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THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE CHILD RELIEF
MISSION IN GERMANY.

On this date the Child Relief Mission of the American Friends Service Committee is withdrawing from Germany in accordance with the decision made some months ago by the Committee in Philadelphia, and we therefore take this opportunity to thank the people of Germany for the many kindnesses they have extended to us during the past two and a half years, and to make a brief statement of the operations of the Mission up to the time of our withdrawal.

ORIGIN: The Mission in Germany had its origin in the offer made in November 1919 by Mr. HERBERT HOOVER to The American Friends Service Committee to entrust to it the work of feeding the undernourished children and mothers of Germany in the same way that he was already feeding the children and mothers of other European countries through the European Children's Fund. The work was gladly undertaken by the American Friends Service Committee upon the understanding that in addition to being simply a feeding operation, it might also be the expression of a real message of goodwill and encouragement from Americans to the German people in their time of sore trial, just as the Quaker Missions have gone to France and other countries in their hour of need.

BASIS OF WORK. The basis of the work is fundamentally religious. It is an attempt to put into practice the belief of the Society of Friends that lasting good can be accomplished not by war and violence, but only by love and service.

It is an effort to interpret and to practice in a broad and inclusive spirit Christ's way of life. The very heart of this way of life seems to Friends to be human service performed in the spirit of love and sympathetic insight. They have felt it to be their mission to lighten the burdens of human suffering, they have cared more about altering wrong conditions of life than about writing doctrinal creeds, and thus the work of the relief has been a natural expression of their ideas.

It can be said with perfect sincerity that Friends have not consciously used their work of relief as means of denominational propaganda. They have assuredly not been aiming through their efforts to enlarge their own membership. They believe in certain ideals of life; they hold convictions about God and man and the Kingdom of God which they feel to be of universal significance; they conceive that the way of life which they have found can be practiced to profit regardless of denominational lines. They wish to see these ideas, these convictions, and this

~~way of life which they have found can be practiced to profit regardless of denominational lines. They wish to see these ideals, these convictions, and this way of life spread through the world. They feel it to be quite right and proper to exhibit their faith and to express their spirit wherever they labor for human causes. They are convinced that men and women who are passing through the travail and tragedy of our times need spiritual relief and vision and faith in God as much as they need food and clothes. Ministry of the heart seems as urgent as ministry of hands. Friends therefore endeavor to carry a message of love and to reveal a vital faith while they are engaged in feeding bodies and reorganizing conditions of life .~~

NEED FOR CHILD RELIEF It is unnecessary to dwell upon the economic situation in Germany in the months immediately following the war. The generally acknowledged shortage of food supplies within Germany and especially the lack of fats in sufficient quantities for the proper nourishment of the population, were considered in large part responsible for the increase in sickness and death rate among all ages of the population. This has been especially indicated by the statistics on tuberculosis, the severities of which increased rapidly during the years 1917 and 1918 and decreased in the same degree during the next two years as shown in our diagram illustrating the changes in death rate from tuberculosis of all organs in German cities having a population of more than 15,000 inhabitants. It is gratifying to note that in 1921 the death rate had decreased to approximately that prevailing just before the war, though it would be wrong to assume from this that conditions of nourishment or of child health had improved to the same extent.

The physical condition of the children due to the unfortunate economic conditions of Germany was indicated not only by the appearance of the children, but also by their physical measurements. It appears to be the opinion of physicians that the German children after undergoing the rigors of war-time conditions had only the weight and height expected of children 2 or 3 years younger. In general it appears to be true that in most German cities the children of a given age showed a loss of weight and of height during the war, and while in some cities the children have returned to nearly normal conditions the improvement has not been so great as desired, and possibly some of the innocent victims of the war will never attain their normal growth.

ORGANIZATION OF MISSION The original Mission, composed of 15 Americans, all volunteers, arrived in Germany in January 1920. The actual feeding commenced February 26th. and since this time has continued without interruption. In order to meet the emergency as promptly as possible in each part of Germany, feeding was first organized in the large cities where the greatest number of most undernourished children

could be served with the least amount of organization work.

In accordance with this policy Mission Members were stationed in Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Leipzig, Essen, Frankfurt/Main and Muenchen. As the food resources and organization possibilities of the Mission increased the need of the children in the neighbouring cities was relieved from the district offices, and as the work assumed a more permanent character definite districts lines were drawn, and each city and large town of Germany desiring feeding came under the careful consideration of one of the district offices. Before starting a feeding in any city a statistical examination was made to determine the degree of need among its children, and usually personal visits and interviews with Mission members supplemented the statistics supplied by the city authorities.

In this preliminary work as well as in many other ways the Mission worked in close cooperation with the Deutsche Zentralausschuss fuer die Auslandshilfe, which gave its judgement as to the needs of the community in which it was proposed to start a child feeding organization. In each community in which it was decided to feed, the local responsibility was assumed by a committee which in every case was desired by the Mission to be composed of public spirited persons who would carry through the work in accordance with the wishes of the American donors, solely for the benefit of the most undernourished children in the community, without political, sectarian or social prejudice. In general the work of these committees indicated that they have been well chosen.

We have repeatedly taken occasion to express our warm appreciation not only of the technical excellence of their work, but of their understanding of the social and ~~political~~ spiritual basis underlying the work as a whole.

SELECTION OF CHILDREN The children and nursing and expectant mothers who have taken part in the feeding were selected by the local German physicians solely on a basis of undernourishment in accordance with regulations adopted by the leading child-specialists of Germany. The many technical difficulties of providing a uniform standard of selection of children in all parts of the country, have claimed the serious attention of the medical advisory council. The Mission cordially appreciates not only the services of the formal advisory council and of the Reichsgesundheitsamt (Federal Health Bureau) but also of the practicing physicians throughout Germany who have done such great services in making the selection of children in a manner permitting the best possible use of the limited amount of food which was available.

ALLOTMENT OF FOOD The number of persons to be fed in a given city was determined by the Mission members after the consideration (with aid of official statistics) of the needs of the cities of the districts, and in proportion to the total allotment allowed to the district. Allotments to the districts

were determined by the central office of the Mission in Berlin, and varied in accordance with the total food supplies available from America, and with the apparant needs of the district, and the possibilities of organization of child feeding centers. Although districts did not always follow the lines of the state boundaries and allotments were determined for each district as a whole, It may be interesting to know the proportion of feeding in each state which was approximately for:-

Prussia	65%
Saxony	5 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Bavaria	5%
Thuringen	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Baden	2
Württemberg	1.6%
Hessen	1.5%
Saar valley	0.7%
other small territories	<u>15.7%</u>

100.

DISTRIBUTION IN GERMANY.

The food has been distributed in Germany under the direction and control of the Mission in the form of one meal a day (sunday-excepted) to undernourished children and expectant and nursing mothers. The children 6 - 14 years of age are fed in the schools, the younger children and mothers in special feeding centers provided for this purpose or in kindergartens and other institutions. The boys and girls from 14 - 17 years of age are most of them employed in some sort of industry, and therefore hard to reach. In some of the large cities we have, however, been able to establish feeding centers for them in connection with continuation schools in large factories, and in rooms convenient to their places of work or to their homes. The general method of operation in large cities is to have a few central kitchens from which the food is sent out in thermos cans to the various feeding centers, many of which are in the schools. These kitchens vary in size, some cooking for a few hundred while others cook for several thousand children.

COST OF DISTRIBUTION. The cost of unloading, storing, insuring and transporting the food from Hamburg to cities where distribution is made, is borne by the German federal and state governments, and by local committees. The cost of storing, cooking, and distributing the food in each city is borne by the city or by the local committee. These costs are partially defrayed by a limited charge per meal by the local committees, and by the salvage of the sacks, cans and containers in which the food has been shipped. No child, however, is deprived of the opportunity to participate in the feeding from inability to pay this charge. In such cases this is met by the local committee.

VARIETY AND USE OF FOOD. The kinds of food used for the child feeding were selected originally by the American Relief Administration with a view of supplying those elements most conspicuously lacking in Germany, and which are considered necessary for a balanced diet; these food stuffs have been used continuously throughout the course of the feeding, and consist of lard, or vegetable fat, condensed milk, sugar, flour, rice, beans and cocoa. The proportions of these supplies used in the weekly menu have varied from time to time in accordance with our experience and the changes of the seasons. At first the meals were rich in protein and contained an average of 667 calories per meal. After some months it seemed to be the desire of the German people to serve a somewhat lighter meal, especially during the warmer months. In the summer of 1921 the average daily meal contained 550 calories and beans were omitted from the ration, and the proportion of vegetable fat and flour reduced, but the proportion of milk was considerably increased, so that the cost of the American food remained approximately the same as it had been when the average meal contained 667 calories.

In October 1921 the winter ration went into effect and in response to many requests beans were again included, though in smaller proportion than previously. This ration appeared to meet with general approval of the German people for winter use, and contained the following average quantities to supply to one school child his supplementary meal:

Vegetable fat	10.8 gr.
Cocoa	3. "
Sugar	21.6 "
Milk	37.8 "
Rice	18.7 "
Flour	67.5
Beans	14.1

The city organizations provided seasoning and often a small amount of vegetables. From these food stuffs, the proportion of which might be varied from day to day, provided the average was maintained within the week, the cooks of Germany prepared wonderfully varied and appetizing meals, and it is to the work of those who prepared and served the meals that the children of Germany owe thanks for their unflagging zeal and energy which often received little or no money reward. Visiting members of the Kinderhilfsmmission have endeavored to express their appreciation to the kitchen leaders and cooks, and especially to all volunteer helpers, and in this bulletin we wish once more to pay tribute to their magnificent service.

Many hundreds of thousands of German boys and girls have enjoyed the cocoa, rice porridge, bean soup, milk rice and other appetizing dishes served recently in half litre portions to school-children. Children under 6 years received $3/5$ of the standard portion, mothers and youths from 14 to 17 received $6/5$ of a standard portion. In addition to the soup a roll was frequently served.

CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLIES. All food furnished by the Mission has been accounted for, by receipts from the city organizations for the food shipped from Hamburg, and removed from the cars by them. In addition to these receipts the local organizations made weekly reports to the district office accounting for each receipt and disbursement of food in accordance with the number of meals actually served. Inventories were carefully kept and warehouses occasionally inspected by representatives of the Mission. Attendance records were also kept, and on meal tickets issued on behalf of the Kinderhilfsmission by the committee there appeared this text "To the children of Germany an American greeting of friendship extended through the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) which for the past 250 years, and even during the recent war, has held firm to its principles that only service and love, and not war and violence can bring peace and happiness to mankind."

The system of accounting required by the Mission was considered necessary for the proper control of the supplies for which the Mission acted as trustees. In general it may be said that the losses of mis-used food supplies from all cases had been very small indeed, which is a matter of satisfaction to the donors and to the Mission as their representatives, and is a matter for self-congratulation for the local committees and others who have been co-operating with the Mission, in discharge of its obligations to the German people. The the Geschaeftsfuehrer (executive secretaries), warehousemen, kitchen directors and helpers in the feeding places the Mission again expresses its appreciation of their loyal, conscientious work in administering the trust committed to them.

VOLUME OF FEEDING. The number of children fed had varied in accordance with many factors, and the various changes are most easily understood from the accompanying chart. From this it appears the maximum number of children fed in 1920 was somewhat more than 600,000 and that the number decreased during the summer months of 1920, and then gradually rose with the exception of three school-vacation periods, until June 1921, when more than 1 million children and mothers took part in the feeding.

In the summer/feeding^{of 1921} again dropped to a low level. As the quantity of food supplies available for the winter feeding was definitely stated to us by our American office, it was decided to conserve them so as to provide a maximum feeding during the months when it was likely to be most needed. The program which was decided upon in Philadelphia provided for an average feeding of 500,000 for 10 months beginning October 1st, and extending until July 31st 1922. This program was later modified upon the request of the representatives of the German people permitting the same quantity of supplies to be distributed over the summer months. Consequently, instead of using up all of the food at the end of July, the average feeding beginning in the middle of April, has dropped to 313,000 and will continue at this average rate until the end of September 1922 with the supplies now in Ger-

Of the total number of meals served throughout the operation of the Mission, approximately 90% have been given to school children, 5½% to children from 2 - 6 years of age, 2% to youths from 14 -17 years, and 2½% to nursing and expectant mothers.

SOURCES AND QUANTITIES OF FOOD. In accordance with the principle established by The American Relief Administration, practically all of the American contributions of food has been purchased in America, and transported to Hamburg at the expense of the donors. The effect of this practice has been to bring food from places where it was produced in abundance to the area of scarcity, instead of simply competing with other purchasers in or near the field where relief is given. The quantities of food furnished from the beginning of the operations of the Mission in January 1920 until the end of our program September 30th 1922 are as follows:

Lard and vegetable fat	3,635.895	metric tons
Cocoa	1,269.900	" "
Evaporated milk(unsweetened)	9,600.565	" "
Cond.milk (sweetened)	4,505.843	" "
Rice	5,252.327	" "
Beans and peas	5,726.663	" "
Flour	4,866,327	" "
Sugar	594.629	" "

X making a total of 35,452 tons shipped directly from our main warehouse in Hamburg to the city warehouses throughout Germany. As shipments were made in car loads lots averaging about 10 tons per car the total number of cars required was approximately 3545 which would make a specular sight if combined in one train. The exact cost of the food distributed by the Mission is not known to us, but its value has been estimated at something more than 8 million dollars, a sum of money which although raised by the tedious self-sacrificing efforts of many thousands of people, is a very small sum when compared with the huge expenditures which have been made in recent years by national governments for purposes in which children reaped no benefit. It will be noted that the American contributions of flour and sugar are small as compared with the other commodities; this is accounted for by the fact that beginning in October 1920 the German Government upon our request has supplied all of the flour and sugar used in the child feeding. Since that time these supplies have been distributed by the Mission in the same way as other food stuffs, excepting that opportunity was taken to ship large orders directly from the sugar refineries or flour mills in Germany, to the neighbouring large cities, thus saving transportation expenses. Under this arrangement the German Government through the ministry for Food and Agriculture has contributed 4170 tons sugar and 12663 of flour. This magnificent material contribution was particularly gratifying not only because of the confidence shown in our Mission, but also as an evidence of the desire of the people of Germany to make all reasonable efforts for self-help.

FUNDS: The sources of contribution in America may in general be said to be three fold: food used from the beginning of operations until the Autumn of 1920 were contributed directly by the American Relief Administration. After that time the food contributions were the result of a great popular campaign in America under the auspices of the European Relief Council, in which several organizations took part including: American Relief Administration, American Red Cross, American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Knights of Columbus, Y.M.C.A. (International Committee) Y.M.C.A. (National Board). The supplies allotted to Germany as a result of this campaign lasted until January 1922. Anticipating the exhaustion of these supplies a representative of the American Friends Service Committee laid the matter before a group of Americans of German descent at a meeting in Philadelphia about April 1921, and it was agreed to organize the "3 Million Dollar Campaign Committee" to solicit contributions from Americans of German descent for child feeding or such form of child relief as might be determined by the Committee. It was mutually agreed that distribution in Germany would be under the direction of the American Friends Service Committee. It is gratifying to note that the 3 Million Dollar Campaign Committee had by July 1922 raised approximately 1½ million dollars, a large part of which has been used for the purchase of American food supplies used in feeding from January 1922 until September 30th 1922. The food purchases from contributions raised by the Committee have been directed by the purchases committee in Philadelphia, which included one representative of the American Friends Service Committee.

Funds for operation in the British Occupied Territory, principally in Cologne, which began the feeding early in December 1920, came from British sources and are collected by the Friends Emergency and War Victims Relief Committee. The foreign personnel working there was British, and was supplied by the same committee. In January 1922 this district was absorbed into the Essen district, and later supplies came from America and Germany.

CLOTHING RELIEF. In addition to its principle work of child feeding the Mission has handled the distribution of clothing and material for clothing which have been contributed by various American individuals and organizations. During 1920 and 1921 more than 416 bales of clothing were distributed, and 989 bales of flannel. Of the latter, 547 bales were the gift of the American Red Cross. It is estimated that the total value of these distributions was approximately \$287,000.-

From the funds collected by the 3 Million Dollar Campaign committee 100,000 Dollars was placed at the disposal of the Mission for the purchase and distribution in Germany of new clothing for the benefit of needy children. Purchases were made by the Mission from textile factories in many parts of Germany, and distribution was effected as promptly as circumstances permitted. Thanks to the high purchasing value of the dollar in the early months of 1922, this splendid gift of the Americans of German descent enabled us to buy 300,000 union suits, and 300,000 pairs of stockings, 60,000 meters of infants flannel. Approximately one half of these purchases were sent to 163 cities in Germany each having a population of less than 100,000; the second half of the purchases was sent to 29 cities each having a population of more than 100,000; in the smaller cities approximately 5% of the school children (in the larger cities a smaller proportion) received the gift of clothing consisting of two union suits and two pairs of stockings. For each recipient of clothing a card was issued with the following message: "Love that knows neither national nor other boundaries prompts the American friends of the old home-land to send these gifts through us. We hope that you will receive them in good time for the cold days. With hearty greetings American Child Relief Mission of the Quakers."

As in the case of the food supplies all gifts of clothing have been distributed according to a systematic plan through the agency of the German Central Committee for Foreign Relief and the co-operation of local welfare organization, and detailed receipts have been obtained from the local distribution agencies. Members of the Mission have visited some of the clothing distributing centers, and their glowing accounts as well as the many letters of thanks received in our office in Berlin testified to the warm appreciation of this form of relief.

GERMAN CO-OPERATION. For more than two and a half years the Mission has been working in close co-operation with the German Central Committee for Foreign Relief organized under the auspices of the German Food Ministry, established for the purpose of representing all welfare organizations in Germany interested in distributing foreign relief. The food allotments for the various cities and districts were made in consultation with this organization. Independent investigations of the conditions of the children throughout Germany were also made by the Mission

The German government has co-operated in the work of the Mission in the following ways:

- 1) By furnishing free transportation and express service for all shipments of food stuffs,
- 2) By furnishing free transportation on German railways to members of the Mission when on business;
- 3) By giving the Mission preferential phone service;
- 4) By furnishing free of charge the flour and sugar used in the operation after October 1920.

It is conservatively estimated that the costs of the operation as outlined above amounts to over 50% of the total cost of the whole operation.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Early in the year 1921 the Mission began a consideration of the future of child feeding work in Germany. It appeared that some form of organized child relief would continue to be necessary for more than a year if the effects of undernourishment were to be overcome, and the children attained the growth and good health to which by all standards of humanity they are entitled. It was felt unfair to Germany that a foreign relief organization should continue indefinitely in the personal work of administration which had been undertaken by us as an action to meet the emergency need caused directly by the hardships of war. Looking towards the eventual withdrawal of the Mission definite plans were made to enlist an understanding and increased interest in child welfare responsibilities on the part of the officials of states and provinces.

As a part of this policy some changes were made in the Mission's child feeding districts. In summer and autumn 1921, for example, Silesia was made a separate district with headquarters in Breslau, the state of Saxony was made a separate district with headquarters in Dresden, the Leipzig office was closed, and a new office established in Weimar which served as headquarters for Thuringia and province Sachsen. Wuerttemberg was detached from the Frankfurt district, and temporarily joined to the district with headquarters at Muenchen.

In each district the Mission office was requested to enlist as fully as possible the interest of the welfare authorities of the state or district. In the autumn of 1921 it became increasingly evident that the German municipal and state government social welfare organizations represented by the German Central Committee of Foreign Relief were not only able, but fully willing to assume a much greater degree of administrative responsibility for child feeding, although they were kind enough to say that the time had not yet come for our Mission to withdraw from Germany. It was later ascertained from our home committee that it had agreed with the American donors that the Mission would remain as a responsible distributing agent for the child feeding, and maintain personnel for that purpose in Germany till July 31st, 1922.

During the last months of 1921 after consideration of proposals by several prominent social welfare workers of Germany the Mission asked the German government, represented by Dr. Hermes, Minister for Food and Agriculture, to assume the technical management of the child feeding subject to the ultimate control of the Kinderhilfsmission in accordance with the terms of our trusteeship. As a result of these negotiations the German Central Committee for Foreign Relief was appointed joint commissioner of the Kinderhilfsmission and the Food Ministry for the administration of the supplies furnished jointly by the Mission and the German government under regulations to be agreed upon by the Kinderhilfsmission.

In accordance with the policy already started it was decided to have no district offices working in close conjunction with the welfare department of the states, provincial, or city governments, and some further changes were made in the districts, so as to enlist the fullest possible local interest, and support in child welfare work.

INCREASED GERMAN CO-OPERATION. On January 3rd 1922 the Kinderhilfsmission formally transferred to the German Central Committee for Foreign Relief the technical administration of the child feeding, subject to the former control of the Kinderhilfsmission representing the American donors. On this date the personal and overhead expenses of the district offices was assumed by the German Central Committee for Foreign Relief with the exception of Upper Silesia and the Saar Gebiet in which the Child feeding continued to be administered personally by the Kinderhilfsmission until April 1st, when the feeding of the German portion of Upper Silesia was transferred to the German Central Committee for Foreign Relief, district office in Breslau. The feeding in the Polish portion was transferred to the Polish division of the American Relief Administration. The district offices maintained by the German Committee for Foreign Relief for the territories indicated are as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Territory</u>	<u>District office</u>
1	Hessen-Nassau, Westfalen, Rheinland, Staat Lippe-Detmold	Essen
2	Staat Hessen	Darmstadt
3	Hannover, Schleswig-Holstein, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Braunschweig, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hansestaedte; Hamburg, Luebeck, Bremen	Hamburg
4	Sachsen, Pommern, Brandenburg, Ostpreussen, die Grenzmark, Stadt Berlin, and Stadt Anhalt	Berlin
5	Thueringen	Weimar
6	Staat Baden	Karlsruhe
7	Staat Sachsen	Dresden
8	Schlesien	Breslau
9	Staat Wuerttemberg	Stuttgart
10	Staat Bayern and Rheinpfalz	Muenchen

Correspondence with the district offices has been carried on by the headquarter office of the German Central Committee for Foreign relief which is in daily communication with the office of the Kinderhilfsmmission of the American Friends Service Committee. Much of the leading personnel in the central and district offices of the German Central Committee for Foreign Relief is the same as that which has been carrying on the technical work in the same organization of the Kinderhilfsmmission during 1920 and 1921. This transfer of personnel and the organization of the feeding was not always an easy problem, but was accomplished through the tact, patience and good will of the many personalities involved.

It is a pleasure to state that the results of the work of the reorganization have fully justified the confidence of the Mission in those who are now carrying on the administration of child feeding. Much has been done by the splendid men and women in the districts and in Berlin headquarters to meet the changing needs of child relief work in a way which would have been hardly possible through an administration directed entirely by foreigners.

As previously stated there is now food in the city warehouses to carry the feeding until the end of September, and we are very happy to believe that children of Germany will continue to be served by the social welfare agencies of their own people with the aid of continued supplies from friends in other countries

A CHILD WHO UNDERSTAND. Of the many spontaneous expressions of appreciation from the people of Germany to the Kinderhilfsmmission as representatives of the donors, perhaps the very nicest letter we have had came from Frankfurt am Main. This is what this little eight-year-old writes:

"Dear Quakers: I thank you very much for the food. I like it very much, I thank you, too, for the condensed milk. I am very fond of milk, I like to go to school, and when I am big I shall work hard to show what I have learned. I shall also take care of little children, who are having a hard time, and I shall tell the children how much you have helped us. I hope I can some time help a little Quaker child. I hope you will not need to help us much longer, for there are so many needy children in the world.

Your grateful
Gudrun von Nida

AUFWIEDERSEHEN! As we members of the Kinderhilfsmission return to our homes, or go to other places of service, we want to thank all who have co-operated with us for so many kindnesses to us, and patience with our mistakes. We came to you as foreigners, but we have worked together as friends. The differences in language and customs would have been impassable barriers between us and the German people. Had you not done so much to interpret not only our words, but our good intentions. We believe that you have co-operated so fully and heartily because you have reciprocated the spirit of confidence and friendship which we feel towards you.

Although we are withdrawing our personal and organization, we do not withdraw the love and friendship of which they were the expression. We hope you will always feel free to write to us after we have returned to America. Especially it is our fervent desire that long after men have forgotten the details of our work here they will remember the spirit which prompted our co-operation, that same spirit which has been singing through the centuries:

"Peace on earth, good will towards men!"

On behalf of the Kinderhilfsmission

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