

TOC : Medical Dept
26/6/1947

20th June, 1947.

Dr. Grushka,
JERUSALEM.

Dear Dr. Grushka,

In view of the fact that no Hebrew typewriter is available in our office, I am writing this letter in English.

May I answer to the following questions you put before me in the last two letters that I received after a considerable delay. First, relating to the patient Kohn who died at the Government hospital a few days after the arrival of the ship, may I state the following:

As you know, he arrived with the "Latroune" ship. The "Latroune" ship was overdue for six weeks. He should have left for Palestine six weeks before he actually arrived, but due to the Floodshed that occurred in the meantime, the departure of the boat was postponed for six weeks. As no other facilities are available for transport except shipping, due to formalities, he could not leave earlier. He was diagnosed as a T.B. patient with an abcess formation. As a rule, due to the agreement existing between the Mazkiruth of the refugees and the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, two categories of patients do leave out of queue: first those that are going to die, and second those for whom an immediate operation is a life saving measure. Though we knew that his condition is fatal, we had to send him, as he belonged to an officially acknowledged category on the one hand, and the pressure of public opinion was sufficient to put him aboard. This is the present state of affairs, which will continue in the future unless corrected by the Jewish Agency.

Referring to your second letter, may I state the following: it is correct that third degree tears have occurred in labour, but the number is so small that it should escape special notice. At present, the presence of an obstetrician in the hospital of a good professional standard rules out for this to happen in the future. With regards to patients with gonorea, any one suspected of having, has a smear done. Should it be positive, he receives the full treatment of Penicillin and Sulphur in the military hospital. Chronic cases with a positive history but negative findings, if considered necessary, are given Penicillin in large doses in the camp.

20th June, 1947

- 2 -

I regret to be late in answering your letters, but Mr. Litwak will explain to you that we have no time for writing. It is essential that you come over. Please consider it as an emergency.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Ch. Rapoport.

sy.

COPY

24 May 1947

Salentine

Dear Little, Ruth, King & Radio,

The real purpose of this letter is to let you know of our trip here and our reception. In general it was a scandalous and disappointing affair. I write this because the same conditions will probably prevail when the next group of babies comes, and perhaps some liaison work and foreplanning can prevent repetition.

The babies & mothers were placed down in the hold of the ship, where the air came from a few ventilator ducts, & throughout the trip was hot & stale. There were only hard benches for sleeping. Those who had their bath tubs used them as beds. Even these were at first taken away from the people & placed with other baggage and had no right to have them returned.

The food situation was even worse. The bottles of prepared milk lay in the sweating hold. I tried to get them refrigerated, but cold water for eating purposes. The army officer in charge & the army doctor refused to do a thing. They said they didn't know babies were coming on board, had no facilities for them, would provide none. Furthermore cared nothing about it. The doctor shocked me by this attitude. Evidently the oath of Hippocrates for him was the oath of hypocrisy. They refused me use of a refrigerator. Later the sergeant of our compartment helped me fetch luke warm water to "refrigerate" milk. In late afternoon we were allowed to place 4 bottles in the refrigerator, but at 6:30 p.m. feeding we found that those & all other bottles had already soured & were of no use. We were refused permission to cook new food as "impossible". As a result for three meals there was no proper food. At night one of the soldiers (most of whom were depot) tried to do what they could & brought some heated milk (evap.) & water preparation which most mothers used. Many threw up as the solution was too rich. We later asked the soldier to further dilute this solution which he said he would do.

Since everything was very unsatisfactory, Amiel drank breast milk at an odd schedule & went hungry for the rest. In the morning Kroll, who fortunately had his primus along, cooked the corn meal in a tiny bowl we found. During the evening, we had one soldier living ashore & he began making tea. Such was our trip. If everyone was supposed to care for the food & babies, it wasn't done.

If I could know it, anything can be done, or if it hasn't already been attempted, but if not, then I feel something should be done. Firstly, representations should be made to the English to provide passable accommodations for the babies. These things should be arranged beforehand, as it would have made little difference in our case whether 2 babies or cattle were shipped, as far as preparation on the boat.

Secondly, someone should be in charge of the food & the babies during the trip, especially when there is a large number. If it is impossible to arrange anything else, at least one mother should be briefed on what to do, how to prepare, etc. etc. If the British refuse to provide any facilities at all, then we must make arrangements of our own. A child's usually carried by at least one parent), a pot should be provided so food can be prepared & more food.

Our arrival here at Athlit was a bitter, disappointing, & scandal affair. The mothers & babies arrived tired, dirty, hungry. We thought at last we would be well cared for, & considered as in our own home. Beds had been prepared in an empty tariff & there was our reception. Not having eaten for many hours, we found no food ready for the children. They were out of milk here, and no effort was made to provide any. Some of the babies received cups full of the banana-apple, etc. mixture as substitute. There was no hot water, tea, cotton, oil, anything in the room. We asked if we could bathe the babies (after the filthy trip). They were shocked and said "now" as if such a request was unheard of. There was no hot water for this that day. By nite, some cornflower had been prepared, but very poorly, thick & lumpy, so many babies couldn't eat it. No hot water was provided & as the food cooled, water was requested to rewarm it. The mothers were told to feed the babies quicker & it wouldn't get cool as an answer.

Our baby clothes bag was taken from us on the bus & it took many hours to secure it. In the meantime Amitai was dirty, having been in his diaper over 5 hours. Upon asking for a diaper to change him, we were told there weren't any, & had to borrow from another mother. One baby who kept vomiting had no more clean clothes. Its mother was told to leave it remain in it until bedtime. No nurse was assigned to the children, at meal time food would be brought in, placed on a tray, & the matriline would leave. When I

inquired about bath-tubs, I was told, "didn't you bring one from Cyprus?" The same with soap. Finally 2 tubs were given us & each a small piece of soap.

The worst of it all was and is the psychological disappointment & shock received by all at this callous, indifferent treatment. In Eretz-Yisrael. The third day here a doctor looked at those who asked to be looked at. When one mother complained of flies eating the baby, he replied, "I'm surprised the baby doesn't eat the flies." No nets have been provided for our babies as yet, & windows and doors are unscreened. Seeing a pretty garment on another boy, he asked, "Was this given to you in Cyprus, or did you take it?" I guess there is no greater contempt & indifference one can show another, but he who is himself but several years removed from being a refugee...

2-6/1472

קפריסין 16.6.47

תגדי' 25000 דול"ר על האדמות הרכנאי בקורסיסין נמי' אונא פ"ו. הארכותם הרפואים בקורסיסין כוללים צבי מטבח קליסים; סבוג ואחד קראולו שטחן הפליטים בו מביא ל-5,000 כי"ם, סכימל שני, סטאנון כוכן פרטאמ שיביגים ובית חילום עוזר. זה האקרון שטח כוכן חילום סעדר לחוליות דגיגיות ומוקם מדרום למסדרי' יתמוד קליבר.

פרשת חסינקי סומיקם רופא א"י אחר ורעה צמיה וצונזם אגיאם בארות עוזר, מסעדת חילום מטבחים פולני ליום טבי"ע למאה. מסדרה זר סדר פענישם בע"ז רופא שיביגים טכני מטהר מתקדר בעבודות בע"ז.

סנפר הרזמאן העזקם בשתי מסדראות מקומות כולל שבאה רוסאיים בעמיהן רוקחות מטבח וטבח רופאים א"י. מסדרי' מסעדי ליב עוזר במטבחים ציבוי, גוף לאלו בארות עוזר מסדראות גזירות לעיל קזירדי' צ-16 עוזר אוחז ואותיות פבי' גומשיילם, אהות א"י אהת אחריתת לעת,

מסדראות תללו וכפוקן לוגודה איזזיאלית אכתוך התחנה, סנפר חילוני מסקג'י' טבול ליוז צרכי מסדראות גנ"ל מג"ל צ-400 כל מסדרה מסדרות ביחסה בספקת רפואיות עזמאות, מסעדת מסדראים גראזען אודיה,

כך מחוזים 462 יד הפוגה מסעדי' צרדי' ס-62 עד 80 גולן, יט צ-15 מזון כירוב ל-60 חולם. מסדרה אהרי' הו אגדלי, בכל אהות א"י צבאי' ואנדאי' גנטו. לזרם עוברים 4 אהות פיפויות. לאין אהות ארכות, זבקין בניה חילום עוזר זה הו בירוי גומשיילם, ארבוים לרופאים גפחת דיקילם.

פוגה זה המרומך פאה גס"ה מסה"ה נקי' קראז'ו צולל יטוט אל 10.000 מ"ט; מטבחו כפר גנער א"ז 2200 ג"ש, מסעט כפר הנוער צולל גנער עד ציל 17.

ג' איזב' ארכיקליים אונן צ-5 מסדרות אבעיקרט זריפים (עוזים פ"ג)
נתונה ומחגה פ"ג מסדרה עזמאות, לסדרות אקרן מהפשי טבי' מסדרות. מסדרה אהרי' מסדרות אלה טזר בדלקון: רופא א"י אהרי' עד כפר אנז'ו, וחרר אהזוקות הסכ"ל 120 אהות רופא א"י אהרי' לשתי מסדראות.

סנפר סחיק הווא את יוכ אבדות, צבאי מסדראות הגזירות עם אשרות מסדרי' לט' מסה של 850 יוכ אוניה סמלטי' עם מסדרי' דזטאי' פיפוי, כסעט כל מסדרה צולם חדר אנטם לטרdot אנטגדט א"י רופם טאנזועי פבי' גטפער 15, בכל מסדרה כרונגו קרז'ו קארדי' 8 עולדין טפיחי' הסטלאם ערחות 5,000.000 הרופאים והרזאי' דיקילם טז'ע ל-14.000 אהות א"י זה, הן טבלאות בג חפקן' בגדר הגוזר. קיימת גם מסדרה איזדי' סדרה גגלו גולר רופא א"י וקזמי' טכני' הקז'ר'ם צחערן ערבות רק חזמי' יט' ג'ם כל רופא שיביגים טכני' יט' סטאלמי' סדר פט'ם גאנט'ם גאנט'ם לאם סילוי' בעורות אכדיות.

חבור גאנט'ם

גפחת בדיקלייה קים ביד תייזוקות הסכ"ל 120 גאנט'ם, תייזוקות אלה

אומגץ בבית חמי אגדה מ-10' שגובהה לאقلית זו ע"י האלטוניות האגדתיות
ועובdot כו; אהות א"י אחל באנדרטת אלטוניות שארכן וב-20 מטרות
שgingן הטפעילומתון עוגבאות רך 6 שנות אחדת התייעקות מתנהל לדונטן,
ע"י עוגה ויקיליה בסגנון כסוף בית חולים המכיל 100室 שוכן בז' ברונטן
אקורט בקרואולוט האטול גראונט הוז ביד' דושא אונלי, אבל אשורתם של
פאנת ושל פסול בחולות זהו ביד' טפעילימ, כאן לא כרונטת בית החולים
ברדאולוט אין אהות א"י אחראות,

לארוותנו גסא בית חומי נסוק מרכז בניין עיר לאפשרות לאשפן
200 חולים. ברוביל סופר החולים הנמצאים בו סגיון ל-150. השדרות
של פאנת וטפל בחולים נסוא בידי טפעילימ שטפפרם גנ"ע 6-35.
אחדת א"י אהת הסרכזת את עבוזם במקום ועובדת גאותו וכן כיפלה נסואה
עמ. האטול לרפאן הוז ביד' דושא אונלי, הארכז ארכז ארכז (א-א"י)
מכדור גאוון קבע פטטי שבונע בביית חוליך זה, משתח בבקורדים ומכדור את
טאג' החולים. 6-25ין אלטאות היחס גיטה פזד האלטוניות הרפואיות חרי
האנטלא גאנטיים וככחות מקוציאים וכטובן כטודרים סטניטים ושקליטים על
טאנזות האנטזיטים אין בית אחולים גוון אפשרות מלאה של פטול וברוד
לזוקקם לו.

כ-10 עד 15 זולדות נסאות בתירות בית החולים היציבי בניין.
אקורט של מלונות סטניטים מועברים כלוי קושי לבית חולים לחולי רוח באותו
איז, ברוביל שיקם עד ארבעה חולי רוח נסאות עם בטול.

ג'יינ הרוק.
טפלן סגיון ל-600 כיוון פצבן הכללי טוב, לפזלו רוח הלירות אין באנטליות
... צו, וקם לחתונות מירודגיה אם טפעילם, סופר גליות לחוץ ספייע

...
האנטלאן.
... נסוא כ-2200 יילר. אחריו בדיקת רפואיות נתברר שב-400 יילר בגילים שגיים
... אבל כנש אירוד זוקרים לתונת אוכל קרט שאותם בזום הם סטניטים
... גאנז רינס.

סטאנט גראונטן.
רב איזורי תכונאות מהקליטים פאנט אקוושי העיקרית כתקפמת חומרי גאנטנא
... אאנטנאן הוז באנטנאן-היות ורב' הרפואות הן כצורת גוזלים, חרי שבתנאן
... אאנטנא ואנטס קליס חלוקת קשת, את הרפואות הנזוחות לשפט ובסוקן זקר
... מוחיד אאנטנו מקליטים דרך היחס' רינט. באנט העלית הפטמת והבלתי צפונה
... סופר אונלי, חרי שבטה בספק אאנטנו סטניטים.

תונת.
האנטנא ספנדת בעקרת בחוץ רקיות שחיים וחלובנים לטרות העוברת מכוסת
... אכללית אל האוכל ספינקה.

טאנט דיאטט.
כל פונת זטגה קים טאנט דיאטט הספק תומנת טזון עסירה שלכוניכ
... אאנטנא אנטס חלב ואנתר גזים לזוקרים לו בעקר גשם. באנטן ובתקופת
... 6 חישם הראשוונים אחרי לידה. בטובן לאלו הזוקרים לתזונה גנטפת.

בוקס' ל-600 זאיט ארוֹת גְּרִי כ-1000 מ"ש בהזניפ' מתחסנת זו של אלברטינט
וירקנות. כ-200 מ"ש בזופfine שהם בגחינתן חוליות בטוחות ברוביות: מכיה
פעים, ומורה נהנים מסוכנות יומתורטט או כל הסביבה בגזים טריות, חלב, ריבת
רכש וירקות. מ"ש לאיין כי תומפות אלו איין סכנות רצונם של הנושאים
זאת איין כוונחות טהור לזרוקין, אבל גאניזיט ווואצ'ום שכתה.

אלת' חולין כבבון עטוף.

ספער החוליות אלברטינט הוא גראל פאר, אבל אוטר כפראטינה מסודרת אין
אטזרות כבביה ספער טרוייק, אבל לא לתג'ה לפני הבקרות סרפרות אטפרם
סגי' ל-1600, אעbertה זו היא פינישלט, בספער זה פלטלים גם חזרי אהבת
ויאינבלידים סדרדים שוג'ין, אבל ההחרובים לפני אוטרנא טספער סני' ל-200
בכ' סלהת שוג'ין. בוגרנו לחולין. שפת גרי טרולס, פרט לאלה שטוכנו בבי' חולין
הוא אפט. אפשרות הגרור גאנחט הא' אוצומצט פאר, לא יותר כ-160-
אי' לחודש עלו'ם לעבר זיקוק דיאות וטערטי סספער זה פאליתים לצלל
צלום. גם פועלם זאת דעת לא ע"י פומחה וברור שטרוביס הם הסקרים אפיילו
בין אלו שטרכו, שלא טבונ' כחולין, אם תקחו בחשבו שכאלה ואכיה' בין 600
בחורות שטיכ'ו לאחוז זיך' לא עבר חיובי בשטה זו גרי תבינו מה אפט'ו
אן האפשרות.

גאנט' עטברת' הווא לפטדרו.

1. לאגדיל את טבנת האחיות טטספער הקים של 4 ל-16 לפני האסם של:
אח'ות א' כל מרטה וחות' אברית גאנט' ל-2,000 נפ' אקונדרים
בפדרתא זו. אח'ות בכל בית חולין עוזר וכטינ'ה'ות עתי אה'ות מ-א'.
2. בבי' החולין אטרכז'.
יש גודך דחוף כ-2 רופאי פינישים זרופים; אחד כסידור לכפר הנ. ער
ושני' לאפול בפכוגדי'.
3. מבדגה צלום דנטן שטובטה בזטנו א' ד"ר ברשא בלוייט פומחה
לאתקו'ה סטוניט. אטדרדים להתקאה פקוד קיסים.
4. כטמ'ה'.
ביום אחריו טטספער גראטאים מא' במקום פרעה את גשומה רז'יה ורכרא
הי'ת, נקחטו בחשבו אנדשים ביום ללול'ם לתקרת של שזה
שנחת'ם ערכת ברוד. ביה' לשלוח לאבונת טספער בן ארם לשם פודיז'ה גראע
עלן'.
5. מאג האסידטציה'.
כל עכזה פכאה סקבלה זריך'ות הייסן גז' פיז'ה. בדיקליה בandal
קיוטם של בני'נים קבועים וטתקווים קבועים הסבב טוב הרבה יותר פאסר
עם בקרואולז. ארטאים בוגרנו לסבב מקבץ טרוייך מסטרוב. טבזטנו בשלה
לשיטרונות ראנאיים האחראים לשטה פעל'ה זה. א' סדרך דר' עזר וסרכ'ס
על התאיים הנטיריים. בסבב'ות וכטוכן דר' עזר אחראים ספראט א'ע'ז'
6. השיב'ים בוגרנו לדרישותיהם.
הפלחו לי על הקזר של הר'ז'ה ואשאזר אל גאנחלו, תכינו שטרכ'ם
פaddr' האספנ'יות בעבר הגברתי. עפס'ם את הקרטים ותג'א' חזקן אידנס טריצ'ם
לרכז' גשט'ה בתיבת תזק'ירין, אבל רק לאטס'ין אפרט להספוק הטי'ם

אנו נאשווים גראנרי מטה הסגנטרי שופר כמיוחד בזיהויו וזו
לעוזם לטעור כזום גם בנסיבות הארץ זו.

ברגשי כבורי

הטביה מרפואו

כמחנזה קפריסין

ד"ר רפז גורט

(מג) (מג)

17th June, 1947.

Mr. Charles A. Halbling,
Chief of Delegation for the Near East,
International Red Cross.

Sir,

Complying with your request of June 14th, 1947, I attach a concise report relating to the sanitary conditions and shortcomings in the refugee camps at Cyprus. This report, though dated April 28th, 1947, is, in the main, pertinent as of today as well. The only change that has taken place since the report has been submitted to the military authorities is the fact that the use of the sea in Caraolos has again been made available for the refugees of that area. May I add the following:

a. Hospitalization problem:

1. No colic surgery is performed today in the B. Military Hospital, Nicosia. This means that no operation of any kind is performed unless it is considered to be a "life saving measure". In view of the long stay ahead of the average refugee, ranging perhaps from one to two years, the prohibition of cold surgery results in great suffering and misery. We consider it the essential duty of every physician not only to treat people who are dying, but also to relieve suffering. At present a man walking around with a hernia or other serious deformity is not operated upon because no cold surgery is undertaken.
2. The staff of orderlies in the hospital, including the kitchen, is obtained from the ranks of the refugees. Though they work on a voluntary basis, receiving no remuneration whatsoever, they have not been granted any of the essentials given even to a prisoner of war or a criminal serving a sentence in prison. The refugee orderlies, in other words, are not supplied with any clothing, underwear, shoes, razor-blades, hair-cutting services, etc. We have again and again asked for these essentials, our requests have been acknowledged, but never has final approval been granted.
3. Regarding "comfort items", here too there has been no meeting of essential needs. The following items available to the British patients in the same hospital have not been placed at the disposal of the Jewish patients; comfortable chairs, pyjamas, a radio, infants' clothing, bedside tables, slippers, newspapers, razors, stationery, stamps, hair cutting facilities, etc.

17th June, 1947.

b. Other Problems:

4. Since May 18th, 900 persons in the Xylotymbou camp have been sleeping on the bare ground, because the army has refused to issue the refugees arriving on the "Hatikva" boat beds or palliasses, because of supposed destruction of these items by refugees preceding the new arrivals. May I ask in which prison is a new inmate punished for the mischief, if any, wrought by a previous inhabitant? Does a prison still exist anywhere in the world where a person is deprived of the elementary need of a bedstead? These detention camps are not prisons and surely the standard supplied here ought to be above that of the usual penal institutions in a civilized country.

5. In view of the frightening sanitary conditions in Caraolos camps, we have asked the army authorities to allocate a number of tents for dining rooms. The number that we have set has been 120 persons per dining tent. Surely this is not to be considered a luxury and yet this request too has as yet remained unapproved by the army. We have asked for a number of tents to be used as schools and reading rooms with an average of 700 readers per tent, that too has been refused. That these items have not been considered excessive even by the army, can be seen from the fact that in Xylotymbou proper allocations for dining rooms and reading rooms have been made. The D.M.S., on his recent visit here, spoke of the deplorable sanitary situation in Caraolos and acknowledged the essential justice of the requests for dining tents and reading rooms. We wonder why it is that the Caraolos camps are treated differently from the people in Xylotymbou. What grave sin have they committed to merit such discrimination? The answer that will probably be given by the army authorities is that destruction took place in Caraolos in the pest. May I point out that from the start all arrangements in these camps were definitely inadequate even for the reception of a group destined for a short stay, certainly for the permanent habitation of any group. Tables, pails, chairs and adequate lighting facilities have never been supplied to the refugees. Had these essential commodities been supplied in time, there would have been no destruction by the refugees apart from the usual wear and tear.

This is a summary of the main shortcomings in the sphere of health. Permit me to point out that the general principle lately of levelling communal punishment for individual sins is in a sense a medical problem too, because it has immediate and definite repercussion psychologically and even physically.

Please note that the local medical authorities have been most helpful and cooperative in every way, but we have the impression that their good advice and useful suggestions have either been neglected or turned down.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. Ch. Rapoport,
Medical Director

April 28th, 1947

I have been asked by the Director of the American Joint Distribution Committee in Cyprus to submit a report on sanitary conditions prevailing in the camps of Xylotymbou and Caraochos.

To my regret the principal points dealt with in every sanitary control scheme have been badly neglected. The three main factors of sanitation, water supply, sewage disposal and fly control, have been thoroughly neglected. Let us summarise the conditions at present:

1. Water.

a) Water for drinking purposes: The amount available for drinking purposes falls definitely short of the needs. In view of the subtropical climate a daily supply of water is essential. Until the present the water supply has been irregular for one reason or another.

b) The storage tanks for water, though covered up, were not soldered and dirt and moss have been accumulating. There has been no periodical cleaning of the interior of the tanks.

c) The number of showers available is ridiculously few. The water supply to these showers is irregular.

d) No laundry stands are available, and the people have no possibility of washing their clothing. As a result they crowd around the storage tanks and soil them.

e) The approach to the sea in Dekhelie, though considered of primary importance and vital to the health and cleanliness of the population has not been granted.

2. Garbage.

e) Sanitary personnel: By our own efforts we have created voluntary teams in each camp, numbering from 15 to 20 people. Though countless promises have been made and the just requests recognised, the sanitary workers have not received overalls, shoes and additional soap. In view of the crowded conditions of living and close communal association, the pressure of these people without a change of garments after work presents a real threat to public health, and the people constitute a vehicle of transmission of disease.

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b) Kit: Though applications have been made in that respect to the Camps Staffs and medical authorities, shovels, forks and other tools, essential for sanitary work, have not been issued either at all or in adequate quantities.

c) Trash cans: The number of trash cans available for garbage is insufficient. No lids are available and flies have easy access. The fact that none of the sanitary personnel has been allowed to accompany the garbage with the trucks, resulted in a regular disappearance of those trash cans already at our disposal.

d) The trucks for the removal of the garbage come in to work late and irregularly and the number does not satisfy the needs of the camp. Hardly one truck is ever available for a day's work per camp.

3. Sewage.

a) Latrines: The number in existence is below the requirements of the population. They lack urinals. The building of new ones goes on at a snail's pace. Those latrines out of use are not disposed of radically and are left open producing a foul odour and forming a perfect habitat for the breeding of flies.

b) Disinfection: D.D.T. material and apparatus used for latrine cleaning and domicile-tents are supplied irregularly and in inadequate quantities. The same holds good to lysol. We already experience an epidemic of bacillary dysentery affecting hundreds of victims. The next we are likely to expect in view of the prevailing conditions is an outbreak of Enteric fever. May I call your attention to the fact that a few cases have already been sent to the hospital. The whole responsibility lies with the authorities.

It has come to my attention that the military authorities have stopped sea-bathing in Caracolos as a disciplinary measure. May I ask you what other suitable arrangements for washing have the authorities put at the disposal of

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the population in the camp if deprived of the privilege of the sea? You will agree that whatever disciplinary action is to be taken, it should under no circumstances jeopardize the health and undermine the already strained and inadequate sanitation.

May I hope that the above mentioned points discussed in detail with camp-staffs and medical authorities will be given by you the fullest attention and immediate realization of the scheme known to the medical authorities will be given priority.

Dr. O.H. Rapoport,
Medical Director.

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