

take the message that WGS will
arrive ~~to~~ in Prague on Dec 11/12. 34

Thursday Nov. 22, 1945. Thanksgiving Day!
Why it had been moved ahead a ~~day~~ ^{week}
no one seems to know.

Last evening late shots were heard in
the vicinity and the rumor at breakfast
is that two men were killed, both in Russian ^{uniform}.

At two o'clock Mr. Kiss Lane, American
Ambassador gave a Thanksgiving
dinner for Americans in Warsaw.

About 90 were present, mostly from the Embassy
+ attached military; U.K.R.A. and the Press were also
represented. The occasion was at Foggy's restaurant.

Mr. Foggy ^(formerly Vogel) is a concert singer as well as a
restaurant proprietor, and he gave us the
rendering of "Warsow", the ^{stirring} insurrectionist
song. There were also ^{excellent} dramatic songs

by a Polish lady and by a bass. An
American lady who had not been home
for six years tried to sing How Sweet Home,

but broke down in tears in the first
line. There was Turkey and even
pumpkin pie and plenty of vodka

and ^{brand} wine. I stayed until 6:40/^{pm}
but left before the party was over.

I had sat at the Ambassador's

35 table and had chats with him.
He wants my opinion as to the fairness
of the distribution of medical supplies
when I get back from my trip. He
is concerned over the reports of individuals
regarding discrimination on a political
or party basis. Met Mr. Castleberry,
in charge of the American Red Cross in
Poland, and in peace time a ~~professor~~
teacher of Political Economy in the Univ.
of Minn. He reiterated that there
could be no rivalry between the Red Cross
and WRAA in Poland as both were
seeking the same objective. Relief.

Nov. 23, 1945 Friday. Completed writing my
second lecture, for next Monday. Had
luncheon at the Margot restaurant
with a group of staff members, when Mr.
Hayes brought in the rumor that a French
airplane had made a forced landing
somewhere between Paris & Warsaw and
the passengers, including one American,
had been interned. This may explain
the disappearance of Mr. Wilson ^{of the mission}, who has
been missing since about November 3, when

he was to arrive from Paris. 36
It is chilly in Warsaw, about freezing, and
the mission staff are very chilly in the office.
They keep their overcoats on. I have
used Dr. Holle's room for writing, where
there is a small electric stove.

Mr. Teesdale came in to say that the
identification ^{of Willson} was quite definite. It is hard
to understand why the French authorities,
who must have known he was on the plane,
did not notify the Mission.

Dr. Kolodziej'ski came to Dr. Holle's
room to say she was leaving early in
the morning for Gdansk to take a ship
for America via Sweden. Mr. Brand will
go by the same route. She will assist
Dr. Rajchman in Washington. She has been
working with the Curie Radium Institute
in Warsaw & hopes to do some work with
the Cancer Research Lab. of the Natl Institute
of Health in Washington. She left messages
of farewell with WAO for Dr. Holle.

Nov. 24, ¹⁹⁴⁵ Saturday. Joined the UNARA office
group at the Maginet Maggot restaurant and
found Mr. Willson there. He had just
arrived from the Russian zone of Berlin,
where he had been detained with other
passengers & the crew of their French plane

37 which had made a forced landing. Apparently he was delayed about 9 days before leaving for Warsaw, was drifted from his course, and finally made a forced landing when gasoline was almost exhausted. For twelve days he stayed in Berlin until the disposition of the case could be made in Moscow & was well treated. Then he came on to Moscow on the same plane.

At about four o'clock Mr. Shaw-Jones came in to say that a Mr. Kluck, ~~of~~ of the office staff, had just poured himself out a ^{small} glass of hypo solution and had drunk it as vodka. Advised drinking warm water & inducing vomiting. Learned later that Mr. Shaw-Jones had made up the hypo & put it in the vodka bottle and was sitting at the typewriter making a label when Mrs. Shaw-Jones poured out the drink. Kluck tossed it down and asked where they had got that vodka; that it was awful stuff. Mrs. S-J assured him it had been left over from an UNRRA party! Then the identity of the two bottles was ~~determined~~ determined.

Nov. 25, 1945. Sunday. Spent most of 38
the day writing a third and last
lecture, — worse than either of the others

Nov. 26, 1945. Monday. At 10 a.m. I gave
the second lecture at the School of Hygiene
(and Ministry of Health) on the subject,
"The Regional Extermination of the Insect
Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever."
It was given in a lecture hall and
about 60 persons were present.

Dr. Morzycki (^{Morzylotki}), Vice-Minister
of Health, presided and Dr. Kacprzak,
Dean of the School of Hygiene, introduced
me. There was about half an hour
of discussion afterward. Then I was
guest (with Dr. Holle) of the Rockefeller Foundation
Ex-Fellows at a little gathering with refreshments,
tea, sandwiches, & pastry. 11 former fellows
took part. Dr. Kacprzak is Secretary of
the group. One ^{additional} former fellow had not
received an invitation through oversight. There
are about 12 additional ex-fellows in other
cities of Poland. The group gave WAS
a statement of remembrance signed
by them all. WAS will send a copy
(or the original) to Dr. Strode. The
ex-fellows present were as follows:

M. Kacprzak, Dir. of Health, School of Hygiene
and President of the Natl Health Council.

S. Stypulkowski, Director Health Center ~~in Warsaw~~
Warsaw.

M. Lacki. City Health Officer (Warsaw?)

S. Tubiasz - Division of P.H. Administration,
Ministry of Health, M.D. with UNRRA.

Z. Rudolf. Director of Public Utility Ministry
of Reconstruction. (Engineer)

H. Przylecki (ep?), Sanitary Engineer, Bureau
of Warsaw Reconstruction.

Dr. Maria Rudolf-Skokowska. Chief Division
of Maternity and Child Welfare,
Ministry of Health.

Eng. Thomas Spasowicz

Dr. Leonard Kowarski, Inspector Public
Health ~~Head~~ in Ministry of Health.

Dr. Aleksander Szygiel, Chief of the Branch
of the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.

Dr. Victor Borbowski - Chief of V.D. Control
Division, Ministry of Health in Warsaw.

In the evening at 6 p.m. WAS + Holle
joined Dr. Litwin at the hospital with
several others and inspected the institution.

Dr. Litwin had not realized that Dr. Holle had taken WTS through the institution previously. This hospital is at No. 80, Hoga St. (Met Dr. Hoga, formerly on the League of Nations Committee after the lecture in the forenoon).

The whole party then drove to the Polonia Hotel where Dr. Litwin gave a dinner in a private dining room. WTS sat between Dr. Litwin and the Vice-Minister of Health Dr. Morgycki. The latter told of various plans for typhus control and expressed appreciation of the lecture of WTS. There were about a dozen persons present. Toasts were drunk & brief speeches made.

Talked with Dr. Ulf Nordwahl of Stockholm in the Swedish Office. The nurses are going to build a hosp. of 120 beds in Wargowast staff 2 Swedish Drs. (at Stungock about 50 miles out. Will arrive Nov. 27, 1945. Dr. Holle, WTS, Dr.

Tubiasz left for Lublin by UNRRA car at about 9:30 am. There was a light snow. Most of the way the road was rough. Arrived at Lublin at about 1:45 p.m. and had lunch at the Europa restaurant with Dr. Wladyslaw Kwit, Provincial (Lublin) Health Officer. Obtained much useful information from him. There are 2,500,000 people in the Province.

at 1 yr. or less also with also born a marriage school. consist of a foundation of 17000 beds in Lublin. 9000 beds from Lublin was founded through UNRRA. Many are already from the American 100,000 and 100,000 beds included in UNRRA.

41 It contains 15 Soviets (or Counties).
There are 21 Health Centers, each with a
Health Officer and a nurse. There are 2 infectious
disease hospitals and 34 other hospitals with
4000 beds. There are 354 th. beds, chiefly
for surgical cases. There is a mental
hospital with 100 beds near Lublin.

In the Province there are 280 Drs., incl. 130 in Lublin.
Before the ~~war~~ war there were 520 Drs., 100 in Lublin.

Typhus ^{has} had 300 cases this year, especially
in district of Bilgoraj in the South East
near the frontier. Typhus is mostly in
Poles arriving from the East. Has DDT but
no kumps. Is using it for school children.
Has 3 carboys of DDT. A nurse inspects and
treats if ~~she~~ if either head lice or body lice
are present. Also ~~has~~ examines for scabies
& if ~~present~~ ^{suspected}, sends to school physician for who
gives box of ointment & permits return to school ^{in case}.
All school children are examined for lice.

If a child is found to have body lice it
is treated & also given a quantity of DDT
to take home for treating the family.
Typhus vaccine being given only to personnel.
In 1938 two communes were vaccinated
(20,000 people) with Weigl's vaccine & there
was no typhus in 1938 or 1939. These 2 communes
in the district of Sarny had no cases during
2 winters, while there were 1,000 cases in other

parts of the district. Dr. ~~Kwit~~ Kwit **42**
has received from UNRRA drugs & DDT
and 200 bedsteads and 1500 blankets.
No linen came and it is much needed.

Need also DDT pumps and disinfectants for it.
The dysentery is mostly in children.

There is too little arphenemine. Has received
some penicillin. Has 120 Sanitary Inspectors
and 180 Nurses (about half from schools of nursing,
all have passed their examinations).

Is having about 20 cases of typhoid per week;
imported from the West (Typhus from the east).
Typhoid contacts are being vaccinated.

On the way to Lublin was noticed the
log houses. More common was a heavy
plank wall, about 4 inches thick, ~~smooth~~
noted? at the corners. Thatched roofs were common;
also straw or brush ~~the~~ covering of the
walls to conserve heat. Some houses were
~~being~~ ^{newly} repaired. Some whole villages were
said to have been inhabited by Jews
before & the war, but they were all gone now.

In the afternoon WAS & S. Tubiasz received
a visit from the following at the room of WAS
in Hotel Pension, ~~ul. Peowrakow~~ ^{ul.} Peowrakow No 10.:

1) Felix Skubis ~~Skubis~~ Skubisczewski,
Dean of Medical School, Lublin.

2) Konstanty Strawinski, Rector & Entomologist,
ul. ~~Peowrakow~~ ^{Peowrakow} No 10.

43 (3) Government ~~Kaszy~~ Laski,
Councillor in the ~~University~~ Ministry
of Health, Warsaw.

Plans were laid for the following day.

Dr. Skubiscewski, Dean of Med. School,
said that one of the greatest needs is
linen for the hospitals. Dr. Laski
was in Prussia, several years during
the war & underwent typhus there.

Took a walk in the late afternoon
darkness with Dr. Tubiasz. Went
through the old city gate.

Nov. 28, 1945: ~~Thurs~~ Wed. Dr. Skubiscewski,
Dr. Shawinski, and Mr. Laski, ~~call~~^{with}
and Dr. Kwit called for us a little after
nine. The group took us (WAS, HH, and Dr. Tubiasz)
by car to see the Majdanek Camp
("Destruction Camp") about 2 miles from
Lubek on high ground. There was snow
on the ground and a cold wind. The
buildings covered many acres, mostly
of ^{long} barracks type. Saw one building containing
stacks of over 800,000 pairs of shoes, including
those of men, women & children who had
been brought to the camp. Saw also
rooms where the prisoners arriving were

bathed & others where they were 44
given the striped clothing worn by
prisoners. Visited various gas chambers
where Cydon & Zydon) ~~was used~~ or
CO gas was used to kill the crowded
victims. Visited the crematorium where
the bodies were burned and the
near-by pits where, ^{it was said,} people beyond
the capacity of the gas chambers
were shot. Visited the museum &
registered there. ^{The hospitals were crowded, but}
^{otherwise in fair shape.}

Returned to town and visited several
hospitals, the medical school, and
the auditorium of the University. ~~at~~ In
the auditorium, ^{at 12:30 hrs} the Rector, Mr. Strawinski,
introduced me and I gave my
lecture on "The Regional Examination
of the Insect Vectors of Malaria and Typhus
Fever", with Dr. Turiady translating. There
was a large audience, ^{about between 200 & 300} mostly students
and ~~medical~~ faculty, probably between
two and three hundred. The first
year class has over 300 in it and
the second year over 200. Some of the
women students wore ~~white~~ white students
caps with decorative ^{colored} bands around them.
In the middle of the lecture a mist

45 wire on a string descended slowly from a hole in the ceiling till it touched and rested on the desk a few feet away. ~~The~~ Finally the string & wire were withdrawn. The students enjoyed this greatly but only smiled. Afterward the faculty members explained that this had been done unwittingly for the Professor of Physics who had to know the distance from ceiling to desk ^{in order} to prepare a pendulum which would demonstrate the rotation of the earth.

After the lecture an augmented faculty group took us for luncheon to the Europa Restaurant, where we remained for a couple of hours.

At the hotel two of the women medical students called primarily to ask me to carry letters ~~to relatives~~ to American addressed to relatives. One was Miss Irene Reeder, Cicha St, Dublin. She was writing to her father Mr. John Reeder, 615 W 135th St, New York. If ~~was~~ should happen to learn anything about her father, she would appreciate ^{was} sending word.

^{Miss Kader wore UN RPT shoes with rubber soles + high cloth top. She said they were red, not useful. They had been used at low school.}
The other student was Miss 46

Thetma Czerzala P.I. She is trying to get into touch with her physician uncle in Bridgeport, Conn.

At the luncheon I was handed a typewritten statement regarding the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University at Lublin, established by Decree of the Polish Committee for National Liberation on 23d. Oct, 44. It is one of 6 universities in Poland + the most easterly. It has 1,200 students + expects to reach an enrollment of 4000 in the coming year. The Departments are Medicine, Natural Science, Agricultural Science, Veterinary Science, and Pharmacy. During the 1st yr only the Dept of Med. had 1st, 2nd, 3d, + 4th yr. students. + Vet. Sc. had 1st + 2nd; others only 1st. There is an Inst. of Exper. Agric. at Pulawy, 25 miles east of Lublin. The University conducted exams. + conferred degrees of BA + BS on 60 persons who had studied in the underground.

Nov. 29, 1945. Thurs. At 9 o'clock we called on the Governor of Lublin Province, Mr. Wacław Rozga, and paid our respects. He was interested in Dr. Hollis' plan to bring

47 in lectures and hoped they would carry back a correct picture of what was happening in Poland.

At 9:10 we started by car (Hollie Johnson was) for Radom on the way to Krakow. We stopped at Pulawki to see the General Hospital. Dr. J. Jozwiakowski, Director of the Hospital, took us through. The original hospital had been destroyed and the temporary one was in an old damaged hotel. There were 120 patients and the rooms were crowded. As we arrived an old man was being helped from a wagon in which he had been brought for 17 miles in the absence of an ambulance. He had to sit or lie on straw in the cold wind. In the largest ward German prisoners were boarding up a ^{large} broken window and stuffing the chinks with straw. In this ward new DARRA bedsteads and mattresses were in evidence. 100 bedsteads and mattresses had been allotted and 40 already received. 60 blankets had also been ~~received~~ promised, and they were about to send to Warsaw for this material. Deliveries in the obstetric ~~ward~~ ^{ward} had to be made in the open ward. There was no microscope in the hospital. There was an old second-hand

bath tub in the basement, for 48
bathing new patients. There was no
routine ~~before~~ disinfection of clothes,
but sometimes heat was used. The
clothes were stored while the patient
was in the hospital & probably the
lice usually died off.

Crossed the Vistula on a temporary
wooden bridge near the ^{wreck of the} great steel
bridge. We passed through an
area where there had been heavy
fighting and saw wrecked autos, trees
cut to block the road, etc. There were
numerous rebuilt peasants' houses,
of thick wooden walls and thatch.

~~At Radom~~ We were delayed by
a puncture and arrived in Radom
at about 1 o'clock. It took 3 hours to
get the car fixed up. Had lunch & walked
about town. Arrived in Krakow at about 8:45 pm.
There were signs of snow on the road, ^{in the way} but
none in the city. Found reservations awaiting
us at Hotel Francuski. Clean rooms, good service,
hot water.

Nov. 30, 1945, Friday. Got into touch with Prof.
Supniewski, Prof. of Pharmacology & Dean of the
Medical Faculty, University of Krakow. He made
arrangements for my stay visit & my lecture, which
he scheduled for the evening of the following day.

49 Dr. Supniewski took us on a
tour of the University, hospitals, etc.
Visited Prof. J. Kozłowski, Prof. of Communicable
Diseases and saw a severe case of
typhus in beginning convalescence. The bed
at sides + canopy frame had been
enclosed by a rope net to keep the
patient when delirious from getting
out. There was a fading rash all over
his body, and he was thin + haggard.
Looked through the Com. Dis. Hospital. Called
on Prof. F. Walter, Prof. of Dermatology
and was shown through his Clinic.
Went to the Nursing School, originally
built with assistance from the
Rockefeller Foundation. Visited with Miss
Anna Rydel, Director of Nursing, and
Miss Theresa Kulezyska, both M.D.
ex-fellows. T.K. is a graduate of the M. B. H. Nursing
school. There are 140 students of which 77
can live-in in the crowded buildings.
The course is 2 1/2 yrs but, it is proposed to
add a half-year midwifery course. There
is also now a 15-month midwifery school.

Dr. Supniewski next took us to the
oldest existing building of the Krakow
University. Saw the fine statue of the young

Kofermiejus, who was a student in 50
the school. Then went to call on
the President of the University, Pres. Szafer.
The Univ. had reopened only a few
months before after long closure by the
University. Faculty members, including
Dr. Supniewsky, were put into concentration
camp. Dr. S. spent about 2 yrs in the
concentration camp and lost his upper
front teeth.

Dr. Supniewsky arranged with a cleric,
who was a teacher of history, to take
us through the Castle. Saw the Cathedral
and then the Castle proper. A Polish woman
who had lost her home in Warsaw showed
us through the many beautiful rooms.
One great hall was lined with the cloth
walls of the great tent of one of the Turkish
rulers defeated by the Poles, and a
small roundish room contained
another similar Turkish tent of great
age and size.

Took Dr. Supniewsky + our cleric guide
to luncheon at the hotel, where we had a
very good meal. Afterward the cleric took
us to see the Art Gallery over the Market,
and we saw some fine pictures.

Spent an hour or so of growing darkness

51 shopping in the very popular
market in the Old Traper's Hall.

In the streets at some of the
corners are great square posts which
were set up by the Germans and mined
so that they could be thrown across
the street ^{from both sides} to run a blockade.

At dinner ^{at the hotel}, we met two Catholic U.S. Army
Chaplains and a Miss
~~Dec. 1, 1945, Sat.~~ Paula Le Cler "Staff representative of Transradio
Press Service Inc., 521 Fifth Ave., N.Y." She also
said she was representative of the ^{World} American
Newspaper Alliance ^{Inc.} ~~Inc.~~ lived in Gramercy Park
Hotel, New York. She was anxious to draw
us out on questions of inequity of distribution
of VNRRA goods, the political situation, etc.

At the request of a young rabbi
I went to see Rabbi Wohlgeleuter, of
Vaad Hahatztah?

Dec. 1, 1945, Sat. The group (WAS, Helle, Tubiasz)
went first to the office of the Provincial Health
officer (Krebow) and saw the Dep. P.D.O.,
in the absence of the Health Officer, and several
of his assistants including the Chief Nurse.
Three ^{coal?} train (?) loads of VNRRA supplies had
been received, one wholly of ether, one of X-ray

film & spirits, 1 of drugs (all from ^{Constance} ~~Constance~~ ^{post}).
It has also received aspirin & has been ⁵²
promised beds, mattresses & penicillin.
The supplies for the Province have gone ^{only} to public
~~hospitals~~ hospitals so far. The lists of allocations
of med. & sanit. supplies is made in the
Province & sent to ~~Warsaw~~ Warsaw for
approval. The greatest need is for linen for
hospitals. 30% of the people have head lice;
about 15% body lice (in the Province), but
there are practically ^{no body lice} ~~none~~ in Krakow.

There is on hand a good quantity of DDT
but probably no ^{hand} dust pumps. There were 60
cases of the typhoid ^{fever in the last month} ~~recently~~, mostly in ^{displaced}
persons. There are 100 p. h. nurses in
the province. Popul. of Krakow = 400,000; of
the Province 2,500,000. There were 37 cases
of diph. ~~in the month~~ There is no immunization.

Dr. Wojciekiewicz is Deputy Provin. H. O.
Dr. Edward Eibel is in charge of Sp. treatment
and records. ^{Michalina} ~~Michalina~~ ^{Michalina} ~~Michalina~~ is Chief
Nurse. ~~grad of Michigan~~ ~~Mr. Dubey~~.

Called next on Dr. Wastrych, in charge
of office of the Extraordinary Commissariat to
Control Epidemics. He had charts and tables
of current incidence of infectious diseases.
~~When typhus appears he~~ He has organized
an "epidemic column" for each of the 16 P.

53 districts of the Province of ~~Alta~~ Krabov.

Each has one doctor, 4 to 6 or 12 sanit. inspectors, and 1 nurse. The town ~~has~~ has 1 disinsection apparatus, 1 mobile shower bath, and each sanit. inf. has a dust pump, but the apparatus shown was a huge one ^{of ~~European~~ manufacture} inappropriate for dusting people. Two disinsecting chambers were received each weighing 4 tons. Typhus was prevalent about Aug. owing to two foci, and then dropped off rapidly. The communities were long in a no-man's land & suffered greatly during the war. Contacts are bathed & clothes dusted or disinsected. Rooms are fumigated with Sulphur, if lice are found, (house of patient & adjoining houses).

Two very endemic "villages" with 600 cases in one year were vaccinated (Weigl's?) 1000 people vaccinated. No cases ~~had~~ appeared among them. Typhus is appearing in new places. Camps are having some typhus.

He has vaccinated a half-million people against typhoid, but is nevertheless getting typhoid among the vaccinated. Is now using more concentrated vaccines, causing much reaction. ~~That~~ Typhoid cases largely introduced, from East or West. Some due to

and living conditions.

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On leaving the office we met Dr. W.

Majewski, a former Rockefeller Fellow.

Called on Dr. Weigl, formerly of Lwow (now part of Russia). His orig. lab. equipment was taken by the Germans to near Nurnberg. He helped organize the new lab there. Equipment at his lab at Krakow was also taken

away. Other forms of typhus ^(vaccines?) were made and tried. One egg vaccine caused paralysis, probably due to defect in manufacture.

Dr. Sparrow of Tunis used the lung method first, according to Weigl. Dr. Weigl insists that the ~~best~~ strain of Rickettsiae used is very important and would like to know which are now used in the Cox vaccine. Met Dr. Weigl's son at the lab.

He is a medical student. Dr. W. took us through the laboratory. Saw the lice being fed on women's legs (the blood courses get extra rations). Lice are hatched in glass tubes & accumulate at the bottom. Full-grown lice are held by the points of a sort of brass comb and are injected individually under the microscope (by rectum). ~~Other~~ Other workers pull the abdomen from the thorax and harvest the intestines after the louse has died from the disease.

55 About 100 lice are needed
for each vaccination.

Visited the National Social
Insurance Office in Krakow. Met there
Dr. Bartko, ^{formerly} Dep. Dir. & Chief of the
Medical Office at Suez (quarantine). He was
is of Austrian origin. He is now Dep. to
the Chief Med. Office of Natl Social Insurance
at Krakow. Every employe is insured
& the employer pays the equivalent of 5%
of the salary. These ^{are benefits related to} ~~is insurance~~ ^{against}
disease, maternity, unemployment, old
age, accidents. There is some local
autonomy under a local board. The
central office is at Lodz. There is
a physician in every district; also hospitals
& clinics. The whole family is insured
including children under 14. There
are about 74,000 persons insured at Krakow.

The insurance is under the Ministry of
Social & Welfare. Visited the clinics
consulting offices of the different
specialties and the Pharmacy.

At 6 p.m. I was taken to a
medical amphitheatre and gave my
lecture on "The Regional Extermination of
the Insect Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever."

These seats were filled and about 200
were present, Dr. Welf among them. ~~The~~ **56**
~~medical men~~

After the lecture Dr. Alexander Polak introduced
himself. He was a former fellow at Johns Hopkins.

Dr. Francis von Groer of Lwow
asked for an appointment & came to see
me at the hotel. Lwow is now in Russia & he
has elected to take Polish citizenship. Dr.
Janson^{son} has his record and Dr. Ruffiman is a friend.
He is of Austrian origin & could help UNRRA in that
country. He would like a position with UNRRA, ~~specifically~~
Pediatrics and infectious diseases and venereal
Kurus, Syphilis and others. He came from Lwow to see
a sick daughter & is returning. His elder daughter
is in England. His wife is Scotch. If WAS hears
of any opportunity for him, WAS could write
through Prof. S.K. Parnas, Hotel Metropol,
Moscow, "for Dr. Groer". He would prefer to
work in Austria, but would ~~consider~~
consider other assignment. ~~Is~~ 58 yrs old.
He was a Polish citizen during the war. He
claims to be one of the most distinguished
pediatricians in the world. WAS will speak
to Goodman & others about him.

Dec. 2, Sun. 1945. Drove about 250 km.
to Warsaw. The trees were coated with ice.

57. So were the telephone wires. The wires vibrated violently, as the weight of ice had apparently changed ~~the~~ their vibrations time. Here and there were old windmills of the Dutch type.

Arrived at about 2:30 & went to Hotel Polonia where I shared Dr. Holle's room with him. Had talk with Mr. Dwyer & Dr. Holle in evening about the budget.
Dec. 3, 1945, Mon. Arranged with Mrs. Teesehall to get my passport fixed up. Dr. Holle had a wire from London suggesting that Dr. Dwyer would be available for four weeks to lecture & confer on typhus control. Miss Schloer, nurse, has joined the mission. There is a cable saying that my suitcase had been sent from London. Went to Inst. of Hygiene with Dr. Holle & talked with Dr. Litwin about the W. W. R. R. A budget.

In the evening Dr. Holle & I attended a movie film for ^{US} Embassy staff, "Sherlock Holmes in Washington."

In the afternoon I gave a short interview on my trip, etc., to Mr. Larry Allen, ~~United Press~~ Associated Press.
Dec. 4, 1945 Tues. At 10 a.m. I gave my third & last lecture in Warsaw at the School of Hygiene on the subject "Developments in the Public Health Field." About ~~70~~ ⁷⁵ persons were present. Then went to the American Embassy & Consulate

and had my passport amended ⁵⁸
to make it good also for Czechoslovakia.
Started by car at about 1 p.m. for Lodz
(pronounced Wootz or Wook).

After my lecture in the morning a Dr.
Kobryner of Warsaw called on me.
He had heard of my interest in influenza
and wanted to show me some photographic
slides of a parasite found ^{by him} in the
blood of many cases of influenza.
He had shown his material to Dr. Bedredka
many years ago & he was interested.
He wanted to know whether there was
any chance of being given an opportunity
to go to America to continue his
studies, which he began in 1928. WGS
gave him no encouragement. He gave
WGS a couple of old reprints.

~~There~~ A heavy fog hid much
of the landscape on the way to Lodz.
Arrived ~~at~~ at about 3:30 after
2½ hrs on the way. Went to ^{Grand} Hotel
Crown (45), formerly known as Fremdenhof
General Litzmann. Then Lodz was
Litzmannstadt. Had a private bath &
abundance of hot water.

On the way to Lodz the passengers in

59 The "station wagon" were 27.

Tubiasz, an interpreter for Mr. Ezerstensky, W.A.S., and Miss Hande Rankajtes. The interpreter & Miss H. were merely passengers. Dr. Holle remained behind as he was needed for work on the budget before Mr. Dury left for New York on the following Thursday. Miss H.L. was Assistant Director of the Nursing School in Warsaw before the war. The Director ^{is now head of the nursing school at Krakow, where she was} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~head~~. The nursing school was the last institution to close after the insurrection. H.L. is now Chief Nurse in the Health Ministry and is responsible for ~~looking~~ ^{her predecessor was shot by the Germans} looking after the nursing problems. Recently the nursing building was allotted to the Ministry of Communications, but a protest is being made.

She is Miss Domanowska.

At the hotel Dr. Jakubowski ~~talked~~ ^{talked} to us and was our host at luncheon. Discussed health matters. Dr. J. is Professor in Internal Medicine. There are 800,000 people in Lodz, the "Manchester of Poland". There have been started ^{faculties} schools for medicine, stomatology (dentistry), and law. He told us of the

cases of malaria, vivax + falciparum, in close relation to

the presence of Russian soldiers. ^{malaria appeared right along a street in which they lived}

At 6:00 pm. we went to the Institute of Hygiene where Dr. Prof. Przesmycki, Director of the Central Institute of Hygiene, showed us through. There are 11 branch institutes, including the one in Warsaw.

Weigl's vaccine is being prepared in three laboratories, - 20,000 doses per month, and mouse lung vaccine is also being considered. Every lot is tested by the Institute in guinea pigs and by the agglutination of rickettsiae (with blood of g. pigs? or var. human?) Pastoreda vaccine was brought and dropped from the air at the time of the insurrection, but tests showed it to be useless. Cox's vaccine also failed to protect guinea-pigs. Saw the charts for Cox's vaccine in g. pigs. The rickettsiae used in agglutinations are from Licia.

Every branch lab. had departments of food + water control + bacteriology.

Visited the several laboratories and was surprised to see such clean + well-kept laboratories and the large professional staff.

Dr. Dym. explained his work, largely chemical;

61 on the melaninism of the tubercle bacillus

Met Dr. Angelin, of Provincial Health Office of Krakow whom we had missed at the time of his visit there.

Gave my lecture ~~at~~ at 6:30 in ~~one~~ of the lecture rooms, before the Medical Society of Lodz. Prof. Rutkowski, vice-pres. of the Society, and Prof. of Surgery, presided and introduced me. He stated that I was the first foreigner to address the society after the war. The subject of my lecture was 'The Regional Extermination of the Insect Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever'. They were much interested in DDT and ~~was~~ asked questions. Afterward there was a tea ~~for~~ the supper in my honor in the staff dining room, attended by about 40 people.

In his office Dr. Przesmycki handed me a note ~~asking~~ ~~us~~ + saying that agar-agar (250 kg) and peptone (150 kg) were at the moment the most urgent need of the institute. He enclosed an account of the history of the institute. Dr. Z. Szymanowski, Prorector

Failed to meet Samicki at the lecture. He has immigrated to the States.

for the medical faculties (medicine, 62
stomatology etc) handed me a detailed
list of the needs of the schools of medicine
and stomatology, and a note saying
that they would be grateful for
any help which U.N.R.R.A. will give.
Text-books were particularly stressed.
(^{see note to a woman who had a sick}
daughter in Wrocław.)

Dec. 5, 1945 - Wed Started for Wrocław
(Wroclaw) at 9 a.m. The fog prevented our
seeing much of this large ^{industrial} city. Raw cotton
is said to be coming in from Russia, but
with an understanding that most of the
manufactured cloth must go to that country.

Passed endless convoys of Russian trucks
carrying goods eastward. Two of them struck
+ damaged ^{seriously} the fenders on the left side of our car.

Many some of the drivers seemed to think that
they had a right to the middle of the
road, even though cars in the opposite
direction had edged over as far as was safe.

Passed through the former boundary of
Germany. Our driver had been ^{made} a prisoner
of war after the invasion and had been
confined in a camp war by. Passed through
a picturesque but sadly wrecked town named

63 Olesnica (German Poles). The
main street was still blocked by a
huge wrecked tank. Drove through the
tower gate when there was a gap
in the procession of Russian trucks.

~~Reached Wrocław and at about~~

We were stopped several times at
control points by soldiers. At a point
near the former German border we
were asked to show our papers and
then Dr. Tubiasz and I were taken
to the military headquarters ^{about the evening} and I
threw rocks away. It developed that ^{the date} the
identity card of Dr. Tubiasz had
expired on Oct. 3. They accepted my
UNRRA identity card and travel orders as
adequate, + finally let Dr. Tubiasz go on
also after considerable loss of time.

Before we reached Wrocław we passed
a large camp of German prisoners
held by the Russians. Groups of
men were seen behind the barbed wire.
^{(presumably to be taken to Russia for forced labor).}

We were stopped by Russian soldiers
at a near control point. This time
it was the chauffeur's papers that
were questioned. Our newly acquired
UNRRA ~~the~~ station wagon had its number

in chalk. Finally they let us go on. 64

Arrived in Wroclaw at about 3 p.m. & went to the Provincial health office only to find that the lety. about our coming had not been received & that the Health Officer was not. Much time was lost waiting. Obtained rooms at Hotel Marzke.

Dr. Adam Mischejda had lunch with us. He is in Charge of Communicable Diseases for the Province. He is receiving ~~about 2 1/2~~ a large amount of DDT & is much interested in its use. They had

3000 cases of typhoid ~~in the~~ in the Province at the end of Sept., and now about 800. 35000 persons have been vaccinated against typhoid. Dr. AM

agreed to find Dr. Hirszfeld and let him know of our arrival and whereabouts.

Dr. Mischejda is calling a meeting of all the district health officers ~~to learn about DDT~~ ^{+ will tell them & demonstrate}.

Dec. 6, 1945. Thurs Wroclaw (^{Prague} the old Bratislavia), of Silesia, is now a very sight. Some parts are as bad as Warsaw, but the destruction is not so uniform or complete. Some are said it was 50% destroyed. There are ruins

65 on every hand. Gangs of German women are working with picks and shovels or are clearing brick. Everywhere people are pulling and pushing little carts. Germans are supposed to wear a white arm band and to be barred from the ~~Hotel~~ Hotel to give first priority to Poles for employment (according to Dr. Fabianski).

There is a large open-air market for barter & sale of belongings and people are coming from a distance to get the goods of the Germans cheap. Bedding & mattresses in the ^{general} hospitals were explained as being obtained by requisition from the Germans.

At 9 a.m. Mrs. (Prof. Dr.) Hanna Hirszfeld called with Dr. Swarcki (Per. H. O) and Dr. Michejda (in charge of ^{communicable} cont. diseases) Prof. Dr. Ludwik Hirszfeld is sick with broncho-pneumonia which developed from the cold he had in Warsaw. Planned the day.

At 9 a.m. we called on the Rector of the University, Prof. Kulczyński (Botany), and met Prof. Loria (Physics), proctor. ~~Visited~~ We went to the Microbiological Institute of Prof. Ludwik Hirszfeld and started

66
from there on a tour of the
clinics of the Med. Faculty. Much
roofing and some wall damage
have been repaired. Many windows
are still out due to shortage of glass.
Some repairs are delayed for lack of
money. The Univ. ^{was} opened about two
weeks before. There are 400 medical
students. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years are
being taught.

Called next on the Institute of Hygiene, a
branch of the Central Institute is in Lodz. The
director, San. Engineer A. Lzmiolis, former
Rockefeller (H.D.) fellow shared us about.
Met also Engineer Smolenski. The building
is in a good state and modern. Mr.
Lzmiolis admits that field work in
San. Engineering is much needed now that
the laboratory case has been established.

Visited All Saints Municipal Hospital
with the director Dr. D. Pioter. Visited
many wards, some crowded and in
a few there were double decker beds. The
crowding was most marked in the male VD
department wards. Patients were being brought
to the hospital in farm wagons, lying in
straw. In such cases were carried in white we were
H. J. S. A.

67 There is no ambulance. The diet seems ~~consistently~~ very deficient. Small boiled potatoes in their skins ~~cooked~~ and a soup of gruel, with some sort of meatless gravy was the mid-day meal for practically everyone. Breakfast consists of ^{3 pieces of} bread with marmalade, coffee + sugar but no milk. ~~is~~

(Twice a week the lunch is a thick pea soup). On Sundays an attempt is made to secure some meat from the free market. Supper: Bread with lard or butter, (the supply of lard is running low), coffee or tea with sugar. Specimen diets are impossible. Milk is much needed.

Patients are said to be receiving about 1500 calories, & to be getting scurvy. They get on only because their families bring in food. Dr. S. Boychuk, Chief of the ^{2nd} Med. Dept. spoke English freely.

(~~see next page~~)
Called in Dr. ~~Baron~~ Ludwiga Hirsigfeld & found him in bed, recovering from broncho-pneumonia. His institute of microbiol., which is sitting up at gov't request, ~~was~~ ^{was} originally established by Pfeiffer, whose bust remains in the assembly room.

Heisser did his work in the 68.
(The clinics seen in the morning).

The Breslau was a great medical center.

Robert Koch gave his first paper announcing his work on anthrax and tuberculosis in the auditorium of the Institute before it was rebuilt. Dr. Hirszfeld asked WFS to remind Dr. Bantel of the need for autos of the Institute to function.

(See opposite page). At the Municipal Hospital it was said that linen was not the great need. More important were sulphur drugs, opiates, X-ray equipment was perhaps adequate, but some was not had in order for fear it would be requisitioned & taken to the East.

At 2 p.m. we were given a luncheon at both Metropole ~~houses~~ Mrs. Hirszfeld.

About eleven people were present. Including Prof. & Mrs. Loria (physics), Prof. Baranowski (physical chemistry), Dr. Tubiarski, Dr. Smarzi, & Dr. Michajda.

Leave a lecture at 5:15 p.m. in the ~~amphitheater~~ lecture hall of the Inst. of Microbiol. ~~The~~ Prof. Dr. Hanna Hirszfeld presided, and a representative)

69 of the student body, Mr. Zaleski,
120 year med. student, read an
address of welcome. I gave my
lecture no. 2 on "The Regional
Extirmination of the Insect Vectors of
Malaria + Typhus Fever" with
an introductory summary of lymph typhus
in lecture no. 1 on q. f. + influenza.
It was a bit long, with the translations
by Dr. Tubiasz. Afterward we
went to the home of Prof. Paronovski
for supper with a gathering of about
15 people. Prof. Hugo Steinhaus asked
me to carry a message to a friend
at Cornell University. Heard
some more from him + Prof. Loria of
the atrocities committed on professors
at Lwow by the Germans. Apparently
they appeared with a rather old
list containing even the name of a
professor who had died a year before
and took the professors and members
of their families, but not from their
homes + shot them. Steinhaus ~~was~~
~~he would be on the next list + etc~~

The supper broke up at about 9:30
+ we hasted back to the hotel.

It is supposed to be dangerous ⁷⁰
to be out after 10 o'clock, the official
curfew hour.

During my talk with Hirsfeld he
said he had made some observations on
Weigl's vaccine in the Warsaw ghetto + was
not convinced that the evidence was sufficient
to prove its efficacy.

In introducing me ^{before} the lecture, Dr. Hanna
Hirsfeld said that I was the first
foreign scientist to ^{make any} come to address at
the Institute after the war.

In the children's surgical ward we
saw injuries due to mines which are still
I was told of the killing of 16 professors at
exploding Leuberg and members of their families by
the Germans. Also at Krakow a meeting of professors
was called and all, ~~117~~ 117 in number, were taken to concentration
camps where some died.

Dec. 7, 1945, Friday Drove northward
to Poznan starting at 8 a.m. and
arriving at noon. Called on Dr. J.
Zaroski, Provincial Health Officer, at
his office. He had received Dr. Zubrzycki's
telegram and had reserved rooms for us
at Hotel Continental and had arranged
for a lecture before the ~~the~~ Medical Society
of Poznan for 6 p.m. He took us to call
on Dr. Vidy, Governor of the Province
and a medical man. Dr. Zaroski

71 said that typhoid fever was diminishing and that there were only a few cases of typhus. Boxes of UNRRA goods need been received but were not yet opened. The shipment included DDT. Linn for the hospitals is one of his needs. We took a taxi to Concheon at the restaurant of the Continental Hotel.

Afterward D. Zaroski took us on foot to visit the Institute of Hygiene (branch of the Central Inst. in Lodz). Dr. Wiza is Director + he took us about. The Institute is short of equipment, and needs especially agar. The divisions are Bacteriology, Food and Water.

The city is about 50% destroyed and the central part is ^{in great part} largely in ruins. Some buildings are already being repaired. Some of the damage was by robot bombs.

In the evening at 6 p.m. I gave a lecture ~~on~~ based on lectures made, a summary of both. It was the best of the series, in my opinion, and the audience was almost entirely of doctors. ~~It~~ The lecture was given before the

Medical Society of ~~Great~~ Poznan. 72
Poznan in the Council Chamber
of the Province. The room was ^{lighted}
by chandeliers with plenty of crystal
There were between 150 + 200 persons present,
~~the~~ Governor Vidy sat at the Chairman's

right. There were many questions
afterward about the use of DDT. Dr.
Jonascher ^(Chairman) is Prof. of Pediatrics. The
Secretary of the Society is Dr. Stojanowski
(Path. Anat.). Met also Dr. Neumann, Dir.
Chief of Communicable Diseases in
the Provincial Health Department. He
says he has received about 2 1/2 tons of DDT.

After the lecture Dr. Zaroski gave
a dinner in my honor at the Continental
Hotel, for about 9 people. Dr. Jonascher told
me that they were already receiving
penicillin and that he had had a
remarkable ^{complete} cure of pneumococcus
meningitis in a 6 mos. old baby, a
condition formerly invariably fatal. A startling
episode was the ^{carrying} spilling of a glass
of beer by the waiter on the backs of Dr.
Jonascher and myself. The party broke
up abruptly at about 9:30 to allow
the guests to reach home before curfew.
The weather was turning cold & ~~there was~~ ^{there was some} ~~summary~~.