

POLISH EVACUATION  
REPORT BY S.M.O. PAHLEVI.

1. INITIAL SITUATION -

On the evening of 24 March 1942, the picture from the medical point of view was briefly as follows. Approximately 45,000 evacuees were expected to be landed at PAHLEVI during a period of about 10 days commencing from March 26. They were to come from a part of Soviet Russia where TYPHUS fever had reached epidemic proportions. In fact it was definitely known that there had been a large number of cases with a high mortality rate amongst the evacuees themselves.

The necessity for adequate disinfestation, and other sanitary and medical arrangements had of course been foreseen by H.Q. Tenth Army, but provisions had only been made for an evacuation rate of 2,500 per week. Also it had been understood that about a fortnight would be available in which to move medical units to PAHLEVI and to have hospital, disinfestation, and hygiene arrangements ready before the first evacuees arrived. 22 Field Ambulance and 16 Field Hygiene Section were fortunately already in TEHRAN. The Bath Unit, and As disinfectors had however not arrived and were many days journey away.

With the rate of evacuation increased by over twelvefold, with not even time for the available medical units to get to PAHLEVI before the arrival of the first evacuees, and with the fact that certain important units were not available at all, things looked very gloomy indeed. The situation had all the potentialities of a disaster of the first magnitude, and did continue to cause the greatest anxiety throughout. It was only a combination of hard work, thorough exploitation of local resources, the continued cold weather, and above all extreme good luck which brought the evacuation to an end without medical catastrophe.

Detailed Figures of arrivals, departures and daily balances at PAHLEVI are given at APP-1.

The actual functioning of the medical arrangements is best discussed under the following four heads:-

- (i) Disinfestation.
- (ii) Hospital arrangements in PAHLEVI.
- (iii) Sanitation.
- (iv). Evacuation of the sick to TEHRAN.

2. DISINFESTATION -

(a) Process and equipment.

The process of disinfestation consisted in clipping the hair on the head (except in the case of women) the armpits and the pubes; liberal rubbing in of a strong disinfectant soap and kerosene oil emulsion, and hot shower bath. The disinfestees clothes and equipment were either disinfected in the meantime and reissued, or an entirely new set issued to him. Often it was found quicker to issue entirely new clothes, collect the infested clothing, disinfest it at leisure or in a spare disinfector and issue it to a later party. The disinfesting agent used for clothing etc was steam with downward displacement, and formaline for leather and other similar material.

The only technical equipment for this purpose available in TRN and which was brought up to PAHLEVI with the Field Ambulance consisted of 8 small portable disinfectors (T.O.T. Type). For the rest it was all a matter of rapid improvisation and suitable conversion of available local resources. Mobile Bath Units and larger disinfectors were ordered up but arrived too late to make much real contribution and in actual numbers did less than a quarter of the total disinfestations.

(b) Installations.

The main disinfecting installations were as follows:-

1. PERSIAN HAMMAM - This was of the usual type, except that fortunately it was about 3 or 4 times the usual hammam in size, had abundant hot water, and the layout of the rooms lent itself to a considerable measure of segregation between the infested and disinfested clothing and persons. In an annexe to this Hammam a small number of special disinfection could be done, such as women, patients, etc. There was no arrangement for disinfection of clothing as an integral part of this installation. In the earlier stages new or elsewhere disinfested clothes of previous bathers were issued. Later the Mobile Ash Disinfector on its truck was placed outside the Hammam window in a side street. This place usually worked a 10 hour day, and from 26/3 to 6/4 was used for disinfecting 6548 evacuees.

ii. TENT UNIT - on the boulevard. A large boulevard along the sea front which had a well cemented floor, numerous wells with abundant water, a high wall completely shutting it off from the streets, and which was marked out in separate plots with small lawns interspersed, provided an ideal site on which to carry on large scale improvised bathing and disinfection. Numerous large barrels on open brick fireplaces provided the hot water for the bathers. Rows of I.P. tents interconnected with passages formed undressing, hairclipping, bathing, drying and dressing rooms. Dozens of pails and buckets and large fatigue parties conveyed the hot water to the bathers. A row of T.O.T. disinfectors also on open fireplaces with attendants organized into parties to load and unload them, and to keep the fires going disinfested the clothing. Add to it the fact that to keep an even flow there was always a party of evacuees waiting about for its boots etc from the formaline chamber (40 lb tent), and some idea may be had of what a hive of activity the boulevard was throughout this period. Initially heating was done by oil cookers, but gradually during the first four days all these went out of order. Resort had then to be had to firewood. This was not always dry, and a drizzle on some days made matters worse. However by the simple expedient of throwing kerosene oil on the wood fire whenever necessary the fires were kept burning with success throughout. This place started to function in the afternoon on 27 March and thereafter continued on a round the clock basis till about midday on 7 April; disinfecting over 14,000 evacuees. Captain G.A.C. MILLER R.A.M.C. was directly in charge here and did most excellent work.

iii. THE FISH FACTORY - This large factory called IRANRYBA is the centre of the fishing and caviare industry on the southern Caspian coast. A separate building in the factory compound was found to have boiling hot water laid on in unlimited quantity and had all the requisites of a good disinfecting centre. Nearly in another building was a boiler producing superheated steam. A small lumber room about 4'x 4'x 7' was easily converted into a disinfecting chamber by means of a pipe to bring steam from the boiler and opening in this room just below the roof. This place is without doubt and obvious choice for a future disinfection that may have to be done in Pahlevi both as regards the ease of handling large numbers, and the possibilities of high technical efficiency due to the abundant available steam. Disinfection here started in the evening on 29th March. Work was continued day and night and the total disinfested was 12075. If properly organised about two thousand disinfections can be done here in 24 hours.

iv. MOBILE BATH UNITS. 33 Bath Unit (Lt. H.M. Bushell) was located in the boulevard, and between 31 March and 6 April disinfested 5194 evacuees. It was then returned to Tehran for use there. 37 Bath Unit (Capt. A.R. Condor M.C.) disinfested 4207 evacuees during the period 4 - 7 April. 31 Bath Unit (Lt. K.S. Irvine) disinfested 1703 evacuees on 5 and 7 April. The latter two Bath Units were located each near a well immediately to the west of camp 4. On 7 April the first disinfection of all

evacuees was completed. All the improvised ~~disinfecting~~ arrangements were then stopped. 31 and 37 Bath Units however continued to function and did useful work in redisinfecting a large number of evacuees.

One mobile steam disinfector was kindly lent by the local Soviet authorities and was used on the boulevard to help disinfect accumulations of undisinfected clothing, mainly blankets. The local Iranian authorities also permitted the use of a Thresh type disinfector which was in a building near the Cinema. This was used mainly to disinfect whatever clothing was considered worth reclaiming from the huge dumps of discarded clothing which soon accumulated near all the disinfecting centres.

(c) General Remarks.

At a rough estimate the figure of lousiness may be placed at 10-15% for troops, and about 40% for in the case of civilians. The technical results of disinfestation were satisfactory. All disinfecting centres were under continuous direct supervision of Medical Officers who examined the clothing after it had passed through the process of the disinfection. It was soon found that the Milbank hot air disinfectors with the bath unit, the Ash disinfector, the portable T.O.T. type, and the portable field disinfector Marked III were none of them foot proof. Living lice had been found as long as twenty minutes after steam at full bore had escaped from the bottom of the chamber. The general impression of most M.Os was that the Mark III was the most, and the Hot Air the least satisfactory of all. None could be left to be worked nearly mechanically by other ranks.

(d) Polish opposition and disorganization.

The difficulties of disinfestation were greatly increased by the lack of cooperation and even active opposition on the part of the original Polish medical staff. They treated the whole question of Typhus very lightly, and based their opposition on a supposed disinfestation done in Soviet Russia. The results of disinfestation were greatly vitiated by the complete inability of the Polish Staff to organize even a semblance of segregation during the first few days. Clean and unclean roamed all over the town. Both mingled with large crowds of local inhabitants; with whom they did a flourishing trade in clothing infested and clean, old and new. It took the Polish Staff about four days before a steady flow of evacuees to and from the disinfecting centres which were unavoidably situated in different parts of the town, was properly organized. A British Liaison Officer was detailed to visit each disinfecting centre regularly and keep contact with Polish Headquarters to ensure this regular flow. This was one of the great difficulties in the initial stages and Lt. L. CONNOP did very useful work in this connection.

Polish Officers were much averse to having their hair clipped, and caused difficulties on many occasions. It is certain that many evacuees shortcircuited disinfestation entirely. A large amount of baggage was taken away to TEHRAN without disinfestation in spite of repeated protests.

Detailed figures for daily disinfestation are given in APP. II.

3. HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS IN PAHLEVI.

(a) Previous information.

With the originally expected rate of evacuation, and the information that the evacuees would all be healthy adult males, extensive hospital accommodation at Pahlevi had not been contemplated. A small empty hospital building belonging to the local



Port Authority had been arranged for, and it was expected that three other small bungalows in the same compound but under Soviet occupation would also be made available. And in the original plan one Coy. 22 Field Ambulance only was to be in PAHLEVI for treatment of the sick there.

(b) Actual situation.

It soon became apparent that the Soviet Authorities were sending over cases of infectious and other disease, which would certainly have been obvious before the commencement of the journey. Some died on the voyage, and many very soon after arrival in PAHLEVI. In the early stages patients, who in normal circumstances would have been considered unfit to travel had to be evacuated to TEHRAN as lying sick, and many who should have been evacuated lying had to be sent as sitting cases in trucks or U.K.C.C. Busses. And in view of the limited resources available it became necessary to refuse admission to hospital to the sick, and reserve it only for the very sick.

(c) Hospital administration.

Fortunately there were many medical officers Lady Nurses, Hospital Orderlies, Cooks, Laundresses etc among the evacuees themselves, and adequate staffing of the hospital presented no difficulty whatever. According to the desire of General SZARECKI the Polish Director of Medical Services it was decided that the hospital administration should also be done by Polish authorities, the Field Ambulance to provide whatever equipment and help was asked for by them. There were however many changes in the Polish Staff in rapid succession and due to various other causes they were not able to organize things quickly enough. The chaos at times was such that for instance the rooms in the hospital would be half empty and yet corridors and verandahs would be full of patients, or during the loading of sick convoys for TEHRAN many patients would be changed from Ambulance Car to Bus and back again, delaying the convoy on many days for over 3 or 4 hours. Control of the hospital had therefore to be reverted again to British Medical authorities. Major J. GORDON R.A.M.C. with his knowledge of Polish was mainly responsible for putting things here on a smoothly working basis. With persuasion and guidance things settled down, and towards the end of the second week the Polish Staff were running the hospital themselves and running it well.

No particular difficulty was felt in the matter of drugs etc, except that Polish doctors were found to be particularly partial to administering medicaments by injections and thus there was a continuous unsatisfied demand for things like coreamine, Camphor in oil, digitalin etc. About thirty beds and mattresses would have been extremely useful for proper nursing of the bad cases;

(d) Medical inspection rooms.

Medical inspection rooms were established in Camps and a request was made that as many cases as possible should be held there under canvas, to relieve the situation in the hospital. Drugs, dressings, disinfectants etc were made available liberally.

(e) Statistics.

Between 29 March and 27 April 1412 cases were admitted and 1326 evacuated to TEHRAN. Details are given in APP. III.

Details of the more important diseases and causes of deaths are given in APP. IV.

4. SANITATION.

The question of sanitation was a most difficult one, and the state of hygiene in spite of the best effort of 16 Ed. Hygiene

Section (Captain P.C.KOSHY I.M.S.) remained deplorably low throughout. If the weather had not continued to be unusually cold an epidemic of fly-borne disease could hardly have been avoided. The difficulties were of course many and varied. The Hygiene Section had no time at all in which to make preliminary arrangements. In the beginning we had no engineer resources and the only means of getting things done was by local labour and cash payment. The numbers involved were beyond all proportion to the facilities available. The sites where camps eventually had to be established were sandy beaches with the subsoil water sometimes at a depth of only a foot or two. Some of the sites had to be changed after work on latrines etc had been done.

b. Absence of sanitary discipline.

The provision of adequate latrine accommodation was difficult enough, but a greater difficulty was the absence of sanitary discipline among the evacuees, a large number of whom were civilians of all grades. The state of affairs had really to be seen to by the British authorities to the Polish Staff to prevent indiscriminate soiling of the ground all over the camp sites and yet day after day inspection revealed soiling even in the neighbourhood of cookhouses and living tents some times in fact inside the tents themselves.

c. Latrine arrangements.

In the early stages recourse was had to trenching. A proper deep trench was of course not possible due to the nearest of subsoil water and the difficulty of digging in sand. Later it was possible to improvise a large number of bucket type latrines with pails, empty kerosine tins etc, disposal being by removal to a pit elsewhere, and in some places by incineration. Eventually when shovels and spades, became available, large parties of Poles in each camp were organized into sanitary squads. They then dug and closed their own latrines, but to the end their main occupation had to be the cleaning up of the soiling and rubbish in and near their camps.

d. Water.

Purification of water was another difficult problem. There were wells all over the place with water often within a few feet of the ground. It was a difficult task to prevent indiscriminate drinking from any and every well, when it was almost possible to bend down and fill your mug. Large number of receptacles and later many proper water tanks and lorries became available. An effort was made to keep water in all these properly chlorinated. In the case of the wells, bleaching powder was added every now and again in sufficient quantity to ensure that a strong colour was always given with the indicator and whatever was possible was done to dissuade people from using them.

5. EVACUATION OF THE SICK TO TEHRAN.

(a) Ambulance Cars available.

The number of Ambulance cars available at the beginning was 20. Out of these 8 belonged to 22 Field Ambulance and 12 had been attached from 17 M.A. section. Each Ambulance Car could do one trip in every five days i.e. four days for the actual journey in both directions and one day for maintenance. Some Ambulance Cars were also needed in TEHRAN for local station duties and some had to be stationed on the way to take off bad cases developing enroute particularly among the evacuated sitting sick. In practice it was found possible to send only two Ambulance Cars per day from PAHLEVI. Later on some of Ambulance Cars from the road and from TRN were withdrawn and a flow of three cars a day became possible. The remainder of the 17 M.A.S. reached PAHLEVI on 24 April - too late to be of any assistance.

\*be believed. Day after day repeated requests were made

(b) Maintenance difficulties.

The greatest difficulty was encountered due to the fact that the Field Ambulance had no L.A.D. to do its first line maintenance. In spite of the help freely given by the maintenance facilities of other units who happened to be in PAHLEVI, there is no doubt that a considerable permanent damage must have been done to the vehicles of the Field Ambulance.

6. HEALTH OF OWN TROOPS.

The health of the British and Indian troops in PAHLEVI, especially so far as protection from Typhus was concerned was also a constant preoccupation. Repeated inspections of clothing were made. Separate bathing and disinfection facilities for officers and other ranks were constantly available and were well used. A large number of protective overalls were bought and used by personnel coming in contact with evacuees before disinfection and in hospital. A few cases of lousiness were in fact detected and dealt with. These measures seem to have succeeded and, (though there is the possibility of some incubating cases becoming apparent later) there has fortunately been no case of Typhus amongst our own troops.

7. LIAISON.

Close liaison and very cordial relations prevailed throughout between the British and the Polish Medical Staffs and personnel. Captain J. BAUER R.A.M.C. who had been co-ordinating medical officer for about four months, and who had collected very valuable data from his reconnaissances of these areas was extremely useful in this and in many other matters.

Relations with the Soviet Medical authorities were excellent. Their M.Os. visited the hospital frequently, and in the early stages promised to wire to KRASNOVODSK requesting the Soviet authorities there not to send infectious and other badly ill cases. This was not done. The local Persian authorities were also very helpful.

8. DIARY.

A diary of arrivals and departures of medical units and inspecting officers etc is attached as APP. V.

*M. Alameel*

Lieut-Colonel. I.M.S.  
S.M.O. & O.C. No.22 Field Ambulance.



POLISH EVACUATION.DETAILS OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES - BANDAR PAHLEVI

Date.	Arrivals.	Running total of arrivals.	Departure.	Running total of departures.	Balance at PAHLEVI.
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25/3/42.	1387	1387	-	-	1387
26/3/42.	-	1387	-	-	1387
27/3/42.	902	2289	343	343	1946
28/3/42.	5312	7421	1676	2019	5492
29/3/42.	1587	9008	185	2204	6894
30/3/42.	3861	12869	958	3162	9707
31/3/42.	3945	16814	2224	5386	11428
1/4/42.	12241	29055	2414	7800	21255
2/4/42.	1250	30305	2181	9981	20424
3/4/42.	4523	34828	2184	12165	22663
4/4/42.	6998	41826	2469	14634	27192
5/4/42.	1982	43808	1699	16333	27475
6/4/42.	-	43808	2990	19323	24485
7/4/42.	-	43808	2120	21503	22305
8/4/42.	-	43808	3133	24636	19172
9/4/42.	-	43808	2092	26728	17080
10/4/42.	-	43808	1036	27764	16044
11/4/42.	-	43808	2140	29904	13904
12/4/42.	-	43808	2146	32050	11758
13/4/42.	-	43808	1619	33669	10139
14/4/42.	-	43808	1459	35128	8680
15/4/42.	-	43808	64	35192	8616
16/4/42.	-	43808	10	35202	8606
17/4/42.	-	43808	1006	36208	7600
18/4/42.	-	43808	2015	38223	5585
19/4/42.	-	43808	165	38388	5420
20/4/42.	-	43808	2032	40420	3388
21/4/42.	-	43808	26	40446	3362
22/4/42.	-	43808	1017	41463	2345
23/4/42.	-	43808	19	41482	2326
24/4/42.	-	43808	25	41507	2301
25/4/42.	-	43808	1514	43021	787

# APPENDIX II.

## PROGRESS OF DISINFESTATION OF POLISH EVACUEES AT PAHLEVI.

Date	26/3	27/3	28/3	29/3	30/3	31/3	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	5/4	6/4	7/4	Total.
HAMMAM LARGE.	908	862	284	366	495	696	531	609	545	-	53	386	-	5735
HAMMAM SMALL.	-	-	-	104	-	-	106	156	79	196	96	76	-	813
TENT UNIT.	-	-	1096	1092	1605	1670	1646	1586	1156	1476	1364	1129	250	14070
33 BATH UNIT.	-	-	-	-	-	1080	595	720	712	667	1070	350	-	5194
FISH FACTORY.	-	-	-	430	1084	1654	1752	1767	1704	1307	1545	1282	350	12875
37 BATH UNIT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1340	1260	927	680	4207
31 BATH UNIT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1163	560	1723
TOTAL..	908	862	1380	1992	3184	5100	4630	4838	4196	4986	5388	5313	1840	44617

### NOTE:-

- 1.. Many evacuees were disinfested and bathed repeatedly, such as those working in the disinfesting installations, hospital etc. Quite a number of evacuees are known to have short circuited disinfestation.
- 2.. Between 8/4 & 17/4/42, all evacuees leaving PAHLEVI were re-disinfested on the day preceding their departure and kept segregated inside a barbed wire Camp for the night.
- 3.. Between 18/4 and 25/4/42 one Bath Unit was operated for 8 hrs daily for disinfesting anyone sent there by the Polish Medical Authorities.

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APP. III.  
POLISH EVACUATION.

DAILY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND REMAINING IN 22 FIELD AMBULANCE PAHLEVI

Date.	Admitted.	Running total of admissions.	Evacuated.	Running total of evacuations	Discharged	Died	Remaining in hospital.
29/3	52	52	36	36	-	-	16
30/3	26	78	31	67	-	1	10
31/3	43	121	51	118	-	-	2
1/4	29	150	26	144	-	1	4
2/4	203	353	131	275	-	-	76
3/4	131	484	116	391	-	3	88
4/4	105	589	151	542	-	3	39
5/4	99	688	97	639	-	-	41
6/4	89	777	52	691	-	4	74
7/4	82	859	111	802	-	2	43
8/4	92	951	57	859	-	3	75
9/4	50	1001	33	892	-	4	88
10/4	86	1087	34	926	-	4	136
11/4	61	1148	66	992	-	2	129
12/4	39	1187	38	1030	-	1	129
13/4	24	1211	18	1048	-	2	133
14/4	20	1231	21	1069	11	1	120
15/4	28	1259	21	1090	2	-	125
16/4	22	1281	10	1100	1	1	135
17/4	21	1302	33	1133	2	-	121
18/4	17	1319	15	1148	1	1	121
19/4	18	1337	33	1181	1	1	104
20/4	9	1347	24	1205	1	1	87
21/4	9	1355	26	1231	1	2	67
22/4	11	1369	19	1250	-	-	59
23/4	13	1379	19	1269	4	-	49
24/4	12	1391	25	1294	9	1	26
25/4	13	1404	21	1315	2	-	18
26/4	5	1409	-	1315	1	-	20
27/4	3	1412	11	1326	-	-	12

## POLISH EVACUATION.

APP. IV.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS BY DISEASES - BANDAR PAHLEVI.

Date.	Typhus.	Dysentery.	Pellagra & other deficiency diseases.	Other fevers.	Respiratory Diseases.	All other Causes.	TOTAL.
29/3	7	10	1	12	3	19	52
30/3	10	3	1	5	1	6	26
31/3	20	6	8	1	1	7	43
1/4	3	6	4	6	2	8	29
2/4	61	15	38	34	15	40	203
3/4	60	10	11	15	8	27	131
4/4	53	17	6	4	4	21	105
5/4	55	5	23	4	2	10	99
6/4	40	10	5	8	10	16	89
7/4	28	8	15	13	2	18	82
8/4	19	13	14	17	10	19	92
9/4	16	9	7	4	2	12	50
10/4	36	8	11	9	3	19	86
11/4	10	15	7	1	10	18	61
12/4	9	7	2	-	4	17	39
13/4	3	10	2	3	2	4	24
14/4	6	6	-	3	1	4	20
15/4	8	6	5	2	-	7	28
16/4	3	7	-	2	1	9	22
17/4	7	4	2	-	1	7	21
18/4	5	4	-	2	-	6	17
19/4	3	4	-	1	3	7	18
20/4	2	1	2	2	-	2	9
21/4	-	4	2	-	1	2	9
22/4	-	5	-	1	1	4	11
23/4	3	5	1	-	4	-	13
24/4	1	7	-	-	3	1	12
25/4	-	2	2	2	2	5	13
26/4	-	2	2	-	-	1	5
27/4	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
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TOTAL	468	209	171	151	97	316	1412

Note:- Among all other causes are

Labour Cases 4 (all normal) Venereal disease 2 Scabies 2.

Mumps 5 Tubercular disease 38

Causes of death

TYPHUS .....	14	INFLUENZA .....	3
PELLAGRA.....	4	DYSENTERY .....	1
AVITAMINOSIS .....	5	PNEUMONIA .....	2
ALL OTHER RESPIRATORY	2	TUBERCULAR DISEASE .....	2
DISEASES OF THE HEART	2	POST OPERATIVE .....	1
OTHER CAUSES .....	2		

TOTAL DEATHS (IN HOSPITAL) ..... 38

17 deaths occurred between PAHLEVI and KAZVIN

16 deaths occurred in PAHLEVI or on the Ship before admission to hospital.

Cause of death in these cases not known.

APP. V.

POLISH EVACUATION - BANDAR PAHLEVI.

DIARY OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

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- 22 March. Reconnaissance party composed of Lt.Col. M.ATA ULLAH  
Captain J.BAUER, Captain G.A.C.MILLER and Captain  
P.C.KOSHY arrives PAHLEVI from TEHRAN.
- 24 March. The above except Captain MILLER returned to TEHRAN.
- 25 March. Captain J.BAUER arrives with British Evacuation Staff.
- 26 March. "B" Coy. 22 Field Ambulance arrives  
16 Field Hygiene Section arrives.  
One Ash disinfecter arrives.  
Lt.Col. M.ATA ULLAH I.M.S. arrives.
- 27 March. "H.Q" Coy. 22 Field Ambulance arrives.  
General SZARECKI, Director Medical Services  
with General ANDERS Army in Russia arriving  
with evacuees.
- 28 March. Lt.Col. W.C.CRUGHTON C.I.E., A.D.H. Tenth Army  
arrives.  
33 Mobile Bath Unit arrives.
- 29 March. 3 M.Os and 2 Assistant Surgeons (I.C.) from 34  
and 36 C.G.H. arrive to assist.  
Captain F.ELLIOTT R.A.M.C. arrives.
- 31 March. Lt.Col. W.C.CRUGHTON leaves.
- 2 April. Major J.GORDON R.A.M.C. D.A.D.M.S. and  
Major D.M.LYON R.A.M.C. D.A.D.H. 26 B.M.M.  
arrive.
- 3 April. 37 Mobile Bath Unit arrives.
- 4 April. 31 Mobile Bath Unit arrives  
"A" Coy. 22 Field Ambulance arrives.
- 5 April. 6 Field disinfectors Mark III arrive.
- 6 April. 2 Field disinfectors Mark III returned to  
TEHRAN.  
Major D.M.LYON and Captain J.BAUER leave.
- 7 April. 33 Mobile Bath Unit leaves.
- 9 April. Extra M.Os. and Assistant Surgeons from 34 and  
36 C.G.H. returned to TEHRAN.
- 11 April. Col. F.D.ANNERSLEY D.D.M.S., L of C and Col.  
LIPSCOMB consulting Physician arrive.
- 12 April. Col. F.D. ANNERSLEY D.D.M.S. L of C and Col.  
LIPSCOMB consulting Physician leave for TEHRAN.
- 18 April. 31 Mobile Bath Unit leaves.
- 19 April. Captain P.C.KOSHY I.M.S. leaves  
Major J.GORDON R.A.M.C., D.A.D.M.S. leaves.
- 20 April. Detachment 22 Field Ambulance originally left in Baghdad  
arrives.



APP. V (Contd).

- 22 April. Remaining disinfectors Mark III returned to TEHRAN.
- 24 April. Remaining half of 17 M.A. Section arrived.
- 25 April. Most of Polish Staff in hospital leave for TEHRAN.
- 27 April. 22 Field Ambulance less "A" Coy. 18th Field Hygiene Section less one section, 17 M.A.S., 37 Mobile Bath unit and 2 Ash disinfectors return to TEHRAN.