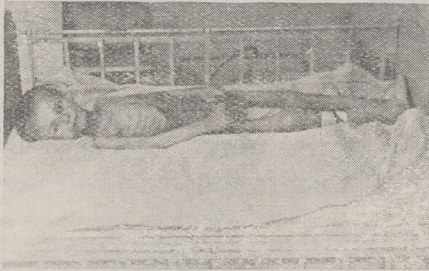


Children and the Famine

"It is officially announced that the Treasury have sanctioned, within certain limits, a proposal to provide one pound for every pound raised and spent by charitable organisations in the United Kingdom for the relief of distress in Europe."—

See press, June 30th.



The photograph herewith is of a child suffering from tuberculosis and rickets as the result of famine. It was taken in the Children's Hospital at Prague, the capital of an Allied Country, but is typical of numerous cases in *all* the famine areas. It illustrates the truth of Earl Curzon's statement of June 30th, when he said that

even among our Allies : **"It is difficult for our people to realise the extent of the suffering which still prevails. . . . Not only grown-up men and women, but hundreds and thousands of small children are in daily want of many of the necessities of life. The effects are visible in a scale of mortality that can hardly be measured, and in the enfeeblement and deterioration of those who ought to provide the population of the future."** Earl Curzon adds that the need is as great elsewhere and the same problems exist in Armenia, Germany and Austria.

Lord Robert Cecil has appealed to his countrymen to send a message of practical sympathy to *"some millions of children and many thousands of desolate homes."* The Government, within certain limits, will add £1 to every £1 raised and spent for the relief of distress.

Will you read the following facts and send us all you can spare to save the children?

ARMENIA :

"Many people in the Erivan District subsist on grass and leaves and have had no normal food for weeks. Beyond question, bodies recently buried have been dug up and the flesh torn off and eaten by starving people. . . . Children I knew who could run about when I was working there last year now cannot walk, and people stuff into their mouths anything into which they can dig their teeth, just to try and stop the craving."

Letter from Mr. E. St. John Catchpool, just home from Armenia, June 25th.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA :

The Rev. J. Novotny, of Bohemia, states that our own allies in Czecho-Slovakia are still dying from starvation and prolonged exhaustion. "If you would take some of our children into your houses and give them ONE meal they would think themselves in heaven. . . ."

Interview with "Save the Children" Fund, June 27th.

Dr. Alice Masaryk, President of the Czech Red Cross, states that "There are **a million young children totally deprived of milk supplies** and very poorly supplied with any other kind of food. The result is that among the children who go to the hospitals and similar institutions 80 per cent. are suffering from tuberculosis. The mortality is appalling. The women, too, are very much under-nourished, more especially in the industrial districts, where more than 50 per cent. of the infants are still-born. Owing to the lack of raw material we are almost destitute of clothing."—"Morning Post," May 23rd, 1919.

Writing of a village school in the Erzgebirge (German Bohemia), a traveller who accompanied a Hoover Mission describes the children: "Tiny faces, large dull eyes overshadowed by mighty, puffed, rickety foreheads, their small arms just skin and bone, and above the crooked legs with their dislocated joints, the swollen, pointed stomachs of the hunger-œdema. Scarcely one amongst all these children can keep its head erect. . . ." The teacher commented: "Fourteen of my children have literally nothing to put on; they lie naked on the straw at home. Their parents have had to give their last underclothing, the last little garment, in exchange for turnips and potatoes. . . . We saw them later, eaten away by lice and scabies, shrivelled and feeble-minded, dozing on towards another world."—"Vossische Zeitung," June 8th,

Quoted "Manchester Guardian," June .

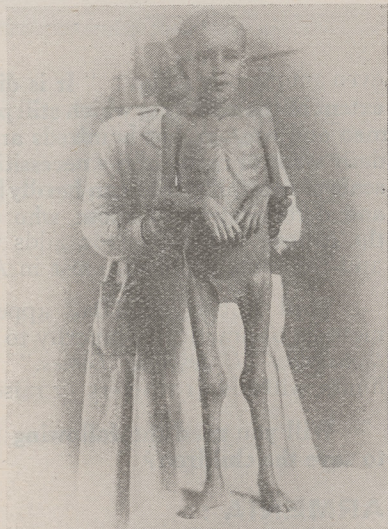
AUSTRIA :

"I hear to-day from informants who have just returned from Hungary and Austria the same appalling accounts of the conditions there. In Vienna the mass of the population is starved, or semi-starved, and utterly depressed. Children of six years old look like children of two. The invalids and sick ask for cod-liver oil and get water."

Paris Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," June 24th.

"I spent a great deal of time among the children, but could not find a normal child in Vienna. . . . They were **children of skin and bone**—white, emaciated, sunken-eyed. In the poorer parts, I never saw a child of less than two or three years walking. I was five days in the city before I found one attempting to play."

Dr. Ethel Williams, just returned from Vienna. In the "Newcastle Daily Journal," June 20th.



This is a child of 5 years old, suffering from rickets and tuberculosis as a result of malnutrition.

HUNGARY :

"Death in Hungary has resulted in thousands of cases not only from want of food, but also from want of coal, and from disease spread through the dearth of linen, soap, and all other means to preserve cleanliness. Babies die because they have **no milk**, which their mothers, fagged by excessive work, cannot produce any longer. They die because there are no teats for the bottles. They die of decubitis (also the

disease of old age), because they have **no clothing or bedding** to protect their tender bodies as they lie in their cradles. They die from a single cold draught, their weak little bodies being unable to withstand any external shock. They die from infection inhaled with the air of Budapest, reduced to a state of revolting filth, because there is no straw to feed the horses of the dust-carts, nor coal to work the hydraulic plant which waters the streets."

Report of Hungarian Red Cross Mission.

Quoted "Manchester Guardian," June 11th.

GERMANY :

An English traveller writes of a visit to the largest city hospital in Cologne : "The doctor showed me **such things as I pray never to see again**. There were the same babes that he had shown to Mr. Nevinston and others in January, along with many others born since, who seemed to me to be in far worse condition. There were many cases of this appalling soft-bone disease 'osteo-malactria.' . . . Girls and boys of six years old with leg-bones that I could bend, and soft skulls. . . . Limbs deformed to many shapes . . . tiny shrivelled bodies covered with queer, inelastic skin. . . . A child of fourteen months weighing 8 lbs., one of five months weighing 4½ lbs., one of six years measuring 2 ft. 9 ins.—these were typical. Three babes had newly come in of three and four months—they looked like skinny trussed fowls, and hardly larger. I shivered, and begged to be shown no more."

Letter to the Emergency Committee, June 28th.

RUSSIA :

"Every form of illness is rampant. People are dying of typhoid, cholera, and scurvy, not in hundreds, but in tens of thousands . . . there is nobody to look after the sick; they wander about the streets infecting others. **There are no medicines, no disinfectants.**"

Appeal of Russian Red Cross, "Times," June 28th.

"In the hospitals in Moscow, eighty per cent. of the women die in childbirth, and ninety per cent. of the infants."—"Russkaya Jizn," May 28th.

(In April, Dr. Nansen stated that no children under two years survived in Petrograd.)

POLAND :

"From an official Polish source, Reuter's Agency learns that the Eastern confines of the Polish Republic present a state of utter misery and starvation. Inquests on many victims of death from hunger reveal in the stomach the presence of sand and wood. In many communities as many as half the population have perished, while in others a very large percentage are suffering from hunger typhus. The worst districts are those of Bruzany, Kobrin and Pinsk, where the population is exposed to immediate starvation. There is not much hope in this year's harvest, as in the territory of Brest-Pinsk only 10 per cent. of the land has been cultivated."—"Morning Post," June 8th.

"One of the chief officials who has just returned from Poland and Lithuania gave me the most harrowing accounts of what he saw. Hundreds of thousands of the people are getting as their daily sustenance **a dish of soup consisting of water with one-third of a medium-sized potato in it**. Sometimes there is bread for those who are lucky enough to obtain it from the authorities. But the obtaining of bread is by no means certain. He found one place where there had been none for eight weeks. In Pinsk, which was only typical of other towns, he visited schools and institutions and saw women and children fighting like wild beasts for food. They stood frequently in the food queues for twelve hours, and sometimes got nothing in the end. In private houses he found men, women, and children lying, generally starked naked, on a bed, too weak to move, dying or dead of hunger. If he asked them their names or put other questions to them, he seldom got any reply but 'Bread, bread.'"

Paris Correspondent, "Manchester Guardian," May 21st, 1919.

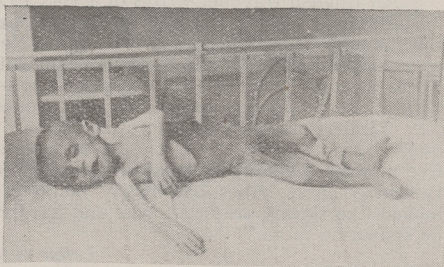
THE JEWS IN POLAND :

" While I was visiting a Jewish hospital in Warsaw a Jewish baby was born. The mother of that baby had had **no food of any kind for four days**. Mothers in this country can perhaps imagine the anguish of that Jewish mother who gave life to her child only to know that it must starve to death. This case was not the exception but the rule. I travelled 2,000 miles in Poland, and in every city, town and village, emaciated Jewish children piteously cried for bread."

*Report of Dr. Haim Davis, of U.S. Red Cross Commission,
" N.Y. Times," May 13th, 1919.*

These terrible facts clearly show that the quantity of food which is now entering the famine areas is not enough. Moreover, the harvest everywhere will be far below the normal. It will take also a long time before the industries can get re-established, which would enable the countries to find means to pay for extensive imports of food and other

necessities from America and elsewhere. In the meantime children especially, who have suffered from prolonged malnutrition, now need special foods if their health is to be saved. We must send **FREE FOOD**, as much as we can, and at once, if we are to save the lives of these helpless children. With certain restrictions, the Government will give an additional £1 for every £1 worth of goods despatched. They want to encourage you in this way to send "a message of practical sympathy" to "some millions of children and many thousands of desolate homes."



Contributions sent to the

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

can be earmarked if preferred for particular countries. Otherwise, they will be allocated to help those areas where the need seems most urgent or the best opportunities offer for sending help quickly.

Address all communications to :—

MRS. C. R. BUXTON,

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND,

329, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1

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