

SAMARITAN'S PROGRESS



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FOR QUAKER RELIEF IN GERMANY



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JANUARY, 1947

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Expellees" In Dire Distress

One of the gravest problems in present-day Germany is the rehabilitation of the "Volksdeutsche" expelled or subject to expulsion by the terms of the Potsdam Agreement from the countries of Eastern Europe and the "Reichsdeutsche" expelled from the Eastern German provinces, now under Polish rule.

In September 1946, the American Friends Service Committee issued a report on the problems created by these "expellees" (Report No. 4 on Conditions in Central Europe).

The following is taken from the foreword to this report:

"The trend in Europe to eliminate minorities still persists. This movement, nurtured by Hitler, has begun under the Allies with the organized expulsion of minorities of German ethnic origin and the evacuation of citizens of ceded German territories.

"The displaced persons of German ethnic origin are among the hated of the earth's people. They are destitute, unwanted and at the bottom of the list of the needy who may hope to receive help from others. There is a real danger that the German refugees and expellees are becoming a minority group within Germany.

"The reconciliation of antagonistic elements is always a major Quaker concern. The American Friends Service Committee sees the problem of integrating the incoming strangers as a long-range program about which something constructive needs to be done by outside agencies.

"The American people should be informed that by the expulsion of German minorities two basic evils are being supported in their name: (1) this racial transfer is an acceptance of the very theory of blood and race unification against which a costly war has just been fought; (2) a dangerous precedent is involved in sanctioning this expulsion, for the boundary changes now being written into the peace treaties could result in similar minority expulsions of millions of Europeans.

"Peace is not secured by intensifying pride in nationalism nor by fostering the belief of the incompatibility of diverse cultures. The American Friends Service Committee is deeply concerned

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"Please, Dear Americans, Help Us!"

An das Amerikanische Hilfswerk.

Meinen besten Dank für den Pullover mit dem ich sehr zufrieden bin. Ich habe noch eine jüngere Schwester die schulpflichtig ist die Brauchte nötig warme Sachen. Ich bitte das Amerikanische Hilfswerk uns weiter zu helfen.

Mittelsinn, den 21. 8. 46. HN. 55.

Jungeberg Twirch.
Schülerin.

We print herewith a number of letters from German children and their parents which have been received by the American Friends' Service Committee in Philadelphia. They appear in the original German, partly with the misspelling of words which seems to be the universal weakness of all children of all races.

These letters were sent by the inmates of an expellees' camp in Lower Franconia where thousands of refugees from the Sudetenland and from Silesia live in dire distress and under conditions which the wildest imagination cannot visualize.

The A.F.S.C. has done its utmost to alleviate their suffering. However, much more must be done before these unfortunate people will find their way back to health, hope and a new home.

An das Amerikanische Hilfswerk.

Will mich herzlich bedanken fuer die Handschuhe, die ich erhalten habe. Ich habe mich sehr gefreut, dass ich sie erhalten habe, denn da brauche ich im Winter nicht frieren. Auch habe ich alte gebrechliche Eltern, denen es sehr an Nahrungsmitteln fehlt. Bitte das Amerikanische Hilfswerk, wenn es moeglich ist, zu betreuen.

Mittelsinn den 21. August 1946
Marie Botschek No. 121

* * *

Obersinn.

An das Amerikanische Hilfswerk.

In diesen Tagen bekam ein Lager Obersinn / Unterfranken Gaben aus Amerika. Zu diesen Gluecklichen gehoerte auch ich. Ich bekam ein Kleid, dass ich sehr gut gebrauchen kann, aber ich darf es jetzt noch nicht anziehen. Mutter will es fuer den Winter aufheben. Wir haben fuer die kal-

ten Tage so wenig zum Anziehen und mussten wir deshalb im vergangenen Winter oft im Bett bleiben. Ich habe noch 4 Geschwister. Mein juengstes Schwesterchen sagte neulich, als ich mein Kleid bekam, vielleicht schickt mir die Tante aus Amerika eine Puppe (sie meinte natuerlich das Hilfswerk). Wir Geschwister wuerden uns alle sehr freuen, wenn dieser Wunsch in Erfuellung ginge, denn zum Spielen haben wir alle nichts mehr. Ich danke noch vielmals fuer mein Kleid und bitte das Hilfswerk, dass es uns auch weiterhin nicht vergisst.

Brunhilde und Eleanore Ender.

* * *

Mittelsinn, den 21. 8. 1946.

An das Amerikanische Hilfswerk.

Wir bedanken uns vielmals fuer den Pullover, den unser kleines Bruederchen bekommen hat. Wir

(Continued on Page 2)

Centers Set Up For Self-Help

PHILADELPHIA.—The American Friends Service Committee has announced plans for opening five neighborhood centers in Germany, constituting an important extension of the Committee's foreign relief and rehabilitation program.

The Committee's proposal for the centers already has been approved by the Military Government and three Committee representatives have arrived in Germany to carry out the plans for establishing and conducting the centers.

The centers are located in Cologne, Frankfurt, Darmstadt, the British sector of Berlin and at the university in Freiburg. They are designed mainly for self-help projects of the German people and are part of a foreign program for which the Committee has budgeted more than \$7,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September, 1947. This program, which includes supplementary meals, clothing distribution and special services, is going forward in eleven countries. Besides Germany these countries are Finland, Hungary, France, China, Spain, Austria, Poland, Japan, India, and Italy.

Buildings purchased in Switzerland and Sweden are being set up for the centers which will be adapted to the needs of the people using them.

Multiform Activities

Facilities will be arranged for clothing and shoe repair, carpentry, recreation and day care for mothers, children and the aged. The centers also will provide a place where young people can work and play together, where discussion groups can meet. Some books and periodicals will be available.

The centers, planned to strengthen a rehabilitation plan for assistance in self-help, will be operated by German personnel with the supervision and assistance of a limited number of Americans who will especially bring evidence of interest and concern from America.

Funds, equipment and supplies will be furnished by the American Friends Service Committee. The Quakers operate their material aid program in the three western zones in Germany under the Coun-

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SAMARITAN'S PROGRESS

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JANUARY, 1947

GIVE . . . That They May Live!

"People Are So Good"

Elsewhere in this issue, there appears a story about a brave boy who trudges along the roads of war-shattered Germany trying to get "home" to devastated Hamburg.

Father and mother are dead or missing. There is no one to take care of him. Quite the contrary, it is this little boy who has to watch over the safety of his even smaller sister.

He has seen people perish; he has witnessed all the misery and agony of total warfare. He has slept in ditches, his clothes are in rags and daily, in the most primitive meaning of the word, he has to beg for his Daily Bread.

Sunny, carefree youth? — Parental love and protection? — Not for him! At an age when the worries and vexations of Life should be a closed book to him, he has to struggle, tenaciously and without help, for that little something that keeps the lamp of Life flickering.

Sorry, indeed, is his lot — and that of untold others. So miserable it is that even the imagination of a Dante or a Breughel would be unable to visualize the horrors which this small boy, with his baby sister, have witnessed.

And, despite all these grim experiences, the child has not lost his faith in the essential Goodness of Man. He has not lost it because a few people, utterly destitute themselves, were kind to him, fed him some bread or took him and his sister in for the night. He, young in years but old in suffering, clothes his faith into

the simple words: "People are so good" . . .

Will you, dear Samaritan, think of these words the next time when an appeal for some extra effort may reach you? Will you think of them NOW and help those who starve and freeze to death abroad?

There are many of those small boys and girls wearily trudging along the roads of Germany. Some blood relation may be among them. But, whoever they are, they are fellow human beings, in the throes of untold misery. If HELP is not given quickly and often, they will die in the rubble that is Germany. Help them; restore their faith, so that some other little child may say, the light of new hope in his eyes:

"People are so good!"

An Urgent Appeal

The "Samaritan Fund," by its very nature, depends upon the cooperation and help of all members. It is not enough for a Samaritan to pay his or her pledge. Even if you have brought in your five Samaritans, the Fund needs your continued help. Keep in close touch with your five Samaritans and help them to do *their* share.

Some of you may volunteer to help at the Samaritan office. We hope, many will come! There is enough work!

Although all expenses of the Fund are paid from special contributions, advanced for that purpose, any savings made in the operation of the office, will increase our funds for actual relief abroad.

Telephone the Fund (Long-acre 3-4825) and offer your services or suggestions. The "Samaritan Fund" is *your* enterprise; take an active interest in it and do your part to make it grow, for the welfare of those whom we dearly love!

Broadcast Over W W R L

The "Samaritan Fund" expresses its thanks to The Long Island Broadcasting Corporation for the time given on its German Language Programs. A speaker for the Samaritan Fund will be heard regularly on Saturday, at 12:45 p.m., over Station W W R L (1600).

The Sao Paulo Famine Relief Committee of Brazil has just sent in a check for \$2,168.15 toward the general relief program of the American Friends Service Committee.

"Please, Dear Americans!"

(Continued from Page 1)

sind noch zwei Geschwister, und wir wuerden uns freuen, wenn das Hilfswerk auch an uns denken wuerde. Der Winter steht vor der Tuer, und wir haben keine warmen Kleider, auch an Spielzeug fehlt es uns. Wir bitten das Amerikanische Hilfswerk, uns nicht zu vergessen.

Kristl Kutscher,
Mittelsinn 134.
* * *

Schuelerin Kopietz Regina
An das Amerikanische
Hilfswerk.

Besten dank fuer die Jake, die past meinen Buder schoen. Aber wir sind mehr Gewister und haben keine Sachen. Vorjesjahr im Winter haben wir sehr gefreut, denn wir haben keine Sachen gehabt. Ich habe auch eine Schwester die noch sehr mit Spielzeug spielt. Noch malz besten Dank fuer die Jake.

Mittelsinn No. 20.
* * *

An das Amerikanische
Hilfswerk.

In den letzten Tagen bekam ein Teil der Fluechtlingskinder aus Mittelsinn Spenden vom Amerikanischen Hilfswerk. Ich bekam einen Polofer. Ich bedanke mich herzlich dafuer.

Schuelerin Ursula Wrebel.
Mittelsinn 139.
* * *

An das Amerikanische
Hilfswerk.

Recht vielen Dank fuer die Jacke, die ich vom Amerikanischen Hilfswerk erhalten habe. Weil ich auch nicht so viel warme Sachen habe. Ich habe einen alten Grossvater, der ist gebrechlich, und es fehlt ihm auch an guter Kost. Wir bitten das Amerikanische Hilfswerk, uns weiter zu unterstuessen zu wollen.

Mittelsinn, den 20. Juli 1946
Schueler Herbert Mai N. 134
* * *

Oversinn, den 19.8.46
An das Amerikanische
Hilfswerk.

Bin Fluechtling aus Ratibor O/S und habe alles verloren. Am 23.7. 1946 bin auch ich mit einer Spende des Amerikanischen Hilfswerkes bedacht worden, wofuer ich meinen besten Dank ausspreche.

Selbstverstaendlich ist die Schuhfrage das groesste Problem, das noch zu loesen ist. Ich vertraue weiterhin auf Ihre Mithilfe.

Nochmals meinen herzlichen Dank.

Ursula Kahrs
* * *

An das Amerikanische
Hilfswerk.

In vielem Dank theile ich mit, dass meine Schwester ein Hemd erhalten hat. Sie hat es noetig gebraucht, weil uns an Waesche verschiedenes fehlt. Ich habe noch 2 Geschwister, die auch verschiedene Waesche gebrauchen koennen. Wir bitten das Amerikanische Hilfswerk, uns weiter zu helfen.

Mittelsinn, den 21. August.

Centers Set Up For Self-Help

(Continued from Page 1)

cil of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany, with distribution through German welfare agencies.

Also In Russian Zone

In the Russian zone Quaker supplies are distributed through the International Red Cross. The Committee has budgeted \$2,400,000 for relief in Germany for the year ending September 1947. To date 2,774,612 pounds of food and clothing to the value of \$1,234,148.42 have been sent to the British, American and Russian zones.

Plans for the centers were based on recommendations made by Dr. Hertha Kraus, associate professor of sociology at Bryn Mawr College and the Committee's representative with C R A L O G, who recently returned from a three-month tour of the western zones of Germany.

The three representatives who have arrived in Germany to develop the centers are Rev. Elmore McNeill McKee, former rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, and Dr. and Mrs. Earl Winslow of Arlington, Va. Dr. Winslow was previously economic advisor to the United States Tariff Commission and has taught at the University of Iowa and Harvard University. He and Mrs. Winslow, who is a specialist in home economics and child psychology, will be stationed at the Darmstadt center.

Dr. McKee, who will supervise the center at Frankfurt, was for six years a member of the Commission on the Basis of a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. For two years, he was chairman of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

What \$1,000 Will Buy For the Needy in Reich

Under the heading, "What Your \$\$ Will Buy," the December issue of "Samaritan's Progress" contained an article which must be corrected.

It was stated that a \$100 contribution would provide one hot meal with milk every day for 68 children during a period of six months. This is not correct. The item should have read as follows:

\$1,000 will do the following for 68 children:

Provide each one with a new pair of shoes which is the ticket of admission to school since without them he must stay home; and pay the handling and shipping costs on enough good used clothing, given by American contributors, to replace ragged or missing garments; and provide one hot meal with milk every day for six months.

Quakers Help in British Zone

PHILADELPHIA.—Nine representatives of the American Friends Service Committee sailed from New York last week on the S. S. "John Ericsson" bound for Germany, where they will join British and American Quakers in a relief program in the British Zone.

In Germany, one of the eleven countries of the world where the Service Committee carries on relief projects, Quaker supplies are distributed in all four zones. In the three western zones the Committee works with other American agencies in the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany (CRALOG), while in the Russian Zone Quaker supplies are distributed through the International Red Cross.

One hundred and fifty British and American relief workers participate in various Quaker projects in the British Zone, including child-feeding, services in clinics, camps and rest homes; distribution of clothing, food and medical supplies. Services also include salvage work, ambulance transport, aid to expellees and to displaced persons, and self-help projects.

German DP's Helped

Supplies and services are furnished to displaced persons. The Goslar Displaced Persons Cooperative has been established to enable the displaced persons to assume more responsibility. Camps under supervision of British Quakers shelter about 2,900 persons, of whom 61 per cent are employed, largely through the liaison efforts of the British workers. An American worker is supervising medical work in the displaced person camps. Routine examination of children is being improved. Dental clinics have been arranged. The food situation for displaced persons is continually deteriorating, although that of the rest of the population remains the same.

The American Friends Service Committee has sent about \$68,000 worth of medical supplies to the American and British Zones in Germany. About 185 tons of clothing and shoes, valued at \$368,001.32 have been shipped to the American, British and Russian Zones. Supplementary food is supplied for various groups, including children, pregnant women, patients in hospitals and rest homes, and old people.

American representatives who will join the Anglo-American Quaker projects in the British Zone are: Mary Jane Bragg of San Marino, California; Robert Byrd of Tacoma, Washington; Mary Louise Carus of La Salle, Illinois; Francis Dart of Highland Park, Michigan; C. David Ensign of Richmond, Virginia; Thomas Fisher, Jr. of Princeton, Indiana; Jane King of Chicago, Illinois; Caroline Manning of East Hartland, Connecticut; and Barbara Walker of Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada.

"People Are so Good" Says Small Boy Tramping "Home" to Hamburg

Judy Barden, correspondent for the New York "Sun", sends her paper a story which had been published in Germany and which we believe to be worth repeating. A man named Wolfgang P. Parth wrote it. It reads as follows:

"Sometimes there are small simple events which impress us most. I myself, thinking back on the most hopeful moments after the capitulation, will always remember the little Hamburg boy," Parth wrote. "I cannot call him otherwise. He expressed a great word in all calmness. His courage and his childish confidence made me stronger than anything else. He gave me new hope.

"I met him in a small village in the province of Mecklenburg—Russian Zone—which I tramped through trying to find my wife and child. Nowhere could one see greater misery after the breakdown than on the roads through the Mecklenburg country.

"The streams of refugees were endless. The villages could not accept them; they were overcrowded already. These columns and columns of refugees looked like an enormous, deathly tired army. Need and despair were on one side and selfishness on the other—created by a hopeless situation.

Babies Buried in Ditches

"There were mothers who had to bury their bony little babies in ditches next to the road. Old people broke down on the streets and had to be left. Everybody passed without caring even to glance in their direction. And when one had to see how others deprived these aged souls of their last little bundles, it was hard not to pronounce the word 'humanity' without scorn and irony.

"In the midst of this earthly hell, I met my little Hamburg boy. He led his little sister by the hand. The sister hardly reached the shoulder of this 10-year-old child. Both of them came from East Prussia—now Russia—and wanted to go to Hamburg, where they had once escaped the bombs.

"To Hamburg," said the little boy, pointing to the west as if Hamburg meant the next village. His mother had been buried under their Hamburg home. The grandmother from East Prussia had died on the long flight from that place. The father was a soldier—somewhere. 'He will come to meet us in Hamburg,' said the little kid.

Overrun by the Front

"He and his little sister had been on their way since January. Twice they had been overrun by the Russian front. They had ridden on Russian tanks, they had been carried on German trains. Most of the time they had marched on the roads together with odd stray groups of refugees.

"They always had something to eat, the boy said. . . . They received food from other refugees

who shared with the children the very last they had.

"Inside the wooden barracks without window glass, he told me how the refugees would give him and his sister small donations. I, myself, saw a very old refugee woman slip half her only loaf of bread into his little bag.

"The refugees became tired from tramping on the roads but not so the children.

"And when I asked the little boy whether he had any fear, he said those words to me which appeared during that time and in the midst of that misery like a miracle in the desert. He said only: 'We have no need of fear. People are so good'."

In all that misery and after all his horrible experiences, this little fellow did not lose his belief that "people are good." It is up to you Samaritans to justify his simple words.

Whenever the Quakers give a meal to a hungry child, they do not merely feed him physically; when they give him a coat they give him more than a garment: They strengthen his belief in the Good in Man!—which is the more valuable gift.

In the days of darkness, let us remember these words of a poor child: "We have no need of fear. People are so good."

Big Relief Concert In Brooklyn Feb. 19

The United Singers of Brooklyn, composed of seventeen men's and women's choral organizations, will give a concert, under the auspices and for the benefit of the American Friends Service Committee, at Ridgewood Grove, Ridgewood, Brooklyn, on Wednesday Evening, February 19, 1947. Many other German-American organizations have sent delegates to the concert committee in order to make this event an outstanding financial success. Even the singers will buy their own tickets.

All those who want to help, are requested to reserve the date now and to help our blood relations and friends on the other side by attending this fine musical event on Wednesday, February 19.

Children Build Puppet Show

A group of ten young persons in Aachen have constructed a traveling marionette show to be presented to the children in kindergartens, hospitals and bunkers (former air-raid shelters now used for homes). The group created its own story and built their stage and scenery. The marionettes were brought over by our AFSC worker with British Friends in the British zone.

4,000 Kids Fed In Dortmund

DORTMUND.—Lucille Day, field worker for the American Friends Service Committee, sends the following report about child feeding from Dortmund:

"I am now to have charge of feeding 4,000 children between 3 and 6 years of age here in Dortmund. The Swiss are feeding 3,500. Our feeding supplies are coming through the British Red Cross—which means of course that some are Quaker gifts.

"I visited in some of the Swiss feeding centers this week, and to see these tots of 3, 4, and 5 years old come in and eagerly dive into the bowl of lentil soup, or pea soup, or the cup of cocoa with the bit of bread or rye-vita given them, cleaning it out to the last drop—and then when no one is looking, running their finger flat over the soup late and licking off the last bit of soup—well, it makes you feel that if you could only give it three times a day!

"Only those who are certified by the doctors as really needing this feeding are allowed to have it. I watched while mothers took their children to be weighed and examined. And how one mother did rejoice when her child was found underweight and undernourished and therefore could get a bowl of soup a day! and how TERRIBLY disappointed another mother was when her child was judged healthy and better fed! It is rather pitiful, isn't it, when parents rejoice in the ill health of their children?

300 Calories In Soup

"Each bowl of soup must contain 300 calories—which makes me very glad for that two years of domestic science training I had once, and the experience of working out diets on a calorie basis out in India, during five years of being warden of a boarding school for girls.

"I am working today, setting up a conference of German and British social workers, at the request of the former to the British Red Cross. There will be about 25 from three towns in this area, for a real round-table exchange of ideas a week from today.

"We from other lands can learn very much from the German welfare workers, many of whom are doing a very fine job, as I have seen it!"

Dried Milk for Bremen

All Bremen kindergartens share in the dried milk sent by the A.F.S.C. At present they care for about 1,600 children, pre-school and school age, mostly of working mothers. These cannot afford much time for standing in line for their food rations and they are very grateful for this gift. When cereals are available, the milk powder is used in preparing porridges and gruels; otherwise each child received a glass of milk daily.

PWs Grateful For Our Help

Among many persons receiving aid from America are former prisoners-of-war. Three acknowledgments from them follow:

"Dear Unknown American:

"I am glad to inform you that I received clothes and underclothes by the Bavarian Red Cross. . . . I send my best thanks. Now I no longer have to wear the old clothes of a soldier but may show myself in a civilian suit.

"You are not obliged to help us, but you are a humane people. Your heart is full of aid for poor people and America lends us a helping hand. In this letter I say only a few words, for I am a simple man. . . . I want to say once more, my sincerest thanks."

"To the Unknown Donor:

"When I was discharged as a prisoner-of-war I received a pair of trousers and a leather waistcoat and I wish to take this opportunity to thank you. I did not possess anything except the clothes I was wearing. Therefore it was a special joy for me to receive your gift."

"To the Donors in America:

"I was a soldier and had to sacrifice a leg in the East. Eastern Prussia, now occupied by Poland, was my home. Now I have made the acquaintance of a girl whom I am going to marry. The girl and her parents lost everything in the old homeland. I had nothing but the suit in which I was discharged from the prisoner-of-war camp. Then I heard from one of my comrades that the Red Cross was distributing clothing. I went there immediately and received a beautiful suit for the wedding, and a beautiful wedding dress for my bride. All our suffering has been greatly relieved, for they too received a beautiful dress and a suit.

"Therefore we wish to thank the kind donors in America who helped us so kindly."

Reich Children Give Toys to U. S. Kids

The gratitude of Germany's children for the help received from the Quakers is illustrated by an "Associated Press" report which reads as follows:

"Nearly 5,000 toys made by Darmstadt's 8,400 school children were handed over to the American Military Government with the request that they be used to fill the Christmas stockings of American children.

"The children made the toys as an expression of gratitude for the American Friends Service Committee's relief work in providing the Darmstadt children with one extra warm meal a day."

The American Friends' Service Committee maintains active relief programs in Italy, Finland, Poland, Germany, Austria, France, Hungary, China, Japan, India, and other countries.

Needy In Reich Will Remember The Help Rendered By Quakers

The Quaker Relief Concert in Madison Square Garden, in May 1946, was not only a big success financially, but also contributed spiritually to the morale of the needy in Germany. After deduction of all expenses and taxes, an amount of \$122,000 could be turned over to the Quakers for relief in Germany.

Many people in the audience have written to their relatives abroad about this concert and its purpose. We are reprinting one of these letters which has found its way into the "Rheinische Post" Duesseldorf (October 16, 1946).

A translation of the letter in the "Rheinische Post" reads as follows:

Quakers Help Germany

W. Elberfeld, Oct. 10.—My sister who is married in the United States, writes me the following about the Quaker Festival: "On May 21, we attended a big concert at Madison Square Garden, which had been arranged by the Quakers. The Quakers intend to use the proceeds for their relief work in Germany. There were 20,000 seats and 20,000 tickets had been sold. I can hardly find words to describe the evening to you. The program was excellent: Beethoven's Overture to Egmont; a chorus of 1400 sang 'Wie koennt ich Dein vergessen' by Turk; 'Am stillen Herd zur Wintertzeit' from Meistersinger by Richard Wagner, and many others. An old Quaker spoke and asked those present to remain in their seats during the interval as young girls would go around and collect. There wasn't half a dozen people who failed to cooperate. Soon the spokesman announced that his keenest expectations had been surpassed when the boxes were returned to him. The evening was an event which will not be easily forgotten by those who attended. It made me feel good to hear my language spoken in public in front of a crowd; their respectful and disciplined behavior is bound to have impressed every decent human being."

I don't know whether you will be able to publish this part of the letter under "Letters to the Rheinische Post." But I feel that I should try and share it with a broad circle of readers, because it shows so much sympathy and willingness to help our German people. And this helps so much! Maria Heermann.

In publishing this letter, we wish to show our profound gratitude for the work of Christian love which the Quakers undertake in Germany. This work is known only to a small circle; that is to say to those voluntary workers who handle the distribution of the goods provided by the Quakers. Even if the number of those who benefit by this help is still small in comparison to the magnitude of the task, it seems worthwhile to draw attention to the fact that help IS being given. It is necessary and good that human beings again believe in their fellow human beings.

—The Editors

'Samaritan Fund' Close to \$75,000 on Dec. 31

The total amount of contributions and pledges received by the "Samaritan Fund for Quaker Relief in Germany" by December 31, 1946—that is during the first nine weeks of its existence—was \$74,042.00. The number of Samaritans had grown to 1220 during that time.

The monthly pledges had reached \$4,253.00, which corresponds to an annual contribution of \$51,036.00. Single contributions received by December 31st amounted to \$23,006.00.

Of the pledges, \$16,359.50 were received bringing the total cash receipts to \$39,365.50. This amount together with the outstanding pledges of \$34,676.50 brings the total to \$74,042.00.

Of the 1,220 Samaritans, 89 brought in their five new contributors.

Societies Give To AFSC-Fund

German-American organizations that have been carrying the major responsibility for the American Friends Service Committee's relief efforts in Germany have continued their financial support and some additional groups have joined the effort. Special benefit programs held recently for German relief include:

60th Anniversary Concert of Franz Schubert Maennerchor, New York City, \$1,050.

Concert of United German Societies, Allentown, Pa., \$1,665.

Benefit by Schwaebischer Saengerbund, Brooklyn, \$1,653.

Benefit by German-American War Veterans, New York City, \$200.

Concert and Bazar. Ohio Chapter, American Relief for Germany, Cleveland, Ohio; proceeds still unreported.

Significant contributions have come in from new friends in San Antonio, Texas; Boston; Weatherford, Okla.; New York City; Eureka, S. D.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Louis; Stockton, Calif.; Detroit; Harrisburg and Greater Philadelphia, Pa.; and many other communities.

Concert At Liederkrantz

All Samaritans and their friends are invited to attend a "Musical" to be given at the Liederkrantz Clubhouse, 111 East 58th Street, New York, on Friday, January 24, at 8:30 P.M. A pianist, a singer and a trio will render compositions by Bach, Brahms and Chopin. The Liederkrantz extends this invitation in recognition of the work done by the "Samaritan Fund" during the first three months of its existence. There will be no admission charge and no collection.

"Expellees" In Dire Distress

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that the native German and incoming German populations find a basis for reconciliation; that the German minorities who remain in the countries of eastern Europe will retain their civil rights; and that the expulsion of minorities from any country will be outlawed by world opinion and world government."

It is estimated in the report, that at the time of the end of the war a total of 12,750,000 "Volksdeutsche" and "Reichsdeutsche" were living in the countries of Eastern Europe and in the Eastern provinces of Germanv. now under Polish rule.

Of this number, 3,000,000 lived in old Polish territory, 3,000,000 in Czechoslovakia, 500,000 in Hungary, 1,250,000 in Rumania and Yugoslavia and 5,000,000 in the Eastern provinces now given to Poland.

The report continues:

"During and before the time of organized expulsion, due to reprisal measures, insufficient rail facilities, shortages of food and fuel, and the haste of post-war planning, the Germans were exposed to brutal treatment. They were expelled from their homes on as little as one-half hour's notice. They could take with them only the possessions they could carry. During the winter especially, they had insufficient clothing for the long trip to Germany in unheated freight cars.

"Innumerable instances have been recorded of very old people, pregnant and nursing women, and babies forced to undergo days of travel without food. They were held over many hours and nights in railroad stations, exposed to all kinds of weather. Sometimes they had to walk for great distances. Their baggage was looted and women were raped. In every transport there were some who died from illness, over-exposure or physical indignity.

"En route to Germany, many waited weeks for transportation in hastily devised quarters where the most unsanitary and immoral conditions prevailed. In some cases families were separated; husbands, fathers and sons are not always expelled with their families because of the shortage of manpower."

The Commissioner for Refugees in Bavaria recently published some figures concerning the need of the refugees in that State.

He stated that 470,000 people who were expelled from their homes are without a mattress, 850,000 without a woolen blanket. 700,000 do not have a pair of usable shoes, 1,000,000 have no plate and 1,500,000 have no cup. 20,000 families are without a stove and 150,000 men and 480,000 women and girls have no underwear. 285,000 children of these expellees in Bavaria are unable to attend school because they lack the necessary clothing.