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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
AT LOS ANGELES



The  
American Relief Administration  
In  
Czecho-Slovakia

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A SKETCH OF THE CHILD-FEEDING  
OPERATIONS OF THE A.R.A. MISSION  
TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, 1919-1921

PRAGUE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA  
DECEMBER, 1921

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The American Relief Administration  
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA  
AT  
LOS ANGELES

ASSOCIAÇÃO DO VIBI  
VIRARIL CELEBRAM 20 ANOS

A Sketch of the Work  
of the American Relief Administration  
in Czecho-Slovakia, 1919-1921



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## I CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE ARMISTICE

### 1. *Political Dismemberment and Economic Disintegration.*

The close of the Great War witnessed the political dismemberment and the break-up of the economic solidarity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Empire, as has frequently been pointed out, was an economic unit and self-sustaining in the essentials of life. Western Austria, Bohemia and Silesia furnished the manufactured goods, the raw materials and fuel; the Danube plains the food; and the Baltic, Adriatic, and Black Seas access to the world markets. Among the provinces there was free trade and exchange of food from the country for manufactured goods from the town.

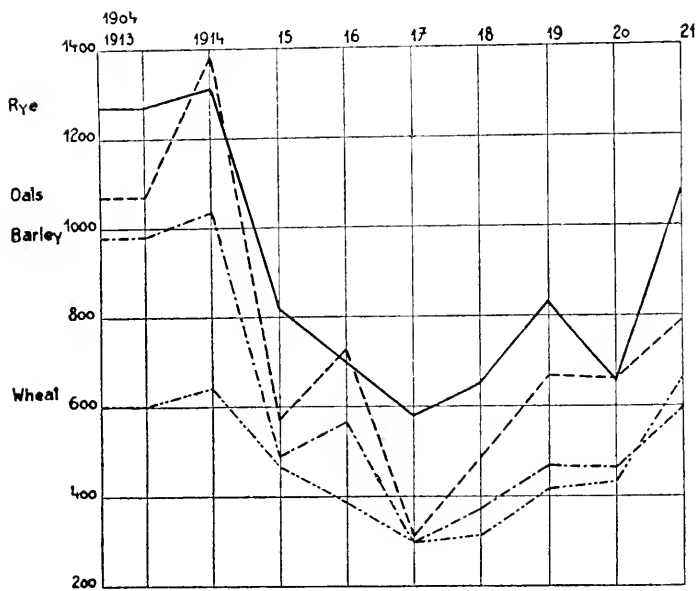
Although the Empire was largely spared the physical destruction of war, save in Galicia, the wastage of five years incident to mobilized armies sank the birth-rate below the death-rate, spread disease, disrupted transportation, paralyzed industry and brought agricultural production to a dangerous level. The accumulating force of all of these evils was emphasized and aggravated by the artificial restrictions to transport and trade immediately erected by each of the six new nations into which the Empire was divided. The former economic solidarity was completely broken and within each country there began an acute struggle for existence within the confines of its own frontiers. The immediate effect was the debasement of the common currency; the cost of living mounted; higher wages were demanded; and the process of inflation began. Czecho-Slovakia was untouched physically by the ravages of the war save in a minor degree in north-eastern Slovakia and northern Carpathian Russia and later in southern Slovakia during the invasion of the Magyar Bolsheviks. But when the economic bonds which so closely connected her with other provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were severed the repercussion to a State weakened by five years of war was so great that society all but collapsed. Paralysis of transport and trade, scarcity of food and clothing, coupled with prices up to 1500 per cent. above pre-war levels and enforced idleness, brought acute misery to the urban population and was particularly reflected in the physical condition of the children.

### 2. *Crop Shortages and Food Conditions.*

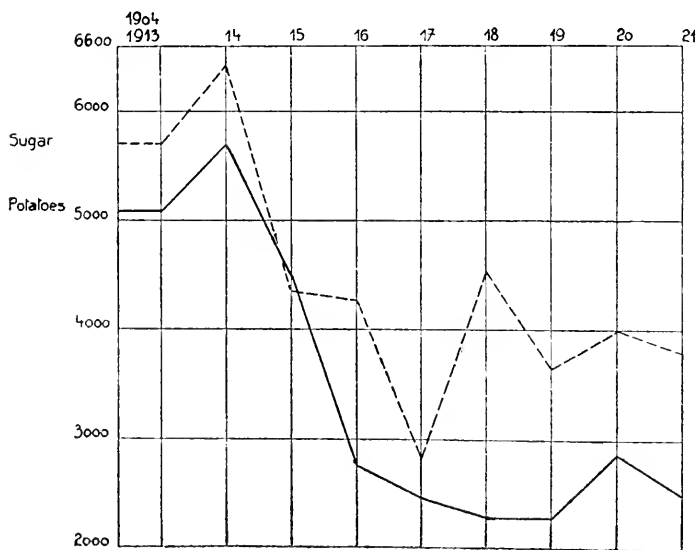
Normally Czecho-Slovakia is self-sufficient in essential foodstuffs although the margin of necessary bread grains is close; ordinarily the excess of rye production permits the import of the small tonnage of wheat necessary to meet requirements. The wastage of the war wiped out the margin of safety and the economic disintegration following the cessation of hostilities increased the food demands—particularly for fats and carbohydrates—beyond the powers of home production. The harvests of 1916, 1917, and 1918 showed a marked and continual decrease in the planted areas, in the yield per hectare, and in the total yield. In Bohemia Moravia, and Silesia the yield of 1918 wheat and rye fell to almost 50% of normal, barley to one third, oats to 46%, potatoes to 45%, and sugar to 80%.

The situation demanded not only foreign relief but the strictest control of domestic supplies. The elaborate war-time machinery of food control was of necessity continued by the new Government. Flour, both wheat and rye and mixtures, sugar, potatoes,

Total Crop in Thousands of Tons  
Bohemia-Moravia-Silesia



Total Crop in Thousands of Tons  
Bohemia-Moravia-Silesia





meat, fats and milk, were rationed and control maintained in varying degree until the harvest of 1921. After the 1920 harvest the Government rationed flour on a basis of yearly income. Flour was always the commodity in demand; other foodstuffs, such as sugar and meat, seemed to be obtained in sufficient quantities to satisfy needs, while milk and for a long time potatoes were so far from obtainable as to be beyond consideration.

Ordinarily it was never possible to draw the full ration even though it was below the need of the average man. Farmers were reluctant to deliver their grain at the low price of Government requisition. The illicit trade therefore flourished although punishable by law. The average urban family could not pay the prices demanded and could do little to combat the accumulative results of malnutrition. Early in 1920 a study of the dietaries of 250 families from all classes and engaged in all manner of work throughout the Republic was made by the Mission.

(a) In relation to income:

Total Number of Calories

Weekly Income in Crowns	Per Cent. Spent on Food	Number in Family	Total Number of Calories		
			Per Person Per Day (Non-Producer)	Average Man Per Day (Producer)	Per Cent. of Normal (3300)
85	90	7	1,960	2,333	70
148	80	6	2,097	2,495	75
230	75	5	2,387	2,842	86
320	60	5	2,480	2,952	89
420	55	5	2,489	2,858	86
540	48	5	2,517	2,996	90

NOTE.—Since the average man (producer) requires 3,300 calories per day, each person (non-producer) will require 3,300 x 0.84 or 2,862 calories per day.

(b) In relation to occupation.

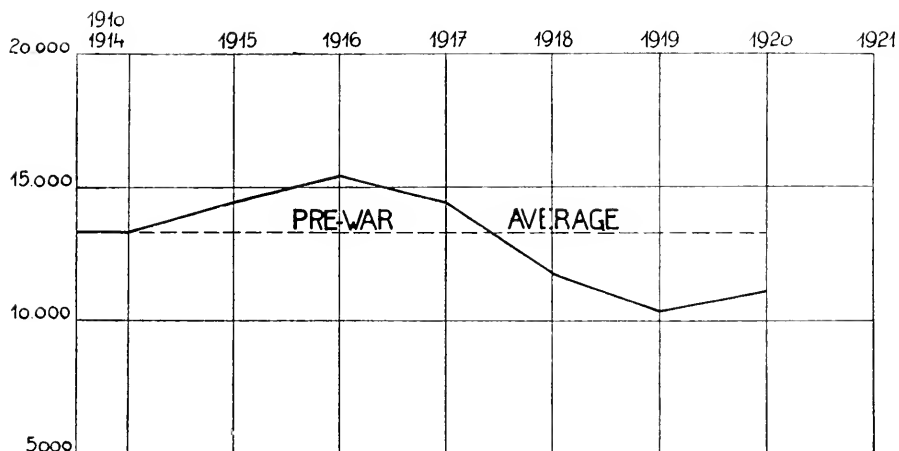
Occupation	Weekly Income in Crowns	Number in Family	Per Person Per Day	Per Cent. of Per Average Normal Man (3300)
Laborers.....	70	7	1,950	.59
Coachmen.....	70	7	2,100	.63
Servants.....	70	7	2,240	.67
Small Pensioners.....	85	5	2,216	.67
Factory Employees.....	160	7	2,290	.69
Private Clerks.....	200	6	2,105	.63
Grade Teachers.....	210	5	2,890	.69
Lesser Govt. Officials.....	250	6	2,360	.71
Artisans.....	260	6	2,400	.72
Small Tradesmen.....	310	6	2,460	.74
Teachers.....	330	4	2,510	.77
Physicians.....	480	5	2,935	.89
High Govt. Officials.....	450	5	3,010	.91
Miners.....	280	7	2,670	.80

It is interesting to compare the average food consumption in Czecho-Slovakia as shown by food survey with pre-war consumption, with the minimum standard of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, and the standard of the Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission.

# BLACK COAL PRODUCTION

In Thousands of Tons

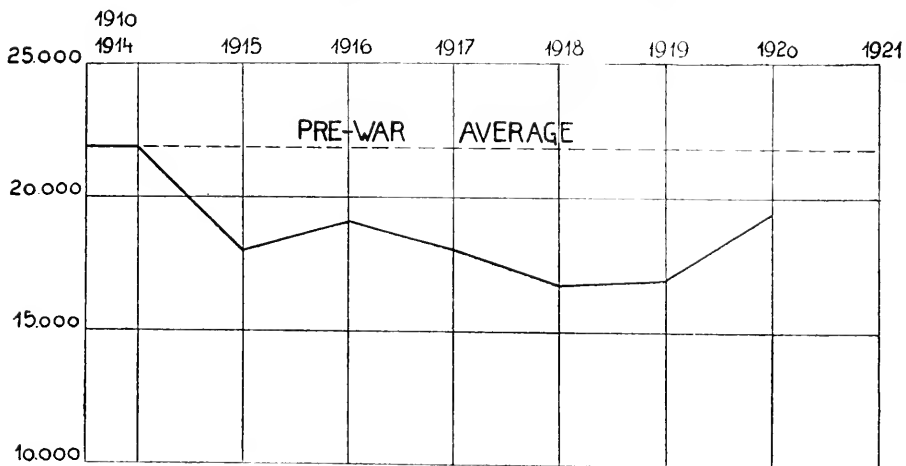
BOHEMIA-MORAVIA-SILESIA



# BROWN COAL PRODUCTION

In Thousands of Tons

BOHEMIA-MORAVIA-SILESIA



	Czecho-Slovakia 1919-1920	Czecho-Slovakia 1914	Commission for Relief in Bel- gium, Minimum	Inter-Allied Sci. Food Com. Standard
Protein.....	67.7	100.5	71.6	100
Fat.....	62.8	11.3	72.0	100
Carbohydrates.....	470.	646.2	434.5	500
Caloric Value:				
Average Man.....	2790.	3920.	2842.	3400
Per Head.....	2322.	3292.	2274.	2856

In 1918 and continued into 1919 and in part to 1920 war kitchens were feeding on an average of 55% of the population in towns of 5,000 and over, in the following proportion:

Workers and Artisans.....	44.86%
Employees.....	19.82%
Students.....	8.45%
Officials and Teachers.....	26.63%
Tradespeople.....	.24%
	<hr/>
	100.00%

### 3. Birth and Mortality Rates.

The interruption of domestic life for five years and hardship of life during and following the War is strikingly reflected in the birth and mortality statistics. Each year of the war added its toll of misery until the peak was reached with the coming of peace at the close of the year 1918. For the ten years prior to 1914 the average annual excess of births over deaths in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia was 42%.

- In 1914 this excess fell to 37%.
- In 1915 deaths exceeded births by 2.8%.
- In 1916 this percentage rose to 35%.
- In 1917 this percentage rose to 52%.
- In 1918 reached the shocking figure of 101%.

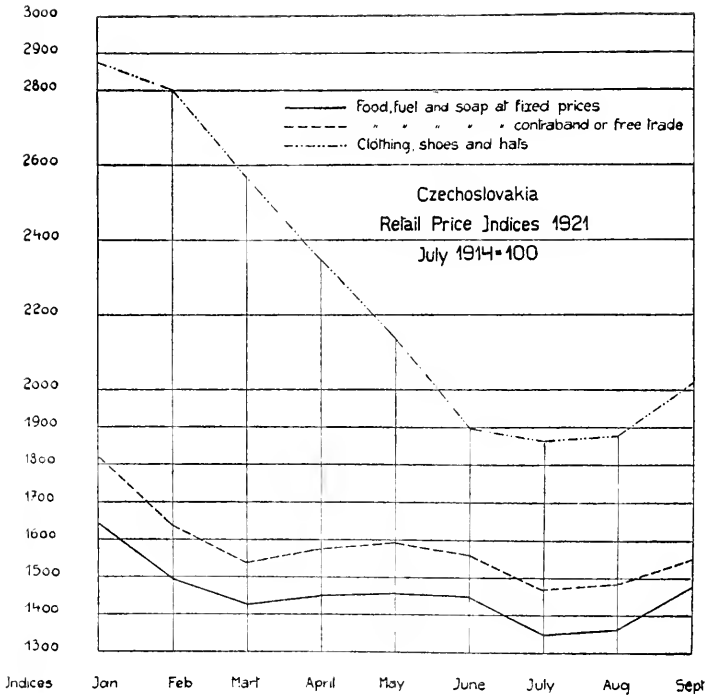
In that year there were more than twice as many deaths as births!

Such was the general situation in Czecho-Slovakia at the close of the War. These conditions dictated imperative and immediate need for relief. As one measure the American Relief Administration, under the general direction of Herbert Hoover, established a child relief bureau. In April, 1919, the children's relief work began and continued through the harvests of 1919, 1920 and 1921, that is, until September 1, 1921.

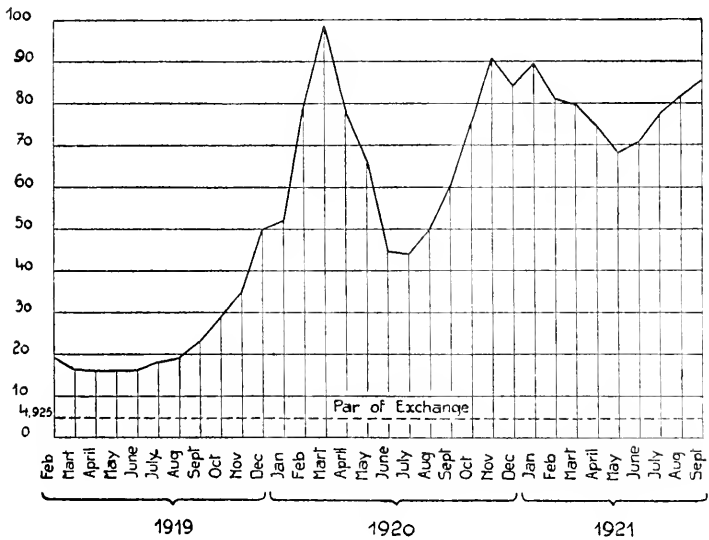
## II. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

### 1. Child Feeding and Clothing.

During the critical post-war years and until the harvest of 1921 the American Relief Administration, in close cooperation with and assisted by the Czecho Government and the Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite, the national child welfare organization, fed a great proportion of the under-nourished children. A great quantity of clothing was also distributed in every part of the Republic. In this work the local Cesky Cerveny



Average Value of the Dollar in Czech-Crowns



Kriz, Ceska Komisse pro peci o mladez, Deutsche Bezirkskommission fuer Kinder-schutz und Jugendfuersorge, Ochrana matek a kojencu, Muetter und Sauglingsfuersorge, and for 1920 Lady Muriel Paget's Mission in Slovakia were of great assistance in distributing the food and clothing allotted to them by the American Relief Administration and the Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
(April, 1919—August, 1921)

	Food Contributed by American Relief Administration	Food Contributed by Czech Government	Total Metric Kilos
Cocoa.....	810,536	.....	810,536
Sugar.....	.....	828,727	828,727
Milk.....	4,711,479	427,666	5,139,145
Flour.....	800,427	2,060,432	2,860,859
Beans.....	1,493,651	.....	1,493,651
Rice.....	1,219,250	.....	1,219,250
Fats.....	1,529,658	188,779	1,718,437
Cod Liver Oil.....	36,729	.....	36,729
Corn Grits.....	.....	67,122	67,122
Soap.....	171,383	.....	171,383
Chocolate.....	16,642	.....	16,642
Salmon.....	49,930	.....	49,930
Baking Powder.....	.....	30,000	30,000
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>10,839,685</b>	<b>3,602,726</b>	<b>14,442,411</b>

CHILDREN FED

Year	Months of Operation	Average Number Kitchens Operated	Average Fed Daily	Average Meal Grams	Average Value Calories	Total Meals Served
1919.....	8	1,633	243,883	89	328	48,776,720
1920.....	12	1,902	271,612	90	331	81,483,627
1921.....	8	492	97,502	108	398	19,500,373
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>149,760,720</b>
<b>Weighted Average.</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>213,943</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>54,429,295</b>

NOTE.—200 feeding days in 1919; 300 in 1920 and 200 in 1921. Late in 1920 the average caloric value of the meals was raised to 600 and variety in the dishes introduced. The following weekly menu was served:

MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Rice-pudding—Portion ½ liter	
Rice.....	50 grams
Milk.....	20 grams (unsweetened)
Sugar.....	10 grams
Flour.....	10 grams
Fat.....	7 grams

Roll—Portion 75 grams	
Flour.....	50 grams
Fat.....	6 grams
Sugar.....	5 grams

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Bean-soup—Portion $\frac{1}{2}$ liter	
Beans.....	62.5 grams
Milk.....	20 grams (unsweetened)
Flour.....	10 grams
Fat.....	7.5 grams
Roll—Portion 75 grams	

WEDNESDAY

Cocoa-pudding—Portion $\frac{1}{2}$ liter	
Cocoa.....	12.50 grams
Milk.....	60 grams (unsweetened)
Sugar.....	32.50 grams
Flour.....	15 grams
Roll—Portion 75 grams	

SATURDAY

Cocoa—Portion $\frac{1}{2}$ liter	
Cocoa.....	10 grams
Sugar.....	20 grams
Milk.....	45 grams (unsweetened)
Roll—Portion 75 grams	

Highest number under-nourished children during critical period April, 1919, to April, 1920, estimated at 600,000. Of this number, and during this period, the American Relief Administration and the Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite fed a daily average of 310,120, or 52%, and reached a peak of 83%, or 496,470, daily in March, 1920.

Clothing contributed by the American Relief Administration and distributed by the Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite was as follows:

	Boots	Stockings	Overcoats
Bohemia.....	62,201	59,714	62,291
Moravia.....	23,224	22,000	23,224
Silesia.....	5,224	4,800	5,224
Slovakia.....	7,300	7,000	7,300
Institutions.....	112	286	15,593
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	98,061	93,800	113,632

In May and June, 1921, after two years of feeding, a careful medical survey was made of over 50,000 school children feeding in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia; in Prague and Brno; in 18 cities of population over 20,000; in 21 cities over 10,000; and in 13 cities

under 10,000. Examinations were also made in 11 cities in Slovakia and in 10 cities in Carpathian Russia.

The results proved illuminating. Malnutrition has been largely arrested but symptoms (anaemia, scrofula, rachitis, tuberculosis, etcetera), are present to a distressing degree among a large number of school children. The following table gives a summary of the results of this survey:

City Population	No. Exam- ined	Per Cent School Children Examined	PERCENTAGE	
			Seriously Under-nourished	Sub- normal
Class I (over 500,000).....	4,694	3.5	9	46
Class II (over 100,000-300,000)....	6,176	14	18	48
Class III (20,000-100,000).....	21,490	15	15	50
Class IV (10,000-20,000).....	11,741	18	14	53
Class V (under 10,000).....	4,298	22	9	36

### 2. Food Remittances.

The American Relief Administration Warehouse System was instituted purely as an emergency measure, as a method of placing food at the disposal of adults and the general population at a time when the scarcity of food made it difficult for the average person to buy with the money at his command. Moreover, it was unwise as well as extremely difficult to send remittances from abroad at this time for this would have made additional demands on scanty local supplies. The American Relief Administration Warehouse food came from the outside and so did the money that paid for it. In this way the local food supply was increased and no demands were made upon local currency. During the period of operation in Czecho-Slovakia, from early in 1920 until July, 1921, when the system was discontinued, food packages to the value of over half a million dollars were purchased and distributed throughout the Republic as the gifts of friends and relatives in America.

### 3. Commonwealth Fund Gift for Intellectuals.

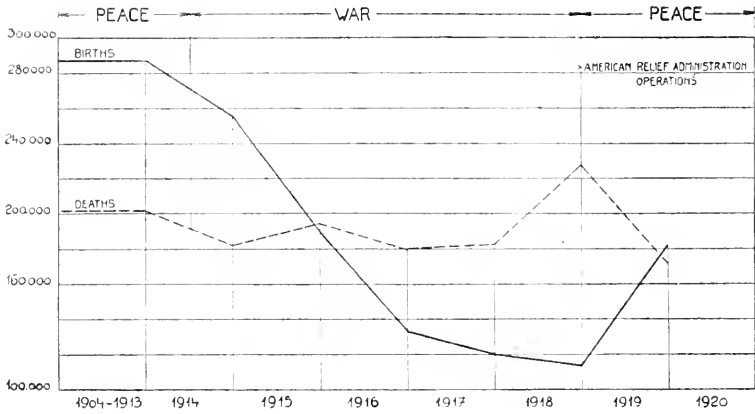
The "intelligentsia" has felt more keenly the change in economic conditions than any other class. During the critical post-war years this was particularly true of the professoriate of the Universities in Czecho-Slovakia—in Prague and Brno particularly. To meet this situation the Commonwealth Fund of America allotted to the Mission the sum of \$82,500 for the purchase and distribution of foodstuffs to needy and worthy intellectuals. Under the leadership of the Rectors of the various Czech and German Universities, committees of professors were formed and selections made of worthy cases. To these were given packages of food sufficient to carry an individual for an appreciable period. The average caloric value of each meal provided through these packages was 1,000.

The following tabulation shows the results:

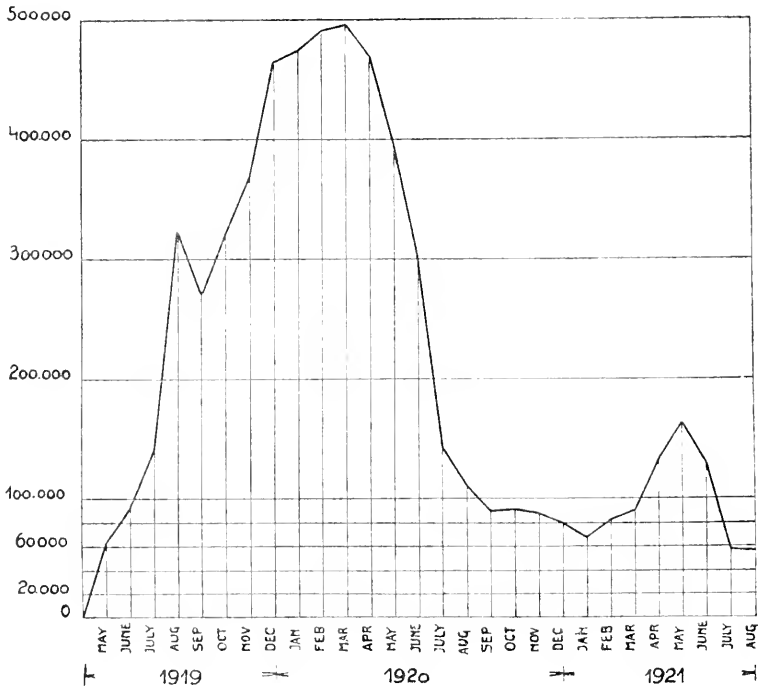
	Total Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Meals	Average Per Person	Value Per Meal	Value Per Person
1st and 2nd Distribution...	\$62,500	17,250	400,000	24	\$.15	\$3.62
3rd Distribution.....	20,000	2,420	145,200	60	.137	8.26

NOTE.—The 3rd distribution was based upon the family as a unit and the content of the package increased.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS BOHEMIA-MORAVIA-SILESIA



## Czechoslovakia Children Fed per Day.





4. *Student Relief.*

In the spring of 1921 the American Relief Administration in cooperation with the European Student Relief Fund, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. gave material assistance to students in the Universities of Prague, Brno (Czech and German), and Pribram. The change in economic conditions due to the War created great hardships for the student class and their numbers had greatly increased by the influx of refugees chiefly from other Slav countries.

The relief work for the University students was greatly simplified through the existence of student mensas, notably the Studentsky Domov of Prague University where the great proportion of relief has been given. This home, with its superb kitchen, a gift of students of America, and under the direct control of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., proved an invaluable adjunct.

The following quantities, valued at approximately \$25,000, were delivered to the students: cocoa, 2,956 kilos; sugar, 1,360 kilos; milk, 16,903 kilos; flour, 41,797 kilos; beans or rice, 10,751 kilos; fats, 1,578 kilos; salmon, 4,162 kilos, a total of nearly 80 tons. These foodstuffs permitted a meal of 1,000 calories a day, including fats and sugar which ordinarily were supplied by the student organizations themselves.

Student Mensa	Opened	Closed	Average Fed Daily	Total No. Meals
Prague University—Studentsky Domov..	Mar. 15	July 16*	1,485	184,083
Prague University—Letna .....	June 16	July 16*	286	6,869
Pribram Mining Academy.....	May 9	June 30	158	8,201
Masaryk University, Brno.....	May 20	July 2	573	25,207
German University, Brno.....	May 2	June 30	317	21,545

\*NOTE.—The Studentsky Domov and the Letna Mensas remained open throughout the summer and on an average 800 students were fed daily during this period.

The students receiving this form of relief represented the following nationalities:

Czecho-Slovaks	Magyars
Germans	Bulgarians
Ukrainians	Roumanians
Russians	Poles
Jugo-Slavs	Ruthenians

### III. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The object of the A. R. A. Mission in Czecho-Slovakia has been to aid in the reconstruction of economic and social life primarily through the restoration of under-nourished children to health that they might become useful citizens and promote the peace and welfare of the new state. The medical records, supplemented by the opinions of school teachers and committee members in daily contact with the children, afford abundant testimony that in large measure this purpose has been fulfilled. But it should be emphasized that in this relief work only the emergency has been met. The American Relief Administration and the Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite have finished this emergency work—a relief designed to keep the children alive until the country was able to produce sufficient foodstuffs for its own support. This point has been reached

with the harvest of 1921, but surveys show that the evils of malnutrition still are evident. The figures reveal that the results of the War on children are more far-reaching than is generally supposed; that the ill-effects will continue throughout this generation and may be reflected in the next.

A continuance of feeding on the present restricted and voluntary basis will not meet the problem. *There is needed recognition by the Government and by the people that it is as much a public duty to provide for the physical development of the child as for his mental development.* National legislation is needed providing in cooperation with societies and municipalities for the feeding of all under-nourished school children.

By emphasizing the need for national legislation it is not meant to imply that the National Government should alone be carrying the burden. As Mr. Hoover well puts it: "The child problem must be developed out of the conscience of every separate community. Such a problem cannot be solved by benevolent dictatorship or the central government. The solution must come through the devotion of small groups in every center, spreading thought and service into every individual home."

The Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite brought together in 1919 a great body of public-spirited men and women. "The devotion of small groups," such as these operating throughout the Republic, has carried the children of Czecho-Slovakia through the critical post-war years. The wealth of public opinion that this body represents and the value of its services should be preserved for the future. To accomplish this purpose Parliament has been asked as a matter of public economy and safety to make permanent the work to which the American people have contributed so generously. The law which has been proposed follows:

PROPOSED LAW FOR THE FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN  
IN THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC  
(Translated from the Czech)

In order to provide through cooperation of the Government, the districts, local governments, child welfare organization, and the parents of school children for the establishment, maintenance, and administration of school kitchens for the feeding of under-nourished children; to provide for the fulfilment of other purposes aiming towards an improvement of the health and social conditions of children; to provide for an organization which will carry on the work of the American Relief Administration—Hoover Mission—in cooperation with the Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite.

I.

The Ministry of Public Health, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Education and National Culture and Food Supply through the Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite, and with the assistance of other organizations, be empowered and authorized pursuant to Article 2 of this Act:

(1) To establish, maintain and operate kitchens for the feeding of insufficiently nourished children in schools and elsewhere and to issue such orders which it deems necessary for their efficient administration.

(2) To examine from time to time the health and social conditions of the children in the Czecho-Slovak Republic, to determine the extent and degree of the consequences of malnutrition and to obtain information which in the judgment of the ministers is necessary to carry out this Act.

(3) To establish or support institutions giving a sufficient professional training in matters of nutrition and related subjects to such persons who wish to serve in organizations this Act provides for.

II.

The head office of the Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite, as the successor of the American Relief Administration—Hoover Mission—shall be authorized to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite, with all its present privileges, shall work under the support of the Ministry of Health as the auxiliary office of said Ministry, as far as the execution of this Act (and of all its provisions and rules) is concerned, that is, that the central administration will be done as heretofore by the Headquarters at Prague and the work in the various territories (districts and municipalities) by the organizations existing within these districts; namely, the Czech and German district Commissions for child welfare, Czech and German local organizations for the care of mothers and children, local organizations of the Czecho-Slovak Red Cross and others who have authorizations from the Ministry, assuring them a full autonomy in the accounting and material departments of their own organizations.

III.

The expenses incurred in carrying out this Act, including the administrative expenses of the Czecho-Slovak Pece o Dite, shall be borne in equal division by the state and the various districts participating in the benefits of this Act in such way that the subvention of the Government contributed to obtain the purpose as stated in Article I of this Act; be it either in money, or goods, or in services shall in no case exceed the total of money, goods or services contributed towards the purpose of Article I of this Act by organizations within same district, be said funds of the district raised by the sum total of the districts, municipalities, cooperating organizations, parents of the children or by anybody and under whatever conditions. Provided above be fulfilled, the Minister of Public Health is authorized to withhold cooperation whole or in part from districts which do not comply with the requirements given within this law.

IV.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 1922, there is hereby appropriated a credit of Kc. 7,000,000—which was set aside in the state budget for 1922 in Chapter 24 tit. H., Article I for expenses of cooperation with the A. R. A. E. C. F.

V.

This law shall come into force on the day of its publication. It shall be carried through by the Ministry of Public Health.

A. R. A. MISSION TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—1921

ARTHUR C. RINGLAND.....	Chief .....	Aug. 1919
JAMES V. FOLEY.....	A. R. A. Warehouses ...	Mar. 1920—Sept. 1921
JOSEPH W. RICE.....	Inspector .....	Jan. 1921—Sept. 1921
IVAR WILLIAM WAHREN.....	Inspector .....	June 1920—Sept. 1921
IVAN H. BAIRD.....	Secretary .....	May 1920
HAROLD M. FLEMING.....	Assistant.....	Aug. 1921

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MISSION TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

JOHN CHARLES MILLER, M. D. . . . .	Chief . . . . .	Oct. 1920—Jan. 1921
JOSEPH T. SHAW . . . . .	Chief . . . . .	Aug.—Sept. 1919
LORIN A. CLARK . . . . .	Accountant . . . . .	Aug.—Sept. 1920
MISS DOROTHY GEBERDING . . . . .	Dietitian . . . . .	Aug. 1919—Oct. 1920
C. HANBURY . . . . .	Accountant . . . . .	Sept. 1919—Mar. 1920
RAYMOND A. KLEINDIENST . . . . .	Inspector . . . . .	Oct. 1919—Aug. 1920
VALE H. MCGUIRE . . . . .	Inspector . . . . .	Apr.—Aug. 1920
FRANCIS J. MURPHY . . . . .	A. R. A. Warehouses . . . . .	Feb.—Mar. 1920
WILL SHAFROTH . . . . .	A. R. A. Warehouses . . . . .	Jan.—Nov. 1920
THOMAS M. TEMPLE . . . . .	Inspector . . . . .	Aug. 1919—Aug. 1920
PRENTISS M. TERRY . . . . .	Inspector . . . . .	Aug. 1919—Jan. 1921
DAN M. WALKER . . . . .	Inspector . . . . .	Aug. 1919—July 1920

CZECHO-SLOVAK CHILD WELFARE ORGANIZATION  
(PECE O DITE)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

*Honorary President*

DR. T. G. MASARYK, President of Czecho-Slovakia

*Honorary Vice-Presidents*

VLASTIMIL TUSAR,  
President of the Council

DR. KAREL KRAMAR,  
Ex-President of the Council

*President*

DR. ALICE MASARYK, President of the Czech Red Cross

*Members*

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Minister of Foreign Affairs

ANTONIN JOHANIS,  
Minister of Food

DR. VAVRE SROBAR,  
Minister of Hygiene

DR. IVAN DERER,  
Minister of Slovakia

DR. ALFRED MEISSNER,  
Minister of Justice

ANT. SVEHLA,  
Minister of Home Affairs

DR. KAREL ENGLIS,  
Minister of Finances

KAREL PRASEK,  
Minister of Agriculture

DR. BOH. VRBENSKY,  
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