

SAMARITAN'S PROGRESS



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FOR QUAKER RELIEF IN GERMANY



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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Children Learn In Icy Schools

The following report was received by the American Friends Service Committee from Ludwigshafen. It is based on an investigation made by the Stadtschulrat (City Superintendent of Schools) Schaefer in Ludwigshafen. The report reads as follows:

A glance at our elementary schools at this time of the year cannot but rouse anxiety. The children sit in the school rooms, shivering. Many of them come to school with an empty stomach. Most of them have neither decent shoes nor stockings nor clothing. Requests for clothing are not accepted by the Wirtschaftsamt since no supplies are available.

The shoe situation is catastrophic, as far as the children are concerned. Some of the children have been coming to school barefoot until the coldest days began! According to a test at random (taken on a nice fall day) out of 10,513 children tested, 6,251 were without decent shoes; that is about 60 per cent.

Unheated School Rooms

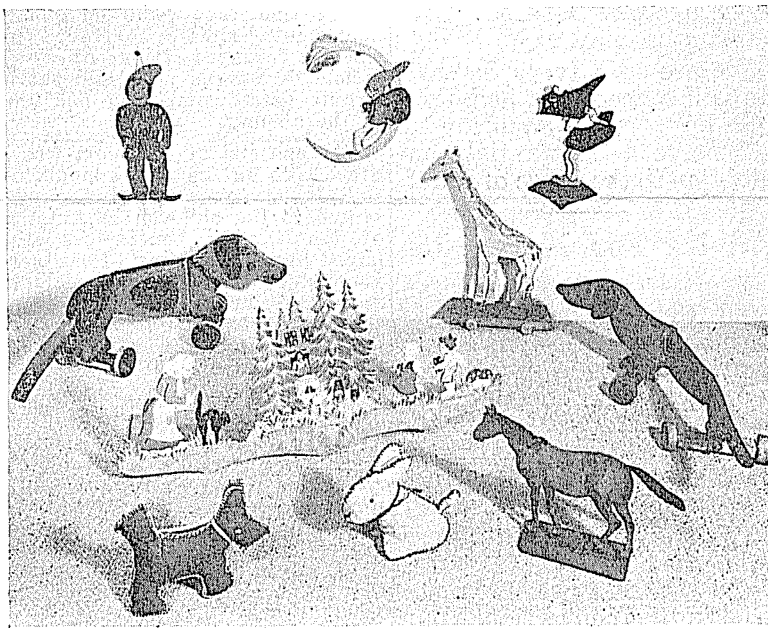
At this point, we can not even heat one school room. Now and then children collect a little wood so that a fire can be made for half an hour. Blue and shivering, they sit in the school rooms. If no fuel is available the schools will have to close. (Many had to close in mid-winter.—Editor). But the health of our children has not been assured this way. Most children do not have a warm room at home.

What it means for the teacher to work under such conditions and to witness daily such misery of the children, without being able to help, can hardly be realized by people abroad. The hard and unselfish work of the educators who fulfill their duty under the most difficult physical and spiritual conditions well deserves some attention and appreciation.

Even the composition of the body of teachers shows an unhealthy and abnormal picture. During normal times the distribution of teachers with regard to age groups was such that half of all teachers were between 30 and 50 years, whereas 70 per cent of our present teachers are between 50 and 70; a sixth of these has reached the age of pensions (65 years), and some are even over 70 years.

The reason for the over-age of teachers is partly caused by the war, but also by the numerous dis-

German Gift Toys Arrive In U.S.A.



More than one thousand toys, ranging from complicated mechanical devices to tiny book marks and pen wipers, have been received by the A.F.S.C. from the school children of Darmstadt.

These toys, made by the children out of bits and pieces of any sort of material they had at hand, were sent to the United States as an expression of gratitude to the children of American donors whose gifts helped to make possible the Quaker school feeding project in Darmstadt.

The toys came to America in the same wooden crates which took powdered milk to Germany. They include dolls, animals, buildings, sets of furniture, purses, shoes, houses, etc.

The toys have been divided into four main exhibits and quite a number of smaller exhibits. A very interesting display was sent to the Liederkranz Clubhouse in New York, for use in Samaritan and other relief activities.

When the Toys Arrived

An A.F.S.C. worker in Philadelphia has sent us a report about the arrival of the toys at headquarters. It reads as follows:

"There was such an assortment of toys spread out on our warehouse tables that they simply defied classification, but as I remember them the toys were made of cardboard, paper, wood, cloth and even such natural objects as pine cones from the forests. I also detected a few things that the children had surely not made and

which must have been around the house for a number of years.

"There were many wheel toys such as roosters, horses, dogs, dachshunds which were joined by nails and tape and which wiggled in a very winning manner when pulled along the floor. The joints were most ingenious. I also noticed very colorful and droll jumping jacks that performed antics when you pulled a string. One of the most charming kinds of toys (and there were many of these) were the little, pinched-up, painted wooden dwarfs of the near-fairy world. There were a number of wooden trucks, trains, wooden churches, and even paper and metal replicas of food and garbage pails connected with the feeding. It is simply impossible to itemize all that were there, since the toys were so individual and of course varied in craftsmanship. Each child had attached his name and address and in some cases a nice message to the American children."

Report from Darmstadt

We have also received a very touching report from the AFSC field worker in Germany who was present when these toys were given to the American representatives, for delivery to the American children.

This report, from Darmstadt, published here in part, reads as follows:

"... So the exhibit! We entered an upper room perhaps 15 by 30

No Shoes For Reich Children

The barefoot children in the schools of Koblenz present an opportunity for "untold good," an American Friends Service Committee field worker there declared in a report sent to Philadelphia.

The Quakers, who began work in the French-occupied zone of Germany several months ago, are supplying supplementary food to children from 14 to 18 years of age, and are distributing some clothing and shoes. This work is part of the Committee's program in Germany which includes food and clothing distribution in the three western zones. The Committee also is establishing five neighborhood centers, one each in Freiburg, Darmstadt, Cologne, Frankfurt and the British sector of Berlin. This program needs continued and increased support.

The situation in the Koblenz schools, unfortunately typical of other schools in Germany, is described by a Service Committee worker who is there helping administer the food distribution. Part of her report follows:

"It was a cold, rainy forenoon when we made our first visit to the Koblenz schools. Our first stop was at a large, apparently undamaged building, but as soon as we entered, we noticed that it had suffered considerably. Windows were out in rooms and corridors.

"About 800 children attend the school. Five large rooms have been partially repaired for their classes. Here the children sit for several hours a day without adequate heat. It is not possible for all 800 to attend at the same time. One group attends in the forenoon; the other in the afternoon. The families of these children live in homes only partly restored.

Need is Catastrophic

"The need of the children, especially for shoes, is catastrophic. Few children wear real shoes. Many have nothing but the "Holzklappchen,"—a wooden sole held on the foot by a few strips of cloth, perhaps even a string or a wire. With such shoes the children wear no stockings. The principal told us many of the children have no stockings or only one pair. It is practically impossible to obtain new ones.

"A number of children were barefoot, although they must sit in poorly heated rooms with cold stone floors. Sickness is to be ex-

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MARCH, 1947

GIVE . . . That They May Live!

The Hoover Report

It is to be hoped that the report on conditions in Germany by Mr. Herbert Hoover will be read with extreme care by all those who are interested in the speedy rehabilitation of seventy million people and in the future peace of the world.

The former President deals in cold facts and figures. It is this factual analysis of the hunger, the sickness, the unemployment, the despair of the German people which makes the Hoover report so much more urgent and impressive than the most impassioned appeal could accomplish.

Let us hope that Help will come soon, — help for miserable human beings who have sunk to the lowest standard of existence in a century. Let us keep in mind that this help, gladly rendered and efficiently administered, will not only rehabilitate the former foe, but will prove a blessing to all of Humanity.

At the same time, let us continue our own efforts as Samaritans, with renewed zeal and determination. **GIVE — THAT THEY MAY LIVE** must be our watchword, daily and hourly.

The most strenuous efforts are needed to avoid a catastrophe, to save human lives, to give back some Hope to millions who have lost everything.

Remember those poor people when you sit in your warm house, protected from the wintry blasts! — Remember them when you gather around the dinner table to partake of the blessings of the Good Earth!

Remember and **GIVE** —

Pay Early!

The Samaritan Fund endeavors to keep its expenses low because every saving means more relief supplies for the needy in Germany.

For that reason, you are urged to make your monthly contribution regularly and *before* you receive a notice. A letter costs three cents and every two letters saved mean one more hot meal for a German child. Yes, it costs the Quakers about six cents to serve one hot meal in Germany.

We are sure every Samaritan will cooperate if he knows that by prompt payment he will make a substantial contribution to the cause of relief.

Advice For March 15

Your gifts to the Samaritan Fund for Quaker Relief in Germany may be listed in your income tax declaration as charitable contributions and may be deducted together with your other deductions in the computation of your taxable net income.

The fact that your gifts are to be used for relief outside of the United States is immaterial in that connection. Your contribution to the Quakers enjoys the same privilege as a gift to your church or to the Red Cross.

Consequently, your gift to the Samaritan Fund is entirely exempt from the Federal and New York income taxes unless your total charitable contributions exceed 15 per cent of your gross income. In that case the excess over 15 per cent is not deductible. That limitation applies to all charitable contributions. (Other states have similar rules.)

Gifts made to private individuals or payments made to organizations or business firms for the purchase of food packages to be sent to friends and relatives are not deductible. Such payments for food packages are charitable contributions only if the donor does not designate an individual recipient, but requests the distribution of the packages for general relief.

Clothing shipped by the AFSC to many lands in 1945, reached the record of 560,000 pounds. In the first five months of 1946, it totaled 856,000 pounds.

German Gift Toys In U. S. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

feet and what a spectacle met our eyes! All around the room and down the middle were tables lined up in an unbroken shelf. The top of this was covered with a display of toys that would put many a toy store's Christmas exhibit to shame. All sorts of dolls, animals, men, buildings, and figures made of paper, cardboard, or wood, made with such care that in many cases the products were works of art, the products of real craftsmen. A big portion of the toys were mechanical so that they could do simple movements, mostly controlled by cleverly threaded strings or wires. Whole farmyards were laid out in minute detail composing one unit of the display.

"At one end of the room was a great sign on the wall announcing that these toys were being presented to the children in America of the Quaker benefactors who have been providing for these youngsters the bare essentials to keep living and moving. Of course that latter phraseology was not the language of the sign nor the spirit, but my insertion.

"As if this were not enough, overhead was strung a network of strings on which were suspended almost as many toys and valentines as lay on the tables beneath. A number of the articles had inscribed on them very touching expressions of gratitude to the Quakers. In view of the major participation in this program by the other agencies, I fear it may be a little unfortunate that this project has been so pointedly directed to the Quakers as such, but the deed is done now.

"It was a most amazing and im-

pressive exhibit. All the work on these things was done by youngsters from 6 to 14 years of age, which makes the quality of them all the more astounding. We were quite properly awed by the whole thing. Before we left, it was impossible to escape being pressed to accept, each, one of the figures in token of a personal acceptance of this gift to the American Quakers by American Quakers, and thus I have a little wooden dolly (not paper), a flower girl in her garden I think she is, standing guard over my bed in the Frankfurt Quaker Meeting room where our hostess tacked her up on the wall.

"One sometimes hears it said that the Germans don't seem as appreciative of American "favor" as some folks think they ought to be. Aside from the psychology of conquered and conqueror, I rather gather that it is not in the German, and also other, culture pattern to be as effusive as the victim of the Latin cultures further south and west, but there is an old adage to the effect that still waters run deep.

"We are constantly bumping into reminders that the deepest felt emotions are not always the most apparent, that often people who feel the most, show the least or less than some others who having covered their shallowness with violent vociferousness immediately recover and flow on to new shallows. Surely this incident, though it is rather more than just an incident, described above will make folks who are aware of it stop and think twice before they accept at face value such remarks as suggested above from "unappreciated" people."

No Shoes For Reich Children

(Continued from Page 1)

pected. Tuberculosis has been on the increase for some time. The unfavorable weather—it has rained almost daily for weeks—makes the situation worse. Some of the children walk nearly an hour through wet, dirty streets. Teachers told us that 25 to 50 per cent of them are absent in very bad weather.

"We saw some rather fantastic things upon visiting classrooms. A boy about 13 was wearing a pair of women's shoes. He was indignant when we asked him if they were his mother's. "They're mine," he said. "Someone gave them to me." Another boy wore his father's boots. Another was wearing high rubber boots slit at the sides, exposing his bare feet, and sore legs.

"Each room we visited presented the same picture. One felt deeply sorry for these youngsters. One thought persisted: how to meet this terrible need? Again and again the same question came to mind—wouldn't it be possible to raise funds for this specific purpose? Couldn't large stocks of substantial shoes be bought and shipped to Germany?

"In the second school we visited

all the rooms were unheated. Teachers as well as children wore their coats. The building had a heating plant but there is no fuel. One teacher had sent barefoot children home because he felt he could not take the responsibility of having them sit for hours in the unheated room. Here too we saw nothing but the little wooden soles, or very poor shoes, split at the sides, open at the heels, some with ragged soles. Scarcely a good pair among them. And here too the barefoot children one could see were freezing.

"All in all it was a hopeless picture—but so much could be done to improve it with more help from abroad. It is so important to help not only one's relatives and friends but the many thousands who have neither relatives nor friends abroad.

"Only to see the happy faces of youngsters who have just received a new pair of shoes or to hear the thanks of mothers who have been relieved of this worry for a time—this is an experience!

"No one who has seen this could refuse aid."

A.F.S.C. Helps Aged And PWs

One of several shipments received in Bremen from the AFSC consisted of 35 cases canned vegetables, 2 cases canned meat and 2 cases canned fish.

The Provincial Committee (Landesausschuss) of Bremen decided to distribute this shipment to old people without families and to prisoners of war returning from Russian camps.

Many old people applied to the relief agencies for food supplies because they are not in condition to stand in line for their rations. As a result they do not receive their share of scarce foods such as fresh vegetables, etc.

The administration is in favor of granting special relief to these old people after their need has been certified by volunteer workers of the various relief agencies who examine each case. Arrangements have been made to prevent these old people from receiving food from more than one agency.

PW's Are All Ill

The prisoners returning from Russian camps are all ill and destitute. The Committee felt in duty bound to provide the most needy of them with a special gift of food on arrival, to tide them over their first days at home. The following shall be given to each of 600 returning soldiers: 1 can of vegetables, meat or fish, 1 pound of flour, 1 can of milk, or equivalent in dried milk powder, 20 cigarettes.

This will be given out at the official bureau for returning prisoners. The men will be told specifically that these supplies were given by the American Friends Service Committee and letters to that effect will be handed to them with the gift.

What Is A Typical Supplementary Meal?

In the report of a CRALOG meeting at Frankfurt, there is the remark that in Bavaria the child-feeding program until December 1, 1946, consisted of a meal made up of the following:

1 liter of milk.....	calories 200
15 grams of sugar.....	60
50 grams of flour or cereal.....	200

Calories per day 460

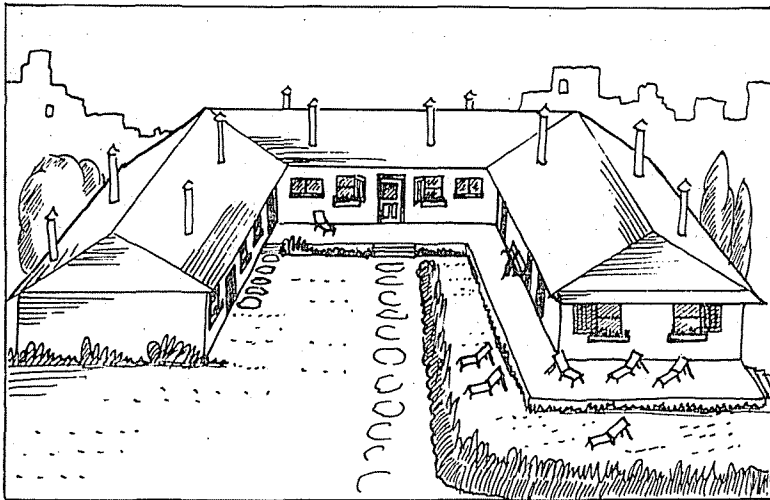
The American Friends Service Committee by way of its undesignated supplies furnished the powdered milk used in these feedings.

Connecticut ARG Branch

Borrows Money for Relief

A letter just received from Mr. Otto R. Hauser, ARG President, reports that Mr. Louis Hofmann and collaborators of Hartford, Conn., have borrowed \$20,000 from a bank in order to give help now during the winter emergency. The bank offered to lend fifty thousand on their personal notes for this good cause. This is an inspiring demonstration of all-out effort.

Neighborhood Centers Spread Cheer



QUAKER NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS FOR GERMANY

Amidst the ruins of German cities are springing up little islands of good cheer and hope. These are the "Quaker Neighborhood Centers" to which the people can come to repair clothing and furniture, read books and find help for their many problems.

Already there are five of these centers in the following cities: Cologne, Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Freiburg and the British sector of Berlin. These are either in operation or are about to open. Each is staffed with competent German help and several Americans.

The centers consist of prefabricated barracks shipped from Sweden, equipped with sewing machines, carpentry and shoe repairing tools. There are rooms where children and young people can sing and play, rooms for elderly people to find cheer and warmth and special provision is made for the care of little children whose mothers must work during the day.

A typical Quaker Center in Darmstadt has been built on the remains of Prince Emil's castle. The forepart of this fine residence escaped destruction. Now two

Swedish barracks have been added to form a quadrangle and provide many rooms for recreation, work and play.

An important part of each center is the kitchen in which hot food is prepared for the people who come from the neighborhood, also hot water is available for washing, which is so difficult in the bombed-out homes and cellars in which people try to live.

A neighborhood center generally consists of three barracks costing \$12,000. The tools and equipment cost \$5,000 and the expense of running the enterprise is estimated to cost \$23,600 per year. An additional sum of money is required for special services for the handicapped and undernourished people who need extra food.

Accordingly, the thrifty Quakers set up and operate a community center for \$45,600. When one considers the thousands of people who will throng these gay and friendly rooms and the good spirits and hope that will be raised by this kind of service, the investment is very small.

Clothing, Shoes and Blankets Badly Needed

The A.F.S.C. again points to the need of "contributions in kind," especially clothing, shoes, blankets, etc., which are very badly needed in Germany.

Such contributions should be sent to the following (new) address:

**CENTRAL EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
COMMITTEE**

23rd and Arch Streets
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Contributors living in New York or nearby should send their contributions of clothing, shoes, blankets, etc., to:

MR. HENRY MOHRMANN
28-32 30th Street
Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Following their famine relief work in Bengal, British and American Quakers are working with Indian agencies to increase food production, teach new manufacturing skills to artisans and rehabilitate destitute widows and orphans.

Samaritans Do Fine Work In Poughkeepsie

The Samaritan Fund in Poughkeepsie sent its first check in the amount of \$1,500 to the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, on February 25th. The collection at the inaugural meeting in January brought \$146.40 while a recent card party netted \$246.41. Disbursements of the Samaritan Fund in Poughkeepsie for printing and similar expenses amounted to \$186.81. Until February 26th, 140 Samaritans in Poughkeepsie pledged regular contributions, some of them paying their full annual quota.

The steering committee will meet on the third Wednesday of each month. Rev. J. Christian Port is the chairman.

During the first six months of 1946, 11.4 per cent of all babies born in Greater Hesse died at birth or soon thereafter. Several bombed cities have unofficially reported mortality rates as high as 20 per cent.

Clothing Goes To Refugees

Used clothing and shoes totaling 329,639 pounds, were processed by the American Friends Service Committee in 1946 at German-American warehouses for German relief. Of this total, 215,389 pounds already have been shipped to Germany. The warehouses are at the following locations: Detroit, Pasadena, Chicago, Philadelphia and Northern California.

Of the shipments dispatched, 130,225 pounds went to the American Zone and 85,164 pounds to the British Zone.

The shipments awaiting shipping space are as follows: For the French Zone 50,087 pounds, for the American Zone 28,290 pounds, for the British Zone 28,699 pounds, and for German Refugees in Denmark, 3,058 pounds.

Used clothing and shoes processed and as yet unallocated amount to 4,116 pounds.

In addition to the above stocks, 22,862 pounds of used clothing and shoes were sent to Germany by the American Friends Service Committee in 1946 from supplies processed at other than German-American warehouses. There are also 7,736 pounds, processed at other than German-American warehouses, now awaiting shipping space. These are allocated as follows: French zone, 2,752 pounds; American zone, 7,983 pounds; German refugees in Denmark, 3,001 pounds.

Postal Information

Effective February 4, 1947, non-commercial printed matter up to a weight limit of 4 pounds 6 ounces, when sent as gifts, is accepted for mailing to the United States Zone of Germany, excluding Berlin.

The term "noncommercial printed matter" may be interpreted as referring to newspapers, news and fashion magazines, books on any subject, sheet music, and periodicals devoted to special fields of interest such as art, medicine, literature, and similar subjects. Individuals in the United States may direct publishers to mail gift printed matter. It is not permissible, however, to send mail-order catalogs, or other printed matter of a commercial nature.

The covers of wrappers of printed matter addressed to the American Zone of Germany must be plainly marked "noncommercial printed matter," and a list of the articles enclosed must be plainly endorsed on or securely attached to the cover.

Effective February 15, 1947, non-commercial printed matter up to a weight limit of 4 pounds 6 ounces, when sent as gifts, is accepted for mailing to the British Zone of Germany, excluding Berlin.

Effective February 18, 1947, the weight limit for letters, for surface or air transmission, to all of Germany is increased to one pound.

For further information on all these matters consult your local post office.

Vacation for Needy Children

The following letter, written by a representative of the Bavarian Red Cross, to the American Friends Service Committee, describes vacations for children at Waldesruh, near Wuerzburg. About one third of the food supplies for the vacation were contributions sent through the American Friends Service Committee. The letter reads:

Dear Sirs:

"We should like to give you a few details as to how our district branch proceeded in carrying through its recreation program for children during the past summer months. As a holiday center for 300 girls and 30 boys, who were to spend three weeks there, the Waldesruh Hotel, situated in the idyllic Steinbach Valley, was chosen. It is one walking hour from Wuerzburg. All children were selected by the Wuerzburg Public Health Department following medical examination and weighing. Eighty per cent of Wuerzburg is destroyed. We could ascertain that children who came to the recreation camp sickly and malnourished, rapidly recovered by staying away from the ruins of the city where a number of them are living under the worst conditions, many even in cellars. Open air and sufficient food improved their state of mind as well as their physical condition.

"After three weeks at the recreation camp, the children were weighed and examined again by the Public Health Department. An average increase of weight, 2 to 3 pounds for girls and 2 pounds for boys, was reported. Their general health conditions appeared remarkably improved. The parents were greatly satisfied with the physical state of their children and expressed their thanks.

"At their arrival at Waldesruh, the children had breakfast of dry cheese, potatoes or bread and milk—all consumed with excellent appetite.

"When the weather was fine, they went to the woods to pick berries. They collected wood and pine cones for kitchen fuel and were rewarded by a special tea.

"Freshly washed, they had lunch at 12:30. They were given vegetables and potatoes or macaroni, and salad. Once a week wheat cereal and fruit juice were served.

"Even those who were said to be poor eaters, proved to have good appetites after a couple of days. Two and three helpings became a habit with them.

"The following food was consumed by the 30 children in three weeks: 94 cans of vegetables; 46 cans of milk powder; 20 pounds of barley cereal; 180 pounds of noodles; 2 pounds of coffee substitute; 50 pounds of honey; 70 pounds of dry cheese; 60 pounds of wheat cereal; 6 pounds of fat; 50 packages of raisin paste; 50 pounds of sugar; 20 pounds of juice; 7 pounds of chocolate; 1,400 pounds of potatoes; 65 loaves of brown bread; 100 pounds of flour; 15 pounds of cocoa; 30 cans of

Letters Sewn into Clothing Bring Message of Good Cheer

Many Americans who donated used clothing to the Quakers and other relief agencies to be sent to Germany, have added personal messages to their gifts that will go far in building good-will and international friendship. Many a letter hidden in the pockets has been found in Germany.

There was a note in a bright-red children's coat with a white collar: "I hope that a cute little body will fit into this and that Mummy and her little one will be happy together. This is the wish of Mrs. John J. Billhart, 512 West King Street, Lancaster, Pa."

There is a letter in a green sweater from Mrs. Vina Garver from Butler, Pa., to the effect that she has given a whole bundle of clothing. She deplores the terrible war which cost so many lives and writes: "My nephew died in Germany. He no longer needs his clothing and so I sent it to you for your boys."

Another letter says: "I enclose needles and thread, because they say that you need it. I enclose a sheet of paper and envelope so that you can write to me."

A letter ends with "We must have faith in God, he will take care of us. I wish you all the best."

Another letter says: "My son Will hates the KRAUTS, but we think that he is wrong and we send you his things."

All American characteristics come up in these letters. One precious seal coat, looking like new, contained the following note: "Dear friend abroad, I hope that this coat will help you to keep warm. This coat was in the White House, the home of our President in Washington, D. C., in December, 1940. I was invited for tea with Mrs.

evaporated milk; 35 packages of pudding powder.

"About one-third of all the food originated from your donations. Two-thirds were procured, sometimes under considerable difficulties, by our British Red Cross district branch.

"After lunch there was a two-hour rest. Beds had been put at our disposal by a refugee camp in the neighborhood. Before leaving for home the children had chocolate, cocoa or milk and bread with jam or honey.

"As the end of the holidays came near, everybody was sorry to leave. A little party was arranged by the Public Welfare nurse. The children suggested the bill of fare. For obvious reasons, it could not be supplied quite as richly as desired.

"The Bavarian Red Cross thanks you again, dear sirs, for having given us through your food parcels the possibility of arranging the holidays for needy children. With your kind assistance, we hope to be able next summer to have a still greater number of children share the same benefits. More children deserve them but could not have them due to our want of food stocks."

'Samaritan Fund' Was \$92,740.09 on Feb. 28

The total amount of contributions and pledges received by the "Samaritan Fund for Quaker Relief in Germany" by February 28, 1947, was \$92,740.09.

The number of Samaritans had grown to 1,630, of Good Samaritans to 136, and of Individual Contributors (not on a Samaritan basis) to 501.

The total amount pledged, was \$61,884.00; the pledges paid came to \$26,758.20.

From Individual Contributors, \$30,856.09 were received. Outstanding pledges amounted to \$35,125.80.

Roosevelt then. I send you my friendly thoughts with hope for better days. Please look in all pockets. Your friend in America! Hazel Bright, Box 193, Lake Park, Minnesota."

Card Party in Brooklyn

A card party for the benefit of the Samaritan Fund will be held on Friday, April 18th, at 8 p.m., at the Rivoli Ball Room, 1095 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. H. Heinemann, 963 East 46th Street, Brooklyn (telephone BUCKminster 7-0615).

Tickets for this affair are also for sale at the office of the "Samaritan's Progress", 350 West 31st Street, New York 1, N. Y. . . . (LO ngacre 3-4825).

Cod Liver Oil for Germany

A shipment of 55 barrels of cod-liver oil (56.4 gallons per barrel) was shipped by the American Friends Service Committee through C.R.A.L.O.G. to Bremen. Of the shipment, 4 barrels went to Kassel, 10 to Stuttgart, 12 to Frankfurt, 26 to Rosenheim and 3 to Bremen.

Medicine Sent to Reich

A New York firm recently dispatched 25 pounds of chenopodium oil by air to Switzerland for use in Germany and another 25 pounds by parcel post to a hospital in Stuttgart. The oil is a most important ingredient in worm medicine and was unobtainable in Germany. News has been received in New York that worms had caused an epidemic in Wuertemberg which was feared even more than tuberculosis and the hospitals had no means to fight it.

Much Misery in Hessen

Col. James Newman, U. S. Military Governor of Greater Hessen, found the populations of many cities falling into nihilism and physical misery. In Kostheim, 23 per cent of the children come to school barefoot, ten per cent have no shoes, 30 per cent have no lunch, 25 per cent undernourished, 50 per cent inclined to have rickets, the homes full of diseases, vermin, lice, and general filth.

Children Learn In Icy Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

missals of teachers which had to be undertaken by the "cleaning-up commission" of the denazification program. These older, and as it is, less capable, teachers are confronted with a daily task that has increased in volume in comparison to former times while the physical conditions have deteriorated.

With an average of 30 teaching lessons, 60 working hours is their regular schedule, since one teaching lesson equals two hours office work. Then there are preparations and corrections, another three hours per day so that the weekly teaching schedule is 78 hours. That is as much as 13 hours per day.

The work, difficult enough as such, and requiring an extent of concentration that is hardly possible now, is made considerably more difficult and needs additional power of nerves because of external circumstances. The great shortage of clothing and shoes among the children gives the parents courage to approach the teachers and school administration and to request support from them in order to obtain clothing coupons at the Wirtschaftsamt.

A similar result is caused by the fact that not all children can participate in the school feeding. For several weeks a school feeding program has been taking place with about 12,000 children participating. Daily they receive an additional warm meal; the first group on Monday, Wednesday and Friday and the second group on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Unfortunately, not all children can be allowed to participate. This is terrible for the children who are left out. Daily mothers and fathers come to the school, begging, requesting and threatening because they wish their children to be included. Since they have to be turned down there are always nasty scenes. Claims, requests, reports to the police, requests for sick children and attempts of fraud occur daily.

The child-feeding is a considerable additional burden for the teacher. At each distribution center 100-500 children are being cared for. The feeding is to be handled as quickly and efficiently as possible. The teachers supervise. To keep the crowd of hungry children in order requires much strength and skill. Of course no teacher has as yet put in a request to participate in the feeding himself. It may be mentioned, though, that it takes a considerable amount of will power to watch with an empty stomach how a tasty soup is being eaten, to be friendly and patient and not to lose one's temper with people who are upset.

The teacher spends 5-6 hours together with the hungry and cold children in an unheated room. Clad in a coat and woolen scarf he gives his lessons.

Quite a number of teachers who are again active have no homes and are settled temporarily.