

# THE PACIFIC ISLAND EMPLOYEES FOUNDATION, INC.

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BOISE, IDAHO

April 12, 1944

J. W. CROWE, President  
R. H. YOUNG, Vice President  
TOM S. HOSKOT, Secretary-Treasurer

IN REPLY REFER TO:

TO THE RELATIVES AND DEPENDENTS OF FORMER EMPLOYEES OF CONTRACTORS PACIFIC NAVAL AIR BASES WHO WERE ON WAKE, GUAM AND AT CAVITE:

## LETTERS FROM INTERNEES:

During March, 1944, there were some additional letters received from Shanghai and Japan. The letters from Shanghai were written in July, 1943 while some of the letters from Japan bore dates as late as September 29, 1943. Letters from Shanghai which arrived on the Gripsholm in December, 1943 bore dates ranging from April, 1943 to September 5, 1943. It is probable the recent letters came via Switzerland and were brought to this country on the Gripsholm which recently arrived from Portugal. Among the letters from Japan were some from internees who were transferred from Shanghai to various Japanese camps. If you received any cards or letters from camps in Japan showing a new address for the internee please send the original card or letter to us. We will make photostatic copies for the Office of The Provost Marshal General, Prisoner of War Division, and return the original to you. In writing to the internee you should include in the address the latest information you have as to the Camp and the prisoner's number, if given.

The U. S. Army and the Post Office Department have arranged to fly letter mail to internees in Far Eastern Camps to Teheran, capitol of Iran. From Iran it goes to Russia and then via the trans-Siberian railroad to a point where it can be handed over to Japanese authorities for censorship before being sent to the camps. This is a long way around and there will be delays due to censorship but it is probable the men will receive mail more frequently than by exchange ships.

## CABLES:

Through the efforts of the American Red Cross it is permitted, during 1944, to send one cable to internees in Japanese controlled territory and an additional one in case of considerable emergency. The cable must be handled through the Red Cross and should you meet with difficulty in getting your local Red Cross to handle it for you, refer them to the recent release from National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, Washington, D.C., which is: Supplement 3 to SAF 244-HS 26 Foreign Inquiry & Messenger Cables to the Far East. You, of course, will have to pay for the cable.

## EXCHANGE:

Our latest information on future exchanges is that the Japanese have made no response, as yet, to the State Department's request for a third exchange of American and Japanese nationals.

## NEW WAGE RATES:

The United States Employees Compensation Commission expected to start sending out checks at rates provided in Public Law 216 about the middle of February. The last of February the Commission advised us that unforeseen difficulties had been encountered and they were



..2...4/12/44

unable to fix any definite date when checks could be forwarded. On April 7 the Commission advised us that the job classification lists had been received from the Navy Department on April 5 and the Commission Was making the necessary adjustments but would be unable to state, until after April 15, the approximate date checks could be released. An immense amount of detail work is involved so the delay is probably unavoidable. We are sure the Commission has done everything possible to complete the task. The new rates will be effective from January 1, 1944 and those dependents who have been receiving the regular payments provided by the old law will receive an adjustment check covering the difference due them from January 1, 1944 to the date the Commission starts regular payments under the new law.

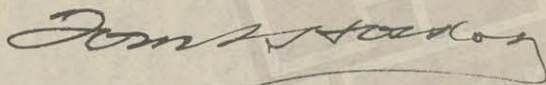
RED CROSS:

So that all of you may be familiar with what the Red Cross has done and is trying to do, we are including with this letter the complete report of the American National Red Cross as of March, 1944, which is entitled "MEASURES TAKEN TO AID PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES HELD BY JAPAN". A careful reading of this report will convince you that everything possible has been done and is being done to provide a steady and continuing stream of supplies for the internees and prisoners. You must realize the helplessness of the Red Cross of all of the Allied Nations to arrange this steady flow of supplies in face of the fact that the distribution of the supplies to the camps rests entirely with the Japanese and to date they have rejected every suggestion made and are either unable or unwilling to cooperate.

Very truly yours,

THE PACIFIC ISLAND EMPLOYEES FOUNDATION, INC

BY

  
TOM. S. HOSKOT  
SECRETARY



I. NEGOTIATIONS TO ESTABLISH A REGULAR ROUTE FOR SHIPMENT  
OF RELIEF SUPPLIES TO THE FAR EAST

Immediately after the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan, the United States government confirmed its intention to observe the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 and to apply its provisions to prisoners of war, and, so far as the provisions might be adaptable, to civilian internees. The Japanese government, which had signed but had not ratified the Convention, thereupon notified the United States government that it would apply the provisions of the Convention, *mutatis mutandis*, to the treatment of American prisoners of war and to the treatment of American civilian internees, so far as its provisions might be adaptable to civilian internees.

The American Red Cross and interested governmental agencies have exerted every effort to effect Japan's full compliance with the Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 and to establish a regular route for the shipment of supplies to prisoners of war and internees in the Far East. From December 7, 1941, to the end of February 1944, 172 cables were sent by the American Red Cross either to its permanent representative in Geneva or to the International Committee of the Red Cross, pertaining to the shipment of relief to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East, and related subjects.

On December 31, 1941, the International Committee was asked to obtain Japanese approval for a relief ship to carry supplies to prisoners of war and internees in the Far East. In conjunction with the interested agencies of the United States government, all efforts were made to find a means acceptable to the Japanese government of forwarding to the Far East necessary supplies of food, medicine, clothing, and comforts such as are regularly sent to American citizens in corresponding circumstances in other enemy-held areas.

Informed by the International Committee that negotiations to that end were in progress, the American Red Cross in June 1942 attempted to charter the Swedish motorship Vasaland, then in Swedish waters, but the German government refused to release the ship from the Baltic for that purpose. However, the Kanangoora, a neutral Swedish ship berthed at San Francisco, was chartered and loaded in the summer of 1942 with Canadian and American Red Cross supplies valued at over a million dollars. The Japanese, however, refused to grant safe conduct for the voyage of this vessel to the Far East, and the charter was consequently cancelled and the ship unloaded. In response to repeated representations, the Japanese government indicated that it was unwilling, for strategic reasons, to grant any non-Japanese vessel safe conduct to move in Japanese-controlled waters, and that it had no intention of sending one of its own vessels to any neutral area in order to pick up relief supplies for United States and Allied prisoners of war and civilians, as had been suggested by the United States government and the American Red Cross. Upon the receipt of this Japanese reply the United States government pointed out its expectation that the Japanese would modify their position as soon as strategic reasons permitted.

Efforts to induce the Japanese government to abandon the position taken against the use of neutral ships to carry relief supplies into waters controlled by Japan were continued, and new avenues of approach were fully canvassed. The following proposals have been made to the Japanese government and the Japanese Red Cross through governmental and Red Cross channels:

- (1) That a neutral port be selected to which a neutral ship might carry relief supplies from the United States, the supplies to be picked up at this neutral port by Japanese ships.



- (2) That the American Red Cross turn over to the Japanese a fully loaded ship in mid-Pacific, or at any other point acceptable to the Japanese.
- (3) That supplies be flown from the United States to a neutral point for relay to Japan.
- (4) That, if the necessary arrangements could be made with the Russian government, supplies be shipped on Russian vessels to Vladivostok and thence transshipped to Japanese-controlled territory.

The most far-reaching proposal was made in February 1943, when the American Red Cross, with the approval of the United States government, offered to furnish to the Japanese Red Cross a ship to carry relief supplies to the Far East. The proposal then was made that a fully loaded ship be turned over to the Japanese at any point specified by them - even in mid-Pacific, if necessary - there to be manned by a Japanese crew and, after the distribution of the supplies, returned empty. The Japanese crew would then pick up a second fully loaded ship and the process repeated. The Japanese have never replied to this proposal.

In March 1943 the Japanese government, in response to repeated representations stressing its responsibility to cooperate in solving the problem, stated that strategic reasons still prevented neutral vessels from plying the Pacific waters but that it would explore other means of delivering the supplies. In April 1943 the Japanese government stated that it might consent to receive supplies overland or by sea from Soviet territory. There have ensued since that time long and complicated negotiations conducted by our government with the Japanese and Soviet governments, the difficulties of which are increased by reason of the fact that communications to and from the Far East must be channeled through neutral countries.

Despite these difficulties, the Soviet government gave assurances to the United States government that it will facilitate the transit through the Soviet Union of such relief supplies on a continuing basis, when a satisfactory arrangement for the onward shipment of these supplies is reached between the Japanese and United States governments. In spite of the repeated endeavors of the State Department and the American Red Cross to bring this matter to a conclusion, the Japanese government has not thus far indicated the means by which it is prepared to receive these supplies.

While awaiting the Japanese answers, the United States government asked the Soviet government to start carrying supplies on Soviet ships from a West Coast port to Vladivostok at once. In late August of 1943 the Soviet government agreed to this proposal.

Although no definite agreement had been reached with the Japanese that supplies shipped to Vladivostok would be accepted by them and, in due course, be distributed to the prison camps, the American Red Cross and interested governmental agencies decided that, despite the risks involved, it was highly desirable to lose no more time in accumulating a stock pile of food, medicines, and clothing at the nearest point possible to the Far Eastern camps. The aim was to avoid any further delay in the distribution of supplies in the event of Japanese agreement. Consequently, some 1,500 tons of urgently needed supplies were assembled and shipped from the West Coast and are now warehoused in Vladivostok. Further substantial amounts are ready in this country for immediate shipment as soon as the Japanese begin accepting the supplies already in Vladivostok. While the actual movement of goods



was taking place, a series of cables was sent through Geneva to the Japanese Red Cross urging a definite Japanese proposal for the distribution of the supplies. There has still been no definite plan from the Japanese side, but further steps to obtain a solution of this problem are receiving continuous consideration by the American Red Cross and the State Department.

The supplies which have been shipped include standard food packages prepared by the Canadian Red Cross. All shipments have been made with the complete cooperation and collaboration of the Canadian Red Cross, the British Red Cross, and the Netherlands Indies Red Cross societies. A list of the supplies shipped is shown under Appendix "A."

## II. RELIEF SHIPMENTS MADE TO THE FAR EAST ON DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE VESSELS

While negotiations to establish a regular route for the shipment of relief supplies have been in progress, it has fortunately been possible to take advantage of two exchanges of civilians with the Japanese government (1) at Lourenco-Marques in Portuguese East Africa in July 1942 and (2) at Mormugao, Goa, Portuguese India, in October 1943 to send our nationals in the Far East important quantities of relief supplies in diplomatic exchange ships.

A chart is attached marked Appendix "B" listing supplies forwarded in 1942 and showing the distribution of these supplies in the Far East. This chart also shows the supplies shipped by the British Red Cross and British Dominion Red Cross societies.

The American and Canadian supplies which went forward on the Gripsholm were transferred at Lourenco-Marques to the Japanese exchange vessels Conte Verde and Asama Maru. These Japanese ships also carried 3275 cases of South African Red Cross supplies. The above shipments, except for a part of the South African supplies which were unloaded at Singapore, reached Yokohama and were unloaded there in the latter half of August 1942.

Shortly after the American exchange, a British-Japanese exchange was also made at Lourenco-Marques and British supplies from England, Australia, and India were loaded on the Japanese exchange vessels Kamakura Maru and Tatuta Maru. About 1,000 measure tons of the Kamakura Maru supplies were unloaded at Hong Kong early in October 1942, of which almost 50 percent was reshipped to Manila at the end of 1942. The balance of the Kamakura Maru supplies was carried to Yokohama and unloaded there later in October 1942. All of the Tatuta Maru supplies were unloaded at Singapore and later 40 percent of them was reshipped to Java.

The supplies which were distributed in Shanghai, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong were controlled by the International Red Cross Delegates and details of the shipments to each camp have been received from these Delegates. Since the International Committee has not been permitted to function in the Philippines, supplies there were distributed by the Japanese army. However, reports from escaped prisoners and repatriates indicate that distributions were made to the camps in which they were held in amounts approximating their proportionate share of the total shipments. For example, the escapees from Davao reported receiving two 11-pound food packages each, plus fifteen 1-pound tins of meat, totalling 37 pounds per man, which is close to the 40 pounds per man shipped to the Philippines. Reports from repatriates from civilian camps in Japan and Hong Kong have also served to verify the accuracy of the Delegates' reports of distribution to those camps.



It will be noted from the chart that Americans in the Philippines, as well as in other areas, received considerable amounts of British and Canadian supplies, due to the generosity of the British and Canadian Red Cross societies.

There was placed on the Gripsholm when it left this country in September 1943 to effect the second exchange of civilian nationals between the United States and Japan, another large cargo of relief supplies for distribution to American prisoners of war and American civilians interned in the Philippine Islands, occupied China, Hong Kong, Japan, the Netherlands East Indies, and Malaya. In partial repayment of the considerable amounts of British and Canadian supplies distributed to American prisoners in 1942, a portion of these supplies was consigned to Singapore for British prisoners in Malaya, and some of the supplies consigned to Japan will be shared with British and Dutch prisoners in the camps in Japan proper. This shipment, valued at over \$1,300,000 and weighing 1,600 short tons, included 140,000 13-pound food parcels, 2885 cases of medical supplies including surgical instruments, dressings, and seven million vitamin capsules, 950 cases of comfort articles for men and women, 24 million cigarettes, and important supplies of clothing. A complete list of the supplies is shown in Appendix "C."

The entire cargo was transferred to the Japanese exchange vessel Teia Maru which sailed eastward from Mormugao on October 21, 1943. The Japanese ship also carried 891 cases of British medical supplies which were discharged at Singapore. About one half of the Teia Maru cargo, including about 75,000 food parcels and 73 tons of drugs and medicines, was unloaded at Manila on November 8, 1943, for distribution to camps in the Philippines. About a week later several hundred tons were unloaded at Yokohama for distribution in Japan and elsewhere in the Far East. So far statements have been received on the distribution of these supplies to a few camps, but complete reports are not yet available.

American food, clothing, and comfort supplies shipped in 1942 and 1943 were paid for, or supplied by, the government of the United States; medical supplies and tobacco were furnished by the American Red Cross; books and recreational supplies shipped in 1943 were provided by the YMCA; and religious materials forwarded in 1943 came from the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

### III. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE DELEGATES TO THE FAR EAST

The American Red Cross has continuously urged the appointment of International Committee Delegates in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories. The first request was made on January 3, 1942, through the International Committee. Japan agreed shortly thereafter to the appointment of Dr. Fritz Paravicini as a Delegate to Japan. Later, the appointment of Mr. Max Pestalozzi as Assistant Delegate, and then as full Delegate, was approved. Mr. Edouard Egle was appointed Delegate in Shanghai, and in June 1942 Mr. R. Zindel was appointed Delegate in Hong Kong. Despite repeated representations by the United States government and the American Red Cross, the Japanese government has still to approve the appointment of an International Committee Delegate to function in the Philippines, or even to visit the Islands. In two instances the chairman of the International Committee was requested personally to engage in negotiations for the appointment of Delegates in the Philippines. A suggestion was made in December 1942 that a special International Committee representative be sent to Japan to conduct these negotiations, but on April 20, 1943, the Japanese, although agreeing in principle to such a visit, stated they did not believe the moment opportune.



At the end of January 1944, the International Committee stated that it had informed the Japanese government and the United States government of its intention to send, if the approval of those governments was obtained, special missions simultaneously to the United States and Japan, hoping thereby to renew its direct contacts with the respective governments and the national Red Cross societies of those countries, to strengthen further the action of the Committee's permanent Delegates. The American Red Cross received the assurance of all interested United States governmental agencies that such a mission would be welcome at any time and given every facility for the accomplishment of its task. This assurance has been transmitted to the International Committee, but as yet no reply from the Japanese government has been forthcoming.

The Department of State has also continuously sought, through the Protecting Power, approval of additional Committee Delegates, particularly for the Philippines.

Dr. Paravicini, until his death in January 1944, and Mr. Pestalozzi have visited most of the camps in Japan proper, Formosa, Korea, and Manchuria. These Delegates have distributed relief supplies shipped from this country to the camps in the areas mentioned. Mr. Egle has visited the prisoners of war camp and civilian camps in Shanghai, as well as civilian camps in North China. He supervised the distribution of relief supplies forwarded in 1942 to the prisoners of war camp in Shanghai. He also has disbursed funds provided by the American Red Cross for the purchase of food and clothing for the war prisoners' camp in Shanghai; and, following the general internment of civilians in Shanghai, he organized a distribution system for gift parcels to the civilian camps. Mr. Zindel has visited the prisoners of war camps and civilian camp in Hong Kong, distributed relief supplies received in 1942, and disbursed considerable sums furnished by British agencies for the purchase of food and clothing for internees and prisoners of war in Hong Kong.

#### IV. CASH RELIEF TO THE FAR EAST

In addition to the supplies shipped to the Far East, \$240,000 in cash transfers for local purchases have been provided by the American Red Cross through International Committee Delegates and Protecting Power representatives. The amounts sent were as follows: Shanghai \$133,000, Hong Kong \$45,000, Philippines \$50,000, and Japan \$12,000.

The fund at Shanghai, which has been used largely for the purchase of supplemental food and clothing for the war prisoners' camp there, was originally set up from the proceeds of the forced sale of certain American Red Cross supplies which were on hand in Shanghai at the outbreak of the war. In addition, several remittances have been made to Shanghai through Switzerland.

Cash transfers to the International Committee Delegate in Japan were intended to provide a revolving fund for the purchase of relief supplies, but, due to shortages and strict rationing, the Delegate has been able to purchase very little beyond a small quantity of Swedish drugs in July 1943.

The above remittances are over and above provisions made by the Department of State for the extension of financial assistance from public funds to Americans in such territories, through representatives of the Swiss government which represents American interests there. The financial assistance provided in this manner by the United States government has been far greater than the amounts transferred by the American Red Cross.



Immediately after the fall of the Philippines, the United States government endeavored to arrange for the extension of financial assistance to qualified American nationals there. It was not until June 1943, however, that the Japanese government permitted the transfer of \$25,000, representing a contribution by the American Red Cross, to be made to the executive committee of the Santo Tomas Internment Camp at Manila, and later allowed the transfer of a second Red Cross contribution of \$25,000 for the relief of American nationals interned in Manila.

In July 1943, the Japanese government indicated that it would agree to permit payments to American nationals interned in other parts of the Philippine Islands, and to allow further payments to the internees at Manila. The Department of State assumed full responsibility for further remittances to the Philippines, and in August, 1943 authorized the Swiss government to make remittances to American internment camps in the Philippine Islands. The Japanese government has recently consented to monthly transfers of United States government funds to the executive committee of the Santo Tomas Internment Camp, to be used for the relief of American nationals in civilian internment camps in the Philippines. The Department of State has made available funds for necessary personal expenditures for American prisoners of war in Shanghai and Hong Kong, through the local International Committee Delegate, and is also pressing for the extension to American prisoners of war in the Philippines of the system of financial assistance referred to above which the Japanese have agreed to make available to civilian internees.

#### V. JOINT CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH AND CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Since the beginning of the war the American Red Cross has cooperated closely with the Canadian Red Cross, the British Red Cross, and other United Nations Red Cross societies. All Canadian and United States shipments of relief to the Far East have been made on the same ships.

A series of conferences were held in Washington in the fall of 1943 among the American, British, and Canadian Red Cross societies primarily to consider plans for regular relief shipments to United Nations prisoners held by Japan. The conference agreed that the Red Cross societies would continue in unison to explore every possible means by which the Japanese authorities might be influenced to permit regular shipments of relief to the Far East prison camps, and would be prepared to take full advantage of any new opportunities which might arise. Such joint action will reinforce the efforts already made over a long period by the governments and Red Cross societies concerned, acting individually. The Australian, New Zealand, South African, and Indian Red Cross societies, which had been represented in Washington by the British mission, and also the Netherlands Indies Red Cross Society, were aware of the plans discussed and readily gave their full support.

The British Red Cross Society is now permanently represented in Washington by a small mission headed by Sir W. K. Fraser-Tytler.

#### VI. OTHER EFFORTS TO ASSIST PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST

At the outbreak of the war the American Red Cross had in Shanghai a large stock of cracked wheat and other cereals. Nearly one half of these cereals was requisitioned by Japanese authorities against compensation, the proceeds being used



to establish a fund administered by Mr. Egle, the International Committee Delegate in Shanghai, for the local purchase of relief supplies. A considerable portion of the remainder of the cereals was turned over to the American and British residents' associations, and after the general internment early in 1943, was distributed in the civilian internment camps, thereby affording a valuable supplement to the ration provided by Japanese authorities. The principal items were 11,000 sacks of cracked wheat, 8,000 pounds of Farina, 8,000 pounds of rolled oats, 1,000 sacks of flour, and 365 cases of dried milk, totalling about 1,200,000 pounds or more than 100 pounds per person. In addition, some 1,500 sacks of cracked wheat were delivered to the Shanghai war prisoners' camp.

During the first half of 1942 internees in the Santo Tomas Camp in Manila received neither food nor money from the Japanese authorities. After an unavoidable delay, the Philippine Chapter of the American Red Cross established kitchens at the end of January 1942 and served two meals daily to over 3,000 internees. An organization was also set up outside the camp to purchase supplies. Purchases were made from funds the Red Cross had in Manila banks and from loans negotiated locally, totalling about \$300,000 to April 1942.

In April 1942 the Japanese authorities compelled the Philippine Chapter of the American Red Cross to transfer its funds to the new Japanese-controlled Philippine Red Cross. Supplies already in the Santo Tomas camp were left for the use of the camp, and during May and June 1942 the Philippine Red Cross continued to supply the camp with food. From July 1, 1942, the Japanese authorities furnished funds to the camp for food and maintenance.

#### Mail and Communications

Although purely a governmental function, the American Red Cross continuously assists in efforts to expedite delivery of mail to and from the Far East camps.

As ordinarily mail routes to Japan are by sea and as no neutral ships have been permitted to enter Japanese-controlled waters since December 1941, the only means of dispatching mail has been by the vessels effecting the two exchanges of Japanese and American nationals and by a circuitous, arduous route through several warring countries. Added to this obstacle has been the hurdle of censorship in Japan, which is complicated by the serious language difficulty.

To assist in opening up communications, the Red Cross has extended its cable service, which is normally available for messages to and from prisoners of war only in emergencies, to permit one cable message in 1943 and another in 1944, regardless of an emergency, to be dispatched to officially reported prisoners of internees in the Far East.



LIST OF RELIEF SUPPLIES SHIPPED TO VLADIVOSTOK  
FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST

366,276	11-lb. food packages (Packed by American and Canadian Red Cross societies).
2,661	cases of drugs and medical supplies
19,500	sets of clothing
7,080	overcoats
4,200	pairs of army shoes
125	cases of shoe repair materials
21,000	sets of toilet articles
50,000	packages of cigarettes
299	cases YMCA books and recreational supplies



## SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES SHIPPED ON DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE VESSELS DURING 1942

<u>AMERICAN SUPPLIES</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Shanghai</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Formosa</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>Java</u>
Food packages (11-lb.)	9,984	5,008	5,008	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, cases	187	95	77	6	-	-	-	-
Clothing articles, ea.	2,220	1,380	4,400	-	-	-	-	-
Shoes, pairs	640	220	240	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet articles, each	3,588	320	8,833	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet kits	3,680	2,160	2,160	-	-	-	-	-
Soap, cakes	6,120	3,060	3,380	-	-	-	-	-
Cigarettes, packs	25,000	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco, tins	4,896	2,736	2,448	-	-	-	-	-
<u>CANADIAN SUPPLIES</u>								
Food packages (11-lb.)	12,176	5,872	5,776	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, cases	84	41	34	-	3	-	-	-
<u>SOUTH AFRICAN SUPPLIES</u>								
Foodstuffs, cases	210	113	129	-	-	-	2,823	-
<u>BRITISH SUPPLIES</u>								
Food packages (11-lb.)	13,750	-	10,730	5,396	5,336	14,670	-	-
Foodstuffs, cases	8,725	-	5,143	2,013	2,014	18,082	-	-
(corned beef, flour, fruit, etc.)	-	-	7,280	3,600	3,600	-	-	-
Boots, pairs	-	-	-	-	-	362	-	-
Clothing, bales	87	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Drugs, cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	644 *	428 *
* Food, tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	139 *	-
* Indian food, tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 *	12 *
* Drugs, tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 *	30 *
* Clothing, tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* British supplies carried on the Tatuta Maru shown in tons only, since details are not known.



LIST OF RELIEF SUPPLIES SHIPPED IN 1943 ON DIPLOMATIC  
EXCHANGE VESSELS

(Gripsholm - Tela Maru)

AMERICAN SUPPLIES

140,000	13-lb. food packages
2,885	cases of drugs and medical supplies
17,220	sets of clothing
3,870	overcoats
24,000	pairs of shoes
525	cases of shoe repair materials
33,825	sets of toilet articles
290	cases of cigarettes and tobacco
225	cases of YMCA books and recreational supplies
40	cases of National Catholic Welfare religious supplies

CANADIAN SUPPLIES

24,240	11-lb. food packages
60	cases of bulk food
74	cases of drugs and medical supplies
13	cases of miscellaneous supplies

BRITISH SUPPLIES

891	cases of drugs and medical supplies
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EMPLOYEES FOUNDATION, Inc.

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