

# SAMARITAN'S PROGRESS



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FOR QUAKER RELIEF IN GERMANY



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## German People Face Disaster

"The masses of crumbling ruins sliding into the streets, the fantastic shapes of wrecked tanks and cars still blocking traffic, the reddish-grey dust that covers everything and whirls up as military vehicles rumble by, the darkly dressed figures moving about in the rubble, always with a sack or basket of some kind, always searching, all seem part of another world—and yet everyone knows that only if cities like Aachen can save themselves, can Germany and Europe be rebuilt.

"The population of Aachen, and of Germany, hopes for many things: for an adequate ration, for an influx of materials to make clearing and rebuilding possible, for the return of German prisoners of war, for the reconditioning of the factories. But these hopes are trifles beside the one great dream in the heart of every German—that Germany may be a nation again and give her people a purpose in their lives. It is only by meeting these hopes, big and small, through a united effort by all the Great Powers, that Germany, Europe, and the world can be saved from economic and moral collapse; one becomes more and more convinced of this the longer one works in Germany."

This is an American's impression not only of Aachen, renowned residence of Charlemagne, but of a typical German city.

The writer, who is one of twenty Service Committee workers to join the British Quaker relief teams in the British zone of Germany, adds her impressions of housing, food, health, and education in the city of Aachen.

### Housing Conditions

"The 109,500 people who have returned to Aachen live in what the 'Aachener Nachrichten' has called an 'Eifel Village'—a nucleus of makeshift dwellings in the heart of the ruins; and approximately 1900 men, women and children live in one of the fifteen air-raid shelters (bunkers) scattered throughout the city. In one large bunker room as many as twenty people may be living, men and women, old people and children, with no fresh air or natural light. Bunker children are almost without exception thinner and paler than average in Aachen . . .

"A family of a woman and four children live in one leaky room with only one bed. The children

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## Europe's Recovery Depends Upon Industrial Health Of The Reich

The American Friends Service Committee is aware of the fact that the humanitarian task of bringing relief to the suffering in war-stricken areas is not sufficient in itself to heal war's spiritual and material damages. The political, social and economic factors that were the principal cause of the late war and the questionable policies frequently adopted by the victorious powers immediately following the war, must be corrected.

In accordance with this incontestable fact, the American Friends Service Committee requested the National Planning Association in Washington to apply itself to a realistic study of the conditions that impede the recovery of Europe, and to determine what political, economic and social policies must be pursued if Europe, as an entity, is to achieve some measure of well-being. The International Committee of the National Planning Association took the responsibility for such a project and, as a first step, asked one of its members, John Kenneth Galbraith, to prepare a report which would diagnose Europe's present maladies and outline a program for economic recovery.

### An Expert Chosen

Dr. Galbraith, apart from his qualifications as an economist, was especially fitted for this assignment. He has served as director of the Office of Economic Security Policy in the State Department which is responsible for economic affairs in the occupied countries. He was a director of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey—the civilian commission which assessed the effects of aerial warfare against Germany and Japan. He is a member of the Board of Editors of "FORTUNE."

It is not possible to give here a complete resume of Dr. Galbraith's report, but we shall set forth some of his important findings. The report has been published as Planning Pamphlet No. 53 and can be obtained from the National Planning Association, 800 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., for 25 cents.

Dr. Galbraith begins his report by pointing out the American interest in a general European recovery: "By the very fact that it had participated so effectively—not to say extravagantly—in winning the war, the United States committed itself to help Europe through the days of misery that followed. If it did so, Europeans would continue to believe, that it espoused a manner of life that was friendly and generous and that it provided a leadership that was worth accepting. A withdrawal of help would be clear proof of a proposition that has always had numerous and skillful exponents—the proposition that America's

interest in Europe is at best impulsive and unreliable and at worst merely a passing expression of the self-protective instincts of a wealthy and essentially selfish community."

### Making of the Peace

In stating the problem, the author then discusses the fear which Europe shares with the whole world, that the western democracies and Russia will be unable to devise a mutually acceptable peace. There is the same error, he says, in minimizing the differences as in blindly ascribing total "right" or absolute "wrong" to either side. Dr. Galbraith assumes that the Soviet Union is still devoted to the goal of world revolution and it seems certain to him that Russia believes her security requires a capitalistic frontier as distant as possible from her own borders. The western democracies, on the other hand, regard their system as the normal and natural state of Man and insist for that reason on an organization of the world that accords with their rules.

It is the author's contention that Germany is and will be the major theater of competition between East and West.

"Germany," he states, "is still the most populous country in western Europe. It has the strongest scientific and technical tradition. Even after the air attacks (which damaged residences far more than factories), it has the most powerful and highly developed industry in Europe. The past year and a

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## Near Starvation Found In Reich

A survey committee consisting of top Military Government health officers of the U. S., French, and British Zone backed by nine experts on medicine and nutrition, have announced that the nutrition of the German population in the three western zones is unsatisfactory and an increasing number of persons are showing signs of severe under-nourishment, not starvation but near-starvation.

The cities visited were Hamburg, Hanover, Dusseldorf, and Essen in the British zone; Saarbruecken, Mainz, Ludwigshafen, Freiburg and Konstanz in the French zone; and Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Augsburg, and Frankfurt am Main, in the U. S. Zone.

Some of the high points of the survey were

1. While conditions are "fairly satisfactory" for part of the population, a "significantly larger portion" is in an unsatisfactory condition and an increasing number shows sign of severe malnutrition.

2. The ration scales now are inadequate and are not always met and can be maintained only a short time unless further supplies come soon.

3. Adults are underweight, more so than a year ago. The development of children between the ages of 7 and 14 is unsatisfactory.

4. Hunger edema is increasing from lack of albumen.

The revolting symptoms include bloated stomachs, swollen knees and ankles. Some of the after-effects are tubercular or crippled conditions.

The committee, noting that rations of many Germans throughout the year were below nutritional standard, emphasized the risk of nutritional disaster should supplies of food be interrupted or the ration scales decreased. The present rations in civil prisons were insufficient to prevent starvation. The committee recommends continued efforts to raise the ration level from the present 1550 calories, frequently not met, to 2,000 for all three zones, with some exceptions.

### Food Crisis In Bavaria

The Bavarian Minister of Agriculture declared recently that this winter's food situation is much more critical than that of last year. The situation is so bad because no stores of fat or grain exist and the 1946 harvest was smaller than last year's. The potato crop was 20 per cent below that of 1945.

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FEBRUARY, 1947

GIVE . . . That They May Live!

### This Concerns YOU

The following message received from the American Friends Service Committee, marked "urgent", speaks for itself:

"Contributions to the German program in December and January are not sufficient to continue the present deficit spending or even to maintain the regular budget spending. We urge all organizations and individuals supporting this work to do their utmost to maintain a flow of funds that will meet the present budget of \$200,000 a month."

### A Cry For Help

Editing a paper such as this, brings the writer into intimate contact with numerous organizations devoted to the relief of suffering abroad.

He talks to people who may have just returned from Germany or from China. He discusses the urgent need for help with a social worker who is on the point of leaving for the Near East. Hundreds of bulletins from a multitude of organizations arrive at the office demanding attention and close study. In addition, there are the newspapers and the magazines which send staff members and specialists to the steadily increasing danger spots on the face of the earth to report about conditions and to suggest methods for speedy relief in their despatches.

Out of the mass of evidence submitted, only a very small part can be printed in this paper. It would take many pages of a metropolitan newspaper to publish all the anguished cries for help that find their way to the Quakers alone, every month.

Without any intent on our part, the February issue of "Samaritan's Progress" presents an especially grim picture of conditions abroad. One reads the reports, one after another; one sifts; one separates essential material from less essential and, after only an hour of work, one feels sick and depressed in the face of so much misery, so much evidence of starvation, sickness and despair.

It seems unbelievable that human beings in this, our enlightened twentieth century, can be submitted to such trials of body and mind. But the reports are factual and sober; they represent a careful, detailed analysis of the conditions governing untold millions of fellow-beings. It is this cold marshaling of figures about vitamin deficiencies, about the rising tuberculosis curve, about malnutrition among school children that makes this story of suffering so much more heart-rending than the most descriptive emotional appeal could be!

Dear Samaritan: read these figures carefully and think of them in terms of the most abject human misery. The winter has been icy in all of Europe; starved and frozen bodies have been taken out of the ruins and bunkers, in which millions must exist under conditions that breed sickness, despair and ultimately kill the Soul of Man before they kill the body.

Help is desperately needed, not only as a matter of humaneness, but also as a matter of self-interest. Peace will not come to Humanity, Peace will not come to America unless the desperate cry for succor is heeded by all Americans who have so much more than those miserable beings on the other side.

Only by restoring to them the firm Hope in a better future, only by starting them on the road toward rehabilitation by feeding and clothing them first, will we be able to lead the people of Central Europe into a more peaceful life, into gainful employment and thereby ban the awful spectre of a world-wide catastrophe.

Dear Samaritan: you are in the forefront of this fight! Help speedily, give often, give NOW! Open your heart to the anguished cry for help! Do not wait! Be a true Samaritan this very minute!

## German People Face Disaster

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sleep on the floor without mattresses. The oldest child, sixteen, works, the others take turns going to school, since the family owns only two pairs of shoes. Instances of this kind could be multiplied almost indefinitely. Yet houses and furniture continue to be requisitioned for military personnel and their families. There is no sense of security among Aachen's population, since no one knows when or where the next house will be taken away.

"In one large dingy room in Aachen's Railroad Station there are benches around the walls, and rough tables before the benches. Tired 'fluchtlinge,' most of them coming back to Aachen from evacuation, or having escaped from the Russian Zone, are given hot cocoa or soup by Caritas sisters. From there, many of them are sent to one of the two city-operated refugee shelters where they are given bed and meals until homes can be found for them. Most of the returned evacuees are billeted on country families; but some of them, especially old people, have lived in these shelters for over a year. The 200 residents of one of these shelters live either in rickety paper houses built by themselves in drafty high-ceilinged rooms, or in tiny rooms, crowded together with little more than a bed and a chair apiece.

### Food and the Black Market

"When one asks an Aachen child, 'What would you like to be when you grow up?' often as not the answer is, 'I would like to have a grocery store.' The lack of enough to eat is an obsession in the minds of young and old alike, and certainly a more compelling cause of disillusionment and hate than any of the other drastic needs.

"At 6:00 P.M. we offered a ride to a tiny woman struggling along the roadside with a huge sack strapped to her back. She had left home at 4:00 A.M., and had walked fifteen miles, stopping at every large farm to try to exchange her last precious brooches and rings for vegetables because her children were crying with hunger. The British Zone ration, officially 1550 calories, but actually much less than that, consists chiefly of cereals, with very little fat or protein. One sees everywhere signs of suffering from waste of tissues due to lack of protein, particularly among middle-aged and older people who have no way of supplementing the normal food ration.

"A German on the lowest ration scale can buy all the food on his ration card for 4 weeks for about 15 marks. You can sell a cigarette in Aachen for 5-6 marks, a bar of chocolate for as much as 20 marks. Almost every German with anything to sell or barter dabbles in the black market. Those who cannot afford to do so are growing weaker and more apathetic, are in fact slowly dying. It is not unusual for the survivors of Hitler's generation to say, 'Tell me honestly, are America and Britain trying to annihilate Germany?'

"Undernourishment, crowded living conditions, and shortage of shoes and clothing are causes of much of the illness in Aachen. The most serious disease is tuberculosis. No check-up has been made to find out actually what percentage of the population is infected, and only acute cases are hospitalized. In the period between April 1 and October 1, 1946, there were reported 343 acute cases, and 47 deaths. At the present time Aachen hospitals record 19 cases of typhoid and 12 cases of diphtheria. There has also been an increase in venereal disease, which is difficult to control since hospitals which before could admit V.D. cases must now be used as isolation hospitals, and what provision there is for infectious cases of V.D. is only of an emergency nature.

### Generally Poor Health

"The people of Aachen have entered a second winter with weaker resistance, lower spirits, and more bitterness than at any time since the end of the war. Even their urge for self-preservation seems destroyed: those lucky enough to have cars or horse carts drive carelessly; people walk into the streets huddled over without looking to right or left; an old man tried to climb up into a tram recently, lost hold and was crushed between the wheels.

"With the coming of winter, Military Government here in Aachen was faced by the dilemma of whether to force the people out of the bunkers into overcrowded unheated rooms, or whether to allow them the warmth of the bunkers and gamble with the possibility of a sudden outbreak of influenza, which would sweep through the whole of the city's undernourished population—like a forest fire. The flow continues to be to the bunkers rather than away from them.

"Schools have had to amalgamate because of the destruction of school buildings and the paralyzing lack of coal, and classrooms are appallingly crowded. A typical elementary school has five classrooms and six teachers with an enrollment of 500 children. Often there is only one lavatory for over a hundred children. At first, in order to give all the children some chance of schooling, a four-shift per day system was begun.

"The needs are always the same. There are few tables and desks; many children must bring their own chairs from home. There are almost no books, ink or chalk. (The ration in one school for over 1000 children is 12 sticks of chalk per month.) Children bring from home any kind of paper or writing material they can find, even broken roof tiles for slates. Yet teachers show surprising ingenuity and seem not to be discouraged. We found one group of "School Helpers" hard at work on a project to provide all of their 110 kindergarten children with Christmas toys made of the beaverboard ripped from a wrecked wall of their schoolhouse."

## Big Concert in B'klyn Feb. 19

Under the sponsorship of numerous German-American organizations in Brooklyn, the United Singers of Brooklyn, composed of seventeen choral organizations, will give a concert for the benefit of the American Friends Service Committee, at Ridgewood Grove, Ridgewood, Brooklyn, on Wednesday Evening, February 19.

It is to be hoped that this musical event will be attended by all those who wish to help the starving and freezing people on the other side. Funds are needed more than ever before in order to avoid a disaster in Central Europe.

The program for the concert is as follows:

### THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

1. (a) Komm, schoener Tag.....Koerner  
(b) Wie's daheim war.....Wohlgemuth  
**MALE CHORUS**
2. Fledermaus Overture.....Joh. Strauss  
**ORCHESTRA**
3. (a) Sonntagsfeier.....Wengert  
(b) Heimatschnehen.....arr. Reske  
**LADIES CHORUS**  
Welcome Address and Presentation of Speakers  
**FRITZ JESINGER**  
President of United Singers of Brooklyn  
**DR. GOTTHARD E. SEYFARTH**  
President of Northeastern Saengerbund  
**SUMNER MILLS**  
Representative of American Friends
4. Vom Rhein zur Donau.....Rhode  
**ORCHESTRA**
5. (a) Der Einsiedler an die Nacht.....Kern  
(b) Old Black Joe.....St. Foster  
**MALE CHORUS**
6. (a) Auf der Andacht heil'gem Fluegel.....Mozart  
(b) Vom Naschen.....Mozart  
**LADIES CHORUS**
7. Victor Herbert Favorites.....arr. Sanford  
**ORCHESTRA**
8. (a) Morgenrot.....Pracht  
(b) Kapitane-Leutnant.....Heinrichs  
**MALE CHORUS**
9. Die Ehre Gottes in der Natur.....Beethoven  
**MIXED CHORUS**

## CRALOG Man Paints Dark Picture Of Misery

Rev. J. A. Scherzer, a CRALOG representative in the U. S. Zone of Germany, reports: "In the seeming endless conferences and conversations during these past weeks in which I have listened to experts in health, nutrition and social service I have been impressed with the urgency of physical relief in order to maintain only, not to improve the state of health and life as they are today. And they are neither on a safe level, nor on the upgrade.

"Life is precariously balanced continuously on the brink of a crisis. A 1500 or 1600 calorie diet is insufficient and yet that is the best standard, and in many instances only present on paper. It is imperative that Christian and democratic people realize this fact with all its implications. Almost all types of nutritional material are essential in order to maintain through a supplemental relief program the minimum standard of health.

"This is all we can hope to realize in the present emergency situation and only then if all donor agencies represented in CRALOG will maintain the maximum of relief goods."

## Food And Clothing Go To Reich

From December 12, 1946, to January 17, 1947, the American Friends Service Committee made the following shipments of relief supplies from the United States to Germany:

### AMERICAN ZONE SHIPMENTS:

	Net Weight	Cost or Value
S. S. "American Shipper", December 12, 1946		
71 cases shoes (2,000 pairs, Army reconditioned; 2,000 pair men's black oxfords)	10,854 lbs.	\$7,548.50
SS "American Flyer", December 16, 1946		
72 cases shoes (5,184 pair children's new shoes)	6,552 lbs.	8,250.62
28 cases shoes (2,016 pair girl's new shoes)	2,668 lbs.	3,828.13
SS "Iberville", December 18, 1946		
6,000 bags relief cereal	60,000 lbs.	3,750.00
SS "Yaka", January 4, 1947		
29 cases blankets (gross weight)	10,031 lbs.	5,602.00
20 bags green coffee (gift)	2,595 lbs.	415.20
94 cases shoes	8,374 lbs.	10,769.25
600 bags soya flour	60,000 lbs.	6,600.00
SS "American Merchant", January 8, 1947		
270 cases lard	13,500 lbs.	3,956.60
600 bags relief cereal	60,000 lbs.	3,750.00
3 cases hearing aids and accessories (gift)	189 lbs.	5,100.00
15 cases shoe repair equipment and leather	1,474 lbs.	706.12

### BRITISH ZONE SHIPMENTS:

SS "Iberville", December 18, 1946		
2,012 cases powdered milk	60,000 lbs.	25,497.45
SS "American Merchant", January 8, 1947		
800 cases lard	40,000 lbs.	11,664.00
SS "Antinous", January 17, 1947		
600 bags soya grits	60,000 lbs.	5,850.00
194 cases shoes	18,594 lbs.	22,848.00
34 cases shoes	3,022 lbs.	3,895.18
15 cases scrapple (gift)	960 lbs.	192.00
20 bales remnants		
16 cases soap (gift)	6,138 lbs.	3,334.40

### FRENCH ZONE SHIPMENTS:

SS "Yaka", January 4, 1946		
600 bags soya flour	60,000 lbs.	6,600.00
600 bags relief cereal	60,000 lbs.	3,750.00
SS "American Merchant", January 8, 1947		
21 cases chocolate sirup	1,984.5 lbs.	489.60
8 cases shoe repair equipment	737 lbs.	353.06
299 cases canned food	1,449 lbs.	5,188.27
11 cases scrapple (gift)	704 lbs.	281.60
274 bales, 98 cases of used bedding, clothing, shoes, remnants and sewing kits (gifts)	47,041 lbs.	47,393.50

## \$50,000,000 Are German Food Needs

War Department Officials said, on January 22, that the extent of government controls of crops, black markets, food collection, calculation of requirements and stock levels constitute some of the specific food problems pressing for solution in the occupied area of Germany.

For so-called normal consumers in the American and British Zones, occupation authorities have authorized a diet of up to 1400 calories a day and now are trying to bring this level up to 1800 calories a day. Of the \$300,000,000 deficiency appropriation asked of Congress for the occupation of Germany, Japan and Korea, \$50,000,000 has been earmarked for meeting German food requirements, and officials are not confident that the amount will cover the increased cost of food since the expiration of OPA ceiling.

It is strongly suggested that you write to your representative in Congress urging him to vote for the deficiency appropriation requested by the War Department.

## 35,000 Children Are Examined In Stuttgart

"The Evangelischen Hilfswerk" supplies some recent representative statistics on undernourished children in Stuttgart.

The physical examination of 35,000 children revealed the following:

	Boys	Girls
In bad physical condition.....	67.5%	79.0%
Bad posture.....	48.4%	50.1%
Thorax defect.....	24.2%	31.8%
Spine defect.....	19.9%	27.0%
Bad legs.....	19.9%	41.6%
No fat padding.....	81.9%	70.5%
Colorless mucous.....	46.2%	51.5%
Skin diseases, mainly scabies.....	6.4%	8.5%
Go without breakfast.....	24.9%	19.6%
Go without afternoon bread.....	24.0%	56.0%
Frequently missing school lessons.....	11.1%	11.9%
Marks get lower by tiredness.....	27.1%	24.1%

In 17 homes, 2,800 children were participating in the recuperation program of Greater Stuttgart. The first physical examination revealed underweight combined with a bad general condition as bad posture, nervousness, anemia. Only 5% of the children came up to the average weight although the final examination showed the satisfactory result of a gain from 3 to 5 pounds.

## 'Samaritans' in Poughkeepsie

On January 23, a Samaritan Fund for Quaker Relief in Germany was launched in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at a mass meeting, called at the local high school for that purpose. The Germania Singing Society of Poughkeepsie had taken the initiative. The Chairman of the meeting was Rev. J. Christian Port, Pastor of the First Lutheran Church of Poughkeepsie. The Mayor of the City, Frank M. Doran, addressed the meeting. Sumner Mills, Director of Relief for Central Europe of the Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, reported on the need in Germany and on the work of the Quakers. Several members of the Steering Committee of the Samaritan Fund of New York City were present; Hans Wirsing, chairman of that committee, explained the Samaritan plan to the gathering.

There was a musical program presented by the Germania Singing Society, the Choir of Vassar College and a soloist.

This was not the first effort of the Germania Singing Society. In the spring of 1946, the proceeds of a concert, bazaar and dance exceeding \$1,500, could be turned over to the American Friends Service Committee for German Relief. Before the Samaritan Fund was officially launched, contributions in excess of \$1,000 were collected.

### Small Charge for School Luncheon

A number of letters have been received by the American Friends Service Committee reporting that, in some places, a small charge has been collected for school luncheons in Germany.

In some cities it is true that the German welfare departments and agencies using Quaker donated supplies for child feeding are meeting a part of their local expenses by charging a small fee for each meal. This fee is the customary meal-preparation and handling charge and is in no sense a charge for the meals themselves. It is the understanding of all German agencies and Land Committees that no child shall be excluded from the luncheons because of inability to pay.

In a few cities, necessary administrative costs are raised by house collections, church meetings, or parent assemblies at school programs.

### Cold Wave Kills People

According to an A.P. report, suffering from the recent cold wave was acute in Berlin, where more than 100 persons have frozen to death since Dec. 1. During the seven weeks from Dec. 1 to Jan. 15 the City Health Office announced that 188 persons were taken to hospitals with frozen limbs and 19,000 others required treatment for frostbite.

In the Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden more than one half of children of kindergarten age were found undernourished and approximately one-half showed signs of rickets.



# Europe's Recovery Is Insured By Sound Reich

## Germany as the Bridge Between East and West

(Continued from Page 1)

half of occupation, coupled with the economic stagnation and disorganization, which accompanied the attempt to govern Germany without a government, has perhaps weakened the country more than anything that happened prior to its defeat. Nevertheless, it is obvious that Germany remains a major counter—indeed the major counter—in the adjustment between East and West. A communist Germany would do much to insure a communist Europe. A Germany with a strong western affiliation and orientation would be a deep bridgehead into Eastern Europe."

### Barrier to Recovery

Dr. Galbraith finds that this competition between East and West is in itself a substantial barrier to economic recovery. Badly needed loans to Poland, for instance, are held up while their political effects are weighed. Artificial trade barriers are erected in Germany and Austria. "People do not live well, if they live in fear," the author says. "To remove the fear associated with the competition between East and West is an integral step in the recovery itself."

Dr. Galbraith then examines the various other impediments to European recovery and he finds the most serious thereof is the shortage of materials. He states that whatever recovery was made in various European countries, was also governed by the supply of materials available. He asserts that the European community—while not self-sufficient—could come far closer to supplying its own requirements than it does at present.

It fails to do so because it is not now functioning as a single trading community. Raw materials from Eastern Europe are not readily available to Western Europe. Steel machinery as well as farm and industrial equipment are not available to Eastern Europe. Germany both as a source of raw materials and of manufactured goods is largely unavailable to either East or West.

The most serious of the many materials shortages—Dr. Galbraith states—is the coal shortage. He writes as follows:

"Europe's requirements could be met from the Ruhr and the Silesian mines were these in full production. The Ruhr, however, is the focus of the demoralization that has removed the German economy from Europe. Although the area was badly damaged during the war—the RAF in 1943 made a concerted though unsuccessful effort to knock the Ruhr out of the Ger-

man war economy—in the judgment of competent engineers it could by now have been restored to near-capacity production.

In fact, production is still less than half of what it was in the first half of 1944. Labor is scarce, miners' rations in the past have been inadequate and their families ill-fed, recruiting is handicapped by the shortage of housing and the appalling condition of the Ruhr cities. Absentee rates are as high as thirty percent, steel and machinery for rehabilitation and maintenance are scarce, and the occupation management has been uncertain, ineffective, and on the whole, incompetent.

"The Silesian production in the past has been lost by the separation of East from West. Poland, now in possession of all Silesia, is potentially the largest coal exporter in Europe—mines now under Polish control produced as much as a hundred million tons during the war as compared with 120-140 million tons in the Ruhr but the local industrial consumption is far smaller. The rehabilitation of the Silesian mines, however, requires machinery and parts from western Germany; and movement of the coal that has been produced has been handicapped by a shortage of rolling stock and by the difficulty of organizing transport between eastern and western Europe.

"Very recently, and largely through the efforts of the European Coal Organization, an increasing volume of Polish coal has been moving west and the further prospects are not unfavorable. Though important, the accomplishment so far serves principally to emphasize the interdependence of eastern and western Europe and the cost of separating the two. In the case of coal, the cost of this separation and the demoralization in Germany is that Europe must import American coal at a laid-down price in excess of twenty dollars a ton or twice as much as comparable Ruhr coal."

Dr. Galbraith comes to the conclusion that it is evident that what happens in Germany has a close bearing on the recovery of Europe.

### Germany's Position

He says: "Not only is Germany the most important theater of competition between East and West, but also it is a critically important source of coal, machine parts, and machinery that the rest of Europe requires. Moreover, the isolation of the German economy from the rest of Europe has been a major factor in the contraction of the European trading area. Further European recovery is thus dependent, in substantial measure, on industrial recovery in Germany. It is quite proper to add, moreover, that Germans are Europeans too."

"Whatever their past misdeeds, it will be impossible to say that Europe has recovered from the war as long as the seventy million Germans continue in their present misery and their present dependence on the charity of the United

## 'Samaritan Fund' Close to \$85,000 on Jan. 31

The total amount of contributions and pledges received by the "Samaritan Fund for Quaker Relief in Germany" on January 31, 1947, was \$84,852.50.

The number of Samaritans had grown to 1466 during January. There were 131 Good Samaritans and 437 individual contributions (donations not on a 'Samaritan' basis).

The total amount pledged by Samaritans was \$58,080. The sum of \$21,892.50 in pledges had been paid by January 31, 1947. Single contributions received by January 31, 1947, amounted to \$26,771.50.

The total pledges paid, plus the single contributions paid, plus the outstanding pledges of \$36,188.50 bring the total amount of the "Samaritan Fund" to \$84,852.50 per January 31, 1947.

States and the United Kingdom. Germans by now have learned that war has its disadvantages; no one would seriously argue that continued privation will help them become good citizens."

### Many Shortages

Dr. Galbraith explains that the immediate barrier to expansion of German industrial production is the shortage of materials, the food shortage and a shortage of manpower. One of the reasons for the shortage of manpower is stated by the author as follows:

"Germany presents the odd picture of a community in which the individual has strong incentives to do no work at all. During and since the war money and bank deposits have multiplied several fold. At the same time prices and rents have been kept nearly stable. Although there is a black market, most food still sells at legal prices.

"As a result, many Germans have all the money they need for the relatively small amount of food and the miniscule supply of other consumer's goods that are available for purchase. To work merely to accumulate Marks that will buy nothing is, for the individual, a thoroughly uneconomic expenditure of energy. With so little food, human energy is not something to waste."

Dr. Galbraith cites the war losses and the retention of millions of prisoners abroad as contributing causes for the manpower shortage, but the chief explanation is the shortage of food and surplus of money.

Based on this exhaustive analysis, Dr. Galbraith comes to the following conclusions:

The fear of war must be alleviated, wherever possible. In order to be neutral, Germany must not only be effectively disarmed, but its internal politics must be free from outside control. The United States should aid European countries to solve their material prob-

lems by loans and allocations of materials.

The unity of Germany must be restored and preserved as a bridge between Eastern and Western Europe—a community that buys, sells and transports between the two.

The Ruhr coal production must be restored. It is recommended that the appropriations for feeding Germany be increased by a sufficient amount to end the present state of semi-famine.

The Rhineland and the Ruhr must remain a part of the future German state. This would not preclude establishment of a special security control over the industries of the Ruhr insuring their use for peaceful purposes only. But the need for such control, which the author advocates, should in his opinion not obscure the need for coal and steel from the Ruhr.

### The Eastern Borders

Concerning the changes made in Eastern Germany Dr. Galbraith says:

"The conditional cession of large parts of the agricultural provinces east of the Oder-Neisse to Poland was a mistake. With these provinces Germany's food balance would be diminished accordingly. However, the present position of the United States with respect to these provinces is not strong—its powers are largely those of suggestion, and decision lies with Russia.

"Though it has little to do with recovery, an evil aspect of this transfer was the expulsion of the population from these areas paralleling the expulsion of Germans from the Sudetenland. These mass movements of people—women, children, aged and sick—have been perhaps the most deplorable single happening of the past year. Every effort should be made to stop further such movements during the winter months, and if possible they should be stopped entirely. And all countries that countenanced this hideous migration should answer to their conscience."

The author closes his study with the remark that there is of course no "grand formula" by which recovery in Europe can be achieved, but that a patient attention to individual disorders is necessary if the over-all solution is to succeed.

### Gift Packages to All Zones

U. S. Postal Bulletin 18996 states that gift packages may now be sent to all zones of Germany and Berlin via uninsured parcel post, once weekly to the same person. Contents: relief items such as non-perishable foods, clothing, shoes, soap, mailable medicine. No writing or printed matter. Parcels are liable to censorship and customs examinations. Size not to exceed 36 inches in length, 72 inches in length and girth combined; weight 11 pounds. Special tags and full particulars may be obtained at the post office.

In Kassel, out of 17,000 school children, marked malnutrition was found in 14,795 cases. More than one-half suffered from anaemia.