and 1,799,529 individuals received assistance under this American Red Cross foreign war relief program in cooperation with the Allied military authorities.

The total value of aid made available to Italy was \$7,520,011.86, of which \$3,029,837.61 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

FRANCE

At the beginning of the war in Europe, the American Red Cross extended aid in the form of cash grants and supplies to approximately 4,000,000 refugees from the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg, and French evacuees from the northern and eastern regions who had sought refuge in the southern and central parts of France. From July to November 1942, during the partial occupation of France by Germany, 17 American Red Cross representatives supervised a \$6,000,000 relief program, including food, clothing, and medical supplies for civilians in the unoccupied areas. After complete occupation by Germany, the distribution of the remainder of these materials was continued under local agencies. Over 50,000 volunteers assisted in the distribution of American Red Cross supplies during the partial occupation; approximately 377 hospitals and dispensary units served as distribution centers; 3,192,700 people were aided exclusive of those benefiting by a distribution of flour through approximately 15,000 bakeries in unoccupied France. The American Red

Cross staff members operating in France at the time of its complete occupation were detained in Baden-Baden, Germany, until they were returned to the United States in March 1944 on the exchange ship *Gripsholm*.

In the spring of 1944, while France was still under Axis domination, arrangements were worked out whereby critically needed medical supplies, such as insulin, vioform, narcotics, etc., could be sent by the American Red Cross to French civilians. The distribution of these supplies, valued at approximately \$400,000 and purchased from Government funds, was to be supervised by the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross with the cooperation of the French Red Cross and other local agencies. During the period of occupation approximately \$50,000 worth of medicines actually reached France. With the liberation of the country the undistributed balance of these supplies in addition to further shipments of medicines included in the \$400,000 program, was taken over by American Red Cross representatives working in cooperation with the United States Army. Included in this medical program were 2,000,000 units of insulin which were flown to France in December 1943, and 23,000,000 units in December 1944 to meet serious shortages. All reports indicated that the distribution of supplies during the occupation period was accomplished without political interference and the relief reached those for whom it was intended.

Soon after the invasion of western Europe by the Allied armies, a staff of trained and experienced American Red Cross foreign war relief workers, at the request of the military authorities, went into both southern and northern France. By April 1945 approximately 100 American Red Cross representatives were assisting civil affairs, public health, and welfare officers in all liberated parts of the American zone, namely, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, performing such duties as were requested of them by these officers in caring for the civilian population during the emergency military period. The welfare of refugees and displaced persons presented the major problem in France, and the American Red Cross staff assisted the Army in organizing refugee centers, making health surveys, and supervising the distribution of relief supplies through local organizations. A further service was the assistance rendered by Red Cross personnel in the reorganization of the health and welfare activities of these organizations.

The Army requested that the American Red Cross furnish chapter-produced clothing for civilians in northwest Europe, to supplement Army stocks, and nearly 6,000,000 garments were shipped. Most of these garments were produced by American Red Cross volunteers using Government-purchased textiles. Thirty-three tons of soap purchased by Government agencies were sent in the spring of 1945.

A total of 53,688 volunteers assisted in this foreign war relief program, and distribution has been made to 3,969,144 people through 3,614 local distributing points; 410 hospital and dispensary units also received supplies.

The total aid made available to France since 1939 has been \$16,476,800.03¹ of which \$7,373,263.98 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

These figures include the value of supplies shipped to French Equatorial Africa amounting to \$118,742.83.

¹ This figure includes the value of supplies shipped to France since liberation, but distributed in Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Germany.

BELGIUM

Within 2 days after Germany invaded Belgium, the American Red Cross made a cash grant of \$50,000 to the Belgian Red Cross. Because the German occupation of the country was so rapid, no large-scale relief operations could be undertaken at that time, but assistance was subsequently given to Belgian refugees who fled to France.

During the period of occupation, medicines and hospital supplies worth approximately \$685,000 were made available to Belgium for distribution under the supervision of the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross. Among other supplies shipped were 60,000,000 units of insulin to meet pressing needs of diabetic patients. The Belgian Government in exile financed the purchase of these materials which were shipped in quarterly allotments throughout 1943 and 1944. At the time of the Allied invasion, about one-third of the 1944 shipments had been distributed. The remaining two-thirds was to be distributed under the supervision of American Red Cross foreign war relief workers in cooperation with the military authorities.

As in France, American Red Cross workers, at the request of the Allied military authorities assisted civil affairs officers in public health and welfare work and in the care of refugees and displaced persons; 507,895 chapter-produced garments were distributed in accordance with military requests. Seventeen tons of soap purchased by Government agencies were shipped to help meet a serious shortage of this item.

A total of 2,167 volunteers actively participated in the distribution of clothing and other relief supplies included in this program; 12 local agencies through 183 distribution centers cooperated in the actual distribution; 20 hospitals and dispensary units were furnished American Red Cross supplies, and 186,513 individuals received assistance since the liberation.

\$1,249,274.42 worth of relief has been made available to Belgium since 1939, of which \$60,108.69 represented the value of American Red Cross supplies and \$1,189,165.73 represented supplies purchased on behalf of the Belgian Government in exile.¹

THE NETHERLANDS

On the day after the German invasion, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made by the American Red Cross for use in the Netherlands. It was intended that surgical instruments and ambulances be purchased, but the country was occupied so swiftly that relief plans could not be put into operation. Aid was later given to Dutch refugees who fled to France and England.

In 1943 a program of medical aid for civilians in the Netherlands was arranged in cooperation with the Netherlands Red Cross Society and the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, which financed the purchase of supplies. Medicines, vitamins, and insulin at a total value of almost \$100,000 were purchased and consigned to the Joint Relief Commission for distribution by the Netherlands Red Cross under the general supervision of the Commission. Those supplies remaining unallocated at the time of the complete liberation of the country were scheduled to be distributed under the supervision of American Red Cross foreign war relief workers in coordination with the military program.

¹ This figure includes the value of supplies shipped to France since liberation, but distributed in Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Germany.

As in France and Belgium, American Red Cross representatives, at the request of the United States Army, assisted civil affairs officers in liberated areas of the Netherlands. In connection with this program a considerable quantity of chapter-produced clothing was distributed by the American Red Cross foreign war relief workers in cooperation with the civil affairs officers. Seventeen tons of soap purchased with Government funds have been made available also for distribution in liberated sections.

A total of 812 volunteers assisted in this relief work in the Netherlands. Distribution has been made to 188,100 people through local agencies; 9 hospital or dispensary units have also received supplies.

The total aid made available to the Netherlands has been \$179,936.02 of which \$114,673.02 represented supplies purchased on behalf of private relief agencies in this country, and \$65,263 represented American Red Cross contributions.¹

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Prior to the Japanese occupation, the American Red Cross assisted the military and civilian authorities in the Philippines in preparedness measures and plans for civilian evacuation. Emergency medical stations were established and \$50,000 worth of clothing, part of which was purchased with Government funds, was sent for use in the event of a forced evacuation of Manila. In addition, shipments of cracked wheat and graham flour, originally intended for China, were diverted to the Philippines after the closing of China's ports of entry. Following Japanese occupation of the Philippines, the American Red Cross was unable to send further relief until the Allied landings late in 1944, except for prisoners of war and civilian internees.

At the time of these landings the military authorities requested that the American Red Cross assist the Army civil affairs officers in meeting emergency civilian requirements in the islands. The American Red Cross director of this program landed on Leyte a few days after the invasion, and within a short time a staff of 12 American Red Cross representatives was working closely with the Army in liberated areas. In accordance with American Red Cross policy in other similar operations, Red Cross representatives performed an organizational job, helping the local agencies to assume operational responsibility and care of their own people. In line with military needs and requirements, special attention was given to the reorganization of the Philippine Red Cross, a chapter of the American Red Cross. Steps have been taken to organize it as an independent society as soon as the necessary conditions for such independence could be met.

During the confusion of liberation, one of the most important services rendered by the American Red Cross was in connection with the care of released civilian internees and prisoners of war. A central clearance office was established where all American and Allied nationals could be directed and through which arrangements could be made for their care pending their return to their homes. Another major service was a message system whereby messages collected by American Red Cross chapters were delivered to prisoners of war and internees in the Philippines at the time of their liberation.

¹ This figure includes the value of supplies shipped to France since liberation, but distributed in Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Germany.

As in other programs in liberated areas, the American Red Cross, at the request of the military, furnished relief materials to supplement the basic supplies, the provision of which was the responsibility of the Army. Supplies sent included sewing materials and 320,000 comfort articles, purchased with Government funds, and more than 500,000 garments made by American Red Cross volunteers from Government-purchased textiles. Government funds were also used to finance shipment of ready-made clothing, such as children's shoes. The American Junior Red Cross provided 52,000 pounds of dried whole milk, 1,000 pounds of hard candy, and 1,500 gift boxes for the children of civilian internees.

A total of 600 volunteers actively assisted in the distribution of relief supplies. Three local agencies through 336 distributing centers cooperated in the actual distribution. One hundred and nineteen hospitals and dispensary units were furnished American Red Cross medical supplies, and 616,745 individuals received assistance through the American Red Cross.

The total aid made available to civilians and refugees in the Philippine Islands was \$1,286,362.14, of which \$430,981.21 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

GREECE

When Greece was first attacked by Italy in 1940, the American Red Cross sent a cash grant of \$200,000 to the Greek Red Cross, and limited relief operations were carried on under the direct supervision of an American Red Cross staff until the country was completely occupied. Great difficulty was experienced in getting relief to the people during the early period. Many supplies were lost at sea while others, en route at the time Greece was occupied by Germany, had to be unloaded at Suez.

Late in 1942 arrangements were made permitting supplies for Greece to be sent through the blockade for distribution by local agencies under the supervision of a joint Swedish-Swiss commission. This commission was established under the auspices of the International Red Cross Committee in close collaboration with the Governments of Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. The development of such an organization made it possible to send relief to Greece under conditions which insured satisfactory distribution in spite of enemy occupation. Requests for relief supplies originated with this commission, and each month ships sailing under safe conduct delivered to Greece cargoes of Canadian wheat, lend-lease food, American and Canadian Red Cross medical supplies, and miscellaneous articles provided by the Greek War Relief Association and other private relief organizations. Hospital equipment and medicines, including a considerable quantity of antimalaria drugs, sulfa drugs, and medicinal soap, financed almost exclusively with Government funds, comprised the bulk of American Red Cross shipments to Greece. The American Red Cross also furnished 75,000 chapter-produced garments in addition to 141,000 pairs of socks and stockings provided by the American Junior Red Cross.

On December 26, 1944, the American Red Cross discontinued its shipments of medical supplies to Greece at the request of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee of the United States Army, which had

been advised by the Allied military authorities in Greece that the Army's civilian supply program contained adequate medical supplies to meet the basic needs. In accordance with requests by the military for supplementary clothing, the American Red Cross, during October 1944, began the transfer to Greece of approximately 400,000 American Red Cross chapter-produced garments from a Middle East stock pile. These materials were distributed by the Greek Red Cross and other indigenous agencies under the supervision of five American Red Cross representatives operating at the request of the military and in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

A total of 8,860 volunteers assisted in distributing relief supplies in Greece to 1,119,481 persons through three local agencies. Medical relief supplies were received by 221 hospitals and dispensaries.

The total aid made available to Greece was \$2,613,615.15, of which \$1,767,905.31 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS

Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, the American Red Cross assisted the Hawaii Chapter in preparations for emergency relief. Medical supplies valued at \$26,000 as a general reserve and hospital supplies valued at \$23,000 for equipping emergency stations were made available. These materials were of special value when the American Red Cross assumed charge of transport and medical care of the civilian wounded and the evacuation of children from bombed areas in the early days of the war.

Early in August 1944 the military government section of the United States Navy reported a critical shortage of clothing on Tinian, Saipan, and Guam, and requested American Red Cross aid in meeting this emergency. Pending the establishment of a program of American Red Cross assistance from mainland supplies, the Hawaii Chapter of the American Red Cross, through arrangements with national headquarters, made available to the Navy a considerable quantity of clothing and medical supplies for distribution to the civilian population of the liberated islands in the area. Gift boxes and school equipment for children were contributed by the American Junior Red Cross.

American Red Cross chapter-produced clothing valued at \$250,000 was stock-piled on the Pacific coast and was available for distribution in the Pacific Ocean areas as circumstances warranted. The American Red Cross had one civilian relief representative stationed in Hawaii and another on Guam to give general direction to operations in the area and serve as liaison with the naval and civilian authorities. The actual distribution on the various islands was supervised by American Red Cross personnel and military government officers. A total of 15 volunteers assisted in the relief work on Guam. Distribution was made to 47,000 persons on the three islands through eight distributing centers. One hospital on each island received medical supplies.

YUGOSLAVIA

When Germany invaded Yugoslavia, the American Red Cross was prepared to send aid at once to the civilian population, but military developments made such relief impossible. During the early period

of the war, communal feeding centers, serving 12 to 15 thousand persons daily, were financed by the American Red Cross and supervised by an American Red Cross representative.

Limited amounts of medical supplies were sent from this country for distribution by the Joint Relief Commission between August 1941 and November 1942, and two cash grants were made to the Joint Relief Commission for the purchase of supplies on the Continent during that period. In September 1943 the American Red Cross undertook the purchase and shipment of urgently needed medical supplies for the account of the United Yugoslav Relief fund, in addition to a quantity of insulin purchased in Switzerland. The several programs, the last of which was requisitioned in October 1944, totaled approximately \$187,000. Almost half of these medical supplies were shipped by December 1944, consigned to the Joint Relief Commission, which exercised the usual supervision of distribution through the Yugoslav Red Cross.

Following the liberation of Yugoslavia further shipments were suspended pending completion of arrangements for new distribution methods.

Two hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-two cents' worth of relief has been made available to the civilian population of Yugoslavia through the facilities of the American Red Cross. No Government funds have been used in any of the Yugoslav programs.

NORWAY

Because Norway was completely occupied by German forces within the first 2 months of the invasion, only a small amount of aid was possible during the early period of the war. The American Red Cross made a cash grant of \$10,000 to the American Minister in Stockholm, Sweden, and established a credit of \$25,000 with the British Red Cross for the purchase of supplies for Norway. However, relief at that time was quite generally limited to Norwegian refugees who fled to other countries.

In 1942, the Joint Relief Commission, American Relief for Norway (formerly Norwegian Relief, Inc.), the Swedish Red Cross, and the American Red Cross formulated a plan whereby the Swedish Red Cross would accept delivery of those supplies permitted through the Anglo-American blockade and arrange for their distribution in Norway through an organization known as the Swedish-American-Norwegian Donors' Committee, which had headquarters in Stockholm and a branch office in Oslo. Since this arrangement has been worked out, approximately \$350,000 worth of relief materials, consisting chiefly of vitally needed medicines, have been sent through the facilities of the American Red Cross. Most of the requests have been received through the Surgeon General's office of the Norwegian Government, which has financed most of the programs in cooperation with American Relief for Norway. Supplies for Norway went forward on Swedish ships, sailing under safe conduct. A program was undertaken in November 1944 for the shipment of almost \$1,000,000 worth of hospital equipment. The Norwegian Government, assisted by American Relief for Norway, contributed approximately \$745,000 toward the purchase of these supplies through the American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross agreed to furnish \$113,000 worth of chapter-produced hospital garments and surgical dressings, while Government agencies, on behalf of the American Red Cross, purchased \$38,000 worth of operating and surgical equipment.

A stock pile of clothing was established in Sweden for post liberation use in Norway and other Scandinavian countries. Six hundred and forty-five thousand chapter-produced garments at an estimated value of \$1,600,000 have been shipped.

The American Red Cross has had a special representative in Stockholm who maintained direct liaison with the Swedish Red Cross and the American Legation in regard to all Red Cross operations in Scandinavia and northern Europe. One million two hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-four cents' worth of relief has been made available to the civilian population of Norway of which \$127,630.78 represented Government-purchased supplies.

FINLAND

In the winter of 1939-40, during the Russo-Finnish War, the American Red Cross sent medical supplies and surgical equipment to Finland for the care of sick and wounded. Cash grants of American Red Cross funds were also made to the Finnish Red Cross to meet the most urgent needs. Subsequently, large amounts of food, clothing, bedding, and medical supplies were shipped to Finland to be distributed to the civilian population through the Finnish Red Cross and cooperating agencies. The relief program was supervised by American Red Cross representatives, including two physicians loaned by the United States Public Health Service. In June 1941, when Finland in cooperation with Germany declared war on Russia, American Red Cross shipments were stopped and no further aid has been given to Finland since that time.

Approximately 20,000 volunteers helped in making it possible for assistance through the American Red Cross to reach more than 300,000 people. The total relief made available to Finland was \$2,441,691.16, of which \$1,488,810.15 represented Government-purchased supplies.

UNITED KINGDOM

Soon after Great Britain's declaration of war in 1939, the American Red Cross sent blankets, clothing, medical and surgical supplies for the relief of the civilian population, with the largest amount of aid being given during the severe bombings in 1940.

In general, the American Red Cross has endeavored to assist the British Red Cross and the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defense, two officially recognized voluntary relief agencies in Great Britain, in the shipment of urgently needed relief supplies which were not available in that country. War refugees from the Continent, British war orphans, and families made homeless by the blitz and robot bombings have been given clothing, comfort articles, and medicines, much of which were purchased with Government funds. As the need for American Red Cross relief in Great Britain decreased, requests for limited specialized medical and hospital equipment continued to be received and were met. The Women's Voluntary Services

received 40,000 yards of vitapano to replace window glass shattered by robot bombs in 1944, in addition to large amounts of clothing made from Government-purchased textiles. The major portion of a request by the British Red Cross for \$500,000 worth of hospital supplies and occupational-therapy articles financed with Government funds has also been shipped. The British Ministry of Shipping provided space free of charge on British boats and all customs duties were waived, while the agencies to whom the supplies were consigned warehoused and transported them within the country.

The British Red Cross Society, through its 260 branches and depots and 6,741 local detachments and divisions, including the Central Hospital Supply Service, distributed supplies to 2,767 hospital and dispensary units for the care of civilians injured by enemy action. In this undertaking there were approximately 550,000 volunteers, including 301,102 trained first-aid members, who rendered active service.

The Women's Voluntary Services, in providing shelter and clothing for some 5,000,000 civilians, including 25,000 alien war refugees, organized and utilized 23 regional stores, 182 county and county borough depots, 2,600 local centers, and an undetermined number of subdepots and rest centers. The Ministry of Health and numerous local authorities and voluntary organizations also cooperated in making investigations and in providing storage accommodations and transport facilities.

Over 2,008,232 volunteers have helped in this relief program which has provided aid to approximately 11,837,873 people; 5,331 hospitals and dispensaries have received relief supplies. The total aid made available to the United Kingdom was \$37,326,914.06 of which \$16,230,970.84 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

NORTH AFRICA

The American Red Cross relief program in north Africa began immediately following the Allied landings in 1942. At that time an American Red Cross mission was sent to survey the situation, and the program which developed was based on the recommendations of this mission. The Allied armies made available for distribution by the American Red Cross sufficient milk to provide 150,000 undernourished children with daily servings. Forty-one tons of supplies, including blankets, clothing, and layettes were shipped from the United States to north Africa by the American Red Cross for relief distribution. In addition, Government agencies purchased on behalf of the American Red Cross, laboratory equipment and medical supplies as well as ambulances, bedding, and clothing for the Pasteur Institute and the Barber Hugo Hospital of the French Red Cross. The materials were distributed under the supervision of American Red Cross representatives in cooperation with the military and on the basis of war-caused needs. When the war center moved to Sicily and Italy, the need for aid to north Africa decreased, and American Red Cross operations were concluded there in May 1944.

American Red Cross workers in north Africa were assisted by 6,410 volunteers in the distribution of relief to 799,200 persons. One hundred and forty nine local agencies cooperated in extending this aid through 2,085 distribution centers.

The total aid made available to north Africa was \$697,562.39, of which \$391,983.46 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

SPAIN

Aid to Spain from the American Red Cross was first made available in 1936 through the international committee of the Red Cross. Since the outbreak of World War II, assistance has been provided on several occasions to refugees who fled to Spain from other countries. A general relief program to meet famine conditions was undertaken in 1941 under the direction of a special American Red Cross commission. The materials, including flour, milk concentrates, and medical supplies, purchased with Government funds, were transported on six ships, one of which was chartered by the American Red Cross and the others made available by the Spanish Government.

Since the termination in 1944 of an American Red Cross program for the relief of refugees in Spain, no additional programs have been undertaken. Many of the supplies included in this last program which were still in Cadiz when the refugees left were transferred to France for distribution by the French Red Cross.

The total aid made available to Spain was \$1,870,423.11, of which \$1,759,204.27 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

POLAND

Soon after the invasion of Poland, the American Red Cross made available to the civilian population of Poland approximately \$1,000,000 worth of relief supplies, including food, clothing, and medicines. These supplies were distributed under the supervision of American Red Cross representatives in the Government General territory, the only area of Poland in which Germany permitted the American Red Cross to carry on relief activities. No further aid was possible until March 1943, when the Anglo-American blockade authorities consented to the shipment of certain medical supplies to this area, provided strict distribution controls could be exercised by the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross.

Upon request of the Polish Embassy in the United States, the American Red Cross early in 1943 undertook the procurement and shipment of two consignments of medicines financed by the Polish War Relief. Shipments on the first program, valued at \$75,000, included a considerable quantity of antitoxins, vaccines, and serums. Still another program, valued at \$10,000, undertaken on behalf of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, was completed by December 1944. In each instance, the supplies were consigned to the Joint Relief Commission for distribution in Poland under the supervision of the Joint Relief Commission with the assistance of the Cracow Central Polish Relief Committee, on which were represented the four main national welfare committees in Poland. Approximately \$10,000 worth of the supplies included in the above programs were sent to the Warsaw-evacuated civilians in the Pruszkow camp in the fall of 1944.

A certain portion of these medical supplies were warehoused in Geneva pending arrangements for their transport to Poland when military developments in the last few months of 1944 prohibited their transport into Poland. A program consisting of basic drugs, medi-

cines, and surgical dressings, valued at \$120,000, for civilians in liberated Poland, was initiated early in 1945. These shipments were consigned to the American Red Cross director in Moscow to be distributed through the Polish Red Cross under the supervision of American Red Cross representatives—\$100,000 worth of these medical supplies were purchased with Government funds.

In addition to help given Polish refugees in the Middle East, which is described under a separate section of this report, relief was also sent to Poles in Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and the USSR, as well as in France, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland during the early days of the European war. A considerable number of Poles were transferred from Iran to India in 1942 where American Red Cross relief supplies at Karachi, India, were made available to them.

The total relief made available to Poland was \$1,207,690.16, of which \$71,043.87 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

During 1941 and 1942, American Red Cross relief to civilians in the Soviet Union consisted chiefly of medical, hospital, and surgical supplies. In that period as well as later, Government procurement agencies purchased the majority of the supplies sent to the USSR by the American Red Cross. As a result of reports of the American Red Cross delegation sent to Moscow with the American Special Mission at the time of the Three Power Conference in 1941, the American Red Cross undertook to provide with governmental resources medical relief amounting to approximately \$5,000,000. This sum represented the value of one-third of a list of total requirements approved by the medical committee of the Conference, the balance of which was to be provided by British organizations and through lend-lease. Substantial additional requests for medical supplies have been received since that time from the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to whom all the materials were consigned. Since the latter part of 1943, a large part of the aid has consisted of quantities of clothing made by American Red Cross volunteers from Government purchased materials. Reports from American Red Cross representatives have indicated that much of this chapter-produced clothing, such as recent shipments of 110,000 sets of clothing and bedding for more than 300,000 children in orphanages, was distributed in the liberated areas. The shipment of further sets of clothing for 35,000 war orphans in newly established institutions was also undertaken as well as supplementary clothing for 8,000 war blind.

Although the need for American Red Cross medical supplies decreased during the fiscal year 1944-45 specialized types of medical equipment such as samples of the latest types of artificial limbs and other prosthetic articles, decontamination equipment for the prevention and control of typhus, and laboratory and X-ray supplies were furnished through the facilities of the American Red Cross. During 1944, Government agencies on behalf of the American Red Cross, procured the equipment for four complete blood plasma processing plants to be operated by the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Early in 1945 equipment for 10 complete 500-bed hospitals for the establishment of hospitals in liberated cities was shipped to

the Soviet Red Cross. In addition, the American Junior Red Cross sent gift boxes and a large number of shoes to Russian war orphans.

The American Red Cross had two representatives in the Soviet Union who maintained general supervision over the relief programs and served as liaison with the local authorities. Distribution of supplies shipped to Russia was primarily the responsibility of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which assumed all distribution and handling costs. Additional agencies assisting in the distribution were the Commissariat of Public Health and the Commissariat of Public Education.

American Red Cross representatives have received periodic reports in accordance with the agreement entered into with the officials of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and have observed American materials in actual use in a great variety of institutions.

A total of 788,000 volunteers assisted in the relief work in the USSR. In all, a total of 6,513,000 people were aided.

Four thousand three hundred and eighteen hospital and dispensary units also received supplies. The major portion of the medical programs was financed with Government funds while most of the clothing was provided from American Red Cross chapter-produced stocks.

The total aid made available to the USSR was \$23,966,554.07, of which \$18,362,661.07 represented purchases from Government funds.

MIDDLE EAST

From 1941 until November 1944 the American Red Cross conducted a civilian relief program in 14 countries and territories of the Middle East from Iran to Libya and from Egypt to Southern Rhodesia. A considerable portion of American Red Cross relief in this area was for hundreds of thousands of persons of many nationalities who had been forced to flee from their homelands. Polish refugees began to arrive in Iran in 1940 and later were transferred to British East Africa, where many of them were settled in camps under the supervision of the Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration. Refugee canteens were also established for Greeks who fled to many islands, including Cyprus, and to Palestine, Syria, and Turkey. Another large group of refugees came from Yugoslavia early in 1944 and additional provision was made for their care. American Red Cross clothing, milk, medical and sanitary equipment, and Junior Red Cross gifts of school supplies were distributed under the supervision of American Red Cross representatives who visited the camps regularly and assisted in organizing local groups to carry on their programs. In June 1944 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration assumed the responsibility for these camps, so that the American Red Cross programs were concluded in November when the last of the American Red Cross clothing had been issued. Reports show that 1,039,000 people in the Middle East have been given aid and that more than 7,250 volunteers helped in the distribution of relief supplies. This relief was made possible through the cooperation of 503 local agencies. Relief made available through American Red Cross to refugees and civilians in the Middle East totaled \$3,861,248.61, of which \$2,219,514.29 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

CHINA

American Red Cross relief operations in China began soon after the outbreak of hostilities in 1937; \$100,000 was appropriated by the American Red Cross immediately, and medical supplies were rushed there by ship and plane. At first all funds were sent to an American advisory committee, but in October 1940 an American Red Cross delegation was sent to direct relief operations. Three general areas of operation were established—one with headquarters at Shanghai, another at Hong Kong, and another in west China, with headquarters first at Kunming and later at Chungking. Distribution of large quantities of rice, medicines, and drugs were made through local missions, schools, hospitals, and other institutions under the direction of American Red Cross representatives, and surveys were made of the situation in the major areas of refugee concentration. Relief operations for Chinese civilians in east China were carried out successfully for a time with the knowledge of the Japanese occupying authorities.

After Pearl Harbor, the distribution of American Red Cross supplies was limited to the unoccupied parts of the country. Transportation has created the major difficulty in providing relief to China. During the early period and immediately following Pearl Harbor all supplies were taken over the Burma Road. In November 1943 an arrangement was worked out whereby priorities were granted for the shipment from India by air of critically needed medical supplies, purchased with Government funds. At first these drugs and medicines came entirely from reserve stocks in India, but additional shipments from the United States augmented this supply so that by the beginning of 1945 the total amount air-shipped from India to Kunming averaged 40-60 tons per month. Upon arrival in China the supplies were allocated to four main distributing agencies—the Chinese National Health Administration, the International Relief Committee, the Chinese Red Cross, and the Ministry of Education. These organizations assumed the responsibility of warehousing, transporting, and supervising the distribution of materials to local institutions and agencies. The conditions of internal transport were so uncertain and costly that the American Red Cross made available a limited sum each month to assist the Chinese Red Cross in the effective distribution of supplies. In its entire operations in China, the American Red Cross has attempted to strengthen the position and functions of the Chinese Red Cross, and full evidence has been given that the local society has been developed and strengthened with this assistance.

The problem of refugees has been a serious one in China, where hundreds of thousands of civilians have been driven from their homes by military movements. The Chinese Red Cross has operated dispensaries and health units throughout refugee areas, and large quantities of American Red Cross medicines were used to stock such emergency stations and bring some relief to these homeless persons.

An American Red Cross staff of eight persons with headquarters in Chungking has been maintained in China since the delegation was first sent there in 1940 to supervise and direct the work.

Twenty million one hundred and eighty thousand people have been aided through the American Red Cross in China since 1939;

874,000 volunteers working with 591 local agencies made possible the distribution of these relief supplies.

The total aid made available to China since September 1939 was \$9,151,321.32, of which \$7,745,879.87 represented supplies purchased with Government funds.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Early in 1942 the American Red Cross undertook the procurement and shipment of \$500,000 worth of medical and hospital supplies for the Irish Red Cross Society. This program was financed with Government funds, and the majority of the material has been shipped. These supplies have been held in Eire as a reserve for use in case of emergencies, and any disposition of the supplies can be made only with the prior consent of the American Red Cross. The goods were shipped from this country to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and from there on Irish ships to Eire.

Medicines and clothing valued at \$128,059.28 have been sent to Iceland, of which \$99,441.06 was the amount purchased with Government funds. As the need for American Red Cross relief in that country decreased, a portion of the surplus supplies was withdrawn for use in Europe.

Ten thousand dollars worth of medicines and drugs purchased with Government funds have been sent to Monaco, where more than half of the material was distributed under the supervision of the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross before American Red Cross representatives entered the country.

Relief supplies of food and clothing were sent to the Cape Verde Islands valued at \$11,669.15, of which \$970.52 was from Government funds.

The value of relief supplies sent to India totaled \$100,560.99 and has consisted primarily of milk and vitamins for famine relief; of this amount \$77,750 represented Government funds.

Emergency civilian relief to Australia totaled \$139,049.67, of which \$108,432.27 was provided from Government funds.

A consignment of medicines valued at almost \$10,000 has gone forward through the facilities of the American Red Cross for the civilian population of Estonia. The Estonian Government in exile financed this shipment, and the supplies are now being held in Geneva pending arrangements for their onward transport and distribution.

Provision of \$15,000 worth of medicines was undertaken for Lithuania. These supplies have been financed by the Government in exile and private relief organizations. The distribution was to be supervised by the Joint Relief Commission, but military developments made this impossible. The supplies have therefore been held in Geneva pending working out of a revised distributing procedure.

INSULAR CHAPTERS

In addition to aid given to Hawaii and the Philippines at the beginning of the war, the American Red Cross also assisted its other insular chapters in preparation for civilian relief in the event of attack.

Emergency medical stations were established in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone. With the decreased need for such units, those in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were turned over to local agencies. Aid valued at \$134,695.22 was made available to these three insular chapters, of which \$60,716.65 represented Government purchases. Total value of aid made available to all insular operations amounted to \$2,108,454.19 of which \$696,547.69 was from Government funds.

ATTACHMENTS TO THE REPORT

ATTACHMENT No. 1

Summarized report showing status of funds made available by sec. 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 and the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as of Apr. 30, 1945

Total appropriation..... \$85,000,000.00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Total allocation by President..... \$57,750,000.00

Less—
 1. Administrative expenses of purchasing agency as allocated by President..... \$288,000.00
 2. Inland transportation costs incurred by Purchasing Agency..... 1,500,000.00
 3. Foreign handling costs to be incurred by Red Cross as allocated by the President... 3,000,000.00
 4. Authorized by the President for War Refugee Board..... 1,410,000.00

6,198,000.00

Available for purchase of supplies..... 51,552,000.00
 Commitments..... 52,074,375.61

Balance available as of Apr. 30, 1945..... ¹ 2,522,375.61

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Total allocation by President..... \$12,750,000.00

Less—
 1. Administrative expenses of purchasing agency as allocated by President..... \$50,000.00
 2. Commodities returned..... 1,374,038.08
 3. Authorized by the President for War Refugee Board..... 783,750.00

2,207,788.08

Available for purchase of supplies..... 10,542,211.92
 Commitments..... 9,570,579.82

Balance available as of Apr. 30, 1945..... ² 971,632.10

WAR DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL

Total allocation by President..... \$14,500,000.00

Commitments..... 12,881,254.40

Balance available as of Apr. 30, 1945..... ¹ 1,668,745.60

Total departmental allocation..... 85,000,000.00

Unallocated balance as of Apr. 30, 1945.....
 Balance of departmental allocations available for expenditures as of Apr. 30, 1945..... ² 2,118,002.09

Total balance available as of Apr. 30, 1945.....

¹ Red figures.

² This overcommitment adjusted by subsequent cancellations.

000142

ATTACHMENT No. 2

Statistical summary of agencies and volunteers cooperating in the distribution of supplies purchased from Government funds and the number of persons aided in each foreign country

	Middle East	China	Finland	France	French Equatorial Africa ¹	Great Britain
Principal agencies cooperating in the distribution of supplies	17	6	4	10	2	3
Other local agencies cooperating in the distribution of supplies	503	891	1,091	702		6,343
Total distribution points	7,430	874,000	20,000	53,688	50,000	2,068,232
Volunteers engaged in distribution of supplies	171	2,376	130	410	(²)	5,331
Hospitals or dispensary units receiving supplies	1,009,000	21,184,000	300,000	3,069,144		11,837,873
Persons aided	143,000	3,093,000	54,000	188,364		2,480,044
Men	300,000	2,351,000	111,000	764,831		3,188,332
Women	300,000	1,027,000	133,000	3,016,699		6,184,497
Children						
Unclassified						
Alien refugees aided	78,000	10,000	(³)	58,733	(⁴)	25,500
Men	8,000	6,000		8,810		
Women	30,000	5,000		20,537		
Children	30,000	1,000		29,386		
Unclassified						25,500

	China	North Africa	Spain	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Hawaii	Philippines
Principal agencies cooperating in the distribution of supplies	15	6	4	7	3	5
Other local agencies cooperating in the distribution of supplies	189	273	1	2,288		336
Total distribution points	2,154	3,383	5	2,288		336
Volunteers engaged in distribution of supplies	8,880	6,470	1,000	788,000	6,000	400
Hospitals or dispensary units receiving supplies	222	807		4,535	151	139
Persons aided	1,378,483	794,200	1,188,000	6,338,000	370,000	214,765
Men	370,344	700,368	375,000	3,412,000	35,000	
Women	574,873	375,320	288,000	390,000	65,000	
Children	638,866	358,512	525,000	2,526,000	40,000	
Unclassified						
Alien refugees aided	(⁵)	18,000	30,000	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁸)
Men		1,000				
Women		3,000				
Children		3,000				
Unclassified		3,000				

¹ No change from previous years.
² Does not include 24,000,000 who received food during a temporary but critical emergency.
³ Figures unavailable.
⁴ Figure includes displaced persons only.

Statistical summary of agencies and volunteers cooperating in the distribution of supplies purchased from Government funds and the number of persons aided in each foreign country—Continued

	Italy	Pacific Ocean areas	Belgium	Holland	Luxembourg	Germany	Total
Principal agencies cooperating in the distribution of supplies	8		4	8	1	1	100
Other local agencies cooperating in the distribution of supplies	1,415		12	31			10,749
Total distribution points	2,120	8	158	69	13	197	38,963
Volunteers engaged in distribution of supplies	11,480	16	2,167	812	150	3,322	3,841,088
Hospitals or dispensary units receiving supplies	886	3	20	9	3	85	16,386
Persons aided	1,709,820	47,000	180,613	188,100	34,825	102,392	50,125,902
Men	205,923	10,000	31,653	37,620	4,948	30,969	10,244,525
Women	628,841	12,000	49,497	66,430	4,857	41,281	13,969,717
Children	890,762	24,700	100,063	104,050	24,820	107,142	19,251,915
Unclassified							10,000
Alien refugees aided	44,430	20,450	64,320	42,934	(⁹)	192,392	519,769
Men	6,328	4,300				30,329	69,497
Women	17,482	5,700				61,261	127,689
Children	20,620	10,300				107,142	229,428
Unclassified			64,320	42,934			132,764

⁹ Figures unavailable.
¹⁰ Represents displaced persons only.

ATTACHMENT No. 3

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Automotive supplies:		
Batteries for Ardena cars	6	\$45.00
Batteries for Fiat cars	15	63.75
Gasoline	34,880 gallons	4,383.92
Gasoline and gas drums	32	123.20
Greases:		
Chassis lubrication	pounds	120
Differential	do.	300
Transmission	gallons	50
Inner tubes	do.	144
Oil:		
Lubricating	gallons	240
Motor	do.	342.38
Tires	do.	1,142.19
Bags: Canvas	do.	3,000
Bedding supplies:		
Bed socks		310,727
Blankets:		
Cotton		23,881
Woolen		55,415.02
Combed cotton	1,436,105	3,418,523.54
Combed cotton	40,999	163,318.00
Flour	340,922	100,391.01
Sheets	430,227	483,319.97
Sheeting, cotton wadding	40,694	12,814.46
Waterproof sheets	do.	260.00
Waterproof sheeting	do.	1,632.00
Waterproof sheeting	do.	4,536.00
Waterproof sheeting	do.	15,250.00
Clothing:		
Aprons	1,500	870.83
Bathrobes:		
Children's, part wool	250	370.83
Women's, part wool	1,000	5,614.80
Bed jackets:		
Men's	49,871	80,010.49
Women's	24,969	30,141.03

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Clothing—Continued.		
Belts:		
Boys'.....	3,500	\$915.00
Men's.....	10,504	8,122.50
Sanitary.....	750	150.00
Women's, elastic.....	50,570	34,476.60
Blouses:		
Children's and girls'.....	114,104	20,650.89
Women's.....	480,030	274,783.39
Blouses, children's.....	13,951	10,734.83
Boatcoats, children's.....	35,000	9,772.60
Boatcoats, men's.....	5,003	7,608.14
Brassieres.....	45,680	10,153.65
Caps: Visored, winter, men's.....	2,300	1,412.00
Coats:		
Children's.....	50,000	148,801.29
Women's.....	1,250	10,488.80
Corsets, women's.....	1,000	1,012.50
Dresses:		
Girls'.....	600	387.50
Print.....	500	614.58
Woolen.....	825	4,743.75
Dressing gowns:		
Children's.....	20,300	33,654.67
Women's.....	24,804	51,609.98
Gaiters:		
Children's.....	250	266.50
Women's.....	1,250	1,332.50
Girls'.....	1,104	1,458.50
Gloves:		
Children's.....	70,088	34,231.37
Men's, wool.....	8,313	7,802.37
Women's, wool.....	750	843.75
Handkerchiefs:		
Children's.....	3,100	168.95
Men's, cotton.....	57,300	5,623.45
Knit.....	200,000	14,000.00
Women's.....	9,700	679.12
Hose:		
Children's.....	387,128	76,638.15
Men's.....	134,110	24,669.47
Work.....	166,150	18,838.96
Women's.....	60,320	10,013.00
Infants' knitted suits:		
Men's.....	4,860	14,170.00
Jackets:		
Lumber.....	2,330	17,395.00
Fleece-lined.....	9,833	54,833.50
Women's, wool.....	1,250	9,185.00
Knickerbockers:		
Boys'.....	100	300.00
Children's.....	100	150.00
Leggings, children's, wool.....	64,655	64,877.88
Mackintoshes:		
Boys'.....	29,605	113,644.26
Men's.....	3,031	15,131.20
Mackintoshes:		
Children's.....	89,637	420,606.21
Women's.....	148,724	919,090.03
Mackintosh sets, children's.....	10,200	39,036.00
Mittens.....	149,064	72,281.77
Mufflers.....	41,000	22,624.67
Nightdresses, women's.....	88,800	57,232.00
Nightgowns, girls'.....	88,200	31,340.02
Overalls:		
Denim.....	1,000	1,458.33
Children's.....	108	127.89
Men's.....	1,550	2,191.66
Women's.....	1,000	1,833.34
Overcoats:		
Boys'.....	54,970	373,195.00
Children's.....	100	876.00
Girls'.....	84,838	332,237.22
Men's.....	41,620	367,600.39
Women's.....	800	12,350.00
Overshoes:		
Boys'.....	54,071	44,015.60
Girls'.....	55,000	37,001.80

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Clothing—Continued.		
Pajamas:		
Boys' cotton.....	55,335	\$18,293.83
Children's, cotton.....	21,212	12,144.66
Men's, cotton.....	75,022	78,987.07
Flannellette.....	2,825	5,653.00
Panties:		
Children's.....	7,000	1,100.00
Girls'.....	8,434	2,456.47
Women's.....	15,600	4,850.00
Rayon.....	3,600	900.00
Plackets.....	12,000	5,157.60
Play suits:		
Children's.....	8,900	4,449.64
Girls'.....	3,300	11,550.00
Raincoats:		
Children's.....	320	800.00
Men's.....	2,000	9,000.00
Women's.....	1,249	5,033.25
Shirts:		
Boys'.....	600	282.50
Boys' work.....	19,591	10,377.88
Men's.....	128,666	107,076.13
Dress.....	6,000	13,967.43
Flannel.....	162,559	127,534.88
Work.....	5,610	10,441.15
Lumberjack.....	5,610	10,441.15
Shoes:		
Baby.....	5,004	1,801.44
Boys'.....	126,255	177,682.65
High.....	29,031	41,850.50
Children's.....	391,189	432,134.68
Children's, high-top.....	6,000	6,677.50
Girls'.....	147,669	162,432.69
Sneakers:		
Boys'.....	200	260.00
Girls'.....	200	260.00
Men's.....	44,322	72,744.69
Army, men's.....	2,616	165.66
Canvas, men's.....	5,658	5,422.68
Work, men's.....	146,896	212,712.65
Women's.....	208,199	269,117.59
Women's, canvas.....	200	225.00
Short pants, boys'.....	34,998	47,554.18
Skirts, women's, wool.....	133,100	227,836.89
Stocks, women's.....	5,602	5,963.10
Sleeping suits, children's.....	65,000	34,316.00
Slickers:		
Children's.....	60,007	91,967.74
Men's.....	9,883	27,483.25
Women's.....	9,813	20,532.55
Slippers:		
Children's.....	200	212.00
Men's, bedroom.....	111,173	101,283.30
Women's.....	2,154	1,791.80
Slips, cotton, women's.....	1,825	1,258.72
Socks:		
Boys' part wool.....	78,136	16,091.77
Children's.....	15,044	1,779.74
Wool.....	41,750	8,936.75
Girls' part wool.....	87,394	17,888.20
Men's.....	7,000	1,338.33
Cotton.....	137,636	24,074.22
Work, part wool.....	69,888	11,626.89
Wool.....	4,400	621.25
Anklets, children's and women's.....		
Boys' golf.....	76,243	10,500.63
Children's.....	60,350	10,284.25
Girls' cotton, 6 to 17 years.....	24,057	2,178.84
Women's.....	413,027	71,282.74
Cotton.....	66,324	7,540.94
Wool.....	2,145	631.31
Suits:		
Boys' woolen.....	10,165	70,242.43
Knitted.....	7,140	16,921.47
Men's.....	2,000	7,600.00
Herringbone twill.....	12,729	165,631.74
Woolen.....		

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Clothing—Continued.		
Suspenders:		
Boys'.....	2,600	\$667.50
Men's.....	41,500	12,830.00
Men's.....	500	81.50
Suspender belts, women's.....	2,825	7,763.44
Sweaters: boys' and men's, woolen.....	16,000	5,920.00
Ties.....	165,177	337,660.78
Trousers:		
Boys'.....	142,697	280,869.68
Men's: Cotton.....	214,847	420,920.09
Part wool.....		
Underdrawers:		
Boys'.....	268,453	149,170.14
Girls'.....	84,998	35,679.00
Men's.....	45,738	48,697.71
Men's, long, cotton and wool.....	2,000	2,900.00
Women's.....	500	710.00
Undershirts:		
Boys'.....	216,934	141,336.40
Children's, part wool.....	141	84.00
Girls'.....	105,011	40,485.03
Men's.....	43,310	49,435.67
Underwear:		
Boys'.....	232,031	118,707.63
Boys' 2-piece.....	72,944	42,423.35
Boys' and men's.....	36,975	14,009.56
Girls'.....	64,352	20,322.05
Cotton.....	121,358	160,413.22
3 to 17 years.....	351,888	158,598.84
Men's: Part wool.....	1,058,025	1,040,868.20
2-piece.....	179,458	108,890.70
1-piece.....	2,768	919.33
Women's: Cotton.....	23,206	15,156.16
Heavy.....	89,665	48,634.17
2-piece.....	132,208	75,933.05
1-piece.....	45,896	57,682.38
Undiesuits:		
Boys'.....	85,372	63,414.42
Men's.....	825	816.75
Women's.....	384	603.04
Vests:		
Baby.....	3,818	854.60
Children's, wool.....	63,000	16,668.00
Men's.....	1,990	541.10
Women's.....	438,050	205,768.90
Delousing equipment:		
Antidouse suits.....	540	3,704.40
Delousing outfits.....	30	9,000.00
Dusters.....	815	1,227.83
Insecticide powder.....	227,186	61,283.83
Washing machines and spare parts.....	20	282,600.20
Dental supplies.....		
20,000	5,744.00	
Acetophenetidinum.....	8,714	7,712.73
Acridine.....	2,504	46,180.53
Adrenalin.....	50,000	1,422.00
Hydrochloride.....	7,000	1,293.00
Hydrochloride.....	5,000	1,400.00
Agar-agar.....	21,750	61,146.25
Agglutination serum for pneumococci.....	3,100	1,147.00
Alboline, white.....	6,369	856.75
Aluminum tannate.....	1,000	2,500.00
Alcohol.....	2,748	2,856.86
Alcohol, ethyl.....	4,510	2,813.00
Alpha-naphthol.....	600	616.00
Aminopyrine.....	9,000	36,000.00
Ammonium chloride.....	600,000	600.00
Antacid Bi-Cal. Mag.....	2,000	1,300.00
Anterior pituitary extract.....	410	270.40
Antifluorax serum.....	50,000	3,750.00
Antidiphtheric serum.....	31,200,000	4,947.02
Antigangrenous serum.....	12,000	23,100.00
Do.....	60,000	6,000.00
Antigangrenous serum.....	14,000	21,160.00
Antimetastatic serum.....	7,300	12,427.00
Antiscarlet fever serum.....	10,000	29,030.00

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Drugs—Continued.		
Antiseptic tablets.....	10,000	\$12.00
Antisheep-hemolyzin.....	60	637.50
AntiHoxin, scarlet fever.....	10,000	20,700.00
AntiHoxin serum.....	50,000	6,000.00
Appella, apple powder.....	6,001	3,473.07
Do.....	6,000	788.87
Aqua distillata.....	65,620	3,681.82
Ascorbic acid.....	85,450	8,612.40
Ascorbic acid, Vitamin C.....	1,600,000	2,015.00
Aspirin: Powder.....	45,500	20,427.00
Tablets.....	67,550,000	31,442.10
Atabrine tablets.....	149,170.14	261,461.75
Do.....	2,500	7,523.00
Atropine sulphas powder.....	500	3,775.00
Atropine sulfate.....	10,300	3,892.95
Azochlorol.....	60,000	210,000.00
Azochlorol, tablets.....	2,000	1,600.00
Balsam Peru.....	11,635	13,483.45
Balsam of tolu.....	731	538.20
Barbital tablets.....	1,001,500	3,828.85
Barbital powder.....	2,700	9,032.50
Berium sulfate.....	7,351	1,050.41
Belladonna tablets.....	100,000	1,295.00
Benzoic acid.....	11,000	6,762.50
Benzoic acid.....	1,490	1,325.90
Betanaphthyl benzoate.....	25	40.25
Bismuth subcarbonate.....	4,884	8,707.52
Bismuth subnitrate.....	694,000	1,288.87
Do.....	3,620	4,912.60
Bismuth subphosphate.....	350	2,170.00
Bismuth subsalicylate.....	180,000	7,538.00
Do.....	1,820	1,930.00
Bismuth subsalicylate in oil.....	70,000	2,821.00
Bismuth subsalicylate in bottles.....	12,000	2,845.00
Bismuth tribromophenate.....	2,745	12,406.50
Blaud's pills.....	10,000	500.00
Boric acid.....	208,615	22,803.11
Boric acid solution.....	570	38.40
Brilliant crystals, blue.....	25,000	1,400.00
Bromine, reagent.....	2,204	1,633.00
Brown's mixture.....	3,540,000	2,734.00
Caffeine.....	6,220	16,414.00
Caffeine sodium benzoate.....	5,625,000	106,732.22
Calcibromat.....	30,000	5,468.00
Calcium gluconate.....	2,000,000	4,800.00
Calcium lactate.....	1,000,000	1,200.00
Do.....	20,000	2,600.00
Camphor.....	2,000	1,768.00
Camphor in oil solution.....	4,874,700	87,083.43
Carbolic acid.....	10,553	3,193.24
Carbonyl.....	50,000	8,300.00
Cardiazol.....	281,820	17,774.07
Do.....	334	681.00
Carotene.....	100	500.00
Casagra sagrada.....	11,000	6,232.00
Do.....	2,450,000	2,149.40
Casein.....	180	2,700.00
Castor oil.....	8,630	13,897.50
Causito petach.....	13,500	3,864.00
Cedar wood oil.....	10,410	955.82
Chenopodium.....	650	1,772.50
Chinifolin.....	400	1,180.00
Do.....	1,010,000	6,480.00
Chinoin.....	500	1,620.00
Chloral hydrate.....	2,000	1,020.00
Chlorinated lime.....	4,500	1,492.50
Chloroform.....	160	1,843.50
Chloroform.....	11,698 1/2	5,810.31
Chloroform.....	2,280,000	2,394.00
Cholesterinized antigen.....	400	1,132.00
Cinchophen.....	100,000	590.00
Citric acid.....	16,530	4,667.50
Cocculus.....	14,400	2,820.00

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Drugs—Continued.		
Cocculus hydrochloride.....	ounces.....	7,610 \$70,892.21
Cocoa butter.....	pounds.....	11,023 2,948.65
Cocaine phosphate.....	ounces.....	700 6,349.00
Cocaine sulfate.....	tablets.....	137,530 1,718.50
Cod liver oil.....	capsules.....	5,000,000 13,000.00
Do.....	gallons.....	775 2,449.88
Collodion, euceres.....	bottles.....	5,000 530.00
Coramine.....	ounces.....	1,250 816.00
Do.....	ampoules.....	605,000 24,800.00
Creolin (sodium creol).....	pounds.....	2,320 604.25
Cupric citrate.....	do.....	127 1/2 652.04
Cyanogen.....	do.....	16,000 4,080.00
Davegen.....	tablets.....	50,000 1,450.00
Dextrose, USP.....	pounds.....	22,674 3,906.52
Do.....	ampoules.....	40,000 12,031.00
Difco proteose peptone.....	do.....	470 1,620.00
Diethylstilbestrol in sesame oil.....	grams.....	18,000 882.00
Digalen.....	bottles.....	1,000 950.00
Digitalis.....	tablets.....	151,000 10,511.00
Dionin powder.....	ounces.....	100 1,025.00
Diphtheria antitoxin.....	viols.....	92,350 121,750.73
Diphtheria toxoid.....	do.....	22,000 993.00
Diuretin tablets.....	bottles.....	592 353.00
D.P.T. powder.....	do.....	2,000 607.20
Emetine hydrochloride.....	tablets.....	6,948,518 67,100.50
Do.....	ounces.....	2,928 101,016.00
Do.....	grams.....	140,000 12,403.00
Enterocloform.....	tablets.....	2,494,000 39,358.50
Ephedrine hydrochloride.....	ampoules.....	51,200 2,183.00
Do.....	ounces.....	1,630 607.20
Ergonovine maleate.....	ampoules.....	20,000 1,160.00
Ergot extract.....	gallons.....	51 930.40
Ergoline.....	ampoules.....	10,000 618.60
Estrone.....	do.....	30,000 3,620.00
Estrone in oil.....	do.....	52,000 4,995.00
Do.....	bases.....	200 1,800.00
Ether.....	pounds.....	80,281 34,449.72
Do.....	flrs.....	5,000 700.00
Ethyl chloride.....	bottles.....	1,028,488 285,662.00
Do.....	ampoules.....	2,000 540.00
Euphthalmine hydrochloride powder.....	tubes.....	40,500 10,555.20
Evipan.....	grams.....	1,000 1,540.00
Ferrous ammonium citrate.....	ampoules.....	2,000 800.00
Ferrous sulfate.....	grams.....	5,610 2,631.00
Ferruginase.....	flrs.....	1,000 620.00
Ferrous sulfate.....	pounds.....	20,000 4,207.50
Fish liver oil (concentrate).....	do.....	148,616 38,938.60
Fish liver oil.....	viols.....	24,000 6,450.00
Formaldehyde.....	pounds.....	300 51.00
Fuchsian acid.....	grams.....	10,999 510.00
Do.....	do.....	85 325.50
Fuchsin, basic.....	grams.....	60,000 2,000.00
Galsol.....	pounds.....	200 930.00
Gas gangrene antitoxin.....	viols.....	20,000 69,687.50
Gentian violet.....	pounds.....	500 700.00
Do.....	viols.....	500 185.00
Glucose.....	pounds.....	64,050 35,090.21
Do.....	do.....	12,750 2,768.48
Glycerin.....	gallon cans.....	720 1,710.00
Gum acacia.....	pounds.....	1,100 285.00
Do.....	ampoules.....	5,000 727.20
Habit oil.....	do.....	50 3,005.64
Do.....	capsules.....	1,000,000 2,880.00
Hallero.....	bottles.....	1,000 700.00
Hamamelis folium.....	grams.....	1,000 1,420.00
Hematoxylin.....	grams.....	10,000 1,816.00
Hexobarbital.....	grams.....	3,420.00 3,420.00
Hexyresorcinol solution.....	ampoules.....	6,000 770.17
Histidine hydrochloride.....	ampoules.....	60,040 7,688.24
Homatropin.....	bottles.....	5,000 2,700.00
Hormones d'ovaires.....	ampoules.....	10,000 660.00
Hydroxytry cyanidium.....	do.....	15,000 1,750.00
Hydrastic leaves.....	pounds.....	8,500 63,497.50
Ichthammol.....	ounces.....	472 1,452.00
Insulin.....	viols.....	168,200 44,833.00
Do.....	bottles.....	2,500 325.00
Do.....	units.....	113,000 13,000.00
Insulin zinc.....	ampoules.....	250,000 45,000.00
Intravenous anesthetics.....	viols.....	3,000 300.00
Do.....	ampoules.....	10,000 4,877.29

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Drugs—Continued.		
Iodide.....	pounds.....	12,110 \$19,218.70
Iodine.....	do.....	15,193 28,556.15
Iodine crystals.....	do.....	1,510 2,995.00
Iodine resublimed.....	do.....	200 464.00
Iodoform.....	do.....	12 1/2 55.00
Ipecac.....	do.....	5,500 14,250.40
Iron ammonium.....	do.....	4,700 3,432.00
Iscalin.....	do.....	12,000 1,577.00
Lanolin anhydrous.....	do.....	110,000 32,120.00
Lauryl rhodanate.....	do.....	600 672.00
Liquor sedans.....	do.....	2 1/2 10.00
Liver extract, concentrated.....	capsules.....	200,000 1,560.00
Loberin.....	viols.....	5,000 2,600.00
Loberin.....	pounds.....	4,000 7,709.00
Loberin.....	ampoules.....	1,514,400 351,830.52
Loberin.....	do.....	651.40
Magnesium sulfate.....	pounds.....	14,750 957.24
Malin.....	cubic centimeters.....	1,000 1,102.50
Malin.....	pounds.....	2,500 5,410.00
Mannite.....	do.....	550 632.50
Manihosen.....	pounds.....	833,230 169,011.99
Do.....	ampoules.....	8,000 600.00
Menthol.....	pounds.....	350 2,935.00
Mercuric ointment.....	ounces.....	1,050 114.40
Mercurochrome.....	bottles.....	1,000 4,220.00
Mercurochrome powder.....	pounds.....	1,233 1/2 21,817.75
Mercury ammoniated.....	do.....	1,000 5,040.01
Mercury bichloride.....	do.....	2,170,000 8,622.00
Do.....	do.....	600 1,151.25
Mercury cyanide.....	bottles.....	1,000 4,350.00
Mercury oxide.....	boxes.....	1,000 5,520.15
Mercury oxide, yellow.....	pounds.....	174 634.32
Do.....	do.....	40 21.40
Mersalyum.....	ampoules.....	66,000 14,680.00
Mersaly-theophylline.....	do.....	5,000 900.00
Methylol.....	pounds.....	17,000 2,855.89
Methyl bromide.....	ampoules.....	30,050 4,809.00
Metrazol.....	pounds.....	232 12,007.16
Do.....	ampoules.....	25 800.49
Metrazol, oral solution.....	bottles.....	12,000 3,450.00
Metrazol, sterile.....	do.....	1,500 1,915.00
Morphine sulfate.....	tablets.....	131,000 534.50
Neosynphenamine.....	ampoules.....	993,585 71,282.88
Neo-lopax.....	do.....	500 1,038.00
Neosteam.....	do.....	197,000 14,173.00
Neosteam.....	do.....	10,876 6,169.20
Neosteam aluminum.....	viols.....	5,000 1,950.77
Neosteam glucoseide.....	ampoules.....	6,000 1,780.00
Neosynephrin hydrochloride.....	cubic centimeters.....	5,016 1,831.52
Neosynephrin.....	bottles.....	3,244 1,263.04
Nicotin acid.....	ampoules.....	1,000,000 580.00
Nikethamide.....	do.....	40,000 2,600.00
Normacol.....	pounds.....	615 538.49
Novaldin.....	ampoules.....	5,000 800.00
Nutrient agar broth.....	pounds.....	175 624.56
Nutrient standard.....	do.....	110 745.00
Nuxvomica tincture.....	do.....	22,020 25,267.40
Oil, oral solution.....	bottles.....	1,000 800.00
Oil of chenopodium.....	do.....	1,000 5,138.00
Oil of gomenol.....	do.....	3,259 18,147.25
Oil of sandalwood.....	do.....	5,500 38,500.00
Oil, olive, USP.....	gallons.....	6,880 8,894.15
Ointment, simple.....	pounds.....	5,000 1,121.44
Oplum powder.....	do.....	200 5,000.00
Orycyanide of mercury.....	do.....	408 2,061.75
Pamaquin.....	tablets.....	1,500,000 10,800.00
Pamaquin naphtholate.....	do.....	7,962,000 69,996.00
Pancreatin.....	pounds.....	550 668.50
Penicillin.....	tubes.....	300 620.00
Penicillin sodium.....	ampoules.....	751,250 304,040.01
Peppin, USP.....	pounds.....	2,500 3,520.00
Peptone.....	do.....	15,941 15,915.00
Perparin.....	ampoules.....	10,000 600.00
Peptone, difco basic.....	pounds.....	2,450 14,042.60
Petrolatum, liquid.....	do.....	15,941 3,550.68
Petrolatum album.....	do.....	210,000 10,500.00
Petrolatum amber.....	do.....	22,000 1,897.50
Petrolatum, solid.....	do.....	70,710 4,522.50
Phenocort tablets.....	bottles.....	380 1,033.00
Phenobarbital.....	pounds.....	8,250 30,800.00

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Drugs—Continued.		
Phenobarbital.....tablets.	3,522,000	\$2,522.00
Phenol, USP.....pounds.	1,750	553.50
Phenolphthalein.....ounces.	2,014	602.10
Physalginine salicylate.....do.	7,500.00	7,500.00
Do.....do.	4,373	3,544.62
Picric acid.....pounds.	100	85.00
Pilocarpine hydrochloride.....ounces.	2,112	6,861.00
Pilocarpine nitrate.....do.	900	2,700.00
Pituitrin.....capsules.	50,000	2,975.00
Pituitary extract.....do.	4,032	438.80
Do.....do.	4,800	4,336.80
Pituitary posterior solution.....do.	25,000	1,313.50
Pituitary and thymus extract.....do.	5,500	1,775.00
Piromochin.....tablets.	3,121,700	30,201.87
Potocain hydrochloride.....do.	10,000	720.00
Potassium antimony tartrate.....ampoules.	88,753	3,844.73
Potassium bromide.....pounds.	14,200	3,832.00
Potassium citrate.....do.	1,250	505.00
Potassium iodide.....do.	10,235	24,910.50
Potassium iodine.....do.	2,750	3,610.80
Potassium permanganate.....do.	102,000	830.00
Pranex.....ampoules.	10,000	720.00
Procaine hydrochloride.....pounds.	38,378	63,016.48
Do.....tablets.	102,680	711.21
Do.....ampoules.	10,376	711.04
Propion.....bottles.	5,000	6,800.00
Proton.....ampoules.	10,000	7,920.00
Proton.....boxes.	700	2,733.00
Prostigmine.....doses.	10,000	804.00
Protein silver.....ounces.	6,528	7,036.72
Pyramidon.....pounds.	10,200	1,895.00
Pyridine base.....do.	10,200	3,171.00
Pyridine, pure.....do.	26,668	15,354.12
Quinacrine.....tablets.	125,000,000	630,110.00
Quinine dihydrochloride.....ampoules.	73,608	5,013.95
Quinine sulfate.....tablets.	10,205,000	101,818.35
Rabies vaccine.....packages.	5,500	4,300.00
Rhathary root.....pounds.	4,230	1,185.00
Salicilic acid.....do.	18,151	7,784.58
Salol.....do.	57,500	46,000.00
Salygran.....tablets.	1,000,000	6,000.00
Salsal.....ampoules.	5,000	333.00
Santoin.....tablets.	762,900	7,839.77
Santoin powder.....pounds.	200	18,144.00
Santoin calomel.....tablets.	2,100,000	11,733.00
Santonium.....ounces.	140	1,124.90
Scillaren A.....ampoules.	500	620.40
Scillaren liquid.....cubic centimeters.	2,000	1,300.00
Scillaren.....bottles.	2,000	1,600.00
Senega root.....pounds.	400	500.00
Serum:		
Olysses, 5 percent.....ampoules.	4,750	1,187.50
Olysses, 25 percent.....do.	4,750	3,010.00
Silver nitrate.....pounds.	676 1/2	2,863.17
Silver nitrate crystals.....ounces.	4,851	2,151.05
Silver proteinate.....vials.	20,000	1,850.00
Smallpox vaccine.....do.	528,247	70,357.50
Sodium acetate.....tablets.	20,000	312.80
Sodium bicarbonate.....pounds.	62,950	3,536.50
Sodium bromide.....do.	17,200	5,821.20
Sodium cacodylate.....ampoules.	40,000	1,723.42
Sodium chloride.....pounds.	10,470	1,496.63
Sodium citrate.....do.	2,230	606.25
Sodium evipan.....do.	1,000	810.00
Sodium hydroxide.....pounds.	13,750	6,200.50
Sodium methyarsenat.....do.	4,550	6,106.13
Sodium salicylate.....ampoules.	80,000	3,750.00
Do.....do.	80,000	4,320.00
Sodium sulfate.....do.	20,770	18,351.65
Solganal B-obosum.....vials.	3,000	2,893.76
Solution methamidate.....ounces.	3,000	750.00
Solution sulfur dioxide sodium.....ampoules.	1,008	630.36
Sparteine sulfate.....do.	10,008	995.50
Stain, Giemsa.....pounds.	2,000	1,407.80
Staphylococcus toxoid.....bottles.	250	3,250.00
Sterile isotonic solution of sodium chloride.....ampoules.	30,000	14,100.00
Do.....ampoules.	45,000	13,050.00

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Drugs—Continued.		
Stovarsol.....bottles.	158	\$155.04
Do.....ampoules.	100,000	700.00
Stovarsol, spirocid.....tablets.	1,200,000	1,800.00
Strophantone.....do.	1,600,500	45,714.50
Strophanthin.....ampoules.	6,500	720.00
Styphen.....do.	190	700.00
Sulfadiazine.....tablets.	8,544,000	60,723.20
Sulfadiazine ointment.....jars.	5,010	302.88
Sulfaganilins.....tablets.	0,404,000	70,322.20
Sulfanilamide.....ampoules.	1,500	313.50
Sulfanilamide powder.....pounds.	70,033	86,923.38
Sulfanilamide tablets.....tablets.	63,081,900	290,390.44
Sulfapyridine.....do.	4,027,800	44,022.13
Do.....bottles.	1,000	5,500.00
Do.....ampoules.	5,004	762.61
Sulfapyridine powder.....pounds.	47,000	353,616.20
Sulfasuxidine.....tablets.	50,000	950.00
Sulfathiazole.....do.	45,773,500	158,456.15
Do.....ampoules.	40,216	0,359.00
Do.....jars.	20,160	1,572.49
Sulfur ointment.....pounds.	4,700	1,225.00
Sulfur precipitate.....do.	10,800	3,280.00
Supracanal liquidum corti.....ampoules.	1,000	2,000.00
Do.....vials.	2,000	5,010.00
Tannalbin.....pounds.	3,300	10,837.25
Tannic acid.....do.	11,350 1/2	10,750.91
Terpin hydrate.....do.	850	850.00
Testosterone propionate.....ampoules.	12,000	19,506.00
Tetanus antitoxin.....vials.	285,000	75,232.75
Tetanus antitoxin syringes.....do.	300	90.00
Tetanus antitoxin.....cubic centimeters.	3,500,070	14,253.81
Tetanus antitoxin.....pounds.	1,528,020	75,232.75
Theobromine.....do.	4,320	8,640.00
Thiobromine.....do.	104,000	1,040.00
Thymol tablets.....do.	1,178,000	4,440.40
Thiamin chloride.....do.	1,030,000	6,180.50
Thiamin hydrochloride.....do.	400	230.00
Thiocol.....tablets.	5,000	700.00
Thromboplastin, hypodermic.....vials.	1,000	476.00
Thymol.....pounds.	203 1/2	617.50
Thyroid crystals.....do.	190	220.00
Trichloroacetic acid.....do.	330	918.00
Trypsinamide.....ampoules.	10,000	1,100.00
Do.....grams.	280,000	10,200.00
Typhoid bacilli.....vials.	25,000	5,750.00
Typhus vaccine.....do.	34,400	16,512.50
Urelectan, 75 percent.....ampoules.	1,000	2,010.00
Uroline injection.....do.	800	840.00
Uroline (methenamine).....pounds.	33,100	6,596.13
Vaccine antigonaecolique.....ampoules.	5,000	1,000.00
Vaccine pertussis.....do.	5,000	1,800.00
Valerian tincture.....pints.	2	4.64
Vaseline, yellow.....pounds.	42,000	2,560.00
Ventriolin.....bottles.	500	900.00
Vioform powder.....pounds.	7,615	6,058.00
Vioform.....tablets.	1,577,000	28,201.60
Vitamin.....capsules.	701,830	5,103.09
Vitamin A.....vials.	23,330	5,137.00
Vitamin B complex.....tablets.	780,800	1,314.60
Do.....do.	500,000	1,240.00
Vitamin C complex.....ampoules.	80,000	1,875.00
Vitamin D.....vials.	10,000	754.00
Vitamin D (6 cubic centimeters).....tablets.	600,000	770.00
Vitamin D (6 cubic centimeters).....vials.	40,128	5,410.28
Vitamin, multi.....tablets.	26,402,800	105,071.45
Wool fat hydrous.....pounds.	6,481	1,941.60
Wright's stain.....bottles.	500	1,000.00
Do.....grams.	50,000	1,400.00
Yatraa tablets.....tablets.	250,000	1,500.00
Zephiran chloride solution.....bottles.	3,000	1,775.00
Zinc oxide.....pounds.	5,400	2,462.90
Zinc peroxide.....do.	112	452.80
Zylate.....pints.	3,000	8,210.00
Drugs, miscellaneous:		
Electrical appliances.....	1,100	4,425.00
Batteries, flashlight.....	698	8,145.00
Bulbs, regular and flashlight.....	10,530	2,983.50
Lamps.....	3,751	3,025.23
Lamp sockets.....	1,004	110.40

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Emergency kits.....	20	\$803.63
Flasks.....	13,004	14,716.00
Thermos.....	2,000	1,306.00
Thermos refills.....	40,000	6,940.00
Flex-O-Glass.....	gallons	
Foodstuffs.....	2,499,800	80,041.60
Beans, dried.....	200,000	23,000.00
Bouillon cubes.....	13,248	1,630.81
Buttermilk, dried.....	33,804	3,549.42
Cane syrup.....		
Cereal.....		
Concentrate.....	11,232	1,123.20
Whole wheat.....	11,229	1,122.00
Chocolate.....	40,704	6,057.72
Cocoa.....	1,120,608	152,197.74
Farina.....	873	16,200.61
Flour.....		
Enriched wheat.....	43,094,254	1,050,913.97
Whole wheat.....	26,737,340	626,807.00
Fruit.....	18,000	9,000.00
Apples, dried.....	1,024,650	60,620.14
Prunes, dried.....	1,429,600	53,477.57
Raisins, dried.....	825,000	35,830.88
Jan.....	5,708	1,111.90
Juices.....		
Citrus fruit.....	426,000	17,798.60
Grapefruit.....	374,160	21,983.04
Lard.....	7,068,000	497,477.77
Meats, canned.....	155,976	52,010.35
Milk.....		
Condensed.....	382,200	19,304.00
Evaporated.....	37,384,613	2,667,049.22
Malted.....	68,670	9,098.35
Skimmed.....	448,000	45,640.00
Whole, powdered.....	3,830,685	944,973.64
Oatmeal.....	890,600	28,535.20
Oats, rolled.....	910,800	23,963.17
Oleomargarine.....	624,800	70,761.30
Rice.....	6,750,000	224,013.29
Rye flour.....	8,338,144	97,610.40
Syrup, golden.....	856,737	59,506.69
Soup, dehydrated.....	100,193	31,121.78
Sugar.....	17,301	1,633.59
Tomatoes, canned.....	5,873	16,632.60
Wheat.....	8,600,000	165,210.29
Wheat, cracked.....	34,500,000	667,778.43
Food parcels.....	293,789	761,603.48
Games.....		
Anagrams.....	7,600	1,725.00
Bingo sets.....	8,600	5,600.00
Checkerboard sets.....	12,600	3,912.50
Chess.....	9,600	3,745.00
Chinese checkers.....	1,000	153.00
Cribbage.....	60,000	3,887.50
Darts.....	600	343.75
Dart boards.....	12,600	1,875.00
Dominoes.....	500	1,750.00
Football.....	12,198	1,638.12
Jigsaw puzzles.....	8,500	8,500.00
Monopoly sets.....	110,680	9,947.20
Playing cards.....	3,600	1,876.62
Miscellaneous.....		
Hospital supplies.....		
Adhesive plaster.....	rolls	
Amputees.....	291,504	375,288.10
Feet.....	106,764	1,028.48
Miscellaneous.....	69,792	3,257.10
Apparatus extension.....	767,272	11,637.08
Applicators.....	60	450.00
Armatures.....	31,106	8.50
Artificial limbs and equipment.....	2	83.50
Autoclaves.....	2	2,985.18
Back rests.....	805	29,337.00
Bags.....	5,000	12,000.00
Hot-water.....	800,800	281,703.32
Ice.....	3,000	1,500.00
Balances.....	610	6,217.00
Balance torsions.....	10	804.00
Ball bearings, lower and upper.....	28	52.20
Ball mill (double porcelain jar).....	11	2,200.00

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Hospital supplies—Continued.....	278,632	\$35,661.46
Bandages.....		
Bandages.....	26,680	10,406.40
Break-off.....	4,672	501.04
Plaster of paris.....	14	8,263.40
Basin metabolism apparatus set.....	20	3,296.00
Basin instrument set, complete.....	20	305.04
Basins.....	1,318	7,300
Basin solution.....	7,300	3,150.00
Basin, sponge.....	10,000	2,000.00
Basin, wash.....	12,000	3,600.00
Baumometer.....	2,000	35,500.00
Beads, glass.....	42	66.48
Beakers, Pyrex.....	20	3.00
Beds, hospital.....	600	4,800.00
Bed pads.....	1,000	2,000.00
Bed pans.....	15,150	13,296.00
Bed pans.....	2,000	166.00
Bedside bells.....	1	79.00
Bioohmmeter, Kist.....	1,382,500	44,217.75
Blades and holders.....	100	10.00
Blood plasma and drying system.....	1	419,800.00
Bottles, glass.....	272	144.92
Bottles, solution.....	22	75.81
Bowls, lotion and solution.....	12,000	4,127.80
Breathasy sets.....	1	184.50
Breathasy inhalant.....	10	7,768.00
Bronchoscopes.....	3,698	775.60
Brushes.....	12	5.60
Brushes for motor collector drive.....	16	4.80
Brushes, carbon.....	400	338.15
Candle holders.....	781	17.10
Cans.....	38	327.60
Cannulas.....	300,096	10,107.40
Cans, douche.....	tablets	
Cardiograph, electric.....	500	327.53
Carrel-Dakin tubes.....	990	14,998.50
Carriage, surgical dressing.....	800	31,108.00
Carrying chairs.....	100	1,622.00
Catgut.....	dozen	
Catgut, chromic.....	721,993	110,173.43
Cellulose.....	574,000	105,779.89
Rubber.....	1,246	201.50
Urethral.....	20,284	3,630.06
Centrifuge.....	5,100	1,991.67
Angle head.....	3	1,218.00
Hand.....	15	1,364.00
Intermittent, 5 place head.....	4,800	3,375.00
Centrifuge or bleeding bottles.....	281	1,269.60
Centrifuge tubes.....	232	44,437.55
Centrifuges.....	278	435.00
Chisels.....	393	2,609.85
Clamps.....	1,000	2,944.40
Clamps.....	303,000	958.10
Clips.....	1,000	122.67
Wound.....	5	1,838.25
Cloths, face.....	13	1,050.00
Colorimeter.....	2	304.00
Colorimeters, electric.....	2	296.00
Colorimeter nephelometer.....	33	15.61
Colorimeters, photoelectric.....	25,000	5,406.00
Corks, rubber.....	1,000	150.00
Cots.....		
Cots, finger.....	450,503	119,928.79
Cotton.....	1,680	8,272.09
Absorbent.....	11,130	4,437.70
Non-absorbent.....	20,623	2,235.98
Raw.....	21,192	1,280.47
Cover glasses.....	20,000	25,665.88
Coverlets.....	6,620	11,858.00
Crutches.....	21,140	5,604.00
Cups.....	4	10.00
Cups for colorimeter.....	8	47.60
Slotted bronzes.....	1	172.00
Slotted duralumin.....	1,200	2,302.50
Curettes.....		

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Hospital supplies—Continued.		
Cushions, air rubber.....	10,478	\$8,068.37
Cylinders.....	353	2,874.75
Cystoscopes.....	5	1,062.50
Dental compound boxes.....	460	123.00
Dental rubber ash.....	2,638	7,241.10
Dental surgical kits.....	20	2,816.00
Depot stock: Spare parts for brine cooling systems.....	lot	3,845.50
Depressors.....	25,000	23.75
Diagnostic oscscope set.....	20	816.00
Dilators.....	50	1,100.00
Directors.....	167	24.05
Disches, Petri.....	2,005	831.33
Disinfectors, portable.....	25	68,071.80
Distillers.....	77	1,184.00
Drills.....	2,208	25,124.50
Drums, sterilizing.....	6	81.63
Dustless, foot pump.....	122	71.60
Elevators.....	48	240.00
Electrosurgical units.....	2	600.00
Enema bags.....	10,140	13,014.00
Extension apparatus.....	10	963.50
Eye magnets.....	110	913.00
Filter paper.....	22,000	486.50
First-aid kit.....	75,000	151.00
Finsks, graduated.....	1,422	11,828.50
Flint pebbles for use in ball mill.....	451	650.48
Forceps.....	204,338	17,088.00
Fracture tables.....	10	532,483.57
Funnels.....	526	6,697.50
Gaie.....	100	166.82
Gaskets for autoclaves.....	9	338.00
Gauze.....	110,000	19.50
Bandage compresses.....	50,000	6,820.00
Gauze rolls, miscellaneous.....	50,000	6,377.00
Mesh.....	1,037,702	66,308.01
Plain compressed.....	550,000	10,835.00
Surgical.....	156	1,398.00
Generator, passolite.....	15,890,400	321,375.20
Glass measures.....	10,000	6,330.00
Gloves.....	5,695	846.00
Autopsy.....	600	3,095.98
Rubber.....	600	331.00
Ohio.....	906,491	142,117.36
Barometers.....	75	33.75
Barometers.....	2,050	24,467.60
Hammers.....	2,323	13,742.25
Handles for chisels.....	35	52.50
Handles for saws.....	1,044	146.16
Heat pads.....	50	10.00
Heat pads, 6 plate.....	32	6,001.00
Heat pads, refills.....	14,694	5,270.40
Hinges.....	28,000	5,094.14
Hip fracture apparatus.....	1,500	67.60
Hooks.....	20	735.00
Hospital bed units.....	58	41.30
Hot plates.....	10	1,301,820.23
Incubators.....	1,029	6,628.50
Infusion apparatus.....	14	4,820.00
Infusion bottles.....	410	1,885.00
Intensifying screens.....	1,710	1,600.00
Instrument sterilizers.....	40	650.00
Intubation sets.....	5,383	68,962.74
Jars, precipitating or percolating.....	50	1,138.00
Jars, enamel.....	58	83.84
Knives.....	2,000	909.00
Amputation.....	1,500	2,475.00
Knife blades.....	488,040	25,439.88
Operating.....	14,973	6,535.05
Lamps, therapeutic.....	570	1,112.73
Lances.....	8	818.22
Leather brake lining.....	200	450.00
Leather for head bands.....	4	68
Lens.....	1,000	780.00
Pocket sets.....	60	2,104.50
Paper.....	140,750	157.24
Ligatures.....	70,003	8,720.33
Nylon.....	100	31.23

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Hospital supplies—Continued.		
Lithotriptoscope.....	4	\$555.20
Litmus paper.....	146,400	79.20
Litters.....	300	1,929.00
Locks, chests.....	828	527.72
Long-wave diathermic apparatus.....	2	1,110.00
Masks.....	50	250.00
Mattresses.....	800	7,000.00
Mattresses, rubber.....	2,085	49,493.55
Medical units.....	1,011	188,082.86
Do.....	3	39,836.46
Medicine droppers.....	135,012	1,872.18
Medicine tumblers.....	14,000	1,200.00
Microscopes.....	474	45,581.50
Microtomes.....	9	2,235.00
Mirrors.....	1,351	1,829.25
Mortars and pestles.....	800	1,081.60
Mugs.....	135,000	2,408.00
Needles.....	2,123,185	106,032.16
Hypodermic.....	1,060,232	56,067.28
Interstitial.....	1,100	596.24
Puncture lumbar.....	1,200	2,361.60
Puncture sternal.....	100	500.00
Surgical.....	467,440	58,710.46
Needles, seton.....	5,000	22.50
Needle holders.....	15,106	43,031.60
Ointment tin.....	765	6.74
Ophthalmoscopes.....	158	2,101.50
Oxygen therapy equipment.....	2	1,005.00
Packing units complete, without plasma or water.....	4,800	9,600.00
Paper for cardiograph.....	200	2,650.00
Pelvicimeters.....	210	1,835.00
Pillows.....	200	2,960.00
Rubber.....	1,000	750.00
Bed.....	200	500.00
Wedges.....	144	504.00
Pins, hipballs.....	200	40.08
Pins, Steinmann.....	13,852	3,618.24
Pistlet of parts.....	43,201	3,676.32
Platinum loop holders.....	185	41.90
Pneumothorax apparatus.....	100	6,301.00
Polariscopes.....	2	1,450.00
Portable vibratomes stands.....	2	55.40
Potain aspirator sets.....	20	160.00
Probes.....	120	18.00
Pumps, air.....	100	18.00
Punch, antrum.....	20	450.00
Raspatories, rib.....	3,035	5,073.50
Reducing caps.....	16	1.76
Refractometer, precision laboratory.....	1	675.00
Retractors.....	38,420	117,607.83
Retractor sets.....	2,318	5,143.62
Rheostats.....	2	94.60
Rheostat switches.....	4	10.26
Rods, glass.....	15	10.26
Rollers for bandages.....	84	201.60
Rounges.....	90	1,252.00
Rubber belts for tachometer drive.....	4	20
Rubber caps.....	100	15.00
Rubber drainage tubes.....	4	22.80
Rubber finger stalls.....	200	42.78
Rubber rings.....	1,000	1,200.00
Rubber sheeting.....	273,297	210,400.52
Rubber tips for tachometer.....	4	68
Rubber tubing, transfusion.....	105,300	3,290.00
Rubber tubing.....	17,972,355	17,540.90
Rugs, bedsize.....	16,169	74,100.44
Saws, Gigli.....	7,000	16,877.00
Saw guides and handles.....	24	31.50
Scalps.....	390	5,145.00
Scalptic lights.....	1	141.00
Scissors, surgical.....	107,009	90,450.74
Sets for trephination.....	10	5,602.00
Sharpening stones.....	167	28.39
Shears.....	2,829	49,047.76
Shears, plaster of parts.....	3,800	53,755.00
Slides, microscope.....	36,415	3,723.67
Sold dressing bins.....	1,000	2,450.00

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Hospital supplies—Continued.		
Sounds:		
Gastric.....	300	\$118.30
Rectal.....	300	76.00
Van Buren.....	35	101.00
Spatula, wooden tongue..... boxes	2	55
Specula.....	1,510	3,000.75
Sphygmomanometers.....	555	8,153.27
Splints.....	184	162.30
Stethoscopes.....	22,133	681,910.05
Sutures.....	6,900	4,390.00
Still.....	2	162.50
Stirrups for Steinmann pins.....	100	330.00
Stomach lavage sets.....	1,000	570.00
Stoppers, rubber.....	100,000	600.00
Stoves.....	18,560	53,804.00
Suction apparatus.....	12	600.00
Surgical sets.....	420	54,724.68
Sutures.....	44,578	9,570.93
Sutures.....	4,240	1,280.31
Sutures.....	61,940	11,030.10
Sutures.....	216,313	32,387.44
Sutures.....	5,000	850.00
Syringes.....	24,000	1,200.00
Adapters.....	1,934,494	65,690.70
Needles.....	278,691	185,208.11
Syringes.....	600	1,123.00
Tables.....	5	423.00
Operating.....	4	4.50
Tachometer cables.....	314	125.50
Talcum powder.....	3,800	838.00
Tanks, 50 gallons.....	220,304	3,276.56
Teeth with platinum pins.....	100,469	48,218.63
Test tubes.....	58,664	21,009.65
Thermometers.....	10,000	4,500.00
Clinical.....	1,630	892.00
Rectal.....	2,000	682.00
Thermometers for incubators.....	12	15.00
Thermophores.....	55,160	13,778.00
Thyrotoxy saw.....	141,498	48,598.83
Tourniquets.....	270,820	94,221.50
Towels.....	20,000	4,024.00
Bath.....	388,875	8,074.83
Face.....	6,038	9,835.00
Paper.....	50	834.00
Trench tubes.....	24	240.00
Tracheotomy sets.....		
Transfusion blood apparatus.....		
Trays:		
Enameled.....	2,445	2,318.13
Instrument.....	5,254	2,710.10
Kidney.....	85,000	5,382.51
Trepelines..... sets	12	111.24
Trocars and cannulas.....	100	125.00
Trunion carriers.....	8	32.00
Trunion cups.....	496	8,890.08
Trunion rings.....	32	14.72
Tubes:		
Drainage.....	1,128	576.22
Elastic irrigation.....	2,820	374.00
Glass.....	3,500	81.00
Metal.....	40	14.00
Stomach.....	32	25.82
Tubing.....	400	67.00
Glass.....	270	10.50
Rubber..... feet	148,405	6,354.59
Do..... pounds	950	409.50
Tumblers.....	61,056	1,958.12
Tweezers.....	72	78.20
Utility boxes.....	155	63.08
Urinals, male.....	13,192	5,421.37
Vacuum pump and parts..... sets	17	7,646.75
V belts for main drive.....	1	6.00
Wadding, cellulose.....	6,097	713.53
Wash cloths.....	383,650	24,360.70
Waste receptacles.....	100	260.00
Water baths.....	4	600.00
Water stills.....	10	2,765.00
Wax pencils.....	2,880	163.20

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Hospital supplies—Continued.		
Wire:		
Copper hanks.....	100	\$15.00
Kirschner.....	540	263.76
Wire potentiometer.....	20	5,020.00
Tubes.....	300	21.50
Hospital supplies, miscellaneous.....		35,761.19
Basins (dishpans).....	100	83.00
Bawls.....	39,192	7,854.16
Bread slicing machines.....	50	3,556.00
Can openers.....	50,000	1,750.00
Cups and saucers.....	34,692	7,496.60
Food choppers.....	50	402.50
Forks.....	96,600	7,472.00
Jugs.....	33,192	350.00
Knives, table.....	19,470	7,688.04
Knives, forks, tea and soup spoons.....	49,998	9,458.18
Meat graders.....	8,000	6,004.00
Nail pullers.....	50	12.00
Pails.....	66	52.02
Pie dishes.....	4,400	2,168.00
Pitchers, enamel.....	500	500.00
Plates.....	108,632	15,211.82
Plato, knife, fork and spoon sets.....	200	182.00
Sausage, iron.....	1,500	2,250.00
Spoons.....	94,000	4,690.00
Towels, dish.....	32,000	3,796.40
Trays, serving.....	500	1,166.67
Labels:		
Cloth.....	10,000,000	3,402.15
Paper gummed..... lots	3	508.61
Lanterns:		
Kerosene.....	650	431.00
Lantern equipment..... units	1,750	41.60
Materials requisitioned for purchase, estimated itemized cost not received.....		6,570,817.83
Medicine: Beefheart..... pounds	10	70.00
Motion-picture equipment.....	1	1,846.80
Motion-picture camera and parts.....	1	9,712.00
Moviola for 2.....	1	1,610.00
Photo film..... rolls	30	537.00
Notions:		
Ash trays.....	60,000	10,200.00
Barg paper.....	1,275,000	3,851.50
Barrettes, hair clips.....	600	30.00
Blades, awl.....	50	18.00
Brushes, wire.....	150	9.00
Brushes:		
Inking.....	60	12.00
Sash tool.....	60	12.00
Brushes, shoe.....	3,000	625.00
Buttons.....	5,329,440	8,322.67
Cake wax.....	130	13.00
Candles..... pounds	1,000	170.00
Cellophane paper.....	28,307	3,623.25
Cement, rubber liquid..... gallons	60	90.00
Cleaning tissue..... packages	5,689	633.62
Combs.....	292,445	7,285.08
Cotton thread.....	2,000	65.00
Darning cotton..... yards	3,000	3.00
Do..... spools	51,130	1,605.80
Do..... boxes	833	249.90
Darning wool..... do	833	274.89
Do..... yards	2,000	60.00
Dish, nail.....	60	60.00
Drinking cups.....	3,000,000	20,000.00
Embroidery floss..... boxes	10,000	3,000.00
Fixtures, paper towel.....	10,000	1,228.20
Fly paper..... boxes	3,000	2,960.00
Fris, awl.....	60	18.00
Hair brushes.....	4,900	2,724.10
Hair clippers.....	5,203	6,224.25
Hair pins..... boxes	659	44.22
Do..... dozens	160	43.50
Hammers, shoemaker's.....	60	90.00
Handkerchiefs, paper.....	4,026,000	1,375.50
Heel pads.....	2,800	144.00
Hole, rubber.....	3,600	648.00
Hooks and eyes.....	720	2.50
Ink, burnishing brown..... quarts	60	21.00

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Notions—Continued.		
Kits:		
Sewing and mending.....	159,742	\$34,695.44
Shoe repair.....	20	2,011.00
Knitting needles.....	1,225	163.12
Knitting wool.....	740	1,525.00
Knitting wool 48 pounds.....	690	2,475.00
Knitting wool 4 1/4 pounds.....	660	1,950.00
Knives, shoe.....	120	30.00
5 1/2 by 3 1/2-inch blade.....	60	12.00
Leather pieces for shoe repair.....	1,008	223.88
Leather soles.....	350	183.46
Do.....	4,800	1,520.40
Nail brushes.....	82,612	3,109.22
Nail files.....	400	29.17
Nail sets.....	60	6.00
Needles:		
Sewing.....	115,300	402.10
Darning.....	20,280	81.13
Nippers, end cutting.....	60	111.00
Patterns, dress.....	125	50.00
Pegs, shoe.....	30	6.00
Penicils:		
Black lead.....	259,821	3,709.74
Indelible.....	14,400	324.00
Piners, shoemaker's.....	60	54.00
Plies:		
Safety.....	351,546	1,417.00
Straight.....	6,000	238.75
Pipes:		
Pullers, tack.....	60	30.00
Rasps, shoe.....	60	27.60
Razor blades.....	401,000	4,298.44
Do.....	9,500	1,599.00
Razor sharpeners.....	2,500	447.75
Razor strops.....	5,000	5,275.00
Razors, safety.....	167,202	23,391.68
Razors, straight.....	10,000	19,800.00
Removers, heel.....	60	30.00
Sanitary napkins.....	5,040	2,971.50
Do.....	602,472	8,327.73
Scissors.....	13,872	8,022.56
Scissors, nail.....	10,150	6,781.25
Sewfs, garden.....	279,938	20,623.80
Sharpening stones, knife.....	60	60.00
Shaving brushes.....	22,000	12,250.00
Shaving cream.....	21,960	2,922.80
Shaving mirrors.....	50,000	6,000.00
Shaving mugs.....	10,000	1,100.00
Shaving sticks.....	16,880	1,673.83
Shoelaces.....	257,777	5,230.19
Shoe polish.....	19,425	2,430.62
Soap fasteners.....	1,400	3.00
Soap:		
Antiseptic.....	3,938	433.13
Green.....	2,000	210.00
Laundry.....	210,188	20,889.55
Do.....	4,519,189	296,095.52
Shaving.....	169,285	3,707.76
Toilet.....	100,224	12,277.44
White.....	659,023 1/2	82,523.06
Soap containers.....	4,525	222.94
Stands, cobbler's last.....	3,024	270.04
Steel wire heel nails.....	60	135.00
Sun glasses.....	540	108.00
Tacks, shoe.....	68,840	11,055.60
Talcum powder.....	60	6.00
Do.....	60	70.00
Tampons.....	4,602	537.89
Tap measures.....	4,200	813.54
Thimbles.....	48	24.48
Thread.....	375,990	9,142.15
Toilet paper.....	145,185	7,373.65
Tooth brushes.....	216,045	17,217.68
Tooth paste.....	40,828	4,291.68
Tooth powder.....	50,929	6,416.55
Nursing supplies:		
Baby bottles.....	50,040	870.70
Nipples.....	197,201	2,843.59
Nurses' kits.....	180	1,620.00

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Refrigerators:		
Dry ice boxes.....	8	\$315.00
Freezing machine for cooling salt solution.....	15	20,775.00
Frigidaire, electric.....	2	202.00
Kold-Hold Sub-Zero Machine.....	4	4,320.00
Refrigerator, Sub-Zero.....	2	931.00
Stationery.....	8,600	1,200.00
Prisoners of war receipt cards (white).....	200,000	453.00
Stationery wallets.....	49,958	2,198.59
Table cloths.....	3,000	2,301.00
Textiles:		
Handage cloth.....	yards.....	10,400
Bathrobing.....	do.....	62,400
Blanking.....	do.....	151,794
Broadcloth for suits.....	do.....	25,755
Canvas.....	do.....	3,229
Calico, unbleached.....	do.....	181,753 1/2
Calico, unbleached.....	do.....	100,000
Chesecloth.....	do.....	9,000
Cloth, white.....	do.....	450
Cotton:		
Cheviot.....	do.....	100,000
Cloth material.....	do.....	69,015
Suedo.....	do.....	6,044
Cottonade.....	do.....	100,238 1/2
Cottonine.....	do.....	4,079
Denim, blue.....	do.....	450,015
Dress goods:		
Cotton.....	do.....	1,500
Wool.....	do.....	1,020 1/2
Drill.....	do.....	1,021,425
Felt, 8-inch squares.....	do.....	66,000
Felt, 7 1/2-inch.....	yards.....	5,013 1/2
Flannel.....	do.....	339,810
Flannel, outing.....	do.....	33,170 1/2
Gingham.....	do.....	10,000 1/2
Material for mattresses and pillow sacks.....	do.....	62,000
Material for making and repairing clothing.....	do.....	13,300 1/2
Mosquito bars.....	do.....	1,400
Mosquito nets.....	do.....	600
Mosquito netting.....	yards.....	216,451
Muslin.....	do.....	1,400
Unbleached.....	yards.....	1,678,450
Nainsook, white.....	do.....	6,046 1/2
Olefin.....	do.....	5,004
Sheeting, black.....	do.....	9,168
Sheeting, unbleached.....	do.....	300,093
Shirting.....	do.....	137,804 1/2
Stockinette.....	do.....	450
Ticking.....	do.....	20,579
Tweeling.....	do.....	40,000
Twil.....	yards.....	15,000 1/2
Woolen material for trousers.....	do.....	75,398 1/2
Tobacco.....	packages.....	24,048
Trucks, Studebaker.....	do.....	50
Victrolas:		
Portable.....	do.....	2,000
Needles.....	do.....	5,000,000
X-ray equipment:		
Aprons, lead, rubber.....	46	285.20
Camera.....	1	5,399.00
Cassettes.....	30	885.60
Catheters, ureter, non X-ray.....	15	61.50
Developers.....	600	180.00
Developing powder.....	1,327	1,025.14
Developing tanks.....	5	510.00
Diaphragm, Bucky.....	2	740.00
Film, X-ray.....	11,640	4,563.66
Film, X-ray "screen".....	63,570	16,075.50
Film, X-ray safety.....	90,000	21,525.00
Fixer, X-ray.....	500	169.00
Fixing powder.....	95	153.43
Fluoroscopes.....	46	1,988.00
Generators:		
Electric.....	38	50,905.00
Gasoline.....	128	21,871.00
Gloves, rubber, lead.....	48	356.40
Goggles.....	72	90.00
Hangers, X-ray film developing.....	60	60.00
High-tension cable for X-ray machine.....	1	101.30
Lead numbers.....	40	8.00

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Quantity	Value
X-ray equipment—Continued.		
Localizers.....	40	\$31,240.00
Photo papers.....	400	450.00
Photoplates, X-ray.....	210	173.68
Portable photo laboratories for X-ray apparatus.....	32	629.88
Screens:		
Fluoroscope.....	25	2,350.00
X-ray intensifying sets.....	18	165.69
Thermostats:		
Field unit.....	4	302.00
Machine.....	237	10,010.00
Table unit.....	10	268,020.00
Tube unit.....	20	8,912.56
Valves.....	41	10,890.00
Carton liners.....	160	146,880.00
Inner containers for food packages.....	20	12,970.00
Outer containers for food parcels.....	38	1,750.00
Wooden boxes.....	20	4,730.00
Packing charges.....	110,790	124,032.85
Total.....	2,111	6,480.60
Packing materials:		
Acme soles.....	157,600	314.60
Acme steel strap.....	10,800	1,207.37
Asphalt water-proof paper.....	50,000	208.00
Cardboard partition.....	5,000	85.50
Cartons.....	24,337	9,050.50
Carton liners.....	105,000	416.40
Inner containers for food packages.....	300,000	10,855.75
Outer containers for food parcels.....	77,500	21,326.88
Wooden boxes.....	325	1,181.25
Packing charges.....	130,154.71	
Total.....		47,637,701.13

ATTACHMENT No. 4

Detailed analysis of supplies ordered shipped to Red Cross chapters in terms of commodities, quantities, and values, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945

Item number of material	Description of material	Material ordered shipped to chapters	
		Quantity	Value
1	Sweater yarn.....	3,675,223	\$5,368,568.03
2	Sock yarn.....	316,890	564,952.20
3	Shawl yarn.....	117,500	174,720.15
4	Cotton bathing.....	1,172,090	608,287.48
4A	.....	123,000	78,792.00
5	Unbleached muslin.....	4,132,438 3/4	605,014.52
6	Black sheeting.....	45,850	1,907.40
7	Outing flannel.....	4,938,000	613,441.64
7A	Outing flannel, striped.....	2,543,091	359,768.92
8	Black sheeting.....	8,030,833 3/4	805,558.47
9	Infants' robing, 36-inch.....	2,158,000	290,235.65
10	Bird's-eye.....	7,075,000	566,849.52
11	Cotton material.....	1,458,010	339,508.01
11A	.....	1,670,994	293,657.40
12	Woolen mixtures.....	1,161,849	1,010,746.07
12A	.....	1,082,236	968,572.09
13	.....	1,420,236	1,185,688.99
13A	.....	2,245,137	1,941,351.01
14	Outing flannel, 36-inch.....	2,040,000	362,791.68
15	Cotton material.....	900,025	242,530.19
16	Woolen mixtures.....	489,350	380,237.75
17	Terry cloth.....	2,364,773	340,392.17
18	Snow-suit material.....	708,687	732,992.74
19	Wool and cotton material.....	4,707,172	638,923.27
20	Knitted underwear material.....	700,000	214,702.50
21	Part wool flannel.....	234,000	114,830.00
22	Napped cotton flannel.....	750,000	165,500.00
23	Plaid flannel.....	275,000	87,311.25
24	Light-weight cotton fabric.....	3,210,776	839,788.64
25	Silp material.....	2,250,000	483,591.00
26	Cotton pajama fabric.....	1,318,713	293,612.78
26A	.....	1,025,000	204,812.60
26B	.....	750,000	147,468.75

Detailed analysis of supplies ordered shipped to Red Cross chapters in terms of commodities, quantities, and values, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Item number of material	Description of material	Material ordered shipped to chapters	
		Quantity	Value
27	Light-weight shirting.....	1,265,859	\$294,141.49
28	Woolen material.....	451,286 3/4	710,509.91
28A	Wool and rayon coating.....	161,911	183,063.38
30	Twine, hard.....	20,700	9,315.00
31	Carpet warp.....	1,200	552.00
	Cotton.....	1,100	230.50
	Gauze.....	20,000	10,000.00
	Total.....	4,210,723	\$22,441,092.77
		60,050,628 3/4	

ATTACHMENT No. 5

Quantities and values consumed in the production of finished garments of the types specified in Government requisitions that were shipped abroad between Nov. 1, 1940 and Apr. 30, 1945, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945

Item No. of material	Description of material	Garments shipped abroad		Material consumed in production of garments shipped abroad	
		Number	Type	Quantity	Value
1	Sweater yarn.....	447,883	Sweaters, men's.....		
	.....	11,377	Fascimators.....		
	.....	501,083	Boonies.....		
	.....	249,857	Mufflers.....		
	.....	2,284,402	Sweaters, children's.....		
	.....	558,527	Sweaters, women's.....		
	.....	316,616	.....	
	.....	23,000	Alghans.....		
	.....	344,862	Mittens, knitted.....		
	.....	A	6 ounces of yarn used in each toddler pack.....	3,675,223 pounds.....	\$5,368,568.03
2	Sock yarn.....	518,489	Socks, men's.....		
	.....	24,724	Stockings, children's.....		
	.....	291,635	Suits, children's, knitted.....		
	.....	65,399	Socks, children's.....		
	.....	1,250	Dresses, children's, knitted.....	296,018 pounds.....	445,921.52
3	Shawl yarn.....	217,677	Shawls, crocheted.....	117,500 pounds.....	174,720.15
4	Cotton bathing.....	175,953	Men's convalescent robes.....	645,009 3/4 yards.....	284,400.43
4A	.....	56,212	Children's convalescent robes.....	98,371	64,690.40
5	Unbleached muslin.....	342,010	Hospital bed shirts.....		
	.....	104,001	Operating gowns.....	1,969,681 3/4	240,685.11
	.....	3,298	Aprons.....	9,777 yards.....	320.67
6	Black sheeting.....	440,135	Men's pajamas.....	2,640,815 yards.....	328,253.43
7	Outing flannel.....		Children's pajamas.....		
7A	Outing flannel, striped.....	808,575	Women's nightgowns.....	2,643,091 yards.....	359,768.92
	.....		Children's nightgowns.....		
8	.....	B	10 yards used in each layette.....		
	.....	C	do.....		
	.....	A	3 1/2 yards used in each toddler pack.....		
	.....	D	3 yards used in each layette.....		
	.....		Toddler pack sleepers.....		
	.....	20,782	Infants' shirts.....		
	.....	2,232	Layette sleepers.....		
	.....	12,708	Infants' dresses.....		
	.....	1,262	Infants' slips.....		
	.....	1,340	Infants' bands.....		
	.....	2,705	Infants' kimonos.....	5,783,078 yards.....	617,632.73
9	Infants' robing, 36-inch.....	1,020	2 yards used in each layette.....		
	.....	C	do.....	807,236 yards.....	232,059.11

Quantities and values consumed in the production of finished garments of the types specified in Government requisitions that were shipped abroad between Nov. 1, 1940 and Apr. 30, 1945, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Item No. of material	Description of material	Garments shipped abroad		Material consumed in production of garments shipped abroad	
		Number	Type	Quantity	Value
10	Bird's-eye.....	E	0 yards used in each layette.		
	do.....	357,010	Diapers.....	1,557,929 1/2 yards.	\$30,163.88
11	Cotton material.....		459,224 yards.		91,146.78
11A	do.....		1,544,247 yards.		271,370.53
12	Woolen mixtures.....		1,161,849 yards.		1,016,740.07
12A	do.....		1,082,298 yards.		966,527.09
13	do.....		1,100,586 yards.		808,363.38
13A	do.....		2,245,187 yards.		1,941,351.01
14	Outline flannel.....		2,045,000 yards.		365,791.68
15	Cotton material.....		960,023 yards.		342,830.19
16	Woolen mixture.....		459,260 yards.		350,237.75
17	Terry cloth.....	A	1,474,827 yards.		215,752.44
	do.....		642,702 1/4 yards.		664,740.77
18	Snow-suit material.....	A	949,291 1/4 yards.		466,491.31
19	Wool and cotton material.....	B	519,103 1/4 yards.		159,261.62
	do.....		296,978 yards.		101,667.26
20	Knitted underwear.....	A	101,164 yards.		43,336.52
	do.....		2,016,927 3/4 yards.		626,055.10
21	Part wool flannel.....		2,908,056 yards.		480,014.21
22	Napped cotton flannel.....		323,679 yards.		72,067.13
23	Light-weight cotton fabric.....		926,969 1/4 yards.		185,216.63
24	do.....		710,904 yards.		137,835.70
25	Slip material.....		955,214 yards.		107,260.65
26	do.....		90,722 yards.		141,392.96
26A	do.....		146,760		160,932.73
27	Light-weight shirting.....		20,700 pounds.		9,315.00
28	Woolen material.....		1,200 pounds.		532.00
28A	Wool and rayon coating.....				
29	Hard twine.....				
51	Carpet warp.....				
A	do.....				
B	do.....				
C	do.....				
D	do.....				
E	do.....				
	Total.....	18,737,457		4,110,611 pounds. (12,230,831 1/4 yards.)	18,185,428.75

ATTACHMENT No. 6

Quantities and values of materials en route to chapters and by finished garments en route to Red Cross warehouses or awaiting shipment in warehouses, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945

Item No. of material	Description of material	Materials provided for garments not yet shipped abroad		
		Quantity	Value	
2	Sock yarn.....	pounds..	78,982	\$118,090.88
4	Cotton ballrooming.....	yards..	624,080 1/4	323,837.05
4A	do.....	do.....	21,629	11,201.50
5	Unbleached muslin.....	do.....	2,162,817	264,310.41
6	Black sheeting.....	do.....	6,038	376.82
7	Outing flannel.....	do.....	2,291,184	285,188.71
7A	do.....	do.....	2,256,553 1/4	217,922.74
9	Baby's robe, 30-inch.....	do.....	238,704	54,149.84
10	Bird's-eye.....	do.....	2,517,050 1/4	196,715.61
11	Cotton material.....	do.....	1,198,785	248,822.23
11A	do.....	do.....	128,747	22,586.46
13	Woolen mixtures.....	do.....	319,630	376,785.61
17	Terry cloth.....	do.....	851,931	121,639.73
18	Snow-suit material.....	do.....	45,984 1/4	63,211.97
19	Wool and cotton material.....	do.....	757,820 1/4	372,431.63
21	Knitted underwear material.....	do.....	180,730 1/4	55,410.85
22	Napped cotton.....	do.....	27,021	13,272.74
23	Flax flannel.....	do.....	335,846	122,103.48
24	Light-weight cotton fabric.....	do.....	275,000	57,251.25
25	Slip material.....	do.....	1,202,849 1/4	313,533.54
26	Cotton pajama fabric.....	do.....	341,944	59,576.76
26A	do.....	do.....	995,034	221,515.69
27	Light-weight shirting.....	do.....	89,029 1/2	19,656.47
28	Woolen material.....	do.....	49,020	9,532.05
28A	Wool and rayon coating.....	do.....	308,515	69,322.41
	Cotton.....	do.....	15,131	17,130.65
	Gauze.....	do.....	1,100	279.50
	Total.....	pounds.....	101,052	4,255,561.02
		yards.....	17,839,697	

ATTACHMENT No. 7

Status of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment to Red Cross chapters, in terms of value of requisitions issued, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945

	Value
Value, including estimated costs of requisitions issued by governmental agencies for direct shipment to Red Cross chapters.....	\$26,833,508.70
Less—Value of unfilled requisitions.....	4,397,415.93
Value of supplies purchased.....	22,441,092.77
Value of supplies in process of manufacture or awaiting consignment in hands of vendors.....	7,272.20
Value of supplies ordered shipped to Red Cross chapters.....	22,433,820.47

ATTACHMENT No. 8

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945

Country	Shipped value	Ordered for shipment value	Total value
Algeria ¹	\$230,348.38	\$51,394.99	\$281,743.37
American civilian internees ²	1,275,016.41	922,773.78	2,197,790.19
American merchantmen abroad	15,515.44		15,515.44
Australia	108,432.27		108,432.27
Bermuda	551.06		551.06
British East Africa ³	49,976.53		49,976.53
Cape Verde Islands	970.52		970.52
China ⁴			
Chungking	2,580,329.78	2,820,117.84	5,400,447.62
Hongkong	308,222.21		308,222.21
Kanton	1,393,674.00	3,681.65	1,397,355.65
Shanghai	601,037.18		601,037.18
Total, China	4,913,263.17	2,832,198.89	7,745,462.06
Civilian internees (Far East)		307.20	307.20
Egypt ⁵	1,291,607.12		1,291,607.12
England ⁶			
American Red Cross	7,128.39		7,128.39
British Red Cross	2,032,431.61	146,882.62	2,179,314.23
Women's Voluntary Services	8,273,999.97	761.75	8,274,761.72
Total, England	10,361,859.97	147,734.67	10,509,594.64
Eritrea	14,628.00		14,628.00
Finland	1,488,538.92		1,488,538.92
France ⁷	3,157,719.46	62,387.53	3,220,106.99
French Equatorial Africa	113,742.83		113,742.83
Greece ⁸	948,949.49	382,427.35	1,331,376.84
Griphenstein		3,688.60	3,688.60
Haiti	3,793.71		3,793.71
Hawaii	105,936.39		105,936.39
Iceland	61,746.02		61,746.02
India ⁹	77,887.83	662.17	78,550.00
International Red Cross Committee	1,433.94		1,433.94
Iran	102,381.90	5,444.13	107,826.03
Ireland ¹⁰	308,989.75	39,016.69	348,006.44
Jamaican refugees	43.00	3,489.76	3,532.76
Norway ¹¹	127,610.21		127,610.21
Philippine Islands	57,138.66		57,138.66
Poland ¹²	16,922.12	3,171.14	20,093.26
Puerto Rico	58,450.23		58,450.23
Spain ¹³	1,737,591.66		1,737,591.66
Trinidad	2,113.30		2,113.30
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ¹⁴	12,031,388.72	3,595,177.51	15,626,566.23
Virgin Islands	350.10		350.10
"Duko" A.R.C.	21,770.08		21,770.08
"Duko" A.R.C.	85,768.62		85,768.62

¹ \$40,095.71 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.
² \$1,598,187.12 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.
³ \$16,955.62 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.
⁴ \$19,508.59 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.
⁵ \$2,789,317.19 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.
⁶ \$888,706.25 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and is subject to fluctuation.
⁷ \$27,050.01 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and is subject to fluctuation.
⁸ \$170,779.97 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.
⁹ \$37,490 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and is subject to fluctuation.
¹⁰ \$3,816.52 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and is subject to fluctuation.
¹¹ \$2,472,500.03 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Country	Shipped value	Ordered for shipment value	Total value
"Elms" ¹	\$3,003.18		\$3,003.18
"Elms" A.R.C.	21,872.95		21,872.95
"OIV" A.R.C.	31,559.42		31,559.42
411-S A.R.C.	16,358.88		16,358.88
Unallocated ²		789,582.41	789,582.41
Grand total	38,772,280.42	8,805,411.71	47,577,692.13

¹ \$201,380 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ALGERIA						
Drugs:						
Antidysentery serum					6,000	\$6,300.00
Diphtheria antitoxin	28,000	53,958.53			28,000	53,958.53
Diphtheria toxoid, do.	5,000	1,775.00			5,000	1,775.00
Gas gangrene antitoxin	15,000	59,287.50			15,000	59,287.50
Mallein					1,000	1,102.50
Neocathartine					9,785	7,754.38
Penicillin sodium	1,250	880.00			1,250	880.00
Sulfanilamide liquid					1,500	313.50
Tetanus antitoxin, vials	28,000	33,072.75			28,000	33,072.75
Drugs, miscellaneous				6.50		6.50
Hospital supplies:						
Adhesive plaster, spoons	950	357.00			950	357.00
Ampoules:						
2 cubic centimeter	109,704	1,028.48			109,704	1,028.48
25 cubic centimeter	99,732	3,257.10			99,732	3,257.10
Miscellaneous	650,712	9,715.74			650,712	9,715.74
Armatures	2	93.50			2	93.50
Autoclaves	3	345.00			3	345.00
Baby bottles	72	18.30			72	18.30
Basic instrument sets					14	8,268.40
Beads, glass	22	41.80			22	41.80
Beakers, Pyrex	20	3.00			20	3.00
Bearings, lower and upper	16	62.20			16	62.20
Bottles, solution	22	75.91			22	75.91
Brushes for motor drive	12	9.60			12	9.60
Carbon brushes	16	4.80			16	4.80
Cellulose paper, boxes	1,667	83.35			1,667	83.35
Contrifuges	3	1,364.00			3	1,364.00
Cloth, bolting, yards	65	475.75			65	475.75
Cloth, finger, rubber					1,000	100.00
Cotton:						
Abercrombie, pounds	1,100	330.00			1,100	330.00
Nonabsorbent, do.	110	29.70			110	29.70
Covers, glasses	19,460	175.97			19,460	175.97
Cups:						
Slotted bronze	8	47.60			8	47.60
Slotted duralumin	4	172.00			4	172.00
Cushions	48	16.98			48	16.98
Dishes, Pyrex	2,000	581.39			2,000	581.39
Drums, sterilizing	6	81.38			6	81.38
Filter paper:						
Sulfite, sheets	1,000	20.00			1,000	20.00
Square, do.	1,000	55.00			1,000	55.00
Flasks:						
Balloon, etc.	300	110.61			300	110.61
Balloon	102	139.07			102	139.07

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ALGERIA—continued						
Hospital supplies—Con.						
Forceps:						
Dressing and fine	24	\$13.14			24	\$13.14
Hemostatic	500	825.00			500	825.00
Funnels:						
Glasses	100	41.00			100	41.00
Splint	72	72.72			72	72.72
Gaskets for autoclaves	9	10.59			9	10.59
Glass centrifuge tubes	451	145.49			451	145.49
Gloves, rubber	850	131.09			850	131.09
Hand clippers	3	14.25			3	14.25
Handles, light saws	50	10.00			50	10.00
Heads—20" (4) place	5	353.00			5	353.00
Heads (5) place	2	21.00			2	21.00
Jars, precipitating	68	93.84			68	93.84
Knives, operating	8	7.50			8	7.50
Leather brake linings	4	.68			4	.68
Light bulbs, extra	48	54.00			48	54.00
Metal tubes with cushion						
Microscopes	32	25.92			32	25.92
Microscopes, objection immersion	6	240.00		\$802.50	6	802.50
Needles	536	31.48			536	31.48
Needles, hypodermic	322	195.65			322	195.65
Oxygen therapy equipment			30	1,005.00	30	1,005.00
Pipettes	400	125.00			400	125.00
Portable vibrationless stands	2	55.40			2	55.40
Pyrex bottles	200	126.56			200	126.56
Reducing caps	16	1.76			16	1.76
Retractors	8	15.00			8	15.00
Retractors, Frazier sets	8	225.52			8	225.52
Retrocuits	2	91.50			2	91.50
Rubber belts for tachometer	4	1.20			4	1.20
Rubber caps	100	15.00			100	15.00
Rubber cushions	8	5.20			8	5.20
Rubber diaphragms	4	23.80			4	23.80
Rubber nipples	27,200	435.20			27,200	435.20
Rubber tips for tachometer	4	.68			4	.68
Scalytic light	1	141.00			1	141.00
Scissors	18	11.04			18	11.04
Sets for all instruments for trepanation	10	5,032.00			10	5,032.00
Shears, rib, Stillé	2	22.50			2	22.50
Slides, microscope cartons	70	2,011.10			70	2,011.10
Sphygmomanometers, aneroid			90	1,080.00	90	1,080.00
Sterilizers, hot air laboratory	1	63.00			1	63.00
Stills:						
Gilters	1	100.00			1	100.00
Heated by electricity	1	62.50			1	62.50
Suction apparatus	12	600.00			12	600.00
Switches for rheostat	4	7.60			4	7.60
Syringes	3,200	2,583.13			3,200	2,583.13
Hook, Luer	150	93.00			150	93.00
Hypodermic	1,614	1,517.13			1,614	1,517.13
Needle, Luer	40,464	1,783.76			40,464	1,783.76
Tachometer cables	4	4.20			4	4.20
Test tubes	20,000	1,156.80			20,000	1,156.80
Thermometers	89	54.85			89	54.85
Thorasopes	2	369.00			2	369.00
Towels	30,000	13,053.00			30,000	13,053.00
Trays, instrument, enamel	101	76.40			101	76.40
Tranum carriers	8	32.00			8	32.00
Tranum cups	16	10.08			16	10.08
Tranum rings	32	14.72			32	14.72
Tubing, pounds	900	409.50			900	409.50
Tubing, rubber, for gas feet	1,618 1/2	64.83			1,618 1/2	64.83

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ALGERIA—continued						
Hospital supplies—Con.						
Belts for main drive	4	\$6.00			4	\$6.00
Wiro Digi saw	200	111.75			200	111.75
Wound clips	1,000	5.00			1,000	5.00
Emergency kits for first aid stations	20	863.62			20	863.62
Nurse's kits	150	1,020.00			150	1,020.00
X-ray equipment:						
Developing baths, fixing baths, 3 compartments	6	510.00			6	510.00
Films, radio	2,880	912.10			2,880	912.10
X-ray developer packages	12	20.04			12	20.04
X-ray filter	6	8.34			6	8.34
X-ray film	40	146.12			40	146.12
X-ray machine, mobile	1	1,450.00			1	1,450.00
Materials to be purchased				\$40,695.71		\$40,695.71
Packing charges				650.50		4,098.38
Total		230,348.38		61,394.90		291,743.27
AMERICAN CIVILIAN INTERNEES						
Clothing:						
Aprons	500	350.00			500	350.00
Bathrobes	100	130.83			100	130.83
Children's	600	3,391.80			600	3,391.80
Women's						
Belts						
Men's	1,004	652.60			1,004	652.60
Women's sanitary	750	150.00			750	150.00
Bloomers, girls' cotton	800	240.00			800	240.00
Blouses	1,000	1,070.00			1,000	1,070.00
Brassieres	4,600	2,095.25			4,600	2,095.25
Caps, winter	2,000	1,230.00			2,000	1,230.00
Coats:						
Children's	100	676.00			100	676.00
Women's	1,250	16,488.50			1,250	16,488.50
Corsets, women's	1,000	1,612.50			1,000	1,612.50
Drawers, long, cotton and wool	2,000	2,900.00			2,000	2,900.00
Dresses:						
Girls'	600	387.50			600	387.50
Women's print	300	614.58			300	614.58
Woolen	825	4,743.73			825	4,743.73
Galoshes:						
Children's	100	109.00			100	109.00
Women's	200	230.00			200	230.00
Girdles	1,104	1,468.50			1,104	1,468.50
Gloves:						
Children's	100	50.00			100	50.00
Men's	2,000	2,080.00			2,000	2,080.00
Woolen	3,325	2,682.17			3,325	2,682.17
Handkerchiefs:						
Boys'	300	15.60			300	15.60
Children's	2,400	140.21			2,400	140.21
Girls'	300	13.12			300	13.12
Men's	23,000	1,663.45		410.00	27,000	2,073.45
Women's	9,750	579.12			9,750	579.12
Hose:						
Boys'	331	64.61			331	64.61
Girls'	283	56.38			283	56.38
Jackets:						
Women's wool	1,250	9,185.00			1,250	9,185.00
Men's wool	1,330	10,720.00			1,330	10,720.00
Knickerbockers	100	150.00			100	150.00
Mufflers	1,000	920.00			1,000	920.00
Nightgowns	3,300	2,739.00			3,300	2,739.00
Overalls, men's:						
Children's	168	127.89			168	127.89
Men's	800	800.00			800	800.00
Women's	200	356.67			200	356.67
Overalls, men's	4,070	49,000.00			4,070	49,000.00

\$40,695.71 of the above total valuation is an estimate furnished by the American Red Cross and governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
AMERICAN CIVILIAN INTER-RES—continued						
Clothing—Continued.						
Palamas:						
Children's cotton	1,209	\$1,121.25			1,209	\$1,121.25
Men's	2,016	2,016.00			2,016	2,016.00
Flannel	2,825	3,633.00			2,825	3,633.00
Panties:						
Boys'	3,600	900.00			3,600	900.00
Women's cotton	1,000	400.00			1,000	400.00
Women's wool	600	200.00			600	200.00
Boys' short cotton	600	625.00			600	625.00
Playalls:						
Children's wool	100	43.75			100	43.75
Women's	3,300	11,650.00			3,300	11,650.00
Raincoats:						
Men's	500	3,425.00			500	3,425.00
Women's	499	2,120.75			499	2,120.75
Shirts:						
Boys' cotton	600	282.50			600	282.50
Cotton	2,500	3,150.00			2,500	3,150.00
Flannel	5,459	12,603.33			5,459	12,603.33
Shoes:						
Boys' pairs	200	348.80			200	348.80
Children's do	1,300	1,853.50			1,300	1,853.50
Girls' do	200	185.00			200	185.00
Men's do	4,339	9,439.55			4,339	9,439.55
Women's do	4,625	9,943.75			4,625	9,943.75
Skirts, women's wool	500	600.00			500	600.00
Shirts	100	125.00			100	125.00
Slippers:						
Children's pairs	100	145.00			100	145.00
Men's do	503	628.75			503	628.75
Women's do	304	683.80			304	683.80
Slips, women's cotton	1,825	1,238.12			1,825	1,238.12
Sneakers:						
Boys' do	200	260.00			200	260.00
Girls' do	200	290.00			200	290.00
Men's do	408	697.68			408	697.68
Socks:						
Children's cotton	100	12.60			100	12.60
Men's cotton do	7,000	1,353.33			7,000	1,353.33
Men's wool do	4,000	1,548.07			4,000	1,548.07
Women's and children's pairs	4,600	621.25			4,600	621.25
Stockings:						
Children's cotton	100	25.00			100	25.00
Women's do	2,145	631.31			2,145	631.31
Women's cotton	2,000	583.33			2,000	583.33
Suits:						
Boys' woolen	165	1,072.50			165	1,072.50
Herringbone twill	2,000	7,600.00			2,000	7,600.00
Suspender belts, women's	500	01.50			500	01.50
Suspenders	1,500	700.00			1,500	700.00
Sweaters, woolen	2,825	7,763.44			2,825	7,763.44
Trousers:						
Boys'	100	175.00			100	175.00
Knee length	2,500	3,600.00			2,500	3,600.00
Men's	300	630.00			300	630.00
Men's dress	1,992	3,944.16			1,992	3,944.16
Undershirts:						
Boys'	800	210.00			800	210.00
Men's	6,015	4,244.58			6,015	4,244.58
Undershirts:						
Boys'	800	251.00			800	251.00
Children's part wool	144	84.00			144	84.00
Men's	7,105	6,622.42			7,105	6,622.42
Women's cotton	604	168.00			604	168.00
Women's wool	400	200.00			400	200.00
Unionsuits	825	818.75			825	818.75
Vests, girls' cotton	800	147.50			800	147.50

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
AMERICAN CIVILIAN INTER-RES—continued						
Drugs:						
Albino, white... jars	1,365	\$341.25	6,004	\$625.00	6,369	\$966.25
Boric acid, powder	465	71.00			465	71.00
Do... bottles	1,830	1,072.70			1,830	1,072.70
Vitamins	263,789	761,603.48			263,789	761,603.48
Food parcels			3,600	1,676.52	3,600	1,676.52
Hospital supplies:						
Blankets, woolen	7,825	24,362.50			7,825	24,362.50
Medical units	1,011	145,522.50	3	38,885.46	1,014	184,407.96
Mosquito bars	1,400	3,150.00			1,400	3,150.00
Mosquito netting, yards	7,000	1,610.00			7,000	1,610.00
Needles, darning	2,000	7.17			2,000	7.17
Needles, sewing	10,100	84.79	300	87	10,400	85.56
Shoes, cotton	5,000	6,000.00			5,000	6,000.00
Towels, bath	6,825	4,022.35			6,825	4,022.35
White cloth for borders on mosquito bars						
Wacheloths... rolls	425	74.37	3,000	450.00	3,425	524.37
Notions:						
Can openers	600	30.00	60,000	1,750.00	60,600	1,780.00
Barrettes, hairclips	1,440	15.00			1,440	15.00
Bulbous, dress	160	82.50			160	82.50
Clippers, hair	16,945	684.15			16,945	684.15
Cotton, darning, yards	3,000	3.00			3,000	3.00
Darning wool... do	2,000	59.00			2,000	59.00
Dress goods, cotton	1,419	455.18	81	69.82	1,500	525.00
Dress goods, wool and part wool, yards	1,020 1/4	1,887.83			1,020 1/4	1,887.83
Dress patterns	125	50.00			125	50.00
Facial tissues, packages	2,595	383.64			2,595	383.64
Fair brushes	3,400	2,102.50			3,400	2,102.50
Hairpins, or bobby pins	160	43.60			160	43.60
Hairpins, dozen	669	44.62			669	44.62
Hooks and eyes	720	2.50			720	2.50
Kits, shoe repair	20	2,041.90			20	2,041.90
Knitting needles	1,225	153.12			1,225	153.12
Knitting wool, 4/8	660	2,475.00			660	2,475.00
Knitting wool, 4/14, do	660	1,980.00			660	1,980.00
Materials for making and repairing clothing	13,366 1/4	2,322.68			13,366 1/4	2,322.68
Nail brushes	500	20.17	2,500	162.50	3,000	182.67
Nail files	500	60.00			500	60.00
Needles, darning	3,120	8.84			3,120	8.84
Outing flannel, yards	100	30.00			100	30.00
Pencils	8,825	151.65			8,825	151.65
Pins, safety	7,700	847.00			7,700	847.00
Pins (straight dressmaker's)	3	.75			3	.75
Pipes	1,600	581.67	3,000	1,600.00	4,600	2,181.67
Razor-blade sharpeners	350	447.75			350	447.75
Razor blades, packages	9,500	1,520.00			9,500	1,520.00
Do	102,000	699.72	2,000	13.72	104,000	713.44
Razors (plastic)	6,800	1,064.00			6,800	1,064.00
Receipt cards for food parcels	200,000	238.00			200,000	238.00
Sanitary napkins	2,304	23.65			2,304	23.65
Scissors	60	60.00			60	60.00
Hair	150	131.25			150	131.25
Sewing kits	8,660	1,511.50			8,660	1,511.50
Shaving brushes	2,000	920.00			2,000	920.00
Shaving cream... jars	4,800	1,279.20			4,800	1,279.20
Do... sticks	10,080	1,679.33			10,080	1,679.33
Shears, 10-inch	50	75.00			50	75.00
Shoe brushes	3,000	625.00			3,000	625.00
Rhoelaces	16,953	430.43			16,953	430.43
Shoe polish	19,125	2,390.62			19,125	2,390.62
Snap fasteners	1,440	6.00			1,440	6.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
AMERICAN CIVILIAN INTERNEES—continued						
Notions—Continued.						
Soap containers.....		\$270.04			3,024	\$270.04
Soap:						
Do.....pounds.....	84,285	2,457.70			84,285	2,457.70
White.....cakes.....	17,453	42.96			17,453	42.96
Towel.....do.....	5,325	232.04			5,325	232.04
Sack yarn.....do.....	300	750.00			300	750.00
Sweater yarn.....do.....	700	1,750.00			700	1,750.00
Talcum powder.....cans.....	1,530	199.97			1,530	199.97
Tape measures.....do.....	4,260	813.54			4,260	813.54
Thimbles.....do.....	48	24.48			48	24.48
Thread, assorted colors.....	400	40.00			400	40.00
Toilet paper.....spools.....	950	40.00			950	40.00
Toothbrushes.....rolls.....	45,165	2,305.61			45,165	2,305.61
Tooth powder packages.....	17,325	1,805.40			17,325	1,805.40
Packing materials:						
Facking cases.....	1,521	4,170.50			1,521	4,170.50
No. 37 Acme seals.....	157,500	314.50			157,500	314.50
Asphalt waterproof paper.....	50,000	208.00			50,000	208.00
3 by 8 Acme steel straps.....	16,800	1,207.37			16,800	1,207.37
Cartons, regular slotted.....	918	239.27			918	239.27
Carton liners.....	105,000	440.50			105,000	440.50
Corrugated cartons.....	13,419	855.72			13,419	855.72
Corrugated cardboard partitions.....	5,000	55.50			5,000	55.50
Inner containers.....	300,000	16,888.75			300,000	16,888.75
Labels.....	5,000	16.00			5,000	16.00
Outer containers.....	77,500	21,928.88			77,500	21,928.88
Return receipt cards.....	100,000	257.00			100,000	257.00
Shoe repair supplies:						
Blades, awl.....	60	18.00			60	18.00
Bristles.....	120	6.00			120	6.00
Inking.....	60	12.00			60	12.00
Sash tool No. 2.....	60	12.00			60	12.00
Cake wax.....	60	10.80			60	10.80
Cake wax, hand sewing.....	60	3.00			60	3.00
Cement, rubber galleons.....	60	99.00			60	99.00
Dishes, nail revolving.....	60	99.00			60	99.00
Hafts, awl.....	60	16.80			60	16.80
Thomas, shoemaker's.....	60	90.00			60	90.00
Heel pads.....	60	144.00			60	144.00
Heels, rubber.....	4,800	648.00			4,800	648.00
Ink, burnishing, quarts.....	3,000	21.00			3,000	21.00
Knives:						
Shoe.....	120	30.00			120	30.00
Shoe blade.....	60	12.00			60	12.00
Nippers, end cutting.....	60	6.00			60	6.00
Pins, shoe.....	60	111.00			60	111.00
Pincers, shoemaker's.....	30	6.00			30	6.00
Pullers, tack.....	60	30.00			60	30.00
Rasps, shoe fit.....	60	27.00			60	27.00
Removers, heel.....	60	30.00			60	30.00
Sharpening stones.....	60	60.00			60	60.00
Soles, leather.....pounds.....	180	91.73			180	91.73
Do.....do.....	180	91.73			180	91.73
Stands, cobbler's last.....	4,800	1,520.40			4,800	1,520.40
Steel wire shoe nails.....	60	135.00			60	135.00
Tacks, shoe.....packages.....	540	108.00			540	108.00
Thread, shoe.....spools.....	60	6.00			60	6.00
Tobacco.....packages.....	24,048	3,607.20			24,048	3,607.20
Materials to be purchased.....			8,370,251.50		8,370,251.50	
Packing charges.....		618.46				618.46
Total.....		1,275,015.41		922,773.78		2,197,789.19

\$1,598,167.12 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN ABROAD						
Hose, men's dress.....pairs.....	1,800	\$252.00			1,800	\$252.00
Jackets, men's lumber.....	1,000	6,675.00			1,000	6,675.00
Shirts, men's work.....pairs.....	1,000	915.17			1,000	915.17
Briees, men's work.....pairs.....	1,000	1,450.00			1,000	1,450.00
Trousers, men's.....	1,000	1,087.40			1,000	1,087.40
Underdrawers, men's.....	1,728	2,073.60			1,728	2,073.60
Undershirts, men's.....	1,728	2,073.60			1,728	2,073.60
Underwear, men's summer.....	272	90.67			272	90.67
Total.....		15,515.44				15,515.44
AUSTRALIA						
Bathrobing.....yards.....	62,400	33,690.00			62,400	33,690.00
Cleaning tissue.....	2,400	100.14			2,400	100.14
Combs.....	5,004	107.59			5,004	107.59
Drugs:						
Emlene hydrochloride tablets.....	104,610	3,835.70			104,610	3,835.70
Potassium bromide.....pounds.....	1,000	400.00			1,000	400.00
Potassium iodide.....do.....	2,000	2,700.00			2,000	2,700.00
Flour, whole wheat.....do.....	915,320	10,294.90			915,320	10,294.90
Fly paper.....boxes.....	3,000	2,500.00			3,000	2,500.00
Hair brushes.....	1,500	621.60			1,500	621.60
Lanterns.....	500	327.00			500	327.00
Lantern equipment.....units.....	1,750	41.50			1,750	41.50
Mosquito netting.....yards.....	25,004	4,628.74			25,004	4,628.74
Pencils, indelible.....	14,400	324.00			14,400	324.00
Pitchers, enamel.....	500	300.00			500	300.00
Razor blades.....	50,000	375.00			50,000	375.00
Razors, safety.....	10,000	1,850.00			10,000	1,850.00
Safety pins.....	222,146	170.93			222,146	170.93
Sanitary napkins.....	5,040	2,971.50			5,040	2,971.50
Scissors.....	720	257.76			720	257.76
Shaving brushes.....pairs.....	10,000	3,000.00			10,000	3,000.00
Sheeting, waterproof.....yards.....	2,955	1,652.00			2,955	1,652.00
Shirting.....do.....	68,000	14,621.34			68,000	14,621.34
Sun glasses.....	2,000	200.00			2,000	200.00
Thermos flasks.....	1,000	850.00			1,000	850.00
Tooth brushes.....	30,000	1,830.00			30,000	1,830.00
Towels:						
Bath.....	19,995	6,000.00			19,995	6,000.00
Dish.....	20,000	2,226.40			20,000	2,226.40
Face.....	20,000	4,924.00			20,000	4,924.00
Total.....		108,432.27				108,432.27
BERMUDA						
Bloomers, women's.....	15	9.28			15	9.28
Shirts, men's.....	125	101.30			125	101.30
Trousers, men's.....	125	250.69			125	250.69
Underdrawers, men's.....	125	91.14			125	91.14
Undershirts, men's.....	125	91.14			125	91.14
Vests, women's.....	15	7.51			15	7.51
Total.....		551.06				551.06
BRITISH EAST AFRICA						
Cane sirup or molasses (golden).....pounds.....	33,504	3,510.42			33,504	3,510.42
Cereal concentrate.....do.....	11,232	1,123.20			11,232	1,123.20
Cereal whole wheat.....do.....	11,220	1,122.00			11,220	1,122.00
Oilmeal.....do.....	22,500	1,012.50			22,500	1,012.50
Oleomargarine.....do.....	15,900	2,788.50			15,900	2,788.50
Soaps, dehydrated.....do.....	14,100	2,820.00			14,100	2,820.00
Evaporated milk.....cans.....	1,000	3,850.00			1,000	3,850.00
Gingham, cotton.....yards.....	10,001.14	1,819.21			10,001.14	1,819.21
Mosquito netting.....do.....	100,023	18,504.23			100,023	18,504.23
Shoes:						
Women's hightop.....pairs.....	4,000	6,880.00			4,000	6,880.00
Children's hightop.....do.....	6,000	6,617.50			6,000	6,617.50
Total.....		49,976.58				49,976.58

\$16,265.62 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CAPR VERDE ISLANDS						
Drugs:						
Acetylsalicylic acid						
Antimony and potassium tartrate	50	\$20.50			50	\$20.50
Amphetamine tablets	1,000	55.00			1,000	55.00
Atabrine tablets	10,000	12.50			10,000	12.50
Ataquinyl benzoate tablets	50,000	300.00			50,000	300.00
Bismuth salicylate	25	46.25			25	46.25
Bismuth subiodine (oxy-synidol) ounces	40	7.00			40	7.00
Credlin (sodium cresol) pounds	5	21.30			5	21.30
Digitalis tablets	120	29.25			120	29.25
Glycerin	1,000	11.00			1,000	11.00
Iodine	60	13.75			60	13.75
Magnesium sulfate	250	12.50			250	12.50
Mercurial ointment	40	24.40			40	24.40
Neosalvarsan ampoules	200	17.00			200	17.00
Potassium chlorate	100	30.00			100	30.00
Potassium iodide	150	212.50			150	212.50
Santonin tablets	6,000	54.42			6,000	54.42
Sodium borate	50	26.50			50	26.50
Sodium salicylate	25	14.25			25	14.25
Sulfanilamide	10	15.00			10	15.00
Sulfanilamide tablets	20,000	24.00			20,000	24.00
Tetrachloroethylene ampoules	2,500	11.00			2,500	11.00
Total		970.52				970.52
CHINA (SUMMARY)						
Total valuation for Chungking						
Total valuation for Hongkong	2,530,329.78		\$2,829,117.81		5,409,447.59	
Total valuation for Rangoon	368,222.21				368,222.21	
Total valuation for Shanghai	1,363,074.00		3,081.05		1,366,155.05	
Grand total	4,013,263.17		2,832,198.86		7,745,462.03	
CHINA (CHUNGKING)						
Dental supplies:						
Adrenalin hydrochloride	19,061.28		1,677.20		20,738.48	
Agar-agar boxes	5,000	1,400.00			5,000	1,400.00
Alphaphthol grams	2,750	9,046.25			2,750	9,046.25
Ampoules adrenalin	500	675.00			500	675.00
Aspirin powder	20,000	562.00			20,000	562.00
Atropine sulfate	5,750	3,105.00			5,750	3,105.00
Atropine sulfate powder	10,350	3,892.95			10,350	3,892.95
Barbital	500	3,200.00			500	3,200.00
Barbitatum powder	629,700	2,315.55			629,700	2,315.55
Basic fuchsin	500	1,800.00			500	1,800.00
Benzoin	50,000	2,000.00			50,000	2,000.00
Bismuth subcarbonate	1,490	1,325.90			1,490	1,325.90
Bismuth subnitrate	1,160	3,951.10			1,160	3,951.10
Bismuth subnitrate cans	350	2,170.00			350	2,170.00

* \$2,829,317.19 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CHINA (CHUNGKING)—con.						
Drugs—Continued.						
Bismuth subsalicylate ampoules	30,000	\$1,038.00			30,000	\$1,038.00
Brilliant crystals blue grams	25,000	1,400.00			25,000	1,400.00
Carbolic acid	3,123	933.34	40	\$11.20	3,163	944.54
Carotene	100	550.00			100	550.00
Cascara sagrada tablets	570,000	570.00			570,000	570.00
Cascara	180	2,700.00			180	2,700.00
Caster oil	1,400	2,420.00			1,400	2,420.00
Cedar oil	410	755.52			410	755.52
Chlorinated lime	4,500	1,162.50			4,500	1,162.50
Chloroform	6,180 1/2	3,835.40			6,180 1/2	3,835.40
Codine sulfate tablets	87,500	1,073.50			87,500	1,073.50
Cod liver oil	1,100	946.00			1,100	946.00
Cod liver oil concentrate capsules	5,000,000	13,900.00			5,000,000	13,900.00
Cyanogas	16,400	4,982.00			16,400	4,982.00
Cupric citrate	127 1/2	652.01			127 1/2	652.01
Delousing equipment:						
Quaternary powder	48	43.20			48	43.20
Insecticide powder						
Dextrose	2,200	660.00			2,200	660.00
Digalen	1,000	950.00			1,000	950.00
Difco proteose peptone						
Dionin powder	450	1,620.00			450	1,620.00
Diarrhin tablets	100	1,025.00			100	1,025.00
Diuretic tablets	602	963.96			602	963.96
Ethine hydrochloride tablets	6,449,200	40,657.02	140,000	12,440.00	6,589,200	53,097.02
Enterovioform tablets			140,000	12,440.00	140,000	12,440.00
Ephedrine hydrochloride	4,860	38,102.40			4,860	38,102.40
Ergot antiseptic	1,050	607.20			1,050	607.20
Ergot extract	68,000	3,790.50			68,000	3,790.50
Ether	51	950.40			51	950.40
Ethyl chloride	11,990	4,767.60	4,000	1,520.00	15,990	6,287.60
Ferri et ammonium citrate	10,320	2,692.80			10,320	2,692.80
Fish liver oil concentrate	5,610	2,631.00			5,610	2,631.00
Galactose	27,255	9,722.80			27,255	9,722.80
Glycerin	200	950.00			200	950.00
Glycerin	4,400	988.00			4,400	988.00
Haliverol 50 cc. bottle						
Homatropine	1,000	700.00			1,000	700.00
Ichthammol	6,000	2,700.00			6,000	2,700.00
Ichthammol	400	1,440.00			400	1,440.00
Insulin	2,500	525.00			2,500	525.00
Iodine crystals	20,000	3,600.00			20,000	3,600.00
Iodine crystals	1,610	2,995.60			1,610	2,995.60
Liquor sodians	50	550.00			50	550.00
Magnesium sulfate	6,500	648.00	6	1.74	6,506	649.74
Maltose	600	2,212.00			600	2,212.00
Menthol	50	625.00			50	625.00
Mercurchrome	785 1/2	15,317.75			785 1/2	15,317.75
Mercury, ammoniated	810	2,303.80			810	2,303.80
Mercury bichloride	1,170,000	4,977.00			1,170,000	4,977.00
Mercury oxide	174	634.32			174	634.32
Mersylun	60,000	14,880.00			60,000	14,880.00
Morphium sulfate	125,000	875.00			125,000	875.00
Multivitamins tablets	1,800,000	8,400.00			1,800,000	8,400.00
Neosphenamine	573,800	31,951.50			573,800	31,951.50
Neostam	12,376	3,829.20			12,376	3,829.20
Petrolatum	70,670	4,576.83	40	3.76	70,710	4,580.59
Petrolatum, liquid	1,600	670.00			1,600	670.00
Phenobarbital tablets	2,012,000	992.00			2,012,000	992.00
Phenol	1,760	683.20			1,760	683.20

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CHINA (CHUNGKING)—con.						
Drugs—Continued.						
Phenolphthalein ounces.....	2,014	\$502.10			2,014	\$502.10
Physostigmine salicylate ounces.....	200	7,500.00			200	7,500.00
Do.....tubes.....	928	2,041.60			928	2,041.60
Pilocarpine nitrate ounces.....	200	600.00			200	600.00
Potassium antimony tartrate.....ampoules.....	4,800	4,398.80			4,800	4,398.80
Potassium citrate.....pounds.....	17,500	656.25			17,500	656.25
Potassium iodide.....pounds.....	1,250	505.00			1,250	505.00
Procaine hydrochloride.....pounds.....	4,105	5,618.50			4,105	5,618.50
Protein silver.....ounces.....	2,394	49,851.78			2,394	49,851.78
Pyriminon.....pounds.....	4,322	1,130.00			4,322	1,130.00
Quinacrine tablets.....pounds.....	500	1,995.00			500	1,995.00
Salicylic acid.....pounds.....	125,000,000	510,110.00			125,000,000	510,110.00
Santonin powder.....do.....	1,165	695.88			1,165	695.88
Santonin tablets.....do.....	200	18,144.00			200	18,144.00
Santonin and castorol tablets.....do.....	464,000	3,666.90			464,000	3,666.90
Silver nitrate, crystals.....pounds.....	1,978,000	9,916.84	22,000	\$83.10	2,000,000	10,030.00
Smallpox vaccine.....vials.....	1,552	620.00			1,552	620.00
Sodium amylal. tablets.....do.....	5,470	41,025.00			5,470	41,025.00
Sodium bromide.....pounds.....	20,000	512.80			20,000	512.80
Sodium evispan.....pounds.....	2,183	733.68			2,183	733.68
Sodium salicylate.....pounds.....	1,000	510.00			1,000	510.00
Stain, Grams.....bottles.....	2,790	1,518.20			2,790	1,518.20
Stain, Wright.....do.....	250	3,250.00			250	3,250.00
Do.....do.....	500	1,000.00			500	1,000.00
Sulfadiazine tablets.....pounds.....	50,000	1,400.00			50,000	1,400.00
Sulfaguanidine.....do.....	5,004,000	40,282.20	2,000,000	16,511.00	7,004,000	56,793.20
Sulfanilamide tablets.....do.....	5,104,000	30,678.20			5,104,000	30,678.20
Sulfapyridine tablets in bottles.....do.....	40,642,100	261,456.61			40,642,100	261,456.61
Sulfathiazole.....tablets.....	1,000	5,500.00			1,000	5,500.00
Sulfur ointment.....pounds.....	43,460,000	147,612.05	105,000	666.20	43,565,000	148,308.25
Tannic acid.....pounds.....	2,500	675.00			2,500	675.00
Tetanus antitoxin.....do.....	500	1,000.00			500	1,000.00
Tubaiin chloride.....tablets.....	3,500,070	14,253.81			3,500,070	14,253.81
Thymol.....tablets.....	838,000	2,638.20			838,000	2,638.20
Viobrom powder.....pounds.....	3,250	617.50			3,250	617.50
Vioform tablets.....pounds.....	320	4,700.00			320	4,700.00
Vitamin tablets.....pounds.....	21,000	1,368.00			21,000	1,368.00
Vitamin C.....ampoules.....	30,000	1,875.00			30,000	1,875.00
Vitamins.....capsules.....	510,000	537.00			510,000	537.00
Zinc oxide.....pounds.....	200,000	1,784.00			200,000	1,784.00
Miscellaneous drugs.....pounds.....	5,400	2,462.90			5,400	2,462.90
Foodstuffs: Milk, powdered.....pounds.....	25,759.37		1,104.79		26,864.16	
Hospital supplies.....pounds.....	15,000	6,318.00			15,000	6,318.00
Adhesive plaster.....rolls.....	28,600	37,188.00			28,600	37,188.00
Balances torsion.....sets.....	10	864.00			10	864.00
Balances.....sets.....	160	2,329.00			160	2,329.00
Bandages.....rolls.....	16,540	7,422.60			16,540	7,422.60
Basal metabolism apparatus sets.....do.....	20	3,366.00			20	3,366.00
Baranometers, blood pressure.....do.....	2,000	35,500.00			2,000	35,500.00
Baroscopes.....do.....	10	7,788.00			10	7,788.00
Brushes.....do.....	3,698	776.88			3,698	776.88
Catgut.....do.....						
Chromic.....do.....	574,500	103,779.89			574,500	103,779.89
Plain.....tubes.....	660,096	101,700.70			660,096	101,700.70

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CHINA (CHUNGKING)—con.						
Hospital supplies—Con.						
Catheters:						
Rubber.....do.....	25,784	\$2,631.00			25,784	\$2,631.00
Clamp.....do.....	5,100	1,091.67			5,100	1,091.67
Colorimeter.....do.....	153	809.35			153	809.35
Cotton, absorbent.....do.....	11	800.00	2	\$250.00	13	1,050.00
Careites.....pounds.....	110,500	33,368.50	1,200	261.48	120,700	33,579.98
Cystostomes.....pieces.....	1,130	2,127.50			1,130	2,127.50
Dilatators.....do.....	5	1,052.50			5	1,052.50
Distillers.....do.....	50	1,100.00			50	1,100.00
Drills.....do.....	77	1,185.00			77	1,185.00
Electric ophthalmoscopes.....do.....	48	937.00			48	937.00
Extension apparatus.....do.....	100	1,553.00			100	1,553.00
Forceps.....do.....	110	1,015.00			110	1,015.00
Gasoline generators.....do.....	34,885	58,837.00	31	164.03	34,916	58,773.03
Gauze, surgical.....yards.....	2,634,400	62,340.60			2,634,400	62,340.60
Gloves, rubber.....do.....	99,360	14,987.70			99,360	14,987.70
Haemocytometers.....sets.....	2,685	24,461.60			2,685	24,461.60
Haemometers.....do.....	2,225	13,715.25			2,225	13,715.25
Headband leather straps.....do.....	1,000	760.00			1,000	760.00
Hip fracture apparatus.....do.....	20	733.00			20	733.00
Incubators.....do.....	10	2,480.00			10	2,480.00
Infusion apparatus.....do.....	410	1,088.00			410	1,088.00
Infusion bottles.....do.....	1,710	1,548.00			1,710	1,548.00
Instrument sterilizer.....do.....	300	2,310.00			300	2,310.00
Knives, surgical.....do.....	464	969.20			464	969.20
Locks, chest.....do.....	528	522.72			528	522.72
Medicine droppers.....do.....	120,604	1,704.62			120,604	1,704.62
Microscopes.....do.....	450	45,703.60			450	45,703.60
Mirrors.....do.....	1,285	1,680.00			1,285	1,680.00
Mortars and pestles.....do.....	800	1,783.60			800	1,783.60
Needles.....do.....	1,000	1,081.60			1,000	1,081.60
Hypodermic.....do.....	385,748	19,568.92			385,748	19,568.92
Lumbar puncture.....do.....	1,200	2,300.00			1,200	2,300.00
Sternal puncture.....do.....	100	600.00			100	600.00
Surgical.....dozen.....	244,853	43,942.49	5,011	2,078.83	249,874	46,021.32
Pipettes.....do.....	210	1,535.00			210	1,535.00
Pneumothorax apparatus.....do.....	10,642	2,870.08	1,570	269.63	12,212	3,139.73
Rattus.....do.....	100	6,300.00			100	6,300.00
Poliscope.....do.....	4	1,450.00			4	1,450.00
Poliscope.....do.....	927	1,840.30			927	1,840.30
Rongeurs.....do.....	70	655.00			70	655.00
Rubber tubing.....feet.....	98,422	4,823.96			98,422	4,823.96
Scalps.....do.....	391	5,145.50			391	5,145.50
Scissors, surgical.....do.....	2,508	4,061.70			2,508	4,061.70
Shears.....do.....	272	1,291.00			272	1,291.00
Sheeting, rubber yards.....do.....	3,013	1,445.24			3,013	1,445.24
Slides.....do.....	10,568	1,292.10			10,568	1,292.10
Specula.....do.....	1,250	2,869.70			1,250	2,869.70
Sphygmomanometers.....do.....	280	4,201.00			280	4,201.00
Stethoscopes.....do.....	5,000	4,230.00			5,000	4,230.00
Stomach lavage sets.....do.....	1,000	570.00			1,000	570.00
Stoppers, rubber.....do.....	99,600	597.00	500	3.60	100,000	600.60
Sutures.....do.....	9,886	5,021.25			9,886	5,021.25
Syringe needles, Lusk.....do.....	1,944,000	63,815.00			1,944,000	63,815.00
Syringe.....do.....	84,761	58,416.80	20	40.00	84,781	58,456.80
Thermometers, rectal.....do.....	109,459	48,218.63			109,459	48,218.63
Thermometers.....do.....	10,000	4,500.00			10,000	4,500.00
Tracheotomy sets.....do.....	10	775.00			10	775.00
Tubes, induction.....do.....	100	510.00			100	510.00
Vacuum pumps and parts.....do.....						
Miscellaneous hospital supplies.....do.....	2	503.75			2	503.75
Textiles.....do.....	20,020.47		2,436.88		22,457.35	
Bandage cloth, muslin.....yards.....	10,400	1,235.00			10,400	1,235.00
Muslin, unbleached.....do.....	32,000	3,800.00			32,000	3,800.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CHINA (HONGKONG)—con.						
X-ray equipment:						
Apron, lead rubber	10	\$50.00			10	\$50.00
Cassettes	30	683.50			30	683.50
Developers	500	180.00			500	180.00
Developing powder	77	147.70			77	147.70
Films:						
X-ray	2,410	971.00	5,280	\$951.50	7,720	1,922.50
Safety X-ray, rolls	90,000	21,325.00			90,000	21,325.00
Fixer, X-ray	500	159.00			500	159.00
Fixing powder	29	55.09			29	55.09
Fluoroscope	35	1,368.00			35	1,368.00
Gloves, rubber lead	10	92.00			10	92.00
High tension cable	1	101.30			1	101.30
X-ray machine (portable)	25	10,920.00			25	10,920.00
X-ray machine equipment	10	8,912.00			10	8,912.00
Materials to be purchased			20	2,788,618.50	20	2,788,618.50
Packing boxes			20	35.00	20	35.00
Packing charges		40,295.88		4.36		40,295.88
Total		2,580,329.78		2,829,117.81		5,409,447.62
CHINA (HONGKONG)						
Adhesive plaster (2-inch by 10-yard rolls)	6,000	5,910.00			6,000	5,910.00
Bandages (break-off) (36-inch by 10-yard rolls)	10,080	3,830.40			10,080	3,830.40
Cotton:						
Absorbent	65,695	15,257.56			65,695	15,257.56
Raw	20,062	2,256.98			20,062	2,256.98
Drugs:						
Aspirin	10,180,000	5,562.20	10,180,000	5,562.20		
Atabrine	200,000	4,000.00			200,000	4,000.00
Bismuth subsalicylate in oil	30,000	1,401.00	30,000	1,401.00		
Boric acid	33,000	4,070.25	33,000	4,070.25		
Castor oil	600	1,080.00	600	1,080.00		
Emetine hydrochloride	15,000	610.00	15,000	610.00		
Fluor	15,800	6,004.00	15,800	6,004.00		
Iodine	1,300	1,700.00	1,300	1,700.00		
Neosphenamine ampoules	60,000	4,800.00	60,000	4,800.00		
Oils, refined fish liver	9,000	5,490.00	9,000	5,490.00		
Potassium iodide	2,600	3,255.00	2,600	3,255.00		
Procaine hydrochloride	90	589.20	90	589.20		
Sodium bicarbonate	14,000	1,050.00	14,000	1,050.00		
Sulfanilamide	950,000	1,225.00	950,000	1,225.00		
Sulfathiazole	90,000	622.40	90,000	622.40		
Thiamin chloride	340,000	1,502.20	340,000	1,502.20		
Vitamin B complex	240,000	777.60	240,000	777.60		
Viobrom powder	120	2,400.00	120	2,400.00		
Drugs, miscellaneous		7,090.10		7,090.10		
Foodstuffs:						
Farina	281,800	7,478.43	281,800	7,478.43		
Oatmeal	300,000	9,182.00	300,000	9,182.00		
Rice	1,700,000	80,500.00	1,700,000	80,500.00		
Wheat	8,600,000	165,240.20	8,600,000	165,240.20		
Gauze (24-inch by 12-inch rolls)	1,900,000	33,125.00	1,900,000	33,125.00		
Muslin, unbleached, cotton						
Plaster of paris	45,000	4,612.50	45,000	4,612.50		
Sheeting, black	9,168	872.51	9,168	872.51		
Yarn	19,813	7,132.68	19,813	7,132.68		
Total		368,222.21		368,222.21		

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CHINA (HONGKONG)						
Blankets	10,034	\$21,623.27			10,034	\$21,623.27
Canvas	3,222	1,160.43			3,222	1,160.43
Cellophane paper	20,610	3,510.00			20,610	3,510.00
Cotton thread	2,000	65.00			2,000	65.00
Drugs:						
Adrenalin hydrochloride						
Agar-agar	7,000	1,200.00			7,000	1,200.00
Albumin tannate	1,000	2,500.00			1,000	2,500.00
Aspirin powder	5,300	3,400.00			5,300	3,400.00
Aspirin tablets	50,000,000	22,300.00			50,000,000	22,300.00
Barbital tablets	431,800	1,611.30			431,800	1,611.30
Bismuth subcarbonate						
Bismuth subcitrate in oil	1,080	1,602.20			1,080	1,602.20
Bismuth subsalicylate in oil	40,000	1,300.00			40,000	1,300.00
Bismuth subsalicylate in bottles	2,000	395.00			2,000	395.00
Bismuth subsalicylate						
Boric acid	1,000	1,140.00			1,000	1,140.00
Brown's mixture	111,500	11,815.00			111,500	11,815.00
Camphor	3,240,000	2,754.00			3,240,000	2,754.00
Carbolic acid	2,200	1,430.00			2,200	1,430.00
Cascara sagrada tablets	2,000	730.00			2,000	730.00
Castor oil	1,800,000	1,625.40			1,800,000	1,625.40
Chloral hydrate	4,600	6,466.40			4,600	6,466.40
Chloroform	2,000	1,920.00			2,000	1,920.00
Choline	4,015	1,435.16			4,015	1,435.16
Dextrose, USP	6,452	1,238.96			6,452	1,238.96
Digitalis powder	72½	148.00			72½	148.00
Emetine hydrochloride tablets	207,700	10,786.34			207,700	10,786.34
Ergot antiseptic						
Ether	24,000	1,670.20			24,000	1,670.20
Ethyl chloride	10,500	3,420.00			10,500	3,420.00
Fish liver oil concentrate	30,210	7,862.40			30,210	7,862.40
Gentian violet	5,500	3,115.00			5,500	3,115.00
Guaiacum	500	750.00			500	750.00
Guaiacum resin	500	105.00			500	105.00
Gun aecia	1,100	286.00			1,100	286.00
Iodine	12,300	21,442.20			12,300	21,442.20
Iron ammonium	4,700	3,332.00			4,700	3,332.00
Isoflavin	12,000	1,560.00			12,000	1,560.00
Magnesium sulfate						
Mercury, ammoniated	2,000	92.00			2,000	92.00
Neosphenamine	252	262.24			252	262.24
Neosphenamine ampoules	320,000	25,292.00			320,000	25,292.00
Nessalvaran	7,500	630.00			7,500	630.00
Oil of chenopodium						
Peppone, Difco	1,800	5,138.00			1,800	5,138.00
Petrolatum, album	2,450	14,042.50			2,450	14,042.50
Pituitrin	210,000	10,500.00			210,000	10,500.00
Pituitary extract	60,000	2,975.00			60,000	2,975.00
Plasmochin	4,032	436.80			4,032	436.80
Plasmochin tablets	2,159,200	21,860.80			2,159,200	21,860.80
Potassium antimony tartrate	69,833	2,933.48			69,833	2,933.48
Potassium iodide	6,200	7,932.00			6,200	7,932.00
Potassium permanganate						
Procaine hydrochloride	2,000	760.00			2,000	760.00
Quinine dihydrochloride	240	1,400.40			240	1,400.40
Salicylic acid	73,608	5,043.96			73,608	5,043.96
Salicylic acid	1,000	489.00			1,000	489.00
Santonin	121,300	1,938.45			121,300	1,938.45
Silver proteinate	200	800.00			200	800.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CHINA (RANGOON)—con.						
Drugs—Continued.						
Smallpox vaccine, vials	527	\$3,952.50			527	\$3,952.50
Sodium bicarbonate	46,050	2,507.50			46,050	2,507.50
Sodium bromide, do.	1,832	695.52			1,832	695.52
Sodium chloride, do.	10,220	1,427.88			10,220	1,427.88
Sodium silicylate, do.	2,300	1,401.50			2,300	1,401.50
Sodium sulfate, do.	9,170	1,784.00			9,170	1,784.00
Stovarsol, bottles	188	455.04			188	455.04
Sulfaguanidine, tablets	700,000	23,200.00			700,000	23,200.00
Sulfanilamide, do.	9,832,800	12,621.03			9,832,800	12,621.03
Sulfapyridine, do.	2,641,500	20,276.88			2,641,500	20,276.88
Sulfathiazole, do.	113,300	699.82			113,300	699.82
Tetanus antitoxin						
cubic centimeters	400,020	2,501.25			400,020	2,501.25
Vioform powder						
pounds	623 1/2	1,600.00			623 1/2	1,600.00
Vioform, tablets	150,000	3,600.00			150,000	3,600.00
Whole milk powder						
pounds	22,500	7,593.75			22,500	7,593.75
Miscellaneous drugs		7,846.49		\$8.62		7,855.11
Hospital equipment and supplies						
Adhesive plaster, rolls	28,860	37,402.00			28,860	37,402.00
Air cushion	72	75.60			72	75.60
Bags, hot-water	1,900	635.00			1,900	635.00
Basins	1,318	393.04			1,318	393.04
Beads, glass, pounds	20	24.68			20	24.68
Blades (for knives) and holders	1,382,000	44,217.75			1,382,000	44,217.75
Cans	761	336.15			761	336.15
Cannulas	58	17.10			58	17.10
Carrel-Dakin tubes	500	30.00			500	30.00
Carbide, dozens	700	1,022.00			700	1,022.00
Centrifuge, hand (tubes)	1,102	143.90			1,102	143.90
Chests	48	433.98	102	29.54	240	317.54
Corks	23,500	56.61			23,500	56.61
Cotton, absorbent						
pounds	126,725	24,980.84			126,725	24,980.84
Cylinders	45	175.00			45	175.00
Dental compound boxes	450	123.00			450	123.00
Directors	167	23.03			167	23.03
Diodeval tubes	72	21.60			72	21.60
Dusters, foot pump	48	240.00			48	240.00
Elevators	40	40.00			40	40.00
Flashlights and electrical appliances						
Flashlights	250	132.50			250	132.50
Flashlight bulbs	250	9.45			250	9.45
Flashlight cells	300	17.25			300	17.25
Flasks	1,050	410.50			1,050	410.50
Forceps	51,269	103,637.37			51,269	103,637.37
Funnels	354	33.10			354	33.10
Gag	100	33.10			100	33.10
Gauge, surgical, yards	13,230,000	221,895.00			13,230,000	221,895.00
Gloves, rubber, pairs	23,923	3,970.00			23,923	3,970.00
Glue	75	33.75			75	33.75
Hammers	100	20.00			100	20.00
Hemostats	35	32.50			35	32.50
Handles for chests	1,044	146.16			1,044	146.16
Hinges	1,500	67.50			1,500	67.50
Hooks	38	41.80			38	41.80
Instrument sterilizers	82	203.00			82	203.00
Knives (handles) operating						
do.	7,608	3,029.90			7,608	3,029.90
Leads, paper, sheets	149,750	157.24			149,750	157.24
Lentils	70,008	6,739.33			70,008	6,739.33
Litmus paper, sheets	146,400	79.30			146,400	79.30
Masks	82	82.00			82	82.00
Medicine droppers	14,308	117.56			14,308	117.56
Mirrors	76	25.46			76	25.46
Needles						
Hypodermic	513,672	25,337.66	61,308	2,442.69	574,980	27,800.35
Surgical	172,154	8,392.17			172,154	8,392.17
Ointment tins	765	8.74			765	8.74

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CHINA (RANGOON)—con.						
Hospital equipment and supplies—Continued.						
Ophthalmoscopes	38	\$593.40			38	\$593.40
Pipettes	209	107.05			209	107.05
Pinset of parts, pounds	32,201	3,216.32			32,201	3,216.32
Platinum loops and holders						
do.	195	41.00			195	41.00
Probes	120	18.00			120	18.00
Punches, antrum	20	457.00			20	457.00
Razors	82	23.03			82	23.03
Respirators, fib.	35	73.50			35	73.50
Retractors	85	126.15			85	126.15
Teas, glass, pounds	15	10.20			15	10.20
Tollers for bandages	84	201.60			84	201.60
Rongeurs			20	\$600.00	20	\$600.00
Rubber tubing, feet	26,402	611.15			26,402	611.15
Scissors, surgical	8,723	8,011.33			8,723	8,011.33
Sharpening stones	107	28.39			107	28.39
Shavers	5	30.00			5	30.00
Sheeting, rubber	1,278	548.24			1,278	548.24
Slides	15,696	69.95			15,696	69.95
Soups, Van Buren, pounds	3,938	433.13			3,938	433.13
Sponges	35	103.00			35	103.00
Speculums	120	142.23			120	142.23
Sphygmomanometer	85	1,402.50			85	1,402.50
Stethoscope	200	140.00			200	140.00
Sutures, units	34,072	4,216.68			34,072	4,216.68
Syringes	17,156	9,700.83			17,156	9,700.83
Talcum powder, pounds	314	157.00			314	157.00
Test tubes	50,256	482.56			50,256	482.56
Thermometers, clinical	41,315	14,501.00			41,315	14,501.00
Towels	498	72.63			498	72.63
Trachea tube	38	205.20			38	205.20
Trays, enamel	250	77.08			250	77.08
Tubes	1,026	66.22			1,026	66.22
Tubes, glass, pounds	40	14.00			40	14.00
Utility box	166	63.08			166	63.08
Wax pencils	300	21.50			300	21.50
Y tubes, glass	2,880	163.20			2,880	163.20
Textiles						
Crinoline, yards	1,200	76.98			1,200	76.98
Denim (blue), do.	400,015	61,090.00			400,015	61,090.00
Drill, do.	1,021,429	201,545.00			1,021,429	201,545.00
Mosquito netting, do.	84,424	18,450.41			84,424	18,450.41
Muslin, unbleached, cotton, do.	1,617,947	121,400.16			1,617,947	121,400.16
Sheeting, unbleached, do.	300,093	19,229.70			300,093	19,229.70
Trucks, Studebaker	50	42,277.50			50	42,277.50
X-ray equipment						
Apron, lead rubber	35	265.20			35	265.20
Developing powder, fms.	60	126.00			60	126.00
Fixing powder, do.	60	90.00			60	90.00
Fluoroscope	10	620.00			10	620.00
Gloves, lead rubber	36	266.40			36	266.40
Goggles	72	90.00			72	90.00
Lead numbers, sets	40	8.00			40	8.00
X-ray machines	10	13,500.00			10	13,500.00
Total		1,365,674.00		8,081.00		1,366,755.00
CHINA (SHANGHAI)						
Bandages (break-off), rolls	12,000	3,936.00			12,000	3,936.00
Cotton, absorbent, pounds	20,000	4,000.00			20,000	4,000.00
Drugs						
Aspirin, tablets	900,000	468.00			900,000	468.00
Bichloride of mercury, bottles	1,000	4,380.00			1,000	4,380.00
Boric acid, pounds	5,000	420.00			5,000	420.00
Carbolic acid, do.	500	125.00			500	125.00
Caster oil, gallons	500	900.00			500	900.00
Chenopodium, pounds	250	712.50			250	712.50
Emetine hydrochloride, tablets	15,000	808.50			15,000	808.50
Fish liver oils, vials	5,000	2,250.00			5,000	2,250.00

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF OPERATIONS

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CHINA (SHANGHAI)—CON.						
Drugs—Continued.						
Iodine.....pounds.	530	\$908.20			530	\$908.20
Mercury, ammoniated do.	500	1,200.00			500	1,200.00
Potassium iodide do.	200	87 1/2			200	87 1/2
Silver proteinate do.	250	1,050.00			250	1,050.00
Sodium salicylate do.	1,000,000	127.50			1,000,000	127.50
Sulfanilamide tablets do.	60,000	1,284.00			60,000	1,284.00
Sulfapyridine do.	60,000	1,284.00			60,000	1,284.00
Sulfur precipitate do.	10,800	3,280.00			10,800	3,280.00
Thiamin hydrochloride tablets do.	1,000,000	5,600.00			1,000,000	5,600.00
Vaseline, yellow do.	42,000	2,500.00			42,000	2,500.00
Vioform powder do.	12 1/2	388.80			12 1/2	388.80
Drugs, miscellaneous		10,920.80				10,920.80
Foodstuffs:						
Farina.....pounds.	291,200	7,724.18			291,200	7,724.18
Flour, whole wheat do.	1,176,000	21,295.00			1,176,000	21,295.00
Milk, whole, powdered do.	30,000	7,800.00			30,000	7,800.00
Onion, do.	300,000	6,182.00			300,000	6,182.00
Rice.....do.	4,300,000	140,655.82			4,300,000	140,655.82
Wheat, hard cracked do.	18,100,000	334,679.95			18,100,000	334,679.95
Gauze, mesh (20 x 12) yards.	550,000	10,835.00			550,000	10,835.00
Plaster, adhesive (12 inches x 10 yards).....rolls.	2,960	2,570.00			2,960	2,570.00
Plaster of paris.....pounds.	1,600	100.00			1,600	100.00
Total.....		601,037.18				601,037.18
CIVILIAN INTERNEES (FAR EAST)						
Adhesive plaster.....rolls.			240	\$307.20	240	\$307.20
EGYPT						
Blankets.....	200,100	329,639.20			200,100	329,639.20
Clothing:						
Hos., men's dress pairs.	5,120	881.92			5,120	881.92
Shoes:						
Boys'.....do.	10,000	9,590.32			10,000	9,590.32
Girls'.....do.	9,990	9,520.32			9,990	9,520.32
Underwear:						
Boys'.....do.	25,000	10,022.00			25,000	10,022.00
Girls'.....do.	25,000	8,800.80			25,000	8,800.80
Men's.....do.	12,000	5,400.00			12,000	5,400.00
Women's.....do.	18,120	8,244.60			18,120	8,244.60
Women's.....	2,748	2,825.86			2,748	2,825.86
Drugs:						
Alcohol.....gallons.	7,300	12,427.00			7,300	12,427.00
Antimentococcus serum vials.	10,000	29,050.00			10,000	29,050.00
Anti-scarlet-fever do.	1,000,000	3,846.00			1,000,000	3,846.00
Bichloride of mercury tablets.	220	649.00			220	649.00
Caffeine.....pounds.	25,000	23,100.00			25,000	23,100.00
Diphtheria antitoxin vials.	22,000	1,897.50			22,000	1,897.50
Petrolatum, yellow pounds.	8,225,000	86,735.75			8,225,000	86,735.75
Quinine sulfate tablets.	11,000	4,400.00			11,000	4,400.00
Salicylic acid.....pounds.	30,000,000	30,000.00			30,000,000	30,000.00
Streptococcus antitoxin vials.	25,000	9,750.00			25,000	9,750.00
Typhoid bacteria do.	25,000	5,463.69			25,000	5,463.69
Drugs, miscellaneous		61,941.50				61,941.50
Foodstuffs:						
Beans.....pounds.	1,999,800	266,307.33			1,999,800	266,307.33
Flour.....do.	11,769,920	10,415.51			11,769,920	10,415.51
Fruit:						
Dried apples, do.	200,000	21,227.80			200,000	21,227.80
Dried prunes, do.	680,000	580,000			680,000	580,000

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
EGYPT—continued						
Foodstuffs—Continued.						
Juices, citrus fruit pounds.	426,000	\$17,798.56			426,000	\$17,798.56
Milk:						
Evaporated.....do.	667,461 1/2	69,184.55			667,461 1/2	69,184.55
Whole, powdered do.	413,420	100,487.10			413,420	100,487.10
Oats, rolled.....do.	800,000	24,701.31			800,000	24,701.31
Oleomargarine.....do.	150,000	15,200.00			150,000	15,200.00
Rice, cracked.....do.	700,000	23,847.74			700,000	23,847.74
Soup, dehydrated do.	160,578	25,585.15			160,578	25,585.15
Sirup.....do.	378,352	22,310.19			378,352	22,310.19
Hospital supplies:						
Adhesive plaster, 12-inch by 10-yard.....rolls.	500	465.00			500	465.00
Air cushions.....	1,000	1,160.00			1,000	1,160.00
Cotton, absorbent.....	7,200	1,728.00			7,200	1,728.00
Bed pans.....pounds.	1,000	930.00			1,000	930.00
Gauze bandages, break-off (assorted sizes, 2 to 4 inches).....rolls.	4,000	2,640.00			4,000	2,640.00
Hypodermic needles.....	30,600	1,409.38			30,600	1,409.38
Hypodermic syringes.....	5,152	3,185.84			5,152	3,185.84
Rubber gloves.....pairs.	4,034	644.50			4,034	644.50
Rubber ice bags.....	2,000	1,200.00			2,000	1,200.00
Rubber rings.....	1,000	1,200.00			1,000	1,200.00
Rubber sheeting (25-yard rolls).....yards.	2,001	600.33			2,001	600.33
Thermometers, clinical.....	2,000	550.00			2,000	550.00
X-ray field units, re-mountable.....	4	10,916.00			4	10,916.00
Yarn, knitting.....pounds.	20,640	25,349.64			20,640	25,349.64
Total.....		1,294,607.12				1,294,607.12
ENGLAND						
American Red Cross.....		7,128.39				7,128.39
British Red Cross.....		2,082,431.61		\$146,682.82		2,229,114.43
Women's Voluntary Services.....		8,272,299.97		781.75		8,273,081.72
Total.....		10,361,859.97		147,734.57		10,509,594.54
ENGLAND, AMERICAN RED CROSS						
Cutting flannel.....yards.	30,052 1/2	4,452.57			30,052 1/2	4,452.57
Yarn, knitting.....pounds.	1,514	2,645.82			1,514	2,645.82
Total.....		7,128.39				7,128.39
ENGLAND, BRITISH RED CROSS						
Automotive supplies:						
Lubricating oil gallons.	240	148.00			240	148.00
Gasoline and gas drums.	32	123.20			32	123.20
Grease.....						
Differential, pounds.	25	2.08			25	2.08
Transmission.....	15	3.87			15	3.87
Blankets.....gallons.	148,508	318,238.08			148,508	318,238.08
Candles.....pounds.	1,000	170.00			1,000	170.00
Clothing:						
Bed jackets:						
Men's.....	49,871	80,010.49			49,871	80,010.49
Women's.....	24,856	30,141.63			24,856	30,141.63
Belts, men's.....	10,000	3,950.00			10,000	3,950.00
Dressing gowns:						
Children's.....	20,000	33,705.20			20,000	33,705.20
Women's.....	24,852	51,609.98			24,852	51,609.98

*\$19,808.59 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ENGLAND, BRITISH RED CROSS—continued						
Clothing—Continued.						
Handkerchiefs, khaki	200,000	\$14,000.00			200,000	\$14,000.00
Laces, shoes	105,500	3,312.00			105,500	3,312.00
Nightdresses, women's	23,800	14,601.50			23,800	14,601.50
Overalls, canvas			3,000	4,500.00	3,000	4,500.00
pairs	3,000	4,500.00			3,000	4,500.00
Pajamas, children's	20,012	11,023.41			20,012	11,023.41
Shirts, men's dress	24,136	24,092.51			24,136	24,092.51
Shirts, men's	60,220	74,586.80	11,000	\$10,800.00	71,220	85,386.80
Suspenders, men's	40,000	11,830.00			40,000	11,830.00
Underwear, men's	314,737	321,021.63			314,737	321,021.63
Cloths, wash	210,000	17,640.00			210,000	17,640.00
Cotton, absorbent, pounds	100,000	26,400.00			100,000	26,400.00
Cushions, rubber	1,000	1,000.00			1,000	1,000.00
Drugs						
Tetanus antitoxin, vials	1,500	680.00			1,500	680.00
Zinc peroxide, pounds	112	492.80			112	492.80
Flasklights	10,000	2,630.00			10,000	2,630.00
Games						
Angrams	7,800	1,725.00			7,800	1,725.00
Ring sets	8,500	5,000.00			8,500	5,000.00
Checkers and board sets	12,500	3,012.50			12,500	3,012.50
Chessmen and boards	9,500	6,035.50			9,500	6,035.50
Chinese checkers	9,500	3,745.00			9,500	3,745.00
Cricket sets	1,000	155.00			1,000	155.00
Darts	60,000	3,582.50			60,000	3,582.50
Dart boards	500	315.75			500	315.75
Domino sets	12,500	1,875.00			12,500	1,875.00
Jigsaw puzzles	12,185	1,638.12			12,185	1,638.12
Monopoly sets	8,500	8,500.00			8,500	8,500.00
Playing cards	110,000	9,247.20			110,000	9,247.20
Football with bladder	600	1,780.00			600	1,780.00
Hospital supplies						
Applifiers, boxes	2	.70			2	.70
Back rests	5,000	13,000.00			5,000	13,000.00
Basins						
Wash, 12 by 12 1/2 inches, enameled	12,000	3,600.00			12,000	3,600.00
Sponges, 6 by 7 inches, enameled	10,000	2,000.00			10,000	2,000.00
Solution, 13 by 12 1/2 inches, enameled	7,000	3,150.00			7,000	3,150.00
Beds, hospital	500	4,800.00			500	4,800.00
Bedside bells	2,000	165.00			2,000	165.00
Bottles, hot-water	7,500	2,300.00			7,500	2,300.00
Bowls, lotion and solution	12,000	4,127.50			12,000	4,127.50
Cans, dough	500	257.50			500	257.50
Carbolic soap, tablets	300,000	10,107.40			300,000	10,107.40
Carriages, surgical dressing	750	14,102.50			750	14,102.50
Carrying chairs	800	31,100.00			800	31,100.00
Cellulose wadding	87,392	20,922.00			87,392	20,922.00
Coverlets (bedspreads)	6,007	713.33			6,007	713.33
Crutches	20,000	28,665.88			20,000	28,665.88
Cups, feeding (enameled)	6,920	11,668.00			6,920	11,668.00
Cylinders, oxygen	20,110	5,423.00			20,110	5,423.00
Forceps	220	2,657.50			220	2,657.50
Glass measures, graduated	7,000	2,725.00			7,000	2,725.00
Gloves, surgeon's	5,605	3,098.08			5,605	3,098.08
Jugs, measure (enameled)	4,212	599.68			4,212	599.68
Mattresses, sponge air	2,900	969.00			2,900	969.00
Medicine tumblers	2,000	47,187.70			2,000	47,187.70
Mugs, sputum	14,000	1,240.00			14,000	1,240.00
Needles	135,000	2,408.00			135,000	2,408.00
Hypodermic	38,252	2,054.87			38,252	2,054.87
Suture	9,000	250.25			9,000	250.25
Pans, bed (enameled)	13,000	10,967.50			13,000	10,967.50
Pillows, air	2,000	2,800.00			2,000	2,800.00
Plaster of paris bandages	114	23.04			114	23.04
Plaster shears	1,000	9,750.00			1,000	9,750.00
Pumps, air	100	18.50			100	18.50
Refrills for thermos flasks	2,000	1,300.00			2,000	1,300.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ENGLAND, BRITISH RED CROSS—continued						
Hospital supplies—Con.						
Scissors, dressing	15,000	\$12,000.00			15,000	\$12,000.00
Sheets	101,010	202,020.00			101,010	202,020.00
Soiled dressing bins	1,000	2,450.00			1,000	2,450.00
Sterilizers, instrument	74	2,391.16			74	2,391.16
Spatulas, wooden, tongue			2	\$0.06	2	.06
Surgical supply sets	400	53,007.20			400	53,007.20
Syringes, morphine sub-cut			5,000	850.00	5,000	850.00
Syringes, hypodermic	5,000	8,637.50			5,000	8,637.50
Tables, bedside	500	1,175.00			500	1,175.00
Thermometers	5,000	2,200.00			5,000	2,200.00
Thermos flasks	13,004	14,710.00			13,004	14,710.00
Tourniquets	5,000	1,000.00			5,000	1,000.00
Trays						
Instrument	6,254	2,710.10			6,254	2,710.10
Kitchen	25,000	5,363.50			25,000	5,363.50
Medicine	2,004	2,162.83			2,004	2,162.83
Urinals, male	12,992	5,285.27			12,992	5,285.27
Waterproof bed sheeting	100	250.00			100	250.00
yards	5,400	4,538.00			5,400	4,538.00
Kitchen supplies						
Bowls, cereal and soup	39,192	7,354.16			39,192	7,354.16
Bread slicing machines	50	5,556.66			50	5,556.66
Cups and saucers	34,092	7,409.00			34,092	7,409.00
Food choppers	50	402.50			50	402.50
Forks	95,000	7,472.00			95,000	7,472.00
Jugs	19,470	7,638.01			19,470	7,638.01
Knives, table, dinner	49,998	9,438.18			49,998	9,438.18
Nail pullers	50	12.50			50	12.50
Pie dishes	4,410	2,163.00			4,410	2,163.00
Plates	106,032	15,213.55			106,032	15,213.55
Saucepans, iron	1,500	2,250.00			1,500	2,250.00
Serving trays	500	1,166.67			500	1,166.67
Spoons	95,000	4,000.00			95,000	4,000.00
Squeezers						
Lemon	1,500	135.00			1,500	135.00
Orange	1,500	135.00			1,500	135.00
Sterilizers, fish kettle	800	1,760.00			800	1,760.00
Stoves, extra parts	10,000	33,132.00			10,000	33,132.00
Labels and cartons for games	1	247.61			1	247.61
lot	10	70.00			10	70.00
Medicine: Beef heart, pounds						
	10	70.00			10	70.00
Miscellaneous supplies						
Ash trays	60,000	10,200.00			60,000	10,200.00
Combs	190,998	3,933.26			190,998	3,933.26
Embroidery hoop boxes	10,000	3,600.00			10,000	3,600.00
Gramophone needles	5,000,000	1,775.00			5,000,000	1,775.00
Face cloths			100,000	7,500.00	100,000	7,500.00
Kits, sewing and mend-						
ing	30,000	12,000.00			30,000	12,000.00
Lamps	3,754	3,754.00			3,754	3,754.00
Mirrors, shaving	45,750	2,850.00	1,250	150.00	47,000	3,000.00
Nail brushes	60,112	3,006.72			60,112	3,006.72
Pencils, black lead	210,396	3,538.28			210,396	3,538.28
Razors	140,320	10,081.60			140,320	10,081.60
Razor blades	240,000	2,550.00			240,000	2,550.00
Rugs, bedside	5,168	35,756.44	10,000	35,700.00	15,168	71,456.44
Sanitary napkins	499,998	5,393.98			499,998	5,393.98
Scissors						
Nail	10,000	3,650.00			10,000	3,650.00
Ordinary	2,880	1,296.00			2,880	1,296.00
Soup						
Shaving, sticks	100,224	12,277.44			100,224	12,277.44
Tobacco, pounds	45,000	4,170.00			45,000	4,170.00
Socks, lamp	1,004	110.40			1,004	110.40
Stationery, packages	8,000	1,200.00			8,000	1,200.00
Stationery, waflets	49,968	2,193.59			49,968	2,193.59
Stoves, heating	500	10,855.50			500	10,855.50
Sun glasses	55,840	9,185.28	100	14.72	55,940	9,199.00
Toothbrushes	89,840	1,038.08			89,840	1,038.08
Tumblers, glass	50,948	1,933.57			50,948	1,933.57
Tulle paper, packages	100,020	5,009.01			100,020	5,009.01
Towels	141,000	48,222.00			141,000	48,222.00
Towels, paper, packages	50,000	2,410.00			50,000	2,410.00
Victrola, portable	2,000	18,630.00			2,000	18,630.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ENGLAND, BRITISH RED CROSS—Continued						
Textiles:						
Calico:						
Bleached, yards.....	181,703 1/2	\$34,613.21	100,000	\$10,813.20	181,703 1/2	\$34,613.21
Unbleached, do.....			5,000	1,980.00	100,000	10,813.20
Cotton, material, do.....	4,611 1/2	12,037.20	2,559	106.30	10,011 1/2	3,103.14
Felt, material, do.....	5,015 1/2	7,269.66			5,015 1/2	7,269.66
Felt squares, do.....	69,491	1,230.98			5,041	7,494.06
Oil cloth, do.....	40,694	12,814.46			40,694	12,814.46
Sheeting, do.....						2,423.48
Ticking, pillowcase, do.....	20,679	2,423.53			20,679	2,423.53
Towelings, do.....	40,000	2,998.70			40,000	2,998.70
Wool, do.....			10,000	21,000.00	10,000	21,000.00
Knitting, pounds.....						29,700.00
Assorted colors, do.....			22,000	29,700.00	22,000	29,700.00
Materials to be purchased, do.....				20,128.64		20,128.64
Total		2,082,431.61		146,982.62		2,229,414.43
ENGLAND, WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES						
Bed sacks.....	319,727	280,202.25			319,727	280,202.25
Blankets.....	672,837	1,674,376.02			672,837	1,674,376.02
Clothing:						
Hosiery, elastic, women's.....	49,988	33,724.91	532	751.76	50,520	34,476.66
Bloomers.....	50,000	8,531.00			50,000	8,531.00
Children's.....	45,000	10,553.29			45,000	10,553.29
Girls'.....	35,000	9,772.66			35,000	9,772.66
Bodices, children's.....	419,889	285,151.05			419,889	285,151.05
Bloomers, women's.....	5,003	7,608.14			5,003	7,608.14
Boiler suits, men's.....	24,080	7,748.40			24,080	7,748.40
Brassieres.....	49,990	145,292.29			49,990	145,292.29
Coats, children's 1 to 5.....	300	248.87			300	248.87
Dressing gowns, child's.....	69,886	34,181.37			69,886	34,181.37
Gloves, children's wool.....	600	16.00			600	16.00
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....	9,533	34,833.50			9,533	34,833.50
Hats, men's (fleece lined).....	64,655	64,877.88			64,655	64,877.88
Leggings, children's.....	29,665	115,544.29			29,665	115,544.29
Mackinaws, boys'.....	89,637	430,608.21			89,637	430,608.21
Mackintoshes, child's.....	10,296	36,036.00			10,296	36,036.00
Mackintosh sets, child's.....	143,724	919,093.03			143,724	919,093.03
Mackintoshes, women's.....	39,954	8,115.10			39,954	8,115.10
Mittens, children's wool.....	54,996	28,607.02			54,996	28,607.02
Nightgowns.....	75,000	42,630.50			75,000	42,630.50
Girls' cotton.....	29,731	219,163.14			29,731	219,163.14
Women's cotton.....	39,933	63,305.34			39,933	63,305.34
Overcoats, men's wool.....	115,052	147,327.06			115,052	147,327.06
Oxford's.....	53,339	47,182.07			53,339	47,182.07
Palmanas.....	63,233	67,062.22			63,233	67,062.22
Boys' cotton.....	12,000	3,157.60			12,000	3,157.60
Men's cotton.....						
Pilches, children's.....						
Shirts.....						
Boys' work.....	8,100	4,269.19			8,100	4,269.19
Men's dress.....	69,790	78,002.29			69,790	78,002.29
Men's work.....	69,496	67,097.65			69,496	67,097.65
Shoes.....						
Baby.....	5,004	1,801.44			5,004	1,801.44
Boys' high.....	29,981	41,980.80			29,981	41,980.80
Children's.....	269,882	365,191.76			269,882	365,191.76
Girls' oxford's.....	28,972	38,923.23			28,972	38,923.23
Men's work.....	30,001	36,340.30			30,001	36,340.30
Shorts (pants), boys'.....	34,298	47,654.19			34,298	47,654.19
Skirts, women's wool.....	61,981	119,828.04			61,981	119,828.04
Sleeping suits, children's.....	65,000	34,315.00			65,000	34,315.00
Sleevers.....						
Children's.....	60,007	91,967.74			60,007	91,967.74
Men's.....	9,883	27,453.25			9,883	27,453.25
Women's.....	9,813	20,532.55			9,813	20,532.55

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ENGLAND, WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES—con.						
Clothing—Continued.						
Socks:						
Boys' (part wool).....	30,688	\$9,842.77			30,688	\$9,842.77
Children's cotton.....	14,944	1,767.24			14,944	1,767.24
Children's wool.....	41,730	8,556.75			41,730	8,556.75
Girls' (part wool).....	50,638	12,110.19			50,638	12,110.19
Men's (part wool).....	109,639	20,219.97			109,639	20,219.97
Stockings:						
Boys' (wool style).....	47,008	5,623.32			47,008	5,623.32
Children's cotton.....	50,000	10,154.33			50,000	10,154.33
Woman's cotton.....	399,907	67,721.41			399,907	67,721.41
Suits:						
Boys' wool.....	9,806	67,391.07			9,806	67,391.07
Knitted woolen.....	3,652	6,724.41			3,652	6,724.41
Men's woolen.....	4,997	51,137.49			4,997	51,137.49
Suspenders, boys'.....	2,000	2,000.00			2,000	2,000.00
Trousers:						
Boys'.....	82,578	132,792.54			82,578	132,792.54
Girls'.....	167,178	332,770.03			167,178	332,770.03
Undershirts:						
Boys'.....	109,827	109,299.54			109,827	109,299.54
Girls'.....	84,956	35,679.00			84,956	35,679.00
Undershirts:						
Boys'.....	174,908	100,068.13			174,908	100,068.13
Girls'.....	105,011	40,485.03			105,011	40,485.03
Underwear:						
Men's.....	690,288	687,689.21			690,288	687,689.21
Boys'.....	30,419	14,193.51			30,419	14,193.51
Girls'.....	103,956	96,477.22			103,956	96,477.22
Woman's.....	30,003	14,971.50			30,003	14,971.50
Unionsuits, boys'.....	60,000	30,033.83			60,000	30,033.83
Vests.....						
Children's wool.....	63,000	15,068.00			63,000	15,068.00
Woman's.....	436,451	204,763.35			436,451	204,763.35
Coats.....	1,120,688	162,197.74			1,120,688	162,197.74
Comforters.....	49,999	168,318.00			49,999	168,318.00
Drinking cups.....	3,000,000	20,000.00			3,000,000	20,000.00
Flex-o-glass.....	40,000	6,940.00			40,000	6,940.00
Handkerchiefs, paper.....	4,025,000	1,373.50			4,025,000	1,373.50
Holders (for paper towels).....	10,000	10,000.00			10,000	10,000.00
Kits, sewing and mending.....	121,082	20,533.94			121,082	20,533.94
Multivitamin tablets.....	22,499,900	168,748.48			22,499,900	168,748.48
Nursing supplies:						
Bottles, baby milk.....	69,640	870.70			69,640	870.70
Nipples.....	170,004	2,408.59			170,004	2,408.59
Textiles:						
Cotton suede, yards.....	6,044	2,629.48			6,044	2,629.48
Towels, paper.....	338,675	35,632.83			338,675	35,632.83
Yarn, knitting, pounds.....	10,000	14,050.00			10,000	14,050.00
Total		8,272,299.97		\$761.75		8,273,061.72
ETHIOPIA						
Milk, evaporated, pounds.....	224,000	14,625.00			224,000	14,625.00
FINLAND						
Blankets.....	50,000	46,981.50			50,000	46,981.50
Clothing:						
Hose:						
Boys'.....	33,396	5,464.92			33,396	5,464.92
Girls'.....	34,476	5,231.61			34,476	5,231.61
Men's.....	65,368	9,481.82			65,368	9,481.82
Women's.....	66,324	7,546.94			66,324	7,546.94
Shoes:						
Boys'.....	10,000	11,675.00			10,000	11,675.00
Children's.....	19,996	16,896.62			19,996	16,896.62
Girls'.....	6,994	10,039.10			6,994	10,039.10
Men's (Army) do.....	2,648	708.66			2,648	708.66
Men's (work) do.....	27,107	33,883.75			27,107	33,883.75
Women's do.....	29,955	36,394.85			29,955	36,394.85
Underwear:						
Boys'.....	25,000	10,145.00			25,000	10,145.00
Girls'.....	25,000	11,662.50			25,000	11,662.50
Men's.....	60,000	30,237.31			60,000	30,237.31
Women's.....	60,062	27,422.67			60,062	27,422.67

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF OPERATIONS

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Foodstuffs:						
Beans, dried.....pounds...	500,000	\$18,100.00			500,000	\$18,100.00
Fruit, dried:						
Apples.....do.....	824,950	50,210.63			824,950	50,210.63
Oranges.....do.....	849,900	32,219.77			849,900	32,219.77
Raisins.....do.....	825,000	35,530.88			825,000	35,530.88
Juice, grapefruit.....do.....	374,160	21,483.01			374,160	21,483.01
Lard.....do.....	7,088,000	497,177.07			7,088,000	497,177.07
Rye.....do.....	8,308,544	97,510.70			8,308,544	97,510.70
Strap, cane.....do.....	306,240	27,518.71			306,240	27,518.71
Wheat.....do.....	15,000,000	262,700.00			15,000,000	262,700.00
Notions:						
Buttons.....dozen.....	288,000	288.00			288,000	288.00
Needles, sewing.....do.....	5,000	200.00			5,000	200.00
Plus, straight.....do.....	6,000	248.00			6,000	248.00
Scissors.....pairs.....	5,000	1,125.00			5,000	1,125.00
Quaker seed.....pounds.....	229,568	50,625.89			229,568	50,625.89
Textiles:						
Cheviot cotton.....yards.....	100,000	15,750.00			100,000	15,750.00
Cottons.....do.....	100,2834	10,951.07			100,2834	10,951.07
Denim, blue.....do.....	50,000	7,781.23			50,000	7,781.23
Flannel.....do.....	350,810	37,721.99			350,810	37,721.99
Nylon, unbleached.....yards.....	184,563	10,707.57			184,563	10,707.57
Yarn.....pounds.....	25,793	31,595.81			25,793	31,595.81
Total		1,488,556.92				1,488,556.92
FRANCE						
Adhesive plaster.....rolls.....	500	833.00			500	833.00
Bags, paper.....do.....	205,000	2,044.70	1,000,000	\$1,140.00	1,205,000	3,184.70
Clothing:						
Shirts, men's.....do.....		2,016	1,638.00		2,016	1,638.00
Shoes:						
Men's.....do.....		768	1,113.60		768	1,113.60
Women's.....do.....		756	882.80		756	882.80
Trousers, men's.....do.....	22,288	44,566.52	2,038	4,077.88	24,326	48,644.40
Drugs:						
Balsam Peru.....pounds.....	11,191	12,622.83	4	4.60	11,195	12,627.43
Balsam tolu.....do.....	720	638.20			720	638.20
Bismuth subnitrate.....pounds.....	2,980	3,790.00			2,980	3,790.00
Cascara sagrada.....do.....	11,000	5,232.50			11,000	5,232.50
Cocaine hydrochloride.....ounces.....	870	8,543.40			870	8,543.40
Hamamelis tolium.....pounds.....	500	725.00	1,500	2,700.00	2,000	3,425.00
Hydrastis leaves.....do.....	7,150	50,002.50	1,350	13,495.00	8,500	63,497.50
Insulin.....vials.....	98,000	27,765.00			98,000	27,765.00
Iodine.....pounds.....	11,000	10,544.70			11,000	10,544.70
Ipecac.....do.....	2,000	6,400.00	2,000	6,400.00	4,000	12,800.00
Labellia.....do.....	3,150	5,351.00	1,500	2,250.00	4,650	7,601.00
Menthol.....do.....	300	2,310.00			300	2,310.00
Mercury, ammoniated.....pounds.....	600	1,254.00			600	1,254.00
Mercury, bichloride.....pounds.....	300	575.25	300	575.00	600	1,150.25
Nux vomica.....do.....	10,492	12,619.20	11,608	12,869.80	22,100	25,489.00
Oil of rosewood.....do.....	3,1994	17,597.25	100	550.00	3,2994	18,147.25
Oil of sandalwood.....do.....	5,500	38,500.00			5,500	38,500.00
Oxyperoxide of mercury.....pounds.....	40834	2,061.75			40834	2,061.75
Physostigmine salicylas.....grams.....	1,450	3,130.00	2,500	3,375.00	3,950	6,505.00
Pilocarpine nitrate.....ounces.....	350	1,050.00	350	1,050.00	700	2,100.00
Potassium iodide.....pounds.....	6,700	8,284.00			6,700	8,284.00
Rhatany root.....do.....	4,150	1,167.00	100	28.00	4,250	1,195.00
Silver nitrate.....do.....	6734	2,883.17			6734	2,883.17
Sodium iodide.....do.....	4,350	6,168.13			4,350	6,168.13
Turpentine hydrate.....do.....	220	250.00	660	601.60	880	851.60
Thiokol.....tablets.....	5,000	700.00			5,000	700.00
Vioform tablets.....do.....	117,000	2,283.20	30,000	764.40	147,000	3,047.60
Miscellaneous drugs.....do.....		4,059.08		782.70		4,841.78

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
FRANCE—continued						
Foodstuffs:						
Milk:						
Dry, skim.....pounds.....	208,000	\$21,610.00			208,000	\$21,610.00
Condensed.....do.....	100,800	10,244.60			100,800	10,244.60
Evaporated.....do.....	21,105,290	1,466,875.39			21,105,290	1,466,875.39
Whole powdered.....pounds.....	2,667,065	699,069.45			2,667,065	699,069.45
Flour, enriched wheat.....pounds.....	30,239,860	761,669.00			30,239,860	761,669.00
Hospital supplies: Catgut.....tubes.....	60,007	7,727.53			60,007	7,727.53
Soap, laundry.....pounds.....		127.69	141,588	\$8,368.16	141,588	8,368.16
Packing charges.....do.....						127.69
Total		3,157,719.46		62,307.83		3,220,027.29
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA						
Blankets:						
Cotton.....do.....	6,025	9,459.25			6,025	9,459.25
Woolen.....do.....	580	1,077.50			580	1,077.50
Drugs:						
Atabrin.....tablets.....	40,000	420.00			40,000	420.00
Bismuth subnitrate.....pounds.....	278,000	328.40			278,000	328.40
Boric acid.....pounds.....	2,000	326.00			2,000	326.00
Camphor, USP.....do.....	400	336.00			400	336.00
Carbolic acid.....do.....	400	112.00			400	112.00
Castor oil.....gallons.....	250	337.50			250	337.50
Chenopodium.....pounds.....	400	1,960.00			400	1,960.00
Chloroform.....do.....	40	18.00			40	18.00
Ether.....do.....	250	150.00			250	150.00
Glycerine.....gallons.....	120	270.00			120	270.00
Iodine resublimed.....pounds.....	200	464.00			200	464.00
Neosalvarsan ampoules.....do.....	176,000	12,500.00			176,000	12,500.00
Nux vomica tincture.....do.....	20	22.40			20	22.40
Plasmochin.....tablets.....	2,500	50.00			2,500	50.00
Procaine hydrochloride.....ounces.....	30	10.50			30	10.50
Quinine sulfate.....tablets.....	5,600,000	51,214.00			5,600,000	51,214.00
Santonin.....do.....	100,000	900.00			100,000	900.00
Smallpox vaccine.....vials.....	2,250	16,875.00			2,250	16,875.00
Sodium chloride.....pounds.....	200	38.00			200	38.00
Sulfanilamide.....tablets.....	455,000	627.90			455,000	627.90
Tannic acid.....pounds.....	4	6.40			4	6.40
Thymol crystals.....do.....	100	250.00			100	250.00
Trypsamine.....grams.....	280,000	10,200.00			280,000	10,200.00
Valerian tincture.....pints.....	2	4.54			2	4.54
Microscopes.....do.....		1,838.00				1,838.00
Mosquito nets.....do.....	600	2,220.00			600	2,220.00
Needles, surgical.....do.....	9,000	336.25			9,000	336.25
Soap.....pounds.....	4,020	635.16			4,020	635.16
Syringes, hypodermic.....do.....	1,500	1,125.00			1,500	1,125.00
Total		113,742.83				113,742.83
GREECE						
Clothing: Unionsuits, boys'.....do.....	12,096	14,999.04			12,096	14,999.04
Drugs:						
Acid trichloroacetic.....pounds.....	110	360.30	220	652.20	330	912.50
Adrenalin.....ampoules.....	30,000	900.00			30,000	900.00
Agglutination serum for pneumococci.....cubic centimeters.....			3,100	1,147.00	3,100	1,147.00
Antifac B Cal. Mag.....pounds.....	2,000	1,300.00			2,000	1,300.00
Anterior pituitary extract.....cubic centimeters.....			416	270.40	416	270.40
Antianthrax serum.....do.....			50,000	3,750.00	50,000	3,750.00

* \$883,708.23 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
GREECE—continued						
Drugs—Continued.						
Anti-dysenteric serum						
Do.....vials	3,000	\$1,050.00	50,000	\$5,000.00	53,000	\$6,050.00
Antigangreneur						
ampoules.....do	4,000	13,650.00	50	637.50	4,050	14,287.50
Antisheep cell homolysin						
Antitoxinum scarletinum						
ampoules.....do	10,000	20,600.00			10,000	20,600.00
Appella apple powder						
pounds.....do	500	788.67			500	788.67
Do.....lbs	5,004	3,473.61			5,004	3,473.61
Aqua distilles						
ampoules.....do	25,020	2,281.82			25,020	2,281.82
Ascorbiacid, vitamin C						
do.....do	30,000	1,321.00			30,000	1,321.00
Do.....tablets	1,500,000	2,615.00			1,500,000	2,615.00
Aspirin tablets						
do.....do	3,635,000	1,729.67			3,635,000	1,729.67
Atabrine tablets						
do.....do	55,782,000	233,438.00	4,000,000	16,000.00	60,782,000	249,438.00
Azocholan tablets						
do.....do	2,000	1,600.00			2,000	1,600.00
Baril sulphas, powdered						
pounds.....do	2,350	409.55			2,350	409.55
Belladonna						
tablets.....do	100,000	1,296.00			100,000	1,296.00
Bismuth subcarbonate						
pounds.....do	484	718.62			484	718.62
Bismuth subnitrate tab-						
lets.....do	716,000	929.44			716,000	929.44
Do.....pounds	940	1,192.00			940	1,192.00
Bismuth subsalicylate						
ampoules.....do	100,000	6,900.00			100,000	6,900.00
Bismuth subsalicylate in						
oil.....bottles	5,000	1,500.00			5,000	1,500.00
Calcibromat.....ampoules						
do.....do	20,000	3,000.00			20,000	3,000.00
Calcium gluconate						
do.....do	39,800	2,303.36	50,200	2,690.64	90,000	4,994.00
Do.....bottles	1,998	4,575.42			1,998	4,575.42
Do.....tablets			2,000,000	4,800.00	2,000,000	4,800.00
Calcium lactate.....do	20,000	2,600.00			20,000	2,600.00
Do.....tablets			1,000,000	1,200.00	1,000,000	1,200.00
Calumulsion.....gallons	250	1,058.00			250	1,058.00
Campfor in oil						
ampoules.....do	35,000	1,745.00			35,000	1,745.00
Carbazone.....tablets	240,000	1,748.00			240,000	1,748.00
Carbromal.....do	50,000	830.00			50,000	830.00
Cardiazol, 3 cubic centi-						
meter.....do	1,800	1,233.00			1,800	1,233.00
Cardiazol liquid, 10 per-						
cent.....do	352	718.08			352	718.08
Cardiazol (netrazol)						
bottles.....do	334	681.69			334	681.69
Cardiazol, 1 cubic centi-						
meter.....ampoules	30,000	3,200.00			30,000	3,200.00
Castor oil.....gallons	1,300	1,288.00			1,300	1,288.00
Chlathion.....bottles	400	1,180.00			400	1,180.00
Chlathion tablets						
do.....do	1,000,000	6,400.00			1,000,000	6,400.00
Chloroform.....pounds	750	600.00			750	600.00
Cholesterolized antigen						
packages.....do	400	1,132.00			400	1,132.00
Cinchophen (atophan)						
tablets.....do	4,400	880.00	100,000	880.00	104,400	1,760.00
Coagulen.....ampoules						
do.....do	4,400	880.00	10,000	2,000.00	14,400	2,880.00
Codeine phosphate						
do.....do	700	6,349.00			700	6,349.00
Coramine.....ampoules						
do.....do	1,250	816.00	100,000	7,600.00	101,250	8,416.00
Cresol.....pounds	2,000	525.00			2,000	525.00
Deripogen.....tablets						
do.....do	10,000	2,624.00	50,000	1,450.00	60,000	4,074.00
Dextrose.....ampoules						
do.....do	4,400	906.00			4,400	906.00
Diethylstilbestrol in						
sesum oil.....grams	18,000	882.00			18,000	882.00
Diphtheria antitoxin						
vials.....do	22,156	31,462.20			22,156	31,462.20
Do.....do	200	185.00			200	185.00
Emetine.....tablets	31,038	1,698.24			31,038	1,698.24
Enterovioform.....do	64,000	1,264.40			64,000	1,264.40

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
GREECE—continued						
Drugs—Continued.						
Epinephrine hydrochloride						
ampoules.....do			50,000	\$1,550.00	50,000	\$1,550.00
Ergonovine maleate						
ampoules.....do			20,000	1,160.00	20,000	1,160.00
Ergot.....do						
do.....do	20,000	\$1,200.00			20,000	1,200.00
Ergoline.....do	10,000	618.00			10,000	618.00
Evisan.....ampoules	30,000	3,650.00			30,000	3,650.00
Estrone in oil.....do	52,000	4,990.00			52,000	4,990.00
Do.....horses	200	1,840.00			200	1,840.00
Ether for anesthesia						
do.....pounds	3,150	1,377.20			3,150	1,377.20
Ethyl chloride.....tins						
do.....do	29,658	7,570.24	5,000	700.00	34,658	8,270.24
Euphthalmine hydrochloride						
grams.....do	1,000	1,840.00			1,000	1,840.00
Evisan.....ampoules	2,000	800.00			2,000	800.00
Perromanganose.....pints	1,000	690.00			1,000	690.00
Fish liver oil concen-						
trated.....bottles	10,000	1,700.00	100,000	22,000.00	110,000	23,700.00
Do.....vials						
Gas gangrene antitoxin						
vials.....do	700	4,256.00	4,300	26,144.00	5,000	30,400.00
Glycerin, USP						
pounds.....do	3,300	711.48			3,300	711.48
Gynergen, ergotamine						
tartrate.....ampoules						
do.....do			5,000	727.20	5,000	727.20
Haitbut liver oil						
capsules.....do			1,000,000	2,680.00	1,000,000	2,680.00
Hexabarbital.....ampoules						
do.....do			6,000	3,600.00	6,000	3,600.00
Histidine hydrochloride						
ampoules.....do	39,240	5,769.04	20,800	1,799.20	60,040	7,568.24
Hormones d'ovaires						
ampoules.....do	10,000	600.00			10,000	600.00
Hydregyl cyanidum						
ampoules.....do	15,000	1,750.00			15,000	1,750.00
Insulin.....vials	36,200	5,828.00			36,200	5,828.00
Insulin zinc.....do	3,600	902.00			3,600	902.00
Liver extract.....capsules	200,000	1,800.00			200,000	1,800.00
Loberlin.....ampoules						
do.....do			6,000	1,917.00	6,000	1,917.00
Lobelinum sulfate						
ampoules.....do	2,004	534.46			2,004	534.46
Mapharsen.....do	6,000	600.00			6,000	600.00
Mercurochrome						
pounds.....do	500	9,600.00			500	9,600.00
Mercury cyanide boxes						
do.....do	1,667	650.13			1,667	650.13
Metrazol.....ampoules	25,950	2,300.49			25,950	2,300.49
Metrazol oral solution						
bottles.....do	12,000	3,480.00			12,000	3,480.00
Metrazol, sterile aqueous						
solution.....do	1,500	1,593.00			1,500	1,593.00
Neosporin.....ampoules	500	1,038.00			500	1,038.00
Neosalvarsan.....do	15,000	1,026.00			15,000	1,026.00
Neostan.....do			7,500	2,310.00	7,500	2,310.00
Neostan stibamine						
vials.....do	5,000	1,966.77			5,000	1,966.77
Neostan glucozide						
ampoules.....do	5,000	1,790.00			5,000	1,790.00
Neosynephrine hydro-						
chloride.....bottles	3,504	1,203.04			3,504	1,203.04
Neosynephrine hydro-						
chloride solution.....do	5,016	1,851.52			5,016	1,851.52
Nicotinic acid.....tablets	1,000,000	880.00			1,000,000	880.00
Nitrate d'argent, USP						
do.....do	1,920	729.60			1,920	729.60
Novaldin.....ampoules						
do.....do			5,000	800.00	5,000	800.00
Nutrient agar standard						
pounds.....do	110	748.00			110	748.00
Nutrient broth.....do	176	934.56			176	934.56
Octin, oral solution						
do.....do	1,000	800.00			1,000	800.00
Opium powder.....pounds						
do.....do	600,000	4,800.00	900,000	8,400.00	1,500,000	13,200.00
Pamaquin.....tablets						
do.....do	5,212,000	49,106.00	2,750,000	20,000.00	7,962,000	69,106.00
Penicillin.....tubes						
do.....do			200	620.00	200	620.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
GREECE—continued						
Drugs—Continued.						
Perparin.....ampoules.	10,000	\$500.00			10,000	\$500.00
Petrolatum.....pounds.	5,101	1,132.22			5,101	1,132.22
Phenobarbital.....tablets.			1,600,000	\$1,616.00	1,600,000	1,616.00
Pharyngeal posterior solution.....ampoules.	25,000	1,313.50			25,000	1,313.50
Pharyngeal and thymus extract.....tablets.			5,600	1,775.00	5,600	1,775.00
Phenacetin.....tablets.	960,000	8,294.07			960,000	8,294.07
Pontocain hydrochloride.....tablets.			10,000	720.00	10,000	720.00
Pranone.....ampoules.	10,000	2,720.00			10,000	2,720.00
Pranone hydrochloride.....tablets.	50,000	510.00			50,000	510.00
Pregnon D II solution.....bottles.			5,000	6,890.00	5,000	6,890.00
Proluton.....ampoules.	10,000	7,920.00			10,000	7,920.00
Do.....boxes.	200	2,720.00			200	2,720.00
Quinine sulfate tablets.....tablets.	880,000	8,898.60			880,000	8,898.60
Rabies vaccine, human.....ampoules.			5,000	1,800.00	5,000	1,800.00
Salysal.....tablets.	400,000	2,400.00	600,000	3,600.00	1,000,000	6,000.00
Salysal.....ampoules.			3,000	330.00	3,000	330.00
Santonium.....ounces.	140	1,124.00			140	1,124.00
Santonin calomel.....tablets.	100,000	1,700.00			100,000	1,700.00
Scillaren.....ampoules.	5,000	620.40			5,000	620.40
Scillaren solution.....cubic centimeters.			2,000	1,800.00	2,000	1,800.00
Do.....bottles.	2,000	1,600.00			2,000	1,600.00
Senega root.....pounds.			400	602.00	400	602.00
Serum glycosse, 5 percent dextrose.....ampoules.	4,750	1,187.50			4,750	1,187.50
Serum glycosse, 25 percent dextrose.....do.	4,750	3,040.00			4,750	3,040.00
Silver nitrate.....ounces.	1,070	891.45			1,070	891.45
Smallpox vaccine virus.....tubes.	520,000	14,500.00			520,000	14,500.00
Sodium benzoate.....pounds.			1,000	510.00	1,000	510.00
Sodium cacodylate.....ampoules.	40,002	1,725.15			40,002	1,725.15
Sodium methylarsenol.....do.	10,000	510.00	1,000,000	3,250.00	1,110,000	3,760.00
Sodium salicylate.....do.			80,000	4,320.00	80,000	4,320.00
Do.....pounds.			1,500	630.00	1,500	630.00
Sargamol B-obesom.....ampoules.	3,000	2,448.00			3,000	2,448.00
Do.....vials.	600	5,280.00			600	5,280.00
Solution nikethamide.....ounces.			3,000	750.00	3,000	750.00
Solution sulfathiazole sodium.....ampoules.	1,998	639.36			1,998	639.36
Sparteine sulfate.....do.	10,008	995.50			10,008	995.50
Staphylococcus toxoid.....vials.			30,000	14,100.00	30,000	14,100.00
Sterile isotonic solution of sodium chloride.....ampoules.			45,000	13,050.00	45,000	13,050.00
Stovarsol.....tablets.	100,000	700.00			100,000	700.00
Stovarsol.....do.	250,000	1,850.00			250,000	1,850.00
Strophanthin.....do.	6,000	720.00			6,000	720.00
Sulfadiazine.....do.	1,400,000	12,376.00			1,400,000	12,376.00
Sulfadiazine sodium ointment.....tubs.	5,916	892.88			5,916	892.88
Sulfanilamide.....tablets.	2,160,000	12,672.00	400,000	1,052.00	2,560,000	14,544.00
Sulfanilamide.....do.	6,430,000	6,092.70			6,430,000	6,092.70
Sulfapyridine.....do.	200,000	1,950.00			200,000	1,950.00
Do.....ampoules.	5,004	760.61			5,004	760.61
Sulfasuxidine tablets.....tablets.	50,000	950.00			50,000	950.00
Sulfathiazole.....ampoules.	40,000	6,350.00			40,000	6,350.00
Do.....tubs.	20,150	1,672.48			20,150	1,672.48
Do.....tablets.	600,000	4,158.80			600,000	4,158.80

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 31, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
GREECE—continued						
Drugs—Continued.						
Suprarenal cortex extract.....vials.					2,000	\$5,040.00
Suprarenal liquidem corti extract.....ampoules.	1,000	2,500.00			1,000	2,500.00
Testosterone propionate.....do.			12,000	\$13,890.00	12,000	13,890.00
Tetanus antitoxin.....cubic centimeters.	1,128,000	1,020.00			1,128,000	1,020.00
Do.....vials.	2,200	5,000.00	12,100	5,900.00	14,300	10,900.00
Do.....syringes.	700	2,465.00	200	280.00	900	2,745.00
Theobromine.....pounds.	720	2,253.00			720	2,253.00
Theobromin.....tablets.	100,000	620.00	4,000	20.00	104,000	640.00
Thiamin hydrochloride.....ampoules.	4,000	720.00			4,000	720.00
Do.....do.	20,000	750.00			20,000	750.00
Thromboplastin hypodermic.....do.			1,000	470.00	1,000	470.00
Trypsinamide ampoules.....do.			10,000	1,102.00	10,000	1,102.00
Typhus vaccine.....vials.	200	2,720.00			200	2,720.00
Do.....do.	21,000	6,772.50			21,000	6,772.50
Unguentum sulphuris.....pounds.	2,200	550.00			2,200	550.00
Uroselectan.....ampoules.	1,000	2,016.00			1,000	2,016.00
Urotropine injectio.....do.	8,000	384.00			8,000	384.00
Vaccine antigonococcique.....do.	5,000	1,000.00			5,000	1,000.00
Vaccine pertussis.....do.	5,000	1,800.00			5,000	1,800.00
Ventriculin.....bottles.	200	500.00			200	500.00
Vitoforn tablets.....tablets.	1,050,000	20,176.00			1,050,000	20,176.00
Vitamin A.....vials.	23,350	5,137.00			23,350	5,137.00
Vitamin B.....tablets.	500,000	1,250.00			500,000	1,250.00
Vitamin C.....ampoules.	10,000	784.00			10,000	784.00
Vitamin C.....tablets.	500,000	700.00			500,000	700.00
Vitamin D.....vials.	49,188	4,410.68			49,188	4,410.68
Water, double distilled.....ampoules.	40,000	1,400.00			40,000	1,400.00
Yatren.....tablets.	250,000	1,550.00			250,000	1,550.00
Zylate.....phits.	3,000	6,210.00			3,000	6,210.00
Miscellaneous drugs.....do.			22,951.00	8,337.70		38,291.82
Foodstuffs: Buttermilk, dried.....pounds.	13,248	1,559.81			13,248	1,559.81
Hospital supplies:						
Adhesive plaster.....rolls.	11,050	14,115.00			11,050	14,115.00
Air cushions.....do.			8,450	5,730.61	8,450	5,730.61
Bandage, gauze roller.....do.	10,000	6,300.00			10,000	6,300.00
Bedpans, enamel.....do.			2,000	1,235.00	2,000	1,235.00
Blood lancets.....do.	100	87.00			100	87.00
Boxes for dressings.....do.	200	850.00			200	850.00
Breathesey:						
Complete set.....do.	1	187.50			1	187.50
Inhalant.....do.	1	187.50			1	187.50
Catgut.....do.	80,467	6,678.28			80,467	6,678.28
Catheters.....do.			4,500	990.00	4,500	990.00
Cotton:						
Absorbent.....pounds.	22,225	7,203.00	400	35.20	22,625	7,238.20
Medical.....do.	11,020	4,408.00			11,020	4,408.00
Empty ampoules.....do.	1,298	663.50			1,298	663.50
Enema bags.....do.			105,550	1,321.31	105,550	1,321.31
Films or paper for electrocardiograph.....rolls.			2,000	2,600.00	2,000	2,600.00
Filter paper.....sheets.			20,000	96.00	20,000	96.00
Gauze.....packages.	110,000	6,930.00			110,000	6,930.00
Gauze.....yards.	150,000	4,139.00			150,000	4,139.00
Bandages.....do.	14,174	4,351.35			14,174	4,351.35
Bandage compresses.....packages.	50,000	6,377.00			50,000	6,377.00
Plata compressed.....do.	150	1,398.00			150	1,398.00
Gloves, household or post mortem.....do.	500	300.00			500	300.00
Heat pads.....do.	244	244.44			244	244.44
Hot-water bags.....do.	700	236.34			700	236.34
Ipecac.....do.	1,000	350.00			1,000	350.00
Kirschner wire.....do.	100	20.00			100	20.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
OTHERS—continued						
Hospital supplies—Con.						
Ligatures, nylon braided spools..	100	\$34.23			100	\$34.23
Microscope:						
Cover glass squares boxes..			1,732	\$1,104.50	1,732	1,104.50
Slides.....	1,111	355.52			1,111	355.52
Needles:						
Hypodermic.....	46,420	5,076.70			46,420	5,076.70
Intestinal packages.....	200	63.00			200	63.00
Intestinal.....do.....	600	833.21			600	833.21
Surgical.....do.....	85,118	3,206.03	354	33.69	85,532	3,240.18
Pipettes.....	75	956.18			75	956.18
Rotary hand dusters.....			200	42.76	200	42.76
Rubber fingerstalls.....					5,000	4,283.00
Rubber sheeting.....yards.....	5,000	4,280.00			5,000	4,280.00
Soup:						
Antiseptic.....cakes.....	2,000	240.00			2,000	240.00
Green.....pounds.....	4,128	532.10			4,128	532.10
Sounds:						
Gastric.....	300	118.30			300	118.30
Rectal.....	300	75.00			300	75.00
Surgical gloves.....	31,000	4,543.00			31,000	4,543.00
Sutures:						
Nylon.....spools.....	4,210	1,289.31			4,210	1,289.31
Plain and chromic.....	214,600	32,102.78			214,600	32,102.78
Silk.....do.....	38,410	7,808.78	12,000	2,060.00	50,410	10,798.76
Springs, Luer.....	26,850	17,143.18			26,850	17,143.18
Syringe adapters, Luer.....			2,000	80.00	2,000	80.00
Test tubes, resistance glass.....			1,012	1,667.20	1,012	1,667.20
Thermometers.....	10,000	4,544.00			10,000	4,544.00
Thermometers for incubators.....			30	42.00	30	42.00
Thermophores.....	2,000	682.00			2,000	682.00
Tubes:						
Elastic.....	3,500	84.00			3,500	84.00
Duodenal.....	50	40.00			50	40.00
Stomach.....	400	647.00			400	647.00
Tubing, rubber drainage foot.....	20,833	1,121.45			20,833	1,121.45
Hospital supplies, miscellaneous.....			150.00		150.00	712.50
Soup, toilet.....pounds.....	123,023 1/2	22,423.86			123,023 1/2	22,423.86
X-ray equipment:						
X-ray film.....	14,530	5,372.40	36,000	10,029.00	50,530	15,401.40
X-ray rapid developer.....			1,000	450.00	1,000	450.00
Materials to be purchased.....				99,035.12		99,035.12
Packing charges.....		3,249.88		533.95		3,783.83
Total.....		948,940.40		382,425.30		1,331,365.70
GRISWOLD						
Bloomers, women's...pairs.....			480	312.00	480	312.00
Hosiery:						
Boys' golf style.....do.....			1,188	196.02	1,188	196.02
Men's dress.....do.....			630	133.56	630	133.56
Women's.....do.....			960	264.00	960	264.00
Shoes:						
Boys' work.....do.....			160	220.80	160	220.80
Girls.....do.....			214	197.05	214	197.05
Men's work.....do.....			152	365.40	152	365.40
Women's.....do.....			324	405.00	324	405.00
Trousers, men's.....do.....			200	426.00	200	426.00
Underwear:						
Boys' pieces.....do.....			384	476.16	384	476.16
Men's pieces.....do.....			296	98.67	296	98.67
Women's pieces.....do.....			384	563.04	384	563.04
Unionsuits, women's.....do.....						
Total.....				3,698.60		3,698.60

* \$124,157.01 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
HAITI						
Drugs:						
Acid:						
Boric.....pounds.....	100	\$19.00			100	\$19.00
Boric ointment.....					576	38.40
Picric.....pounds.....	100	85.00			100	85.00
Aspirin.....tablets.....	50,000	45.00			50,000	45.00
Atropine.....do.....	200,000	1,300.00			200,000	1,300.00
Chinolon (yatron).....do.....	10,000	80.00			10,000	80.00
Chloroform.....pounds.....	75	42.00			75	42.00
Cresol compound.....do.....	200	60.00			200	60.00
Ether.....pounds.....	375	216.56			375	216.56
Ethyl chloride.....ounces.....	400	102.00			400	102.00
Formaldehyde.....do.....	300	81.00			300	81.00
Icthyol (ichthammol).....ounces.....	72	12.36			72	12.36
Iodine.....pounds.....	75	75.00			75	75.00
Iodoform.....do.....	12 1/2	55.00			12 1/2	55.00
Magnesium sulfate.....do.....	1,000	80.00			1,000	80.00
Mercuric ointment.....ounces.....	1,056	114.40			1,056	114.40
Morphine sulfate.....grams.....	600	33.00			600	33.00
Phenobarbital.....tablets.....	10,000	18.00			10,000	18.00
Potassium iodide.....do.....	100	143.00			100	143.00
Proxaline hydrochloride.....ampoules.....	576	23.04			576	23.04
Do.....do.....	24	13.20			24	13.20
Sodium bicarbonate.....pounds.....	500	45.00			500	45.00
Sulfanilamide tablets.....	12,000	16.20			12,000	16.20
Sulfanilamide powder.....pounds.....	3	5.88			3	5.88
Sulfathiazole tablets.....	12,000	69.00			12,000	69.00
Sulfathiazole sodium.....grams.....	216	9.00			216	9.00
Hospital equipment:						
Adhesive plaster.....rolls.....	150	192.00			150	192.00
Applicators.....	31,104	7.80			31,104	7.80
Bandages, plaster of paris.....	300	48.00			300	48.00
Cotton, absorbent.....pounds.....	700	283.00			700	283.00
Depressors, tongue.....	25,000	23.75			25,000	23.75
Sutures.....inches.....	1,423	230.28			1,423	230.28
Spints.....	184	162.30			184	162.30
Talcum powder.....pounds.....	500	70.00			500	70.00
Tourniquets.....	100	21.00			100	21.00
Total.....		3,793.71				3,793.71
HAWAII						
Blankets.....	10,000	21,550.00			10,000	21,550.00
Clothing:						
Belt:						
Boys'.....	3,500	945.00			3,500	945.00
Men's.....	5,000	1,800.00			5,000	1,800.00
Blouses, women's.....	12,081	9,661.89			12,081	9,661.89
Brassieres.....	2,299	556.17			2,299	556.17
Panties.....	7,000	1,190.00			7,000	1,190.00
Children's.....	6,954	1,773.27			6,954	1,773.27
Girls'.....	16,000	3,650.00			16,000	3,650.00
Women's.....	6,800	4,405.89			6,800	4,405.89
Playsets, children's.....						
Shirts:						
Girls'.....	806	205.53			806	205.53
Men's.....	5,040	4,084.42			5,040	4,084.42
Shorts, men's.....	5,000	1,350.00			5,000	1,350.00
Socks, women's.....	5,562	5,810.10			5,562	5,810.10
Socks, men's work pairs.....	5,040	736.00			5,040	736.00
Trousers, men's cotton.....	5,658	10,334.59			5,658	10,334.59
Undershirts, sleeveless.....	3,000	1,641.67			3,000	1,641.67
Vests, baby.....	3,818	951.50			3,818	951.50

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
HAWAII—continued.						
Drugs:						
Alcohol, ethyl, gallons	3,510	\$1,333.80			3,510	\$1,333.80
Aspirin, tablets	750,000	393.00			750,000	393.00
Boric acid, pounds	1,000	121.00			1,000	121.00
Chloroform, do	500	280.00			500	280.00
Cocaine hydrochloride ampules	12 1/2	126.50	12 1/2	126.50		
Codine sulfate, tablets	50,000	616.00			50,000	616.00
Doxtrone, pounds	492	131.36			492	131.36
Diphtheria antitoxin	200	180.00			200	180.00
Ephedrine sulfate vials	1,050	30.60	1,050	30.60		
Ether, pounds	4,174	3,047.02	4,174	3,047.02		
Iodine, pounds	148 1/2	277.00			148 1/2	277.00
Magnesium sulfate pounds	5,000	223.00			5,000	223.00
Morphine sulfate bottles	6,000	54.00	6,000	54.00		
Petrolatum, pounds	2,540	161.46	2,540	161.46		
Plaster of paris, do	4,128	430.00	4,128	430.00		
Potassium permanganate, tablets	100,000	70.00	100,000	70.00		
Proaine hydrochloride ampoules	10,000	688.00	10,000	688.00		
Procaine hydrochloride pounds	14 1/2	125.40	14 1/2	125.40		
Precaine and hydrochloride and ephedrine tablets	52,650	171.21	52,650	171.21		
Sodium bicarbonate pounds	2,300	107.87	2,300	107.87		
Sodium chloride, do	150	30.75	150	30.75		
Styrene chloride tablets	0,720	25.76	0,720	25.76		
Sulfanilamide powder	300	420.00	300	420.00		
Sulfanilamide, tablets	100,000	115.00	100,000	115.00		
Sulfapyridine, do	20,000	140.00	20,000	140.00		
Sulfathiazole, do	50,000	315.50	50,000	315.50		
Tannic acid, pounds	44 1/2	58.41	44 1/2	58.41		
Tetanus antitoxin, vials	3,200	630.00	3,200	630.00		
Hygienic supplies:						
Adhesive plaster (3-inch by 5-yard rolls), rolls	9,000	1,485.00	9,000	1,485.00		
Bandages, gauze (3-foot by 10-yard rolls)	450,000	3,168.00	450,000	3,168.00		
Cotton, absorbent pounds	3,660	1,112.40	3,660	1,112.40		
Gauze, plain (100-yard rolls), rolls	3,328	8,890.56	3,328	8,890.56		
Gloves:						
Autopsy, rubber	100	31.00	100	31.00		
Rubber, do	1,500	225.00	1,500	225.00		
Sutures:						
Catgut, tubes	2,220	333.00	2,220	333.00		
Silk, yards	11,500	242.40	11,500	242.40		
Tubing:						
Drainage, do	270	40.50	270	40.50		
Rubber, feet	1,000	12.40	1,000	12.40		
Miscellaneous:						
Binding, white stay yards	151,704	1,175.71	151,704	1,175.71		
Cheesecloth, 36-inch yards	9,000	697.50	9,000	697.50		
Flannel, outing, 36-inch yards	3,027 1/4	433.20	3,027 1/4	433.20		
Muslin, do	1,500	585.00	1,500	585.00		
Sheet, wadding, cotton yards	5,000	240.00	5,000	240.00		
Snap, hard, pounds	3,750	1,680.00	3,750	1,680.00		
Strickette (assorted cut), rolls	450	855.00	450	855.00		
Twill, bleached, 36-inch yards	15,001 1/4	2,258.93	15,001 1/4	2,258.93		
Total		105,356.39				105,356.39

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ICELAND						
Bags, canvas	1,000	\$1,832.00			1,000	\$1,832.00
Batteries, flashlight	100	27.00			100	27.00
Blankets	7,000	15,945.84			7,000	15,945.84
Bulbs, flashlight	300	18.00			300	18.00
Clothing:						
Underdrawers, women's	500	710.00			500	710.00
Gloves, pairs	1,000	850.00			1,000	850.00
Machinaw coats	1,000	6,125.00			1,000	6,125.00
Overalls, denim	1,000	1,455.33			1,000	1,455.33
Shirts and drawers, men's	1,000	1,255.00			1,000	1,255.00
Shirts, lumberjacks	2,000	6,230.00			2,000	6,230.00
Shoes:						
Men's, canvas	250	225.00			250	225.00
Women's, canvas	250	225.00			250	225.00
Trousers, men's	1,000	1,856.83			1,000	1,856.83
Yests, women's	500	650.00			500	650.00
Crinolines, yards	2,800	186.20			2,800	186.20
Drugs:						
Chloroform, pounds	15	6.75			15	6.75
Fixtures, paper towel	30	40.50			30	40.50
Flashlights	300	218.00			300	218.00
Hospital supplies and equipment:						
Adhesive plaster, spoils	120	25.70			120	25.70
Bandages, gauze	6,500	853.83			6,500	853.83
Bedpans	150	163.50			150	163.50
Cinile holders	400	96.00			400	96.00
Cups, wound	2,000	5.10			2,000	5.10
Cloths, face	1,000	122.67			1,000	122.67
Cots	500	5,496.00			500	5,496.00
Cotton, absorbent	200	21.13			200	21.13
Do, pounds	200	84.00			200	84.00
Cups, enamel	1,000	130.00			1,000	130.00
Forceps	60	145.02			60	145.02
Filters	300	1,923.00			300	1,923.00
Masks	8	205.00			8	205.00
Mattresses	800	7,000.00			800	7,000.00
Needles, hypo and surgical	150	16.53			150	16.53
Needle holders	6	21.00			6	21.00
Oxygen cylinders	8	151.15			8	151.15
Pillows:						
Bed	1,000	750.00			1,000	750.00
Wedge	200	800.00			200	800.00
Pillowcases	1,000	425.62			1,000	425.62
Plaster of paris, pounds	4,000	110.00			4,000	110.00
Sheets	2,1	20.55			2,1	20.55
Scissors	3,200	3,576.50			3,200	3,576.50
Syringes	48	40.50			48	40.50
Sutures	288	34.38			288	34.38
Tourist kits	60	90.00			60	90.00
Towels	3,000	602.50			3,000	602.50
Towels, bath	2,000	200.00			2,000	200.00
Tumblers, glass	1,000	54.00			1,000	54.00
Urinals, male	200	132.00			200	132.00
Miscellaneous:						
Cleansing tissue, boxes	1,000	140.94			1,000	140.94
Labels, paper, gummed	1,000,000	245.00			1,000,000	245.00
Lanterns, kerosene	150	101.00			150	101.00
Sanitary napkins, boxes	200	40.00			200	40.00
Towels, paper, rolls	200	32.00			200	32.00
Total		61,746.02				61,746.02
INDIA						
Evsaporated milk, pounds	491,212	55,637.53	5,768	622.17	500,000	57,500.00
Multivitamin tablets	1,800,000	20,250.00			1,800,000	20,250.00
Total		77,687.53		622.17		* 77,740.00

*\$7,740 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEES						
Trousers, men's.....	496	\$992.00			496	\$992.00
Unionsuits, women's.....	384	663.01			384	663.01
Total		1,495.04				1,495.04
IRAN						
Fish-liver oil..... pounds.			10,000	\$4,300.00	10,000	1,300.00
Flour, wheat..... do.	1,053,292	32,489.04			1,053,292	32,489.04
Oatmeal..... do.	175,000	8,750.00			175,000	8,750.00
Oleomargarine..... do.	259,992	40,298.76			259,992	40,298.76
Tomatoes, canned..... cases.	5,873	16,682.50			5,873	16,682.50
Soybeans..... do.						
Laundry..... pounds.		63,000	3,623.13	63,000	3,623.13	
Toilet..... do.		6,625	522.00	6,625	522.00	
Strap, golden..... gallons.	4,625	4,161.00			4,625	4,161.00
Total		102,331.90		5,445.13		107,877.03
IRELAND						
Drugs:						
Acetaminophen..... pounds.	100	2,100.56			100	2,100.56
A. Q. S..... doses.	10,000	7,470.00			10,000	7,470.00
Ammonium chloride..... tablets.	500,000	600.00			500,000	600.00
Antidiphtheria serum..... units.	31,200,000	4,047.02			31,200,000	4,047.02
A. P. T. diphtheria toxin..... vials.	4,000	724.00			4,000	724.00
Aspirin..... tablets.	2,092,000	946.90			2,092,000	946.90
A. T. S. prophylactic..... doses.	50,000	6,000.00			50,000	6,000.00
Barium sulfate..... pounds.	5,000	646.85			5,000	646.85
Bismuth carbonate..... pounds.	1,000	1,471.80			1,000	1,471.80
Chloroform..... do.	300	625.00			300	625.00
Chloramine tablets..... do.	2,280,000	2,394.00			2,280,000	2,394.00
Cod-liver oil..... gallons.	490	1,475.92	10	27.94	500	1,503.86
Ether..... pounds.	10,001	4,159.34			10,001	4,159.34
Ethyl chloride ampoules..... do.	2,000	610.00			2,000	610.00
Glucose..... do.	10,000	1,346.37			10,000	1,346.37
Glycerine..... do.	5,000	1,075.00			5,000	1,075.00
Halibut oil..... gallons.	66	3,005.64			66	3,005.64
Hexylresorcinol solution..... ounces.	12,000	779.17			12,000	779.17
Insulin..... units.	93,000	10,300.00			93,000	10,300.00
Intravenous anesthetics..... ampoules.	10,000	4,877.29			10,000	4,877.29
Lauryl rhodinate..... pounds.	600	672.00			600	672.00
Merthiolate gentian violet jelly..... ounces.	16,000	1,175.50			16,000	1,175.50
Ointment, simple..... pounds.	5,000	1,121.44			5,000	1,121.44
Olive oil..... gallons.	6,000	8,148.13			6,000	8,148.13
Prostigmin..... doses.	10,000	894.00			10,000	894.00
Sodium sulfate..... pounds.	10,000	573.75			10,000	573.75
Sulfanilamide..... tablets.	500,000	640.20			500,000	640.20
Sulphyridine..... powder.	2,000	2,195.20			2,000	2,195.20
Tablets.....	1,000,000	7,598.55			1,000,000	7,598.55
Sulfathiazole..... tablets.	1,000,000	4,245.39			1,000,000	4,245.39
Tincture of ipecac..... pounds.	1,000	730.40			1,000	730.40
Tincture of squill..... do.	2,000	1,407.80			2,000	1,407.80
Vitamin concentrates.....	500,000	2,304.29	500,000	2,304.29	1,000,000	4,608.58
Drugs, miscellaneous.....		6,201.58		71.18		6,272.76
Hospital supplies:						
Aspirator sets, Polain.....	20	160.00			20	160.00
Bandages.....	4,500	411.84			4,500	411.84
Canton flannel.....	193,192	10,783.19			193,192	10,783.19
Muslin.....						
Camera, photofluorographic.....			1	5,393.03	1	5,393.03

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
IRELAND—continued						
Hospital supplies—Con.						
Catgut, various sizes.....						
Catheters..... tubes.	21,333	\$3,065.92			21,333	\$3,065.92
Clamps.....	144	37.60			144	37.60
Intestinal.....	100	635.00			100	635.00
Payr..... sets.	50	625.00			50	625.00
Clips, towel.....	1,000	2,944.40			1,000	2,944.40
Cotton, absorbent..... pounds.	10,000	3,203.50			10,000	3,203.50
Dental kit supplies.....	20	2,673.00			20	2,673.00
Disinfectors, mobile.....	25	58,071.80		\$175.00	25	58,071.80
Drill, bone.....	50	737.50			50	737.50
Forceps.....	1,062	5,289.66			1,062	5,289.66
Generators, 220-volt.....	25	40,250.00			25	40,250.00
Gligh wires and handles.....	24	31.50			24	31.50
Gloves, rubber.....	10,000	1,496.44			10,000	1,496.44
Ground sheets..... yards.	15,651	11,738.25			15,651	11,738.25
Heat pads.....	10,000	3,325.00			10,000	3,325.00
Heat pads, retils.....	20,000	3,542.14			20,000	3,542.14
Inhalation sets.....	20	1,138.00			20	1,138.00
Knives, BP with blades.....	100	135.03			100	135.03
Lane tissue forceps.....	200	125.00			200	125.00
Mary needles holders.....	100	365.00			100	365.00
Needles.....						
Aneurism..... dozens.	12	182.68			12	182.68
Spinal.....	200	83.38			200	83.38
Perforated elevators.....	100	74.00			100	74.00
Pins (Hemmler).....	144	504.00			144	504.00
Pins, Steinmann.....	200	40.00			200	40.00
Do.....	100	350.00			100	350.00
Retinal pedicle clamps.....	50	237.50			50	237.50
Retractors.....						
Volkman.....	100	140.50			100	140.50
Rubber.....	100	1,682.63			100	1,682.63
Rubber corks..... bags.	33	15.51			33	15.51
Scissors, surgical.....	200	150.00			200	150.00
Shears.....						
Plaster.....	100	1,910.00			100	1,910.00
Rib.....	50	500.00			50	500.00
Soup..... pounds.	110,000	14,659.60	128,000	16,065.00	248,000	30,724.60
Do..... bars.	25,000	750.00			25,000	750.00
Sphygmomanometers.....	100	1,476.27			100	1,476.27
Stethoscopes, electric.....	50	1,221.00			50	1,221.00
Byrings:						
10 cubic centimeter with needles.....	2,000	1,766.55			2,000	1,766.55
2 cubic centimeter with needles.....	5,000	2,518.15			5,000	2,518.15
30 cubic centimeter with needles.....	200	314.36			200	314.36
Tables:						
Fracture.....	10	6,897.50			10	6,897.50
Operating.....	5	425.00			5	425.00
Thoracotomy saw.....	12	15.60			12	15.60
Tracheotomy sets.....	25	26.00	20	33.00	45	59.00
Transfusion sets.....	24	240.00			24	240.00
Trophines, sets.....	12	111.24			12	111.24
Trocars and cannulas.....	100	125.00			100	125.00
Tubes.....						
Otolarynx.....	200	44.00			200	44.00
Rubber.....	2,000	330.00			2,000	330.00
Wire:						
Copper.....	100	15.00			100	15.00
Kirschner..... dozens.	240	432.00			240	432.00
X-ray developer and fixer..... dozens.	200	283.20			200	283.20
X-ray film..... rolls.	4,800	1,219.14			4,800	1,219.14
X-ray tubes.....	36	4,416.00			36	4,416.00
X-ray valves.....	20	1,750.00			20	1,750.00
Materials to be purchased.....		6,096.60		170,444.10		176,540.70
Packing charges.....						6,096.60
Total		308,056.75		191,913.23		499,970.00

* \$170,279.97 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ITALY						
Batteries for Arcton vehicle.....	6	\$45.00			6	\$45.00
Batteries for Fiat vehicle.....			15	\$93.75	15	\$93.75
Inner tubes.....			144	\$72.00	144	\$72.00
Tires, crude rubber.....			63	\$1,142.10	63	\$1,142.10
Materials to be purchased.....				\$37,400.00		\$37,400.00
Total.....		45.00		\$9,915.62		\$9,960.62
JAMAICAN REFUGEES						
Underwear, men's 2-piece.....			3,425	\$3,489.75	3,425	\$3,489.75
NORWAY						
Blankets.....			10,050	\$24,455.50	10,050	\$24,455.50
Drugs:						
Bland's pills..... bottles.....	1,000	\$50.00	1,000	\$50.00	2,000	\$100.00
Carbolic acid..... cases.....	180	\$180.00	180	\$180.00	360	\$360.00
Chlorodyne tablets..... bottles.....	199	\$1,942.29	199	\$1,942.29	398	\$3,884.58
Fish liver oil concentrate..... vials.....	5,850	\$585.00	5,850	\$585.00	11,700	\$1,170.00
(I)ycerin..... cans.....	230	\$1,150.00	230	\$1,150.00	460	\$2,300.00
Tannic acid..... do.....	230	\$1,225.02	230	\$1,225.02	460	\$2,450.04
Drugs, miscellaneous:						
Hospital supplies:						
Absorbent cotton.....	1,450	\$1,797.96	1,450	\$1,797.96	2,900	\$3,595.92
Balance scales.....	40	\$1,650.00	40	\$1,650.00	80	\$3,300.00
Balance with weights.....	220	\$1,220.00	220	\$1,220.00	440	\$2,440.00
Centrifuges.....	210	\$1,890.00	210	\$1,890.00	420	\$3,780.00
Forceps.....	3,434	\$5,976.45	3,434	\$5,976.45	6,868	\$11,952.90
Generators (gas-electric-essling).....	26	\$12,471.00	26	\$12,471.00	52	\$24,942.00
Laboratory balances.....	80	\$80.00	80	\$80.00	160	\$160.00
Retort stands.....	930	\$1,735.00	930	\$1,735.00	1,860	\$3,470.00
Stirrers, hot air.....	10	\$40.00	10	\$40.00	20	\$80.00
Syringes, Dakin type.....	6,103	\$4,031.44	6,103	\$4,031.44	12,206	\$8,062.88
Hospital supplies, miscellaneous:						
X-ray equipment:						
Generators for X-ray mobile equipment.....	10	\$4,255.00	10	\$4,255.00	20	\$8,510.00
X-ray film-developing trays.....	60	\$60.40	60	\$60.40	120	\$120.80
Material to be purchased.....				\$51,899.30		\$51,899.30
Total.....				\$127,610.21		\$127,610.21
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS						
Clothing:						
Bloomers, women's pairs.....	2,850	\$1,872.00			2,850	\$1,872.00
Hosiery:						
Boys'..... do.....	1,188	\$96.02	1,188	\$96.02	2,376	\$192.04
Girls'..... do.....	1,164	\$80.42	1,164	\$80.42	2,328	\$160.84
Men's part wool..... do.....			900	\$90.00	900	\$90.00
Men's work..... do.....	4,320	\$18.40			4,320	\$18.40
Shoes:						
Boys' work..... do.....	400	\$80.00	400	\$80.00	800	\$160.00
Girls'..... do.....	420	\$84.00	420	\$84.00	840	\$168.00
Women's..... do.....	2,484	\$3,169.80	644	\$837.20	3,128	\$4,007.00
Stockings, women's do.....	2,850	\$72.00	900	\$204.00	3,750	\$960.00
Union suits, men's and boys'.....	4,220	\$1,410.67	900	\$303.00	5,120	\$1,713.67
Drugs:						
Bismuth subsalicylate..... pounds.....	300	\$780.00			300	\$780.00
Iodine..... do.....	50	\$100.00	50	\$100.00	100	\$200.00
Koalin..... do.....	1,000	\$2,050.00			1,000	\$2,050.00
Petrolatum, yellow..... do.....	100	\$17.00			100	\$17.00
Petrolatum, white..... do.....	4,000	\$40.00			4,000	\$40.00
Sodium bicarbonate..... do.....	100	\$16.00			100	\$16.00

\$37,400 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and is subject to fluctuation.
 \$51,899.30 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—con.						
Drugs—Continued.						
Sodium sulfite crystals..... pounds.....	1,000	\$235.00			1,000	\$235.00
Foodstuffs: Wheat, cracked..... pounds.....	2,400,000	\$0.400.00			2,400,000	\$0.400.00
Notions:						
Buttons..... gross.....	8,000	\$3,200.00			8,000	\$3,200.00
Combs..... gross.....	50,000	\$1,750.00			50,000	\$1,750.00
Needles..... gross.....	60,000	\$225.44			60,000	\$225.44
Razors..... gross.....	10,000	\$1,350.00			10,000	\$1,350.00
Razor blades..... gross.....	100,000	\$60.00			100,000	\$60.00
Shaving cream, brushes..... tubes.....	20,150	\$1,713.60			20,150	\$1,713.60
Talcum powder..... cans.....	3,072	\$37.92			3,072	\$37.92
Thread..... spools.....	288,000	\$4,650.00			288,000	\$4,650.00
Tooth brushes..... gross.....	49,220	\$2,953.20			49,220	\$2,953.20
Tooth paste..... tubes.....	50,112	\$4,259.62			50,112	\$4,259.62
Soap.....						
Laundry..... pounds.....	25,000	\$1,356.75			25,000	\$1,356.75
Toilet..... do.....	9,369	\$1,302.29			9,369	\$1,302.29
Total.....		\$7,138.08		\$3,171.14		\$10,309.22
Drugs:						
TOLAND						
Acid, tannic..... pounds.....	650	\$38.20			650	\$38.20
Alcohol, ethyl..... gallons.....			1,000	\$1,280.00	1,000	\$1,280.00
Ascorbic acid tablets..... boxes.....			50,000	\$1,115.00	50,000	\$1,115.00
Atabrine..... tablets.....			239,500	\$1,083.75	239,500	\$1,083.75
Balsam, Peru..... pounds.....			400	\$58.00	400	\$58.00
Bismuth subcarbonate..... pounds.....			550	\$57.00	550	\$57.00
Bismuth subsalicylate..... bottles.....			5,000	\$50.00	5,000	\$50.00
Calcium gluconate..... do.....			4,400	\$74.00	4,400	\$74.00
Do..... ampoules.....			9,000	\$90.00	9,000	\$90.00
Diphtheria antitoxin..... vials.....			2,000	\$2,450.00	2,000	\$2,450.00
Diphtheria toxoid, plain..... vials.....			3,000	\$780.00	3,000	\$780.00
DTP powder..... pounds.....			2,000	\$60.00	2,000	\$60.00
Epinephrine hydrochloride..... vials.....			1,200	\$144.00	1,200	\$144.00
Insulin injection..... do.....			2,000	\$200.00	2,000	\$200.00
Liver injection..... do.....			5,000	\$2,500.00	5,000	\$2,500.00
Mercurchrome bottles.....			1,000	\$4,250.00	1,000	\$4,250.00
Mersalyl theophylline..... ampoules.....			5,000	\$900.00	5,000	\$900.00
Neocarsphenamine..... do.....			30,000	\$1,455.00	30,000	\$1,455.00
Nikethamide..... do.....			40,000	\$2,000.00	40,000	\$2,000.00
Petrolatum, liquid..... quarts.....			12	\$4.20	12	\$4.20
Santonin tablets..... quarts.....			61,000	\$140.00	61,000	\$140.00
Sulfaguanidine tablets.....			50,000	\$500.00	50,000	\$500.00
Theobromine sodium salicylate..... capsules.....			308,000	\$1,027.60	308,000	\$1,027.60
Typhus vaccine..... vials.....			400	\$400.00	400	\$400.00
Vaccine triple typhoid..... bottles.....			1,200	\$1,200.00	1,200	\$1,200.00
Vitamin multi tablets.....			302,400	\$1,512.00	302,400	\$1,512.00
Wool fat, hydrous..... pounds.....			6,451	\$1,941.60	6,451	\$1,941.60
Zephiran chloride solution..... bottles.....			3,000	\$1,775.00	3,000	\$1,775.00
Duster, insect powder.....			96	\$78.72	96	\$78.72
Miscellaneous drugs.....				\$646.52		\$646.52
Materials to be purchased.....				\$441.26		\$441.26
Packing charges.....						
Total.....		\$16,923.12		\$3,641.66		\$20,564.78

\$3,641.66 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
PUERTO RICO						
Clothing:						
Bloomers, women's.....	50	\$30.92			50	\$30.92
Shirts, men's.....	450	364.68			450	364.68
Trousers, men's.....	450	328.12			450	328.12
Undershirts, men's.....	450	328.12			450	328.12
Undershirts, men's.....	50	25.02			50	25.02
Yests, women's.....						
Dress materials:						
Buttons..... gross.....	5,000	4,567.97			5,000	4,567.97
Broadcloth:						
Men's and boys' shirts..... yards.....	69,768	8,812.09			69,768	8,812.09
Boys' suits..... do.....	25,765	6,438.75			25,765	6,438.75
Cloth:						
Girls' and women's undergarments..... do.....	89,903 1/2	14,834.04			89,903 1/2	14,834.04
Boys' and men's trousers..... do.....	75,399 1/2	10,505.00			75,399 1/2	10,505.00
Nainsook, white..... do.....	6,049 1/2	1,178.02			6,049 1/2	1,178.02
Thread..... spools.....	72,000	1,140.00			72,000	1,140.00
Total.....		58,456.28				58,456.28
RUSSIA						
Blankets.....	275,983	839,310.62	225	\$821.25	275,983	839,310.62
Boxes, wood.....			225	821.25	225	821.25
Braille watches.....	1,000	13,250.00			1,000	13,250.00
Clothing:						
Handkerchiefs.....	54,000	3,834.00			54,000	3,834.00
Hosiery:						
Boys'..... pairs.....	157,464	44,670.21			157,464	44,670.21
Children's..... do.....	138,058	20,811.77			138,058	20,811.77
Girls'..... do.....	48,618	7,540.44			48,618	7,540.44
Men's dress..... do.....	8,000	975.00			8,000	975.00
Men's work..... do.....	135,324	14,624.53			135,324	14,624.53
Women's..... do.....	85,520	17,053.00			85,520	17,053.00
Infants' knitted suits.....	4,850	14,170.50			4,850	14,170.50
Mittens.....	110,000	64,166.67			110,000	64,166.67
Overcoats:						
Boys'.....	54,970	373,195.00			54,970	373,195.00
Girls'.....	54,938	332,237.22			54,938	332,237.22
Men's.....	7,799	99,437.25			7,799	99,437.25
Women's.....	800	12,350.00			800	12,350.00
Overshoes:						
Boys'..... pairs.....	54,971	44,915.60			54,971	44,915.60
Girls'..... do.....	55,000	37,001.80			55,000	37,001.80
Men's..... do.....	6,662	6,818.18			6,662	6,818.18
Paajamas, men's.....	34,535	18,703.51	5,475	2,966.18	40,000	21,669.67
Scarfs, mufflers.....						
Shirts:						
Boys' work.....	6,000	3,632.70			6,000	3,632.70
Men's work.....	69,728	41,269.42			69,728	41,269.42
Shoes:						
Boys' work..... pairs.....	90,317	133,463.38	137	148.11	90,317	133,463.38
Children's..... do.....	100,031	108,152.50			100,031	108,152.50
Girls'..... do.....	88,789	116,441.28			88,789	116,441.28
Men's work..... do.....	57,317	93,221.34			57,317	93,221.34
Women's..... do.....	45,569	67,105.89			45,569	67,105.89
Skirts, women's.....	42,691	76,630.93			42,691	76,630.93
Slippers:						
Men's..... pairs.....	8,000	5,650.00			8,000	5,650.00
Women's..... do.....	800	530.00			800	530.00
Stockings, cotton mix..... do.....			2,400	650.00	2,400	650.00
Suits, men's winter.....	7,723	113,914.25			7,723	113,914.25
Ties, men's.....	16,000	5,620.00			16,000	5,620.00
Trousers:						
Boys'.....	12,750	21,283.84	55,000	160,840.00	67,750	182,223.84
Men's cotton.....	113,378	221,702.29			113,378	221,702.29
Undershirts:						
Boys'.....	63,728	38,242.80			63,728	38,242.80
Men's.....	32,284	38,837.83			32,284	38,837.83
Undershirts:						
Boys'.....	63,728	38,242.80			63,728	38,242.80
Men's.....	32,282	39,350.40			32,282	39,350.40

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
RUSSIA—Continued.						
Clothing—Continued.						
Underwear:						
Boys'.....	54,871	\$97,648.36			54,871	\$97,648.36
Girls' 2-piece.....	72,944	42,423.30			72,944	42,423.30
Men's 1-piece.....	251,838	168,558.81			251,838	168,558.81
Men's 2-piece.....	2,753	910.33			2,753	910.33
Women's 1-piece.....	176,963	195,490.93			176,963	195,490.93
Women's 2-piece.....	43,856	57,852.38			43,856	57,852.38
Delousing equipment:						
Artifex suits.....	640	3,704.40			640	3,704.40
Delousing outfits.....	30	9,000.00			30	9,000.00
Washing machines and spare parts.....	20	238,500.20			20	238,500.20
Insecticide powder.....	224,995	60,623.88			224,995	60,623.88
Artifex suits.....	624	149.76			624	149.76
Insecticide power dusters.....	224,995	60,623.88			224,995	60,623.88
Drugs:						
Acetanilid..... pounds.....	20,000	5,744.06			20,000	5,744.06
Acetophenidinum..... do.....	8,714	7,713.70			8,714	7,713.70
Acid:						
Formic..... do.....	55	522.50			55	522.50
Do..... grams.....	10,000	540.00			10,000	540.00
Salicylic..... pounds.....	5,000	2,300.00			5,000	2,300.00
Acrylic..... do.....	2,294	44,950.00			2,294	44,950.00
Agar-agar..... do.....	10,000	49,800.00			10,000	49,800.00
Aminopyrine..... do.....	9,000	36,000.00			9,000	36,000.00
Ascorbic acid..... do.....	550	6,175.50			550	6,175.50
Aspirin..... do.....	33,100	13,002.00			33,100	13,002.00
Atophan..... do.....	2,200	7,623.00			2,200	7,623.00
Atochloridin sulfate.....	60,000	210,000.00			60,000	210,000.00
Barbital..... do.....	2,200	7,232.50			2,200	7,232.50
Benzol acid..... do.....	11,300	6,732.50			11,300	6,732.50
Bismuth tribromophenate.....	2,745	12,406.50			2,745	12,406.50
Boric acid..... pounds.....	55,100	5,959.80			55,100	5,959.80
Bromine, liquid..... do.....	2,204	1,633.00			2,204	1,633.00
Caffeine..... do.....	6,000	15,765.00			6,000	15,765.00
Caffeine sodium benzoate.....						
ampoules.....	5,025,000	100,737.22			5,025,000	100,737.22
Campher in oil..... do.....	3,918,490	70,232.38	1,021,800	\$15,166.05	4,940,290	85,398.43
Cardiazol..... do.....	220,020	13,341.07			220,020	13,341.07
Cedarwood oil..... grams.....	10,000	200.00			10,000	200.00
Chinocol..... pounds.....	550	1,925.00			550	1,925.00
Citric acid..... do.....	16,630	4,567.50			16,630	4,567.50
Cocaine hydrochloride.....						
pounds.....	6,567 1/2	60,539.11			6,567 1/2	60,539.11
Cocoa butter..... do.....	11,023	2,948.63			11,023	2,948.63
Collodion..... bottles.....	5,000	500.00			5,000	500.00
Ceramide..... ampoules.....	600,000	18,000.00	5,000	300.00	605,000	18,300.00
Digitalis..... bottles.....	160,000	10,500.00			160,000	10,500.00
Diphtheria toxoid vials.....			9,800	5,292.00	9,800	5,292.00
Diphtheria antitoxin..... vials.....			15,000	10,000.00	15,000	10,000.00
Emetine hydrochloride.....						
tablets.....	125,000	8,375.00			125,000	8,375.00
Do..... ounces.....	1,600	51,750.00	1,428	49,269.10	3,028	101,019.00
Ethyl chloride..... bottles.....	20,000	9,500.00			20,000	9,500.00
Ethyl chloride..... bottles.....	228,964	70,505.28	701,936	198,484.48	930,900	277,989.76
Ferrous sulfate..... do.....	30,000	4,207.50			30,000	4,207.50
Granite potash..... do.....	13,500	3,854.00			13,500	3,854.00
Glucose:						
Dextrose, ampoules.....	30,000	9,407.00			30,000	9,407.00
Medicinal..... pounds.....	440,000	33,743.84			440,000	33,743.84
Hemostylin..... grams.....	10,000	1,815.00			10,000	1,815.00
Insulin..... ampoules.....	250,000	45,000.00			250,000	45,000.00
Iodine..... pounds.....	1,000	2,680.00			1,000	2,680.00
Ipecac..... do.....	500	720.00			500	720.00
Labalin..... ampoules.....	1,608,400	382,913.52			1,608,400	382,913.52
Lactulose, anhydrous.....						
pounds.....	110,000	32,120.00			110,000	32,120.00
Maleic..... do.....	610	3,155.50			610	3,155.50
Mannite..... do.....	500	632.50			500	632.50
Mapharsen..... ampoules.....	833,330	166,666.00			833,330	166,666.00
Nerthrolate..... pounds.....	1,000	1,310.00			1,000	1,310.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
RUSSIA—continued						
Drugs—Continued						
Methyl bromide ampoules	30,000	\$4,809.60			30,000	\$4,809.60
Metrazol pounds	232	12,007.10			232	12,007.10
Normazol do	616	838.00			616	838.00
Oil, olive do	880	838.00			880	838.00
Pancreatin do	550	698.50			550	698.50
Pentathol sodium ampoules	750,000	303,160.01			750,000	303,160.01
Pepsin pounds	2,500	3,520.00			2,500	3,520.00
Peptom pounds	3,300	16,015.00			3,300	16,015.00
Phenodom tablets			300	1,053.00	300	1,053.00
Phenobarbital bottles	200	1,053.00			200	1,053.00
Pilocarpine hydrochloride ounces	2,112	6,864.00			2,112	6,864.00
Potassium bromide pounds	13,200	3,432.00			13,200	3,432.00
Procaine hydrochloride pounds	2,080	11,056.00			2,080	11,056.00
Protein silver do	2,204	5,908.72			2,204	5,908.72
Pyraline do	10,200	3,171.00			10,200	3,171.00
Puro do	28,063	13,361.42			28,063	13,361.42
Quinine sulfate tablets	1,500,000	16,800.00			1,500,000	16,800.00
Rivanol powder ounces	500	2,500.00			500	2,500.00
Salol pounds	57,500	46,000.00			57,500	46,000.00
Sodium do			13,200	4,002.00	13,200	4,002.00
Bromide do			2,250	656.25	2,250	656.25
Citrate do			5,000	\$870.50	5,000	\$870.50
Hydrobromide do			13,700	6,200.50	13,700	6,200.50
Sulphate do			33,100	14,630.20	33,100	14,630.20
Sulphanthamide tablets	1,500,000	46,714.50			1,500,000	46,714.50
Stypticin ounces	100	700.00			100	700.00
Sulfanilamide pounds	75,750	85,487.50			75,750	85,487.50
Sulfapyridine pounds	4,000,000	6,350.00			4,000,000	6,350.00
Do do	1,000,000	12,750.00			1,000,000	12,750.00
Tannalbin pounds	3,275	10,830.50			3,275	10,830.50
Tannic acid do	9,918	19,224.40			9,918	19,224.40
Theobromine do	3,600	6,228.00			3,600	6,228.00
Urotropine do	33,100	5,685.13			33,100	5,685.13
Drugs, miscellaneous				487.08		487.08
Foodstuffs						
Canned fish pounds	5,616	1,404.00			5,616	1,404.00
Canned meat do	5,562	1,590.73			5,562	1,590.73
Chocolate do	6,720	1,258.64			6,720	1,258.64
Flour do	11,200	448.00			11,200	448.00
Jam, assorted pounds	6,708	1,111.90			6,708	1,111.90
Oleomargarine, tropical pounds	17,000	3,092.76			17,000	3,092.76
Soup do	3,520	658.63			3,520	658.63
Sugar do	17,900	1,038.20			17,900	1,038.20
Whole powdered milk pounds	452,700	140,605.34			452,700	140,605.34
Hospital supplies						
Adhesive plaster, rolls	202,000	274,298.50			202,000	274,298.50
Apparatus, extension	60	450.00			60	450.00
Artificial limbs and equipment						
Above-elbow arm	1	105.80			1	105.80
AK metal hip control	1	192.23			1	192.23
AK willow wood hip control	1	104.50			1	104.50
AK willow wood suspender leg	1	121.10			1	121.10
Arm cord, feet			6	1.02	6	1.02
Arm joint (elbow)			1	1.00	1	1.00
Artificial hand			1	18.00	1	18.00
Artificial hip control joint			1	7.50	1	7.50
Artificial leg above knee			2	49.50	2	49.50
Below knee			1	84.00	1	84.00
Do do			1	60.00	1	60.00
Provisional knee			1	35.00	1	35.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1946—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
RUSSIA—continued						
Hospital supplies—Con.						
Artificial limbs and equipment—Con.						
Artificial arm			1	\$20.00	1	\$20.00
Below elbow	1	875.60			1	875.60
BK metal dural leg	1	120.23			1	120.23
BK willow wood leg	1	105.50			1	105.50
Dorrance utility hook			2	20.00	2	20.00
Elbow bearing arm	1	106.80			1	106.80
Forearm frame			1	6.00	1	6.00
Hip joint tilting table						
Metel	1	249.10			1	249.10
Wood	1	171.10			1	171.10
KB metal pan or stirrup	1	149.00			1	149.00
KB special boot-type leather socket limb	1	145.50			1	145.50
KB special willow wood leg	1	118.10			1	118.10
KB special willow wood for pan	1	120.00			1	120.00
Locktite mechanical hand			1	35.00	1	35.00
Metal frame for artificial limb			2	6.00	2	6.00
Mitrace arm and mechanical hand	4	520.00			4	520.00
Prosthesis, 1/2 arm			12	150.00	12	150.00
Stump sock			12	12.46	12	12.46
Tranman hook			1	10.00	1	10.00
XL utility hook	1	3.50			1	3.50
Work clamp	1	3.50			1	3.50
Autoclaves (sterilizers)	302	25,992.00			302	25,992.00
Bags						
Hot-water	650,000	188,963.00			650,000	188,963.00
Ice	210,700	89,618.68			210,700	89,618.68
Ball mills (porcelain jar)	11	2,200.00			11	2,200.00
Bandages	5,000	4,070.00			5,000	4,070.00
Bio-colorimeter	1	79.00			1	79.00
Blood plasma drying system			4	419,800.00	4	419,800.00
Cardiograph, electric, portable	1	327.93			1	327.93
Centrifuges	17	14,115.00	25	28,432.55	42	42,547.55
Centrifuge angle heads	6	1,218.00			6	1,218.00
Centrifuges, laboratory, G-plate head	15	3,375.00			15	3,375.00
Bleeding or centrifuge bottles	4,800	1,200.00			4,800	1,200.00
Clips, wound	300,000	950.00			300,000	950.00
Coagulators, electric	6	1,833.25			6	1,833.25
Colorimeter caps	4	10.00			4	10.00
Colorimeter nephelometers	2	304.00			2	304.00
Colorimeter, photo, electric	2	296.00			2	296.00
Dental rubber (ash) packages	2,638	7,241.10			2,638	7,241.10
Depot stock spare parts for brine cooling system				3,845.66		3,845.66
Diagnostic otoscopes	20	510.00			20	510.00
Drills, bone	2,200	23,450.00			2,200	23,450.00
Electrosurgical units	2	600.00			2	600.00
Elevators	10,000	12,000.00			10,000	12,000.00
Eye magnets	10	489.00			10	489.00
Films for X-ray, rolls	2,760	601.80			2,760	601.80
First-aid kits	75,000	11,250.00			75,000	11,250.00
Fluoroscopes	451	17,098.00			451	17,098.00
Forceps	105,268	346,081.20	1,180	9,472.70	106,448	355,553.90
Forceps			25	6,625.00	25	6,625.00
Forceps			10	1,301,350.20	10	1,301,350.20
Hospital bed units	1,020	84.00			1,020	84.00
Hot plates	4	2,340.00			4	2,340.00
Incubators, bed						
Intensifying screens pairs	40	600.00			40	600.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
RUSSIA—continued						
Hospital supplies—Con.						
Knife blades.....	488,010	\$25,439.88			488,010	\$25,439.88
Knife handles.....	7,365	3,505.75			7,365	3,505.75
Knives, amputating.....	1,420	2,475.00			1,420	2,475.00
Lamps, therapeutic.....	8	818.22			8	818.22
Lenses (false).....	300	450.00			300	450.00
Lens, pocket set.....	60	2,191.80			60	2,191.80
Lithopticsopes.....	4	655.20			4	655.20
Lens-wave diathermy apparatus.....	2	1,110.00			2	1,110.00
Mattresses, rubber.....	85	2,210.25			85	2,210.25
Nicotene.....	1	210.00		\$345.00	1	555.00
Needles, holders.....	15,000	42,645.00			15,000	42,645.00
Needles, hypodermic and surgical.....	2,123,123	106,031.60	60	6.80	2,123,183	106,038.40
Packing units, complete.....	4,800	9,600.00			4,800	9,600.00
Pads, heat.....	4,000	1,700.00			4,000	1,700.00
Rolls.....	8,000	1,552.00			8,000	1,552.00
Pillows, cast.....	262,000	70,032.34			262,000	70,032.34
Reproducers, rd.....	3,000	5,000.00			3,000	5,000.00
Refractometer.....	1	878.00			1	878.00
Retractors.....	31,620	110,998.25	180	1,701.00	31,800	112,699.25
Retractor sets.....	2,510	4,923.50			2,510	4,923.50
Rubber sheeting, yards.....	246,316 1/2	200,545.66	40 1/2	108.70	246,357	200,757.45
Rubber tubing, pounds.....	17,976 3/4	17,516.86			17,976 3/4	17,516.86
Transmission.....	105,300	3,259.00			105,300	3,259.00
Saws.....	7,000	10,577.60			7,000	10,577.60
Scissors, surgical.....	80,239	72,216.20			80,239	72,216.20
Shears.....	2,500	47,201.25			2,500	47,201.25
Plaster of paris.....	2,500	39,125.00			2,500	39,125.00
Sheets.....	260,408	275,784.88			260,408	275,784.88
Stethoscopes.....	21,194	685,525.43			21,194	685,525.43
Instrument.....	5,001	56,417.74	9	10,458.96	5,010	66,876.70
Stoves.....	8,160	17,652.00			8,160	17,652.00
Surgical sets.....	821,572	115,615.93			821,572	115,615.93
Syringes.....	20	1,717.48			20	1,717.48
Syringe adapters.....	115,733	73,557.65			115,733	73,557.65
Tanks (50-gallon).....	22,000	1,800.00			22,000	1,800.00
Tooth with platinum pins.....	3,800	836.00			3,800	836.00
Tournaquets.....	40,000	12,165.00			40,000	12,165.00
Towels, bath.....	145,000	35,552.80	64,000	28,896.00	209,000	64,448.80
Trachea tubes.....	6,000	9,600.00			6,000	9,600.00
Trinlon cups.....	180	3,330.00	300	5,550.00	480	8,880.00
Vacuum pumps.....	15	7,143.00			15	7,143.00
Water baths.....	10	500.00			10	500.00
Water stills.....	10	2,765.00			10	2,765.00
Wire potentiometers.....	6	1,255.00	15	3,765.00	21	5,020.00
Hospital supplies, miscellaneous.....						
		9,127.21		673.77		9,701.01
Kitchen supplies:						
Basins (dish pans).....	100	83.00			100	83.00
Knives, forks, teaspoons, and soup spoons, sets.....	8,000	6,104.00			8,000	6,104.00
Meat grinders, hand.....	100	640.00			100	640.00
Metal plates, knife, fork, and spoon sets..... sets.....	200	182.00			200	182.00
Pails.....	96	69.62			96	69.62
Towels, large dish.....	12,000	1,570.00			12,000	1,570.00
Moving-picture equipment.....			1	1,845.90	1	1,845.90
Moving-picture camera and parts.....	1	9,712.00			1	9,712.00
Moviola for 2.....	1	1,510.00			1	1,510.00
Photo films..... rolls.....	30	537.00			30	537.00
Notions:						
Combs.....	20,800	760.08			20,800	760.08
Darning cotton, spools.....	51,120	1,405.80			51,120	1,405.80
Darning needles.....	21,150	65.12			21,150	65.12
Dentifrice powder, cans.....	4,968	387.50			4,968	387.50
Hair shampoos.....	2,000	2,700.00	3,000	4,050.00	5,000	6,750.00
Knitting wool, pounds.....	750	1,525.00			750	1,525.00
Leather for shoe repairs..... pieces.....	1,008	222.88			1,008	222.88
Razors, straight.....	8,640	11,022.20	1,860	11,678.50	10,500	22,700.70
Razor straps.....	5,000	5,276.00			5,000	5,276.00
Scissors.....	5,100	5,100.00			5,100	5,100.00

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
RUSSIA—continued						
Notions—Continued.						
Shaving brushes.....	10,000	\$3,330.00			10,000	\$3,330.00
Shaving mugs.....	10,000	1,100.00			10,000	1,100.00
Shoe laces.....	103,224	1,487.76			103,224	1,487.76
Shoe polish, cans.....	500	40.00			500	40.00
Tooth brushes.....	18,880	1,888.00			18,880	1,888.00
Tooth paste, tubes.....	376	32.16			376	32.16
Tablecloths.....	3,000	2,301.00			3,000	2,301.00
Soap:						
Laundry..... pounds.....	2,913,810	184,376.42			2,913,810	184,376.42
Soft green..... do.....	200,060	20,357.45			200,060	20,357.45
Toilet..... do.....	175,125	10,251.00			175,125	10,251.00
Refrigerators:						
Dry-ice boxes.....	8	515.00			8	515.00
Refrigerators, electric.....	2	202.00			2	202.00
Freezing machines for cooling salt solutions.....			16	\$30,775.00	16	\$30,775.00
Kold Hold subzero machines.....	4	4,320.00			4	4,320.00
Kold Hold.....	2	994.00			2	994.00
Textiles: Material for mattresses and pillow sacks..... yards.....						
			62,000	13,802.88	62,000	13,802.88
X-ray equipment:						
Catheters, urethral sets.....	15	64.50			15	64.50
Diaphragm, Bucky.....	2	740.00			2	740.00
Films, X-ray screen.....	250	674.10			250	674.10
X-ray (field unit) generators.....	85	49,937.00	15	9,463.00	100	59,400.00
X-ray localizers.....	40	31,240.00			40	31,240.00
X-ray machines.....	201	243,600.00			201	243,600.00
X-ray mobile.....	40	18,440.00			40	18,440.00
Photo paper.....	400	456.00			400	456.00
Photo plates.....	249	178.68			249	178.68
Portable photo labs.....	32	629.88			32	629.88
Screen X-ray intensifying.....	18	195.66			18	195.66
X-ray field units:						
Table units.....	160	146,880.00			160	146,880.00
Tube chests.....	20	12,970.00			20	12,970.00
X-ray screens (fluoroscopic).....	25	2,350.00			25	2,350.00
X-ray tubes.....	2	314.00			2	314.00
Packing cases.....			690	2,301.00	690	2,301.00
Packing charges.....			75,500.85	664.18	75,500.85	664.18
Materials to be purchased.....				2,279,023.05		2,279,023.05
Total.....		12,034,186.72		3,298,177.51		\$15,332,364.23
SPAIN						
Bege, paper.....	70,000	708.80			70,000	708.80
Blankets.....	600	1,165.00			600	1,165.00
Automotive equipment:						
Gasoline.....	34,880	4,383.92			34,880	4,383.92
Grease.....						
Chassis lubricant..... pounds.....	120	15.60			120	15.60
Differential..... do.....	275	28.82			275	28.82
Transmission..... gallons.....	85	7.63			85	7.63
Oil, motor..... do.....	550	342.38			550	342.38
Clothing:						
Shoes.....						
Boys'..... pairs.....	84	114.66			84	114.66
Girls'..... do.....	139	122.69			139	122.69
Trousers, boys.....	186	314.34			186	314.34
Underwear.....	372	223.20			372	223.20
Boys'.....	864	423.36			864	423.36
Girls'.....						
Drugs:						
Cocaine chloride..... pounds.....	10	1,610.20			10	1,610.20
Insulin..... vials.....	22,000	10,240.00			22,000	10,240.00
Quinine sulfate, tablets.....	3,000,000	28,200.00			3,000,000	28,200.00

\$142,472,626.03 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
SPAIN—continued						
Drugs, miscellaneous.....		\$5,600.99				\$5,600.99
Foodstuffs:						
Bouillon.....cubes	600,000	25,000.00		600,000	25,000.00	
Chocolate.....pounds	39,984	4,783.08		39,984	4,783.08	
Fruit, canned or dried.....do	75,000	9,000.00		75,000	9,000.00	
Flour, whole-wheat.....do	24,040,020	492,067.10		24,040,020	492,067.10	
Milk:						
Condensed.....do	281,400	8,960.00		281,400	8,960.00	
Skimmed, powdered.....do	240,000	24,000.00		240,000	24,000.00	
Whole powdered.....do	320,000	83,200.00		320,000	83,200.00	
Malted.....do	68,570	9,933.35		68,570	9,933.35	
Meats, canned.....do	135,976	82,910.35		135,976	82,910.35	
Milk, evaporated.....do	14,689,762	965,314.28		14,689,762	965,314.28	
Oatmeal.....do	12,000	563.60		12,000	563.60	
Oleomargarine.....do	70,008	11,381.28		70,008	11,381.28	
Rolled oats.....do	19,680	1,193.80		19,680	1,193.80	
Soybean soup.....do	12,000	2,038.00		12,000	2,038.00	
Stirup, golden.....do	77,520	5,688.90		77,520	5,688.90	
Hospital supplies:						
Adhesive plaster, rolls.....	24	40.80		24	40.80	
Cotton, absorbent.....pounds	2,018	1,648.65		2,018	1,648.65	
Gauze, bandages, 2-inch.....do	3,000	270.00		3,000	270.00	
Needles, hypodermic.....	108	4.68		108	4.68	
Scissors, common 6-inch.....do	72	118.80		72	118.80	
Syringes, hypodermic.....do	64	45.92		64	45.92	
Tweezers.....do	72	70.20		72	70.20	
Soaps:						
Laundry.....pounds	78,390	2,336.02		78,390	2,336.02	
Toilet.....do	47,001	3,170.09		47,001	3,170.09	
Total.....		1,757,401.56			1,757,401.56	
TRINIDAD						
Clothing:						
Bloomers, women's.....	15	0.28		15	0.28	
Caps, visor.....	300	182.00		300	182.00	
Shirts, men's.....	425	442.63		425	442.63	
Shoes, men's.....	300	294.00		300	294.00	
Socks, men's.....	300	90.00		300	90.00	
Trousers, men's.....	425	700.69		425	700.69	
Undershirts, men's.....	425	212.25		425	212.25	
Undershirts, men's.....	425	188.01		425	188.01	
Vests, women's.....	15	7.51		15	7.51	
Total.....		2,113.30			2,113.30	
VIRGIN ISLANDS						
Bloomers, women's.....	15	0.28		15	0.28	
Shirts, men's.....	85	68.85		85	68.85	
Trousers, men's.....	85	170.47		85	170.47	
Undershirts, men's.....	85	61.08		85	61.08	
Undershirts, men's.....	85	61.08		85	61.08	
Vests, women's.....	15	7.51		15	7.51	
Total.....		380.10			380.10	
DIZO, ARC						
Hose:						
Boys'.....	8,310	1,372.14		8,310	1,372.14	
Girls'.....	3,977	616.44		3,977	616.44	
Men's part wool.....	2,596	624.16		2,596	624.16	
Trousers, boys'.....	3,401	5,797.14		3,401	5,797.14	
Underwear:						
Girls' 2-piece.....	13,488	5,395.20		13,488	5,395.20	
Women's 2-piece.....	9,600	6,240.00		9,600	6,240.00	
Unionsuits, boys'.....	6,475	1,825.00		6,475	1,825.00	
Total.....		21,770.08			21,770.08	

\$138,592.01 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by governmental agencies and is subject to fluctuation.

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
DUKO, ARC						
Bloomers:						
Girls.....	18,304	\$7,321.60			18,304	\$7,321.60
Women's.....	20,640	13,416.00			20,640	13,416.00
Hose:						
Boys' golf.....	20,021	3,303.47			20,021	3,303.47
Girls.....	10,680	1,662.40			10,680	1,662.40
Socks, men's dress.....	80,007	8,070.04			80,007	8,070.04
Trousers:						
Boys'.....	7,778	11,748.10			7,778	11,748.10
Men's.....	11,895	19,567.56			11,895	19,567.56
Underwear, girls' 2-piece.....	17,340	6,936.00			17,340	6,936.00
Unionsuits, boys'.....	12,672	14,842.88			12,672	14,842.88
Total.....		\$8,768.62				\$8,768.62
ELMS, ARC						
Shirts, men's work.....	1,148	916.80			1,148	916.80
Underwear, men's.....	676	691.20			676	691.20
Undershirts, men's.....	600	720.00			600	720.00
Shoes, men's work.....pairs	640	768.18			640	768.18
Total.....		3,603.18				3,603.18
MIFF, ARC						
Socks, men's part wool.....	22,668	3,008.25			22,668	3,008.25
Trousers, men's cotton.....	11,131	21,861.71			11,131	21,861.71
Total.....		24,870.00				24,870.00
"OLLY"						
Bags, canvas.....	2,000	3,530.00			2,000	3,530.00
Belts, men's.....	2,000	760.00			2,000	760.00
Caps, mackinaw.....	2,031	9,006.20			2,031	9,006.20
Gloves, wool.....	1,688	2,286.20			1,688	2,286.20
Shirts, men's lumber.....	3,610	16,191.15			3,610	16,191.15
Towels, bath.....	4,000	1,620.00			4,000	1,620.00
Trousers, men's.....	2,022	4,276.87			2,022	4,276.87
Total.....		31,669.42				31,669.42
411-S-ARC						
Blankets.....	1,000	2,750.00			1,000	2,750.00
Clothing:						
Hose:						
Boys'.....pairs	4,722	784.08			4,722	784.08
Girls.....do	2,880	446.40			2,880	446.40
Men's.....do	1,410	172.80			1,410	172.80
Women's.....do	4,800	1,320.00			4,800	1,320.00
Pants, girls'.....	480	225.20			480	225.20
Shirts:						
Boys' work.....	1,440	705.60			1,440	705.60
Men's work.....	840	682.60			840	682.60
Shoes:						
Boys'.....pairs	960	1,324.80			960	1,324.80
Girls.....do	1,008	932.40			1,008	932.40
Men's.....do	432	591.84			432	591.84
Women's.....do	1,080	1,368.20			1,080	1,368.20
Trousers:						
Boys'.....	770	1,054.00			770	1,054.00
Men's.....	852	1,874.40			852	1,874.40
Undershirts, boys'.....	1,488	892.80			1,488	892.80
Undershirts, boys'.....	1,488	892.80			1,488	892.80
Underwear, men's summer.....	432	144.00			432	144.00
Vests, girls'.....	384	188.16			384	188.16
Total.....		16,338.88				16,338.88
UNALLOCATED						
Blankets.....		58,928	814,620.08		58,928	142,690.08
Cartons.....		10,000	7,945.61		10,000	7,945.61
Cloth labels.....		10,053,000	3,402.15		10,053,000	3,402.15
Clothing:						
Aprons.....		1,000	520.83		1,000	520.83
Bathrobes.....		150	240.00		150	240.00
Children's.....		500	2,250.00		500	2,250.00
Women's.....						

Report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad, for the period ended Apr. 30, 1945—Continued

Commodity	Shipped		Ordered for shipment		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
UNALLOCATED—continued						
Clothing—Continued.						
Belts, men's.....	1,500	\$360.00	1,500	\$360.00		
Blouses, women's.....	6,523	4,283.53	6,523	4,283.53		
Brassieres.....	13,201	5,733.83	13,201	5,733.83		
Gloves:						
Children's... pairs.....	150	157.50	150	157.50		
Women's... do.....	1,050	1,102.50	1,050	1,102.50		
Hosiery, women's... do.....	750	813.75	750	813.75		
Hats:						
Boys' cotton... do.....	10,700	1,765.51	10,700	1,765.51		
Girls' cotton... do.....	6,912	1,071.35	6,912	1,071.35		
Men's dress... do.....	91,283	17,194.61	91,283	17,194.61		
Men's work... do.....	25,510	3,096.97	25,510	3,096.97		
Knickers, boys'... do.....	100	300.00	100	300.00		
Overalls:						
Men's... do.....	1,000	1,391.60	1,000	1,391.60		
Women's... do.....	800	1,456.67	800	1,456.67		
Overcoats, children's... do.....	100	575.00	100	575.00		
Overalls, boys'... pairs.....	3,209	3,092.67	3,209	3,092.67		
Men's... do.....	1,996	1,117.70	1,996	1,117.70		
Raincoats:						
Children's.....	320	960.00	320	960.00		
Men's.....	1,500	5,625.00	1,500	5,625.00		
Women's.....	750	2,912.50	750	2,912.50		
Shirts:						
Boys' work... do.....	4,151	1,770.39	4,151	1,770.39		
Men's work... do.....	3,738	10,638.91	3,738	10,638.91		
Men's flannel.....	514	1,464.10	514	1,464.10		
Shoes:						
Boys' work... pairs.....	13,824	19,166.40	13,824	19,166.40		
Girls'... do.....	6,638	6,628.64	6,638	6,628.64		
Men's work... do.....	29,401	45,052.54	29,401	45,052.54		
Women's... do.....	4,034	5,109.95	4,034	5,109.95		
Skiis, women's... do.....	26,328	40,836.02	26,328	40,836.02		
Slippers:						
Children's bedroom... pairs.....	100	67.00	100	67.00		
Men's bedroom... pairs.....	1,450	1,007.75	1,450	1,007.75		
Women's bedroom... pairs.....	850	569.50	850	569.50		
Stockings:						
Children's wool... pairs.....	230	75.00	230	75.00		
Women's... do.....	4,880	1,342.00	4,880	1,342.00		
Suits:						
Boys' woolen... do.....	104	1,778.88	104	1,778.88		
Children's knitted wool... do.....	3,680	10,107.06	3,680	10,107.06		
Trousers:						
Boys'... pairs.....	51	82.92	51	82.92		
Men's cotton... do.....	11,275	23,188.22	11,275	23,188.22		
Men's woolen... do.....	5,076	12,607.60	5,076	12,607.60		
Underwear:						
Boys'... pairs.....	121,369	26,497.56	121,369	26,497.56		
Boys' and men's... do.....	11,271	3,762.99	11,271	3,762.99		
Women's... do.....	6,276	5,911.56	6,276	5,911.56		
Women's... pounds.....	20,660	10,000.00	20,660	10,000.00		
Nettles:						
Darling cotton... boxes.....	833	249.90	833	249.90		
Darling wool... do.....	833	274.59	833	274.59		
Hair clippers... do.....	60	77.60	60	77.60		
Thread, sewing... spoons.....	14,040	228.15	14,040	228.15		
Soaps:						
Laundry... pounds.....	1,071,329	61,217.33	1,071,329	61,217.33		
Toilet... do.....	236,387	32,245.69	236,387	32,245.69		
Towels, bath (hospital supply).....	10,500	3,314.85	10,500	3,314.85		
Wash cloths (hospital supply).....	10,600	770.70	10,600	770.70		
Wooden boxes.....	50	328.00	50	328.00		
Materials to be purchased.....		201,380.00		201,380.00		
Total.....		739,582.41		739,582.41		

\$301,380 of the above total valuation is an estimated cost furnished by the American Red Cross and is subject to fluctuation.

ATTACHMENT No. 9

Summary report of supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies, as of Apr. 30, 1945

Country	Shipped value			Ordered for shipment	Total shipped and ordered for shipment
	Supplies purchased for direct shipment	Materials purchased for chapter production	Total		
Australia.....	\$108,432.27		\$108,432.27		\$108,432.27
China.....	4,913,203.17	\$417.81	4,913,620.98		7,745,879.87
Great Britain—the United Kingdom.....	10,861,859.97	5,721,376.30	16,583,236.27	147,734.57	16,239,970.84
Middle East.....	1,401,000.00	762,478.50	2,163,478.50	5,445.13	2,219,923.63
Finland.....	1,488,558.92	233.23	1,488,792.15		1,488,816.16
France.....	3,271,402.29	4,039,434.10	7,310,836.39	62,367.53	7,373,203.92
Greece.....	918,910.40	436,637.61	1,355,548.01	382,427.30	1,737,975.31
Iceland.....	30,415.44	6,625.62	37,041.06		37,041.06
Ireland.....	308,088.75		308,088.75	191,913.23	500,002.00
India.....	77,087.83	77,087.83	154,175.66	652.17	154,827.83
Italy.....	130,455.65	2,920,831.59	3,051,287.24	30,615.62	3,081,902.86
North Africa.....	249,800.44	90,788.03	340,588.47	51,394.59	391,983.06
Norway.....	16,923.12	20.57	16,943.69	127,610.21	144,557.90
Poland.....	1,767,401.55	1,802.71	1,769,204.26	50,541.68	1,819,745.94
Sweden.....		727,789.54	727,789.54		727,789.54
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	12,034,186.72		12,034,186.72	3,298,177.51	15,332,364.23
Other countries.....	4,764.23		4,764.23	3,489.75	8,253.98
General relief and services not allocated by countries.....	1,292,026.89	78,021.95	1,370,048.84	920,679.58	2,290,728.42
Total foreign.....	38,618,254.26	17,746,157.36	56,364,411.62	12,628,158.16	68,992,569.78
Bermuda.....	551.05	438.89	989.94		989.94
Hawaii.....	105,396.39	95,811.30	201,207.69		201,207.69
Philippine Islands.....	87,138.03	340,671.99	427,809.02	3,171.14	430,980.16
Puerto Rico.....	58,456.23	1,570.54	60,026.77		60,026.77
Trinidad.....	2,113.30	438.59	2,551.89		2,551.89
Virgin Islands.....	886.10	203.95	1,090.05		1,090.05
Total insular.....	254,036.16	439,341.39	693,377.55	3,171.14	696,548.69
Unallocated.....				739,582.41	739,582.41
Grand total.....	38,772,290.42	18,185,628.75	56,957,919.17	8,865,411.71	65,823,330.88
Value of material en route to chapters for production, unfinished; chapter quotas, and finished garments in Red Cross warehouses.....					4,255,564.02
Value of unfilled requisitions.....					4,397,418.93
Total value of supplies purchased and requisitioned from Government funds.....					74,476,299.83

ATTACHMENT No. 10

EXCERPT FROM SECTION 40 OF THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1941

EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1941

Sec. 40. (a) The President is hereby authorized through such agency or agencies as he may designate to purchase exclusively in the United States and to transport, and to distribute as hereinafter provided, agricultural, medical, and other supplies for the relief of refugee men, women, and children, who have been driven from their homes or otherwise rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion. When so purchased, such materials and supplies are hereby authorized to be distributed by the President through the American Red Cross or such governmental or other agencies as he may designate.

(b) There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1941, for carrying out the purposes of this section, including the cost of such purchases, the

transportation to point of distribution, and distribution, administrative, and other costs, but not including any administrative expense incurred by any nongovernmental agency.

(e) Any governmental agency so designated to aid in the purchase, transportation, or distribution of any such materials and supplies may expend any sums allocated to it for such designated purposes without regard to the provisions of any other Act.

(f) On or before June 30, 1941, the President shall submit to the Congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures and activities made and conducted under the authority contained in this section (54 Stat., p. 627).

ATTACHMENT No. 11

EXECUTIVE ORDER ENTITLED "DESIGNATION OF AGENCIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 40 OF THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1941," No. 8495, AND EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 8943 AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 8495

EXECUTIVE ORDER

DESIGNATION OF AGENCIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 40 OF THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1941

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, approved June 26, 1940 (Public Resolution No. 88, 76th Cong.) and of all other authority vested in me, and in order to effectuate the purposes of said Act:

1. I hereby designate the Secretary of Agriculture, in respect to agricultural supplies, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in respect to other materials and supplies, to purchase, to transport to points of embarkation determined by The American Red Cross, or by such other agency as I may hereinafter designate, and to deliver to The American Red Cross or to such other agency at such points, materials and supplies for the relief of refugee men, women, and children who have been driven from their homes or otherwise rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion.

2. I hereby designate The American Red Cross as an agency to receive and transport such materials and supplies from points of embarkation to such points of distribution as it may determine, and to distribute such materials and supplies in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

3. The materials and supplies to be purchased in accordance with this order shall, in the case of agricultural supplies, be determined jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and The American Red Cross, and in the case of other materials and supplies, jointly by the Secretary of the Treasury and The American Red Cross.

4. Upon delivery to and receipt by The American Red Cross of such materials and supplies in accordance herewith ownership thereof and title thereto shall pass to The American Red Cross for the purpose of distribution in accordance with the provisions of the above Act and of this order.

5. An itemized and detailed report of the expenditures and activities made and conducted under the authority of this order shall be submitted to me not later than May 31, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 26, 1940.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 8495 OF JULY 26, 1940, DESIGNATING AGENCIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 40 OF THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1941.

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, approved June 26, 1940 (Public Resolution No. 88, 76th Cong.), and of all other authority vested in me, and in order to effectuate the purposes of that Act, sections 1 and 3 of Executive

Order No. 8495 of July 26, 1940, entitled "Designation of Agencies for the Purpose of Carrying Out the Provisions of Section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1941," are hereby amended to read as follows:

"1. I hereby designate the Secretary of Agriculture in respect to agricultural supplies, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, acting separately or jointly, in respect to medical supplies, and the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to other materials and supplies, to purchase, to transport to points of embarkation determined by The American Red Cross, or by such other agency as I may hereafter designate, and to deliver to The American Red Cross or to such other agency at such points materials and supplies for the relief of refugee men, women, and children who have been driven from their homes or otherwise rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion."

"3. The materials and supplies to be purchased in accordance with this order shall, in the case of agricultural supplies, be determined jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and The American Red Cross, in the case of medical supplies, jointly by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Treasury and The American Red Cross, and in the case of other materials and supplies jointly by the Secretary of the Treasury and The American Red Cross."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 10, 1941.

(No. 8943)

ATTACHMENT No. 12

EXCERPT FROM THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1942

AN ACT Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

To enable the President through such agency or agencies as he may designate to purchase exclusively in the United States and to transport, and to distribute as hereinafter provided, medical, agricultural, and other supplies for the relief of men, women, and children, who have been rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities or invasion, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000,000, including the cost of such purchases, the transportation to point of distribution, and distribution, administrative and other costs, but not including any administrative expense incurred by a nongovernmental agency: *Provided*, That when so purchased, such materials and supplies are hereby authorized to be distributed by the President through the American Red Cross or such governmental or other agencies as he may designate: *Provided, further*, That any governmental agency so designated to aid in the purchase, transportation, or distribution of any such materials and supplies may expend any sums allocated to it for such designated purposes without regard to the provisions of any other Act: *And provided further*, That on or before June 30, 1942, the President shall submit to the Congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures and activities made and conducted under the authority contained herein.

ATTACHMENT No. 13

EXCERPT FROM THE SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1942

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years and for other purposes

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion, contained in section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for foreign war relief, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, are hereby consolidated and made one fund effective as of December 17, 1941, which fund shall be available until June 30, 1943, for all the objects and purposes of such consolidated appropriations.

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF OPERATIONS

ATTACHMENT No. 14

EXCERPT FROM THE URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The appropriation "Foreign war relief," contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944.

ATTACHMENT No. 15

EXCERPT FROM THE SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1943, and June 30, 1944, and for other purposes

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The appropriation "Foreign war relief," contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945.

**REPORTS OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PURCHASING
AGENCIES**

000178

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
WAR REFUGEE BOARD,
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
Washington 25, D. C., June 25, 1945.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the directive contained in Executive Order No. 8495 of July 26, 1940, and those issued subsequently, I am pleased to submit herewith a report of the receipt, transportation, and distribution of relief supplies purchased for the War Refugee Board by United States governmental agencies with funds made available by section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944. This report reflects the entire food package program of the War Refugee Board for the benefit of persons held in enemy concentration camps.

Prior to 1944, it had been for the most part impossible to send relief to suffering civilians detained in enemy concentration camps. But, as a result of the cooperative efforts of the British-American blockade authorities, the War Refugee Board and other United States governmental agencies, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the distribution of food parcels to persons held in concentration camps in enemy Europe was made possible in the latter half of 1944 and the first half of 1945.

All movements of supplies were completed without expenditures for customs or any form of taxation in the countries receiving such relief.

As in any comparable international relief operation, the effectiveness of the War Refugee Board feeding program was made possible only by the close cooperation of many departments and agencies of the United States Government. I wish, therefore, to express particular appreciation for the assistance of the officials of the State, Treasury, Agriculture, and War Departments and other governmental agencies including the Foreign Economic Administration and the American National Red Cross.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM O'DWYER,
Executive Director.

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT—DISTRIBUTION BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES PURCHASED WITH GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

(Under the provisions of sec. 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, Executive order of July 26, 1940, and Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act of December 17, 1941, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1942)

As early as March 1944, the international committee of the Red Cross, as well as interested private relief agencies in the United States, urged the immediate shipment of parcelled food and clothing from the United States to Switzerland for distribution by the committee to unassimilated detainees in enemy territory. Inquiries to the Board's representatives abroad, as well as to representatives of the American private relief agencies, established that no substantial quantities of foodstuffs or clothing were available in the neutral countries of Europe for projects of this nature.

Prior to the establishment of the War Refugee Board, the United States Government had rejected similar proposals to send relief shipments from the United States primarily because adequate assurances governing the distribution of these supplies were lacking and such assurances as were obtained did not seem adequate to guarantee that the relief so provided would go to the intended beneficiaries and not to the enemy. In March 1944, the international committee of the Red Cross was able to secure certain distribution guarantees from individual camp commanders that relief supplies would reach the intended beneficiaries, and in transmitting the recommendation of the international committee of the Red Cross the American Minister at Bern recommended favorable action.

As a result of these recommendations and following talks between the Executive Director of the Board, representatives of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, representatives of the State Department and of the Foreign Economic Administration, an agreement was reached in June 1944, permitting the shipment of 100,000 three-kilo food parcels per month for a period of 3 months, for distribution by the international committee of the Red Cross to persons held in the Nazi concentration camps where satisfactory distribution could be guaranteed. Representatives of the British Government had originally proposed that such a program should be limited to detained persons in what was formerly occupied France, but at the insistence of the War Refugee Board it was finally agreed that the proposal would not be so limited and would apply to any concentration camp in German-occupied territory selected by the international committee of the Red Cross where satisfactory distribution guarantees could be met.

The program was initially regarded as experimental, and if successful, it was contemplated that this system of relief would be expanded. The relief subcommittee of the Joint Blockade Committee in London was asked jointly by the State Department, the Foreign Economic Administration, and the War Refugee Board to request the international committee of the Red Cross to approach German authorities to ascertain whether they would, in principle, permit the committee

to distribute food parcels in all camps in German-controlled territories in which persons not assimilated to the status of prisoner of war under the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention were held. The committee was also to ascertain whether German authorities would permit the immediate distribution of food parcels in 15 selected camps. Formal blockade authorization was received on August 5, 1944, enabling the Board to get this program under way.

On September 12, 1944, the President, by a directive to the Secretary of the Treasury, the War Food Administrator, the chairman of the American National Red Cross, and the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, ordered that unobligated balances on allocation to the Treasury Procurement Division and the War Food Administration, from the congressional appropriation for Foreign War Relief, be obligated in the amount of \$1,068,750 for purposes of defraying the costs incident to the procurement and packaging of food products for 285,000 parcels for packaging and shipment by the American National Red Cross to the international committee of the Red Cross for ultimate distribution to civilian internees in concentration camps in German-controlled territory. (In the interest of dispatching parcels immediately to these beneficiaries, 15,000 commercially packed parcels obtained with other funds available to the War Refugee Board were forwarded to Göteborg, Sweden, in August 1944 for distribution by International Red Cross delegates.) As of December 1, 1944, a total of 224,328 parcels were forwarded to the Swedish port of Göteborg for transshipment to the German port of Lübeck, from which point the international committee of the Red Cross arranged for distribution. On December 19, 1944, 60,672 parcels were forwarded to the French port of Toulon, from which point they were transhipped overland to Geneva for ultimate distribution to camps in southern Germany under the supervision of the committee.

Initial reports on distribution received from the international committee of the Red Cross indicated that nationals of all United Nations shared in the distribution of these parcels and that distribution guarantees had been maintained. In view of this, the Board, in conjunction with the State Department and the Foreign Economic Administration, again approached the relief subcommittee of the Joint Blockade Committee in London in November 1944 for authorization for the shipment of an additional 300,000 three-kilo parcels. On January 31, 1945, by Presidential directive to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the American National Red Cross, and the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, the President ordered that unobligated balances on allocation to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, from the congressional appropriation for Foreign War Relief, be obligated in the amount of \$1,125,000 with instructions that these parcels be procured commercially for transshipment by the American Red Cross to the international committee of the Red Cross. The American National Red Cross, which had arranged for the packaging as well as the shipment of the previously approved parcels, unfortunately was not able to extend its packaging facilities to the Board for this second shipment, but agreed to extend its shipping facilities for the movement of these supplies. However, upon exploration of the commercial field interested in producing packages of this nature, it became apparent to the Board that too much

time would be required to procure the supplies for these parcels and to package them for shipment. Accordingly, in April 1945, the War Refugee Board arranged to purchase from the War Department a total of 206,000 of its standard prisoner-of-war parcels stocked in Geneva, Switzerland. These parcels were awaiting repackaging for the removal of Red Cross and Army symbols before shipment into German-controlled territory at the time of the unconditional surrender by Germany.

The War Refugee Board has arranged with officials of UNRRA and FEA for the sale of this stock pile of 206,000 food parcels to UNRRA for distribution by that agency to displaced persons in liberated countries. The proceeds from this sale will revert to the Treasurer of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 31, 1945.

Memorandum for Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman of the American National Red Cross, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board.

Since the procurement and shipment of the 285,000 food packages for distribution to victims of enemy persecution in Europe, referred to in my memorandum of September 12, 1944, have been successfully completed, the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board has recommended that an additional 300,000 three-kilo food parcels be procured by this Government for similar distribution to unassimilated persons in concentration and refugee camps located in that part of Europe now held or occupied by the enemy.

In order that this program may be put into effect as rapidly as possible, it is directed that the following steps be taken at once:

(1) The unobligated balances of funds allocated to the Treasury Department from the appropriations for foreign war relief, continued available until June 30, 1945, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available to the Secretary of the Treasury up to a value of \$1,125,000 to procure commercially these parcels and for reimbursement to the American National Red Cross for the cost of warehousing within the United States and the ultimate transportation of these parcels to the international committee of the Red Cross. As agreed between Treasury Procurement Division and the War Refugee Board, the Director of Procurement shall arrange for the purchase of these parcels for delivery to the American National Red Cross.

(2) As agreed between the American National Red Cross and the War Refugee Board, the Chairman of the American National Red Cross shall arrange for the warehousing within the United States and shipping of the 300,000 three-kilo food parcels to the international committee of the Red Cross for ultimate distribution among such unassimilated persons.

(3) The Executive Director of the War Refugee Board shall exercise over-all responsibility for this project.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 12, 1944.

Memorandum for War Food Administrator, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman of the American National Red Cross, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board.

On the recommendation of the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board that 285,000 food parcels be procured by this Government for distribution to unassimilated persons in concentration and refugee camps located in that part of Europe now held or occupied by the enemy, the following steps should be taken as expeditiously as possible:

(1) The unobligated balances of funds allocated to the Department of Agriculture from the appropriations for foreign war relief, continued available until June 30, 1945, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available to the War Food Administration to procure necessary agricultural supplies up to a value of \$783,750.

(2) The unobligated balances of the funds allocated to the Treasury Department from the same sources as above, but not in an amount in excess of \$285,000, shall be available to the Secretary of the Treasury to procure the materials, other than agricultural supplies, necessary for the packaging and transportation of the parcels and for reimbursement to the American National Red Cross for the cost of the packaging and transportation of the parcels to the international committee of the Red Cross.

(3) As agreed between the American National Red Cross and the War Refugee Board, the chairman of the American National Red Cross shall arrange for the packaging of the 285,000 food parcels and their shipment to the international committee of the Red Cross for ultimate distribution among such unassimilated persons.

(4) The Executive Director of the War Refugee Board shall exercise over-all responsibility for this project.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.