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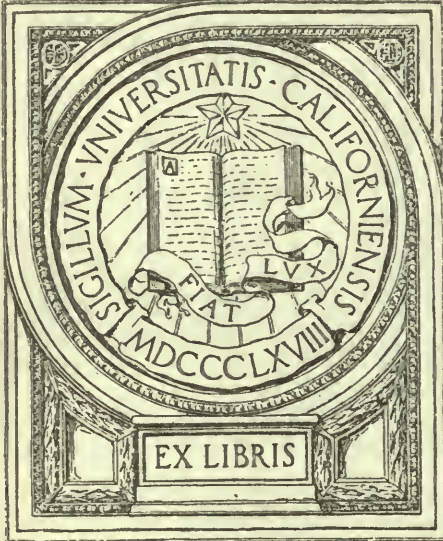
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AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND



DANZIG PORT MISSION
1919 - 1922

TO VNU
ABSORBIAO

A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND



„Die Dicke Marie“: The famous Danzig Cathedral.

DANZIG PORT MISSION

1919 - 1922

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TO VNU
ABNORLAD

Gift of Dr. H. P. Bates

NOTICE

The object of this booklet is to relate briefly the story of the Danzig Port Mission which, during the four years following the war, did its share in carrying out the relief work of the AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION in Poland and the Upper Baltic States. In the execution of a port operation there were naturally no touching scenes of starving kiddies and hungry mothers as were met with in childfeeding work; but the task was never devoid of interest, never prosaic, because it was through the ports that flowed the vital nourishment which fortified the body of thousands of undernourished children and adults aided by the A. R. A.

Besides making shipments to Poland, the Upper Baltic States and Russia, the Danzig office carried on various other A. R. A. activities such as distribution of food packages, childfeeding and Intelligentsia relief within the Free City territory, and the sale of Food Remittances to Russia.



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Danzig, 23-rd September, 1922.

Dear Sir,

As High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig I beg to thank you and the American Relief Administration for the work you have done in the Free City to feed the poor children during a period when it was so urgently required. Had it not been for the aid given by your Administration and by the generous people of America who provided a grèat part of the necessary funds, many children would have died from want and from the diseases which accompanied it.

It is a matter of satisfaction to me and I am sure to the League of Nations, that the local authorities of the Free City by their good administration enabled the children to benefit to the full from your endeavours to deal with the many cases of distress amongst children in the Free City, and thus there was no waste of effort.

Everyone who is acquainted with your methods of carrying on this great scheme of beneficence, is full of admiration for the effective, economic, and sympathetic system which you have adopted.

You have gone about your work without advertisement, and with the single purpose of saving children from disease and death through inadequate nourishment. Assistance has been given to all undernourished children without distinction as to class, and many families who were in prosperous circumstances before the war have benefited by your Administration.

If it is possible I should like you to convey to the kind American people who have subscribed the money to enable you to carry on your work, my thanks as High Commissioner, and to assure them that I am certain that the League of Nations, to whom I shall communicate the results of your work, will be anxious to add their own appreciation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. HAKING

High Commissioner, League of Nations,
Free City of Danzig

TO: Chief of Mission, Free City of Danzig, American Relief Administration European Children's Fund.

Poland was like a man who has just been put together by a most wonderful process of grafting; he is whole, but requires assiduous attention and careful nourishing. And thus it was that Mr. Hoover decided to rush to Poland about 300,000 tons of foodstuffs on credit, firstly in order to appease the hunger of the population, and secondly to hush the threatening grumblings of those who were unable to find their bearings in the political chaos resulting from the war. During the six months following the Armistice, dozens of American ships crowded into the puny port of Danzig, with their valuable cargoes of flour, fats, and milk, which were discharged into cars scheduled to roll off the very same day towards hungry Poland, or were stuffed into warehouses when cars were insufficient, or were dumped into barges when every foot of waterfront was occupied. The Danzig ship-agents in their wildest dreams had never foreseen such a plethora of merchandise; now they beheld with dismay the small Free Basin with its scanty depth of 18 to 26 feet, its five 1 1/2 ton cranes on its north side, and the dilapidated wooden sheds flanking both the north and the south sides, trying to play the rôle of an international port.

DANZIG'S SCANTY PORT EQUIPMENT

In order to understand and appreciate the difficulties which beset the A. R. A. men who had been entrusted with the task of handling the thousands of tons of relief goods for Poland, it is necessary to study the lay-out of the Port of Danzig and examine a few salient figures about its rudimentary equipment.

Total length of the quays: 5.8 *km* (of which 4.8 *km* in stone).

Railway mileage within port territory: 17.58 *km* (cf. Hamburg 213 *km*).

Total surface of port territory: 160,000 *sq m*.

Total water surface: 60,000 *sq m*.

Length of quays of Free Harbor: 1,300 *m*.

Total floor space of Warehouses in Free Harbor: 25,000 *sq m*.

Depth of Free Basin: 7.5 *m*.

Depth of Hafenkanal and Kaiserhafen: 8 *m*.

The Free Basin cannot accommodate more than six large ships at a time, always provided that their draught does not exceed 7 meters. It is true that the Vistula has a depth of over 8 meters in the middle, but the bed forms an abrupt curve sloping upward towards the quays, so that large ships must lie at a distance of 15 to 20 feet, thus rendering the discharging very difficult and expensive.

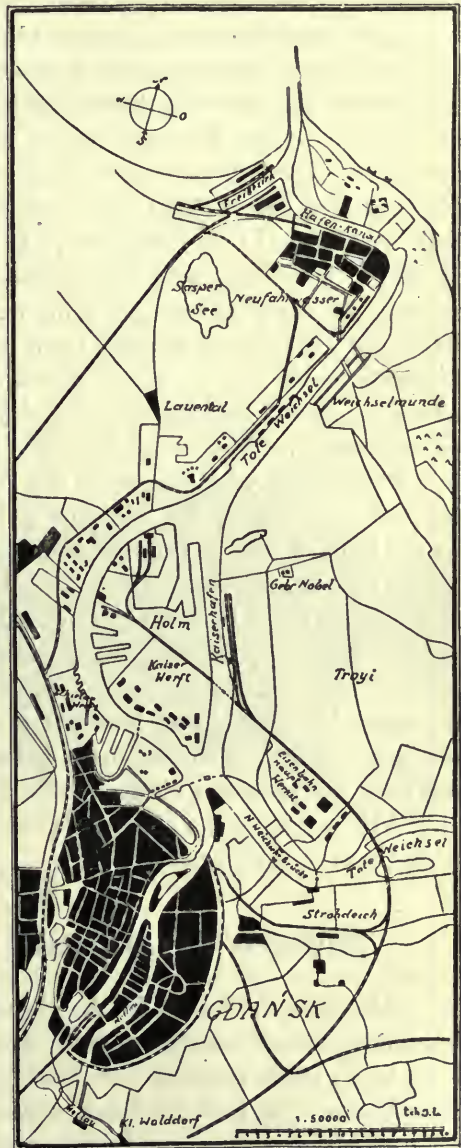
Danzig had never seen such a galaxy of ships as during the spring days of 1919. The 300,000 tons of foodstuffs shipped by the Grain Corporation were consigned to the Polish Government cif., Danzig, and were received by PUZAPP (National Administration for Articles of First Necessity), which was virtually the Polish Food Administration, organized immediately after the Germans withdrew from Poland. The A. R. A. office in Danzig exercised primarily an advisory control, although its word was law as to placing of ships, arrangements for discharging, disposition of cars, etc. As many as 120 cars rolled off toward Poland on a single day.

FIRST CHILDREN'S RELIEF IN POLAND

The reports of the American inspectors induced the A. R. A. to begin special relief work among the children who, more than the adults, were feeling the effects of a long period of malnutrition. Between March and July, 1919, more than 15,000 tons of these relief commodities passed through Danzig, consisting as follows:

| Commodities | Metric Tons |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat Flour | 858.183 |
| Rice | 2,176.091 |
| Beans & Peas | 2,887.763 |
| Milk | 6,276.432 |
| Sugar | 1,643.010 |
| Cocoa | 765.668 |
| Bacon | 765.000 |
| Soap | 436.901 |
| Cod Liver Oil | 20.290 |

Total: 15,829.338



Port of Danzig.

CONTINUATION OF CHILD RELIEF

During his trip in August, Mr. Hoover realized that with the winter coming on, Poland would be ill fit to take care of the thousands of undernourished children who had been kept alive thanks to American help. Upon his recommendation, therefore, it was decided to continue the good work until the following spring. The first steamer, the „Yseel“, arrived in October from London, carrying 600 tons of sugar, 12,886 cases evaporated milk, 29,634 cases of condensed milk, and 1,232 bales of clogs, woollen cloth, stockings, needles, thread, buttons, etc. The steamer was closely followed by the S/S „Reval“ and the S/S „E. H. Stinnes“ with a combined cargo of 246 tons of sugar, 21,000 cases evaporated milk, 25,185 cases condensed milk, 122 tons of lard substitute, 7,802 cases of soap, together with 427 bales of clogs, woollens, and accessories. The relief work had begun in real earnest. In view of the pressing need in Poland an effort was made to discharge all cargoes directly from the ships into cars. All the clothing was addressed to Warsaw, while the foodstuffs were distributed among the fifteen regional warehouses in Poland, in compliance with dispositions received from the Warsaw Mission. Full credit is due to the Polish Organization PUZAPP, which gave to the A. R. A. their full measure of co-operation, often working far into the night in order to despatch the cars bound for the hungry and naked children.

The clothing shipments were the source of infinite trouble. The Free City Government had not yet been definitely established and Police control was naturally inadequate. This fact, coupled with the general conditions of restlessness prevailing especially in these parts of Europe, tended to make the stevedores insolent and rebellious. In open defiance of the police officers they ripped open bales, smashed cases, slashed bags, stuffing their pockets and blouses with flour, tins of milk, and yards of cloth. PUZAPP organized a special detective bureau to catch the offenders and bring them to judgment.

SHIPMENTS FOR OTHER RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

Along with the A. R. A. shipments, the Danzig Office looked after the consignments arriving in behalf of the other Relief Organizations operating in Poland, such as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the American Friends, and the J. D. C. Each organization thought its commodities the most urgently needed, and clamoured for priority in shipment, little realizing the difficulties which had to be overcome.

HARBOR CONGESTION IN EARLY 1920

The serious trouble started in February, 1920, simultaneously with the beginning of the A. R. A. W. operations. The clothing campaign in Poland was in full swing, and the five thousand bales which arrived during that month had to be despatched with the utmost speed in order to reach the shivering children before the winter was over. At that time the Polish Government was importing thousands of tons of grain and flour. Every foot of water frontage was occupied; often ships had to lie in the roads one and



The Free Basin filled to capacity. All these ships are laden with A. R. A. food.

two days before securing a berth; many of them had to be discharged in the stream, the cargo being dumped into barges where it lay for days and weeks. For instance, the A. R. A. W. milk ex „Valacia“ and „Vasconia“ lay stored in barges for two months before it could be taken out. Three trains per day did not suffice to relieve the congestion; the Danzig Harbor with its primitive unloading equipment and limited railway facilities could not cope with the situation.

WAREHOUSING FACILITIES

Danzig's limited pre-war trade did not require the spacious warehousing accommodations of a world port, such as Hamburg and Rotterdam. Wooden sheds on the north and south sides of the Free Basin took ample care of the miscellaneous merchandise; as for the grain shipments there were Anker's Grain Elevator on the Hafenkanal, with a capacity of ca. 5,000 tons and the modern silos of the Westpreussische Landwirtschaft on the Holm Island capable of holding 10,000 tons. In order to meet the de-



The RUSSEHHOFS. — Note the four electrically driven elevators.
Discharging from cars.

mands of the sugar trade, Wieler and Hardtmann had built two large, fireproof warehouses on the Weichselbahnhof, with electrically driven elevators for conveying sackgoods from cars to the top floor, whence they could be distributed to any part of the building by means of spiral chutes. Unfortunately for the A. R. A., these elevators had been built for outgoing trade and were of no use for discharging steamers. But they proved of infinite value during the periods of congestion, when there was a shortage

of empties, or when the Polish regional depots were amply protected and shipments from Danzig had to be suspended.

The A. R. A. W. commodities were housed in „Primus“, a one-storey brick structure on the Hafenkanal, with a capacity of over 4,000 tons, with railway sidings, but twenty feet away and about 150 feet from the waterfront.

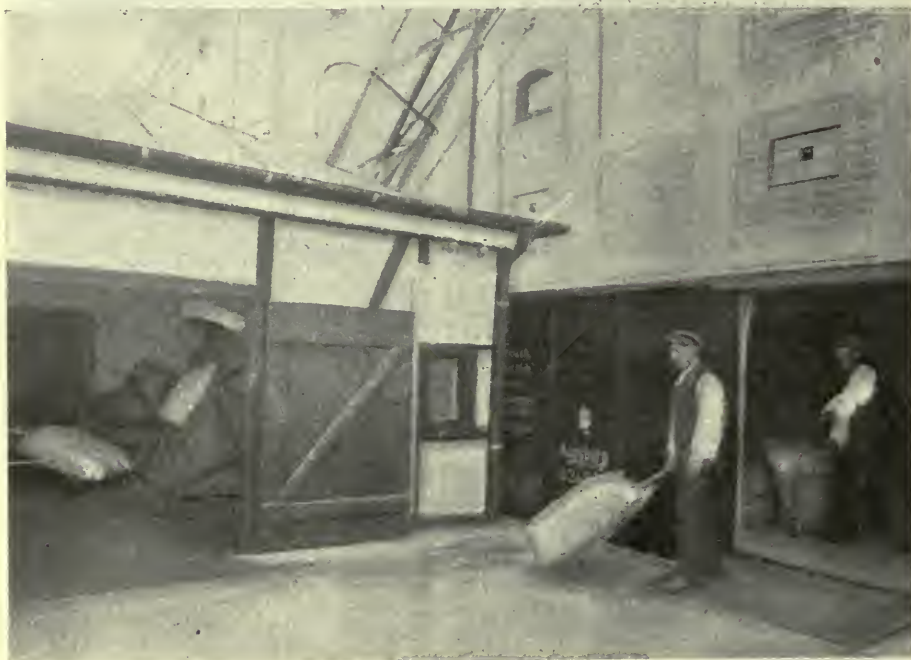


The spiral chutes for sack goods in the RUSSENHOFS.

EFFECTS OF THE BOLSHEVIK INVASION

In 1919, the Polish Government had been farsighted enough to take over part of the sheds on both sides of the Free Basin, as well as the row of favorably situated warehouses along the Hafenkanal, together with the Russenhofs. When the Bolsheviks invaded Poland, resulting in the temporary disorganization of the childfeeding program in that country, rail shipments were at a complete standstill for practically two months. Stocks had been accumulating ever since the danger had loomed in the east, several thousand tons poured in from America and Hamburg, along with about 80,000 cases of milk; PUZAPP was making frantic efforts to rush flour and

other supplies for the use of the retreating Polish army; some small shipments of ammunition for Poland were the subject of a bitter controversy between the Free City and the Polish representatives; the unruly element in Danzig, particularly the harbor workmen, emboldened by the successes of the Bolsheviks, turned decidedly „red“, to such a degree that often their insolence verged on mutiny. To make matters worse, the food situation in the Free City became acute, because Poland, which supplied Danzig with regular quotas of flour and potatoes, could not very well fulfil its obligations



During the Bolshevik invasion. Shipments to Poland were impossible; storing commodities transferred from the Free Basin by cars. Over 10,000 tons of sack goods and 3000 tons of milk, lard etc. were crammed into the Russenhofs.

during those abnormal days. As the stevedores emptied the ships laden with flour, milk, and other food which they knew were intended for the Polish children, they gnashed their teeth and muttered threats and imprecations. Bands of hoodlums gathered late in the evening before the warehouses teeming with A. R. A. supplies. Primus, crammed with about 4,000 tons of A. R. A. W. milk, bacon, corned beef, etc., was the special object of ominous comments; armed guards patrolled the precincts of this warehouse and the Russenhofs.

SPOILED MILK

The S/S „Havel II.“ which arrived from Hamburg on July 14-th proved to be a Pandora's box. About 1,000 cases of condensed milk from this steamer were stored in Johannes Ick's shed. On a fateful morning, the storekeeper was greeted by an unpleasant odour and noticed that a sticky, white substance oozed from the stack of cases and literally covered the floor of the warehouse. Loud reports as of bursting hand grenades resounded intermittently.

Upon investigation he discovered that milk was actually gushing forth from tins which had burst, presumably as a result of the heat. The cases were immediately restacked and those which showed signs of spoilage opened and the tins segregated into four categories: sound, slightly blown, strongly blown, and burst.

This parcel seemed to have established a bad precedent for the other consignments which followed in quick succession, and before the summer was over 10,763 cases had arrived in Danzig in a more or less tainted condition. Every single case had to be opened and the contents divided into the four classes above mentioned. A careful chemical analysis determined that the milk in the slightly blown tins was still fit for human consumption provided it could be used immediately. Consequently such tins were repacked and shipped without delay. On the other hand the contents of the strongly blown tins had so deteriorated that they could be used only for fattening animals. Needless to say, when a tin had burst open its contents had completely lost their value as food.

The segregation of the 516,624 tins was a laborious and often unpleasant task. The badly spoiled milk had to be completely isolated, especially as its offensive odour pervaded the entire warehouse and threatened to taint the cocoa and other foodstuffs stored therein. At times cases with slightly blown tins had to be reopened and re-examined because further deterioration had developed so rapidly that it was dangerous to use the milk for childfeeding. In all 2,663 cases were condemned and sold at public auction, either for account of the milk manufacturers, when the period of the guarantee had not yet expired, otherwise for account of the A. R. A.

SHIPMENTS RESUMED

When the tide turned in favor of the Polish army, early in August, the childfeeding machinery in Poland was immediately reassembled, so that urgent shipments from Danzig were imperative. The first task was to rush

over 1,000 tons of flour to Modlin. However, Poland had mobilized all available cars for its supreme military effort, so that Danzig's supply of empties was very meagre indeed. As the Vistula was still running pretty full, the situation was saved by using barges. The critical conditions in Poland necessitated the increasing of the childfeeding program from 500,000 to 900,000 during the fall and up to 1,300,000 during the winter of 1920—21, so that a constant stream of supplies had to be kept up.

From then on the car situation improved apace, so that shipments could be effected with no special difficulty. In connection with the Polish



After the Bolshevik tide turned-Discharging into cars and barges at the same time.

clothing program of 1920—21, the same problems presented themselves as during the fall of 1919, only somewhat more vexatious. The next snag was struck in the spring, — the eternal car question. The Polish Government was importing thousands of tons of saltpeter and other chemical fertilizers in order to rehabilitate its agriculture. These shipments took precedence over all other goods, and at times it was only by threatening to sever relations that PUZAPP placed cars for the childfeeding supplies. The Warsaw Mission, as well as the American Technical Mission, at times co-operated in solving the transportation problem.

1921-22 CLOTHING PROGRAM

Following the favorable harvest of 1921 childfeeding in Poland was rapidly reduced from the maximum of 1,300,000 down to 500,000; therefore the stream of supplies from Danzig became proportionately weaker. But the A. R. A. had undertaken a vast clothing relief program. The woollen cloth began to arrive as early as July, followed in quick succession by hundreds of cases of shoes, buttons, etc. On October 19th, the last parcel arrived, making approximately a total of 300,000 pairs of shoes, 350,000 pairs of stockings, and cloth from which the Warsaw Mission manufactured about 300,000 overcoats.

END OF SHIPMENTS TO POLAND

The Polish relief work was coming to an end just as the stupendous task of relieving famine-stricken Russia began. From August on, all efforts were bent on rushing supplies to that country by way of the upper Baltic ports, so that shipments to Poland assumed a secondary importance. Before withdrawing entirely and turning the childfeeding over to the Polish Committee, the A. R. A. made a final donation of 480 tons of milk. The arrival of the S/S „Brake“ on June 26th, 1922, with the last lot of this gift, marked the closing chapter of the history of the Danzig Port Mission. The relief work in Poland was over; the shipments for Russia were being sent directly to the Baltic ports; Danzig's role in the magnificent work of the A. R. A. was at an end, except for several minor shipments of foodstuffs for the Polish and Danzig Intelligentsia Program November 1922 — June 1923.

II

SHIPMENTS TO THE BALTIC MISSIONS

Toward the end of January, 1921, an urgent telegram from London ordered a rush shipment to Reval and Libau. Two steamers were chartered and the loading effected with the utmost speed under most trying weather conditions. The S S „Mietzing“, 700 *gr* registered tons, carried a deckload of over 2,000 cases of milk and steamed out of the harbor accompanied by the most fervent godspeed and prayers to Neptune. It is true that the cases were well lashed, but great fears were entertained that the rough winter seas would play havoc with them. Fortunately, as the water washed

over the deck, a thick, firm coating of ice was formed, encasing the entire deckload.

Ten such shipments were made. In each instance, the policy was followed of chartering the vessel and loading it without the intervention of a broker, so that the lowest possible rates were secured.

| Commodities shipped to Baltic Ports | Metric Tons | Bales & Cases |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Cocoa | 87,617 | — |
| Sugar | 238,180 | — |
| Flour | 1,917,254 | — |
| Beans & Peas | 362,078 | — |
| Rice | 768,216 | — |
| Evaporated Milk | — | 39,409 |
| Condensed Milk | — | 13,914 |
| Lard | 105,834 | — |
| Oil | 76,106 | — |
| Miscellaneous | — | 678 |
| Total: | 3,555,285 | 54,001 |

III

SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA

a) By Water

The urgent appeal from the Riga Conference of August, 1921, for immediate shipment to Riga in order to begin the „big job“ in Russia, came like the supreme clap of thunder in a storm. Just then the S/S „Neva“ was being loaded with 1,200 tons for the Baltic Missions; the S/S „Guernsey“, „Panama“ and „West Kedron“ were in port with 60,000 cases of milk and 7,000 tons of sack goods; about a thousand cases of shoes were lying about the harbor waiting to be shipped to Poland. But there was no time for hesitation, since the message expressly stated that the reputation of the A. R. A. depended on the speed with which the supplies would be forwarded. On August 21 st the call came; on the 23 rd the motor-sailer „Annen“ of 600 tons began loading, and on the 25 th it glided out of the harbor with a cargo of 192 tons of sugar and 408 tons of rice. This was the vanguard of a number of shipments which followed in quick succession. On the 30 th the S/S „Bolores“ sailed with 1,135 tons, on September 3-rd went the S/S

„Planet“ with 760 tons, and the S/S „Oberpresident Delbrueck“ followed in the wake on September 6th with over 1,300 tons.



Rushing the first food to famine-stricken Russia. Steamer loading for Riga (right) and barge unloading (left) at the Russenhofs. Danzig sent the first relief supplies to Russia. The motor-sailer ANNEN arrived in Riga Aug. 25th, 1921.

The little port of Danzig played an important role in mobilizing the first supplies for the big Russian relief campaign.

| Commodities shipped to Russian Unit | Metric Tons | Cases |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Cocoa | 253,708 | — |
| Sugar | 1,878,131 | — |
| Flour | 7,938,535 | — |
| Beans & Peas | 1,810,629 | — |
| Rice | 1,849,792 | — |
| Corngrits | 1,458,197 | — |
| Bacon | 11,659 | — |
| Evaporated Milk | — | 166,004 |
| Condensed Milk | — | 45,830 |
| Lard | 255,296 | — |
| Oil | 161,782 | — |
| Miscellaneous | — | 2,535 |
| Total: | 15,617,729 | 214,369 |

b) Shipments to Russia by Rail

The next big task came in the early days of 1922 when Congress placed at the President's disposal funds for the purchase of corn, seed grain, and milk for relief in Russia. The elevators of Anker and of the Westpreussische Landwirtschaft mentioned above had handled thousands of tons of grain from Poland and Pomerania before the war. Why not the Russian corn? This information was passed on to London who promised Danzig a share in the job. The original plan was that the corn would be discharged



Anker's grain elevator on the Hafenkanal used for the corn shipments to Russia

in Danzig, bagged, and reshipped by water to the Baltic ports. By this time, however, rail transportation in Poland had so improved, that direct shipments from Danzig to the Russian border, through Poland, were not only feasible, but sure and expeditious. The Polish Railway Direction in Danzig offered its hearty co-operation. This suggestion was eagerly taken up by the London Office and within a few days, Danzig, Warsaw and Moscow made arrangements whereby complete trains would leave Danzig, via Warsaw and Baranowice to the border station of Stolpce, where the Soviets

were to keep a sufficient number of empties for the transshipments. The Polish Government granted free transportation to all these supplies, and the Danzig Senate likewise remitted the Diet Tax of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, which was imposed on all freight passing through the Free City Territory.

Owing to the unusually severe winter, the entrances to the Baltic were completely frozen for a number of days; consequently the S:S „West Chatala“, which had left Baltimore on January 21 st with 6,361 tons of corn, did not put into Danzig until March 1 st. Part of the cargo was discharged into Anker's Elevator and the balance into the Silos on the Holm Island. Over 82,000 sacks arrived with the corn, but they were so torn and weak that less than one half could be used. Work went on feverishly day and night in the attempt to make up the demurrage which the steamer had accumulated on account of the ice.

On March 4th, the first train, „America 1“, rolled out of Danzig at 3,45 p. m., arriving safely in Stolpce five days after.

The scheme had proved a success. By this time, the upper Baltic ports, which had been ice-bound, became accessible, and so there was no further necessity of diverting the corn cargoes to Danzig. But as the Reval- and Riga-Moscow railway was being worked to full capacity, the Danzig-Stolpce route was used to relieve the pressure as late as June 30 th, when the last train, „America 48“, marked the finish of this activity of the Danzig Port Mission.

Danzig also purchased and shipped by this route 706 chests of tea for the Russian Food Remittance program.

SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA BY RAIL

| Commodities | Metric Tons |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Cocoa | 355,659 |
| Sugar | 1,519,272 |
| Milk Evap. | 28,729 |
| Milk & Rice | 33,701 |
| Flour | 13,020,229 |
| Beans | 27,687 |
| Peas | 58,377 |
| Rice | 2,731,642 |
| Corngrits | 154,426 |
| Corn | 6,344,951 |
| Lard Substitute | 1,712,821 |
| Biscuits | 19,207 |
| Tea | 25,462 |
| Oil | 10,487 |
| Total: | 26,049,650 |

IV

DELIVERIES TO THE QUAKERS

Late in 1920, the American Friends began childfeeding in the Free City and later also in Koenigsberg and Elbing, East Prussia. Deliveries to these kitchens were made from the Danzig stocks upon authorisation from the London Office.

From E. C. F. Stocks :

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Cocoa | 3,962 kilos |
| Beans | 16,849 " |
| Evap. Milk | 40,056 " |
| Rice | 14,261 " |
| Lard Substitute | 10,375 " |
| | 85,503 kilos |

From A. R. A. W. Stocks:

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Rice | 2,225 kilos |
|----------------|-------------|

V

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSES

Danzig's part in the A. R. A. W. food draft scheme, which was begun early in 1920, was two-fold: the delivery of food packages in the Free City territory, and, — the more important one — the discharging, storing and re-shipping of the commodities for the draft business in Poland.

LOCAL DELIVERIES

Through the kindness of the Danzig Senate, a spacious warehouse in the heart of the city was placed at the disposal of the Danzig Mission, entirely free of charge. Packages were made up in „Primus“, — the A. R. A. W. warehouse on the Hafenkanal, and transported to Danzig by means of trucks. The package operation in a tiny country of less than 300,000 inhabitants cannot be compared with those of Hamburg, Vienna, etc. But in proportion to the population, Danzig delivered probably more packages than any of the larger missions.

STATEMENT OF PACKAGE DELIVERIES

| | A. | B. | C. | D. |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Total Packages delivered from April, 1920, to July, 1921 | 1,375 | 205 | 132 | 12 |
| Total Value | \$ 13,750 | \$ 10,250 | \$ 1,320 | \$ 600 |

Occasionally the scheme was the object of bitter personal attacks from individuals, and even newspapers, especially after food conditions had considerably improved. But on the whole, the benefits were fully recognized, and the Danzig authorities never failed to give their whole-hearted support.



Making-up A. R. A. W packages in the warehouse PRIMUS.

SHIPMENTS TO POLAND

The A.R. A. W. cargoes and the evacuations to Poland were handled in the same manner as those of the A. R. A. E. C. F., with the added feature that the delicious bacon, the tinned lard and corned beef were the object of special covetousness on the part of the stevedores. When a parcel of bacon was expected, the news spread like wildfire throughout the entire harbor community, and the most rigorous measures had to be adopted to prevent pilferages. By far the most vexatious problem was the handling of the oil in 5-gallon tins. All recommendations to stevedores to use special care in unloading the cases fell on deaf ears. The seams of the bulky tins often cracked, and the precious fluid poured in streams. Practically all of the cases had to be opened, and most of the tins resoldered.

VI

INTELLIGENTSIA RELIEF

On March 12th, 1921, the glad tidings were received from the London Office that the sum of \$ 9,752,84 was placed by the Commonwealth Fund at the disposal of the Danzig Mission for distribution of food among the needy Intelligentsia. Under the auspices of the Department of Public Welfare and Charities, a committee was organized, which finally established the distribution on the following basis:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Danzig proper | 70% |
| Zoppot | 10% |
| District of Danziger Hoehe | 12% |
| " " Niederung | 2% |
| " " Grosser Werder | 6% |

The last three districts comprise the agricultural section of the Free City, and were consequently in less need.

The equivalent of 260 B-packages were delivered to the Committee, representing the following commodities:

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| Flour | 16,511 | kilos |
| Rice | 5,910 | " |
| Cocoa | 390 | " |
| Sugar | 1,560 | " |
| Bacon A | 1,887 | " 520 slabs |
| Lard A | 1,769 | " 780 tins |
| Corned Beef | 1,415 | " 520 " |
| Evap. Milk | 321 | cases |

the committee received them ex warehouse and paid transportation and all subsequent handling charges. The entire personnel for the distribution, as well as space, etc., were loaned by the Senate.

Plight of the intellectual class. — In February, 1921, an investigation brought out the fact that in the Free City there were about 650 persons with an average income of about 1,000 marks per year (less than fifteen dollars), mainly widows or daughters of professors, artists, and other professional men. A second class comprised approximately 2,300 families whose yearly income did not exceed 600 marks (ten dollars) in most cases. These latter were mostly retired higher officials, — of which Danzig was full, — or their widows and children. Before the war they enjoyed social and intellectual distinction; now in their adversity, they felt too proud to apply for public charity and preferred to sell first all their valuables and furniture, piece by piece, and then to starve in secret. But in receiving this gift, their pride was not humbled, because it represented the goodwill of the Ameri-

can people, who had been the first of the belligerent nations to bury the hatchet and extend a helping hand to both friend and foe.



Delivering the first Intelligentsia package. Before the war this woman enjoyed social distinction and wealth.

In all, 1,417 cases were considered, mostly professors, teachers, clergymen, officers, lawyers, and musicians, or their widows and orphans; a few very needy students of the Technical School were also included.

| | Danzig | Zoppot | Outside | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Professors & Widows | 2 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Teachers " " | 228 | 33 | 11 | 272 |
| Clergymen " " | 35 | 1 | 12 | 48 |
| Officers " " | 83 | 3 | 2 | 88 |
| Lawyers | 9 | — | — | 9 |
| Musicians | 62 | 1 | — | 63 |
| Students | 56 | — | — | 56 |
| Retired sea-Captains | 48 | — | — | 48 |
| City & State Officials-Retired . . | 295 | 62 | 19 | 376 |
| Merchant Widows | 91 | 20 | 17 | 128 |
| Technical Engineers | 30 | 1 | — | 31 |
| Other professions | 232 | 35 | 28 | 295 |
| | <hr/> 1,171 | <hr/> 197 | <hr/> 89 | <hr/> 1,417 |

COMMONWEALTH INTELLIGENTSIA RELIEF

| Amount of Gift | No of Beneficiaries | Total Meals | Meals per Person | Cost of Meal |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| \$ 9,752 84 | 3,351 | 122,964 | 37 | 0,08 |

NOTE: A meal was calculated at 1,000 calories.



Intelligentsia packages ready for delivery.

TYPICAL LETTER OF THANKS RECEIVED

„We, inhabitants of the Hospital Hl. Leichnam (institute for aged and destitute teachers), thank you very much and from whole heart for your generosity, benignity, and endeavour. We are happy and we are glad so exceedingly of the rich and delicious present, which is a very great help in our distress and in this time of the regret for us.

The best wishes for your health and happiness!
God bless you and the gentlemen in America!“

Comment illuminating the last sentence: The „inhabitants“ of the above Institute are all female.

VII

RUSSIAN FOOD REMITTANCE SALES

The Free City had become the haven of hundreds of Russians who had fled from their mother country during the times of turmoil following the revolution. The Russian Food Remittance scheme afforded them the opportunity of aiding their dear ones left behind.

REMITTANCES SOLD

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1921 December | \$ 660 |
| 1922 January | 840 |
| February | 1,470 |
| March | 2,030 |
| April | 2,830 |
| May | 2,630 |
| June | 3,220 |
| July | 2,050 |
| August | 1,250 |
| September | <u>1,300</u> |

Total: \$ 18,280

NOTE: Refunds \$ 60.



Some small remnants of shipments to Danzig were stolen by ships' crews. The food was recovered in Koenigsberg and delivered to the „Mittelstand“ kitchen there.

VIII CHILDFEEDING

The small territory allotted to Danzig as „hinterland“ by the treaty of Versailles was incapable of supporting the entire population: therefore Poland bound itself to deliver periodically certain amounts of staple foodstuffs such as flour, potatoes, and eggs, in return for the privileges she secured. But political and economic conditions, especially resulting from the Bolsheviki invasion of 1920, made it impossible for Poland to fulfil its obligations



Early morning in the courtyard of the WIEBENKASERNE. The „field kitchens“ about to leave for the schools.

in a full measure, so that at times the food situation in the Free City was quite critical. The rations allowed on the cards were meagre; foodstuffs obtainable through the „back door“ commanded fancy prices, far beyond the reach of the bulk of the population which was composed mainly of small property holders and officials rendered jobless by the change in the political status of Danzig.

The local government made several appeals to the A. R. A.; it was particularly painful for the Danzigers to see thousands of tons of flour and countless cases of milk pass through their port and shipped off to feed the Polish children, while their own children were feeling the same pangs of hunger. At the conference held in Berlin in September, 1920, it was decided that the Quakers would include Danzig in their German childfeeding program.



An aged driver. His two grandchildren will get a share of the cocoa and porridge.

Within less than a month the actual work began. Of the 26,000 school children examined, more than 10,000 were found to be decidedly undernourished. But the Quaker program provided only for 7,400, so that over 2,000 who, according to the Rohr Index showed a variation of at least 10% below normal, had to be excluded. Incidentally, the Rohr Index was found inadequate for the Danzig children, whose average stature is somewhat below that of those of Middle and Western Germany,—the purely Germanic type. Care was also taken of 245 expectant and nursing mothers.

The cooking for Danzig proper was done in a central kitchen in the former Infantry Barracks, the Wiebenkaserne, while the outlying towns of

Oliva, Zoppot, and St. Albrecht had their own small kitchen. All the former military equipment served a good purpose, thanks to which it was possible to prepare 6,000 rations and transport them to the furthest sections of the city, and enable as many children in the 69 schools to enjoy the warm, nourishing cocoa, porridge, etc. during the period of recess, and thus cause no interruption in the regular school schedule.



In a schoolyard. Arrival of the „field kitchen“.

SAMPLE MENU FOR A WEEK

| | | Grams | Calorific Value |
|-------------------|--|---------|--------------------|
| Monday: | Cocoa with Sweet Roll | 197,6 | 662 |
| Tuesday: | Rice soup with beans or vegetables, and Bread | 181,1 | 681 |
| Wednesday: | Milk or Flour Soup with Sweet Roll | 202,1 | 712 |
| Thursday: | Cocoa with Sweet Roll | 196,6 | 659 |
| Friday: | Rice Milk with Sweet Roll | 197,1 | 632 |
| Saturday: | Bean Soup with Bread | 192,1 | 730 |
| | Total: | 1,166,6 | 4,076 |

The political independence of the Free City having been definitively established, the A. R. A. took over the childfeeding work from the Quakers in April, 1921. Conditions had perceptibly improved. The economic progress in Poland made itself felt in the Free City; foodstuffs became more plentiful; the increased traffic in the port afforded work to many thousands; above all, the population had partly regained its composure lost du-



Zero weather outside.
The steaming cocoa fortifies these boys against the cold.

ring the stormy days of 1920, and had seriously set itself to work. Therefore with the beginning of the new school period in August, the childfeeding program was considerably reduced, beginning with 2,300 school children from August to October, increasing to 3,300 during November and December, and to 4,000 during the winter months; 400 supplementary rations were allowed to the institutions for crippled children, and to orphanages. '

THE GOVERNMENT'S SHARE IN THE FEEDING PROGRAM

In conformity with the A. R. A's policy the Danzig Government contributed its share, firstly by supplying all the flour and sugar, and secondly by paying all the operation expenses as well as all charges for unloading, handling, and transporting the A. R. A. foodstuffs. About one and a half million marks (equivalent to \$ 15,000) were appropriated for this purpose.



The „kiddies“ of the St. Josephsheim, — about 200 of them. Many have no parents and the others receive but little or no parental care.

LOCAL COMMITTEE CONTINUES FEEDING

Towards the middle of April the feeding was discontinued, although the A. R. A. donated to the Local Committee the balance of stocks on hand besides delivering another two months' rations on the basis of 4,000, to coincide with the closing of the childfeeding program in Poland on June 1 st., 1922.

FOODSTUFFS TURNED OVER TO LOCAL COMMITTEE

| | Kilos | Cases |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Cocoa | 508 | — |
| Evap. Milk | — | 250 |
| Rice | 2,500 | — |
| Peas & Beans | 2,500 | — |
| Lard Sub. | 1,556 | — |
| *) Flour | 8,168 | — |
| *) Sugar | 43 | — |

*) The Senate supplied the flour and sugar, for the entire operation.

In view of the approaching school vacation and because in summer the need is decidedly less pressing, the Committee thought it advisable to suspend the work altogether and resume it in the fall. The Senate voted a credit of 500,000 marks (approximately \$ 2,000) with which the Committee purchased sufficient foodstuffs to carry on the feeding from November, 1922, to March, 1923, on the basis of 4080 children.



March 17, 1923.

The last A. R. A. car to leave Danzig. Loading corngrits for the Intelligentsia program in Poland.

A. R. A.
DIGEST OF STOCK AUDIT FROM

| Commodities | Arrivals | | | Evacuations | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | From Foreign Sources | Overages and Shortages as per Outturn | | Total Debit | Shipped by Rail To Poland | Shipped by Water To Baltic ports |
| | Kilos. | Kilos. | % | Kilos. | Kilos. | Kilos. |
| Cocoa | 1 922 986 | — 6 373 | — 0.19 | 1 919 349 | 1 256 414 | 79 392 |
| Sugar | 5 029 195 | — 20 664 | — 0.41 | 5 008 531 | 1 225 220 | 313 112 |
| Evap. Milk | 14 856 568 | — 74 236 | — 0.50 | 14 782 332 | 10 229 531 | 748 437 |
| Cond. Milk | 8 040 313 | — 60 287 | — 0.75 | 7 980 026 | 7 123 043 | 281 276 |
| Flour | 36 062 000 | — 94 781 | — 0.26 | 35 967 219 | 13 041 144 | 1 225 114 |
| Peas | 1 102 016 | + 3 208 | + 0.29 | 1 105 224 | 954 840 | — |
| Beans | 17 661 984 | — 101 155 | — 0.57 | 17 560 829 | 15 234 844 | 360 246 |
| Rice | 16 564 587 | — 40 977 | — 0.25 | 16 523 610 | 11 129 085 | 1 051 842 |
| Lard Substitute | 4 822 998 | + 7 936 | + 0.17 | 4 830 934 | 2 966 711 | 147 163 |
| Lard Bulk | 327 418 | — 063 | — 0.01 | 327 355 | 319 664 | — |
| Oil | 1 259 502 | — 7 244 | — 0.53 | 1 252 258 | 1 002 336 | 76 160 |
| Corngrits & Cornfl. | 5 822 599 | — 10 777 | — 0.18 | 5 811 822 | 4 245 945 | — |
| Soap | 396 725 | — 3 575 | — 0.90 | 393 150 | 327 450 | 16 500 |
| Bacon | 121 981 | — 3 607 | — 3.00 | 118 374 | 102 254 | — |
| Corned Beef. | 72 689 | — 146 | — 0.20 | 72 543 | 37 878 | — |
| Clothing, in bales & cases | 27 672 | — 46 | — 0.10 | 27 626 | 22 603 | — |
| G. C. Evap. Milk | 86 787 | — 286 | — 0.30 | 86 501 | — | 65 297 |
| G. C. Corn | 6 361 626 | — 54 650 | — 0.70 | 6 306 976 | — | — |
| | 120 539 646 | — 464 987 | | 120 074 659 | 69 218 962 | 4 364 539 |

NOTE: G. C. means Grain Corporation.

E. C. F.

OCTOBER 14 th 1919 TO JUNE 30 th 1922

| E v a c u a t i o n | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Shipped by Rail To Russia | Shipped by Water To Hamburg | Delivered To Local Comit- tee Danzig | Delivered To Quakers Dan- zig, Koenigs- berg & Elbing | Harbour Shortages and Over- ages | | Sales Damaged Commodit. | Total Credit | |
| Kilos. | Kilos. | Kilos. | Kilos. | Kilos. | % | Kilos. | Kilos. | |
| 565 686 | — | 10 588 | 3 962 | — | 3 259 | -0,17 | 048 | 1 919 349 |
| 3 458 344 | — | 2 653 | — | — | 2 006 | -0,04 | 7 196 | 5 008 531 |
| 3 632 798 | — | 104 248 | 40 056 | — | 26 286 | -0,18 | 976 | 14 782 332 |
| 490 542 | — | 17 841 | — | — | 15 670 | +0,20 | 50 654 | 7 980 026 |
| 21 647 901 | — | 30 954 | — | + | 38 955 | +0,08 | 61 061 | 35 967 219 |
| 142 383 | — | 7 915 | — | + | 142 | +0,01 | 228 | 1 105 224 |
| 1 795 365 | — | 39 292 | 16 849 | + | 16 898 | +0,10 | 131 131 | 17 560 829 |
| 4 217 137 | — | 2 872 | 14 261 | — | 38 219 | -0,23 | 70 194 | 16 523 610 |
| 1 691 202 | — | 16 643 | 10 375 | + | 1 160 | +0,03 | — | 4 830 934 |
| — | — | 7 295 | — | — | 396 | -0,01 | — | 327 355 |
| 170 889 | — | 748 | — | — | 2 125 | -0,16 | — | 1 252 258 |
| 1 620 947 | — | — | — | + | 100 118 | +1,70 | 45 048 | 5 811 822 |
| 46 325 | — | — | — | — | 2 875 | -0,70 | — | 393 150 |
| 8 921 | — | 3 717 | — | — | 3 482 | -2,90 | — | 118 374 |
| — | 32 715 | 1 632 | — | — | 318 | -0,44 | — | 72 543 |
| 5 015 | — | — | — | — | 8 | -0,03 | — | 27 626 |
| 21 204 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 86 501 |
| 6 306 976 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 306 976 |
| 45 821 635 | 32 715 | 246 398 | 85 503 | + | 61 629 | | 366 536 | 120 074 659 |

A. R. A.
RECAPITULATION

| Date | Cocoa NMT | Sugar NMT | Evap. Milk Cases | Cond Milk Cases | Flour NMT | Peas & Beans NMT | Rice NMT |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1919 | | | | | | | |
| October | — | 600 | 12 886 | 29 634 | — | — | — |
| November | — | 246 | 21 000 | 25 185 | — | — | — |
| December | — | — | — | — | 1 682 | 1 400 | — |
| 1920 | | | | | | | |
| January | — | 566 | 29 765 | 76 824 | 1 986 | 5 244 | 2 207 |
| February | 52 | — | 27 431 | 61 894 | — | — | 1 002 |
| March | 151 | — | 35 636 | 26 413 | — | — | 566 |
| April | 102 | — | 10 333 | — | — | — | 461 |
| May | — | — | 26 318 | 23 695 | — | 889 | — |
| June | — | — | 2 999 | 7 000 | — | 243 | — |
| July | 152 | — | 4 000 | 17 687 | — | 768 | — |
| August | 152 | — | 2 000 | 5 898 | — | 72 | — |
| September | — | — | — | 12 100 | — | — | — |
| October | — | — | — | 35 401 | — | 342 | — |
| November | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| December | — | — | — | 8 179 | — | — | 800 |
| 1921 | | | | | | | |
| January | 127 | — | 74 095 | 24 987 | 4 544 | 3 966 | 80 |
| February | — | — | 12 976 | — | 1 354 | — | 1 211 |
| March | — | — | 38 915 | — | 18 | — | 430 |
| April | 142 | — | 13 885 | — | 689 | 53 | 549 |
| May | 143 | 40 | 91 122 | 11 948 | 749 | 2 156 | 1 558 |
| June | 76 | — | 5 459 | 10 491 | 1 110 | — | 307 |
| July | 254 | 50 | 46 996 | 10 577 | 1 000 | 475 | 1 592 |
| August | — | 200 | 46 998 | 18 183 | 2 016 | 1 788 | 2 341 |
| September | — | 1 006 | — | 2 882 | 2 811 | 567 | — |
| October | 100 | 410 | 47 027 | 11 999 | 1 511 | — | — |
| November | 118 | 380 | 60 966 | — | 3 474 | 128 | 890 |
| December | — | — | 44 526 | — | — | — | — |
| 1922 | | | | | | | |
| January | 45 | — | 1 308 | — | — | 575 | — |
| February | — | — | (G. C.) 3 006 | 1 100 | — | — | — |
| March | 309 | 404 | 3 700 | — | 5 178 | 71 | 434 |
| April | — | 729 | (G. C.) 980 | — | 6 590 | 27 | 1 007 |
| May | — | 396 | — | — | 1 285 | — | 1 130 |
| June | — | — | 21 998 | — | 65 | — | — |
| | 1 923 | 5 029 | 686 325 | 422 077 | 36 062 | 18 764 | 16 565 |

E. C. F.

OF ARRIVALS

| Lard Subs. NMT | Lard Bulk NMT | Oil NMT | Corngrits & Cornflour NMT | Soap NMT | Bacon NMT | Clothing & Shoes Cases | Corned Beef Sal- mon etc Cases | Corn G. C. Kilos |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 232 | — | — |
| 122 | — | — | — | 196 | — | 427 | — | — |
| 491 | — | — | 862 | — | — | 2 135 | — | — |
| 771 | — | — | 613 | — | — | 7 131 | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | 11 799 | 1 198 | 59 633 | — |
| — | — | 203 | — | — | — | 1 300 | — | — |
| 88 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 293 | 105 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 17 | 191 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 202 | — | 144 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 110 | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 198 | — | — |
| 202 | — | — | 1 016 | 80 | — | — | — | — |
| 199 | — | 161 | 51 | 17 | 72 360 | — | — | — |
| 209 | — | 161 | 407 | 47 | — | — | — | — |
| 249 | — | 105 | 210 | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| 387 | — | 190 | 762 | — | 37 822 | — | 13 056 | — |
| — | — | — | 254 | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 311 | — | — |
| 279 | — | — | 261 | — | — | 2 033 | — | — |
| — | — | — | 1 228 | — | — | 228 | — | — |
| 149 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 369 | — | — |
| 374 | — | — | — | 46 | — | — | — | 6 361 626 |
| 1 056 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | 159 | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 823 | 327 | 1 260 | 5 823 | 397 | 121 981 | 27 672 | 72 689 | 6 361 626 |

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSES
R E C E I P T S .

| | Arrivals by water | Arrivals by rail | Received from Quakers | Received from E. C. F. | Total Receipts | Ship shortages | Net Receipts |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Cocoa (tons) | — | — | 1,109 | 1 931 | 3 040 | — | 3 040 |
| Sugar " | — | — | — | 2 653 | 2 653 | — | 2 653 |
| Evap. milk (cases) | 7000 | — | 355 — 14/48 | 719 — 11/48 | 8074 — 25/48 | — | 8074 — 25/48 |
| Cond. milk " | 19977 | — | — 45/48 | 177 — 28/48 | 20155 — 25/48 | — | 20155 — 25/48 |
| Flour (tons) | 2 387.497 | — | — | 31.144 | 2 418.641 | 1.107 | 2 417.534 |
| Beans " | 1 284.378 | — | 4.580 | 4.826 | 1 293.784 | 4.835 | 1 288.949 |
| Rice " | — | 17,495 | 2,940 | 17,979 | 38,414 | — | 38,414 |
| Lard A (tins) | 18 744 | — | — | 873 | 19 617 | 154 | 19 463 |
| Lard B " | 18 744 | — | — | 114 | 18 858 | 76 | 18 782 |
| Oil A " | 12 420 | — | — | 99 | 12 519 | — | 12 519 |
| Oil B " | 6 248 | — | — | 10 | 6 258 | 36 | 6 222 |
| Corn Beef " | 37 500 | — | — | 600 | 38 100 | 228 | 37 872 |
| Bacon A (slabs) | 16 968 | — | — | 944 | 17 912 | — | 17 912 |
| Bacon B " | 19 107 | — | — | 44 | 19 151 | 88 | 19 063 |
| Bacon C (cases) | 188 | — | — | — | 188 | — | 188 |
| Flour A sacks | 37 000 | — | — | 2 344 | 39 344 | — | 39 344 |
| Bean A " | 37 000 | — | — | 2 336 | 39 366 | — | 39 366 |
| Bean B " | 25 000 | — | — | 200 | 25 200 | — | 25 200 |
| Containers A | 6 000 | — | — | — | 6 000 | — | 6 000 |
| Lard Sub. (tons) | — | — | 1,908 | 2 471 | 4 379 | — | 4 379 |
| Lard Bulk " | — | — | 624 | — | 624 | — | 624 |

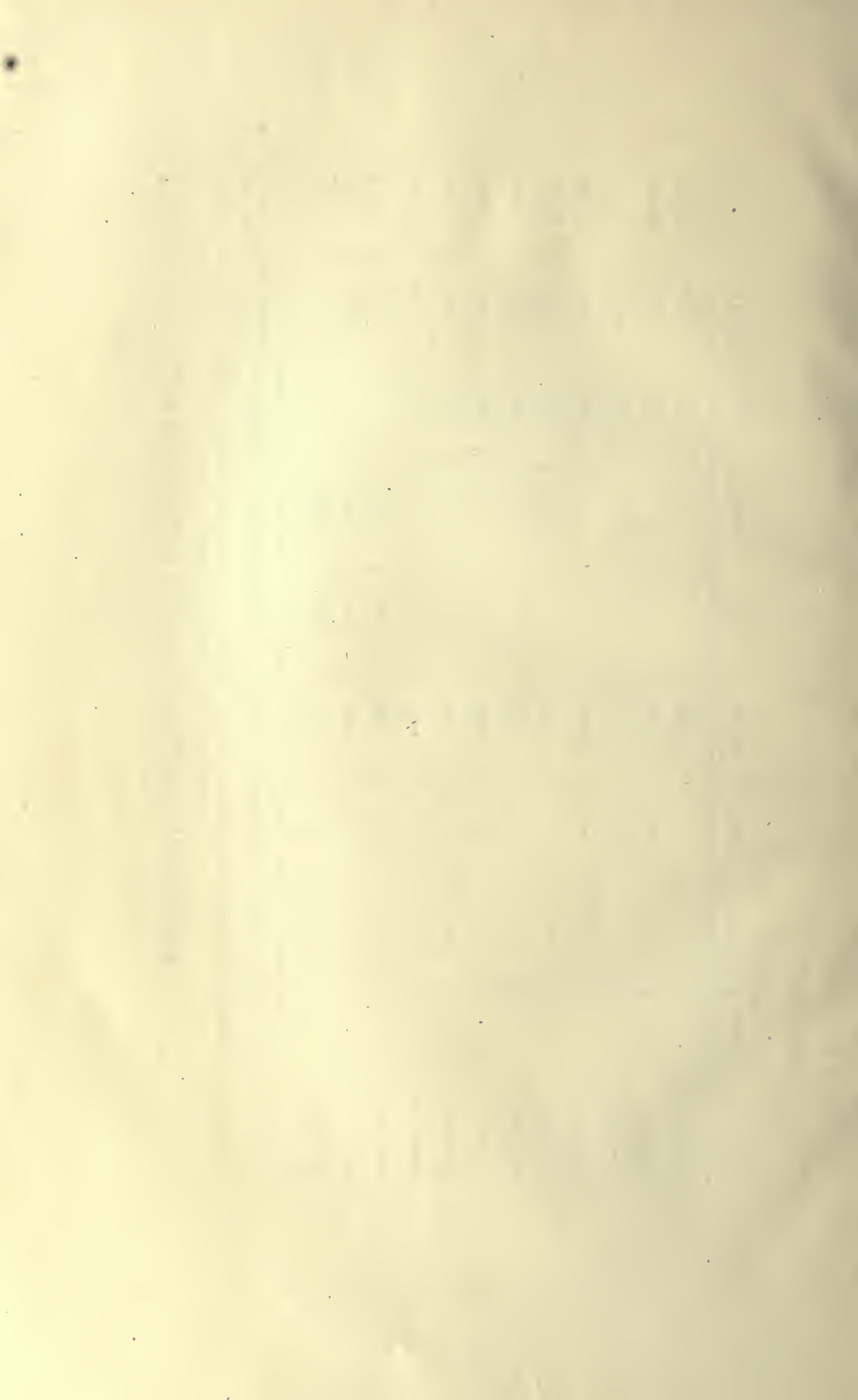
AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSES
E V A C U A T I O N S

| Commodity | Shipments to other Missions | Deliveries in Packages & Misc. | Intelligentsia Gift | Deliveries to Local Childfeeding Committee | Transfers to E. C. F. | Total Evacuations | Port Adjustments | Total Deductions |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cocoa (tons) | — | 422 | 390 | 2 125 | 102 | 3 039 | — 001 | 3 040 |
| Sugar " | — | 1 039 | 1 560 | — | 030 | 2 629 | — 024 | 2 653 |
| Evap Milk (cases) | 2 800 | 137—33/48 | 321 000 | 701—14/48 | 4315 32/48 | 8275 31/48 | +201—6/48 | 8074—25/48 |
| Cond. Milk " | 11 825 | 341—26/48 | — | --45/48 | 7939—42/48 | 20107—17/48 | — 48—8/48 | 20155—25/48 |
| Flour (tons) | 1 163.332 | 31.107 | 16.511 | — | 1 206.452 | 2 417.402 | — 132 | 2 417.534 |
| Beans " | 340.481 | 6.319 | — | 9.406 | 939.110 | 1 295.316 | + 6.367 | 1 288.949 |
| Rice " | 4.187 | 5.389 | 5.902 | 9.210 | -13.304 | 37.992 | — 422 | 38.414 |
| Lard A (tins) | 7 056 | 205 | 780 | — | 11 422 | 19 463 | — | 19 463 |
| Lard B. " | 4 872 | 205 | — | — | 13 705 | 18 782 | — | 18 782 |
| Oil A " | 12 030 | 144 | — | — | 323 | 12 497 | — 22 | 12 519 |
| Oil B " | 4 448 | 12 | — | — | 1 672 | 6 132 | — 90 | 6 222 |
| Corned Beef (tins) | 15 000 | 410 | 520 | — | 21 929 | 37 859 | — 13 | 37 872 |
| Bacon A (slabs) | 14 931 | 1 279 | 478 | — | 999 | 17 687 | — 225 | 17 912 |
| Bacon B " | 17 600 | 198 | 21 | — | 1 144 | 18 963 | — 100 | 19 063 |
| Bacon C (cases) | 188 | — | — | — | — | 188 | — | 188 |
| Flour A sacks | 32 000 | 1 507 | 1 800 | — | 4 020 | 39 327 | — 17 | 39 344 |
| Bean A " | 15 000 | 1 503 | 1 800 | — | 21 020 | 39 323 | — 13 | 39 336 |
| Bean B " | 3 000 | 219 | — | — | 21 981 | 25 200 | — | 25 200 |
| Containers A. | 2 000 | — | — | — | 4 000 | 6 000 | — | 6 000 |
| Lard Sub. (tons) | — | — | — | 4 379 | — | 4 379 | — | 4 379 |
| Lard Bulk (tons) | — | — | — | 624 | — | 624 | — | 624 |

STATEMENT SHOWING CHILDREN & MOTHERS FED

April 24 th, 1921 — April 8 th, 1922

| | 0-2 years | 2-6 years | 6-14 years | 14-18 years | Mothers | Institutions | Total Individuals | Total Meals Served |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| April 1921 | 15 | 496 | 12 427 | 225 | 341 | — | 13 504 | 70 299 |
| May | 12 | 771 | 24 140 | 271 | 557 | — | 25 751 | 103 171 |
| June—July 2 nd | 10 | 1 114 | 34 169 | 245 | 712 | — | 36 250 | 200 110 |
| August 1-8 th | — | — | 7 939 | — | — | — | 7 939 | 44 667 |
| September | — | — | 7 810 | — | — | 1 200 | 9 010 | 30 559 |
| October | — | — | 5 865 | — | — | 600 | 6 465 | 32 014 |
| November | — | — | 11 872 | — | — | 1 200 | 13 072 | 70 666 |
| December | — | — | 11 573 | — | — | 1 199 | 12 772 | 64 440 |
| January 1922 | — | — | 15 172 | — | — | 1 593 | 16 765 | 82 266 |
| February | — | — | 15 257 | — | — | 1 565 | 16 822 | 91 726 |
| March | — | — | 15 748 | — | — | 1 599 | 17 347 | 98 903 |
| April 1-8 th | — | — | 7 683 | — | — | 779 | 8 462 | 28 513 |
| Total: | 37 | 2 381 | 16 9655 | 742 | 1 610 | 9 735 | 184 159 | 917 334 |



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