

SAMARITAN'S PROGRESS



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FOR QUAKER RELIEF IN GERMANY



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MAY, 1947

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Relief For British Zone

The best news for a long time in the American Friends' Service Committee's relief program for Germany comes from a worker in Duesseldorf. The child-feeding program, carried on entirely with Quaker supplies, for 33,000 children in the British Zone, is under way.

Sixteen thousand, five hundred children in the North Rhine area and an equal number in Westphalia will receive supplementary meals. There will be four feedings a week, alternating sweet and unsweetened meals, which will be administered in the following order:

First day, helpings of soya, cereal, sugar, and milk — totaling 400 calories;

Second day, portions of soya, cereal, and lard — totaling 380 calories;

Third day, cereal, sugar, and milk — totaling 255 calories;

Fourth day, same as second day.

The selection of the places and children was done by a committee of public and private welfare agencies. In the North Rhine area, 6,000 children will get these meals in Cologne; 1,000 in Duesseldorf; 2,000 in the Land-Kreis Cologne; 3,000 in the Land-Kreis Moers; 2,000 in Arkelenz, and 2,500 in Dinslaken.

Morale Is Low

A worker explains the work as follows: "In establishing this program we had to take into consideration the present state of German morale, which at present is very low in the North Rhine and Westphalia. Today we are witnessing a strike here in Duesseldorf in protest against both the evictions and the poor rations. Similar demonstrations have already taken place in Wuppertal and Cologne. We have therefore decided to feed a few more children for a shorter time. We shall, therefore, include thirty-three thousand children and feed them for a two-months period or say until about June 15th."

He adds a note on Quaker finances and supplies: "It seems clear that we shall have to do the best we can with the supplies which have been shipped to us. When they are exhausted, which will be early in the summer, the feeding will have to stop unless, of course, by that time the Hoover program should be in effect. I had hoped that we could secure about 20,000

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Grateful German Children Send Letters And Poems To America

The American Friends Service Committee has received several folders containing letters of thanks from the Bavarian Red Cross. These folders are veritable pieces of art through which the recipients of American relief in Germany wish to express their gratitude. One folder was made of straw in various shades and showed a most intricate flower design worked in straw-veneer.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to reproduce the colors and the design of that folder which will be kept among the treasured possessions of the American Friends Service Committee.

Many of the letters, particularly those of children, were adorned with pictures, some of them humorous and some highly artistic. One child illustrates the school feeding in various stages. The first picture shows very thin children receiving the food in their dishes from a large pot. The second picture, "after four weeks," shows a noticeable increase in weight and on the third picture, "after eight weeks," the children are plump and round—a friendly exaggeration, we fear, because it will take more than the school feeding at its present scale to make the children in Germany actually round.

Here are some of the letters in the original German:

Kinderspeisung. Uns Kinder quaelte ein staendiger Heissshunger. Mit herzlicher Freude und grossem Dank haben wir vernommen, dass wir eine taegliche Schulspeisung bekommen sollen. Kaum konnten wir es erwarten, bis die frohe Meldung kam, dass wir ein Gefaess und einen Loeffel mitbringen duerfen. Ein Freudengeschrei ertoente. Was wird es wohl Gutes geben? Hui, kluerten die Toepfchen und Loeffel, — ein suesserer Haferflockenbrei, eine Erbsensuppe schmeck-

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Three Children Sleep In One Bed

An AFSC worker describes the distribution of relief goods in Freiburg and gives a heart-rending picture of the conditions in the French Zone, commonly conceded to be the most needy Zone in Germany and therefore designated the lion's share of the Service Committee budget for Germany.

He writes as follows:

"Khaki or Velvet?—One of our main jobs so far has been giving out 1,600 blankets which we bought from the Army.

"We have tried, through the local agencies, to select the worst cases among bombed-out and 'Fluechtlinge,' and it is not easy to do. We heard from 'Caritas' recently that they would be able to use 60,000 blankets in South Baden, so 1,600 is not many, but to that many people it has made a difference, in one of the bitterest winters Europe has known.

"Families of three and four in one room are common; three children in the one bed and the parents on the floor was one case. A woman whose husband is still in Russia was here this morning. She goes out to work during the day. When any of her six children are hungry, she said, she puts them to bed, and now that she has these three blankets they can at least be warm. A professor's wife was also here. She has only a small apartment, and just had to take in three fugitives from East Prussia, one of them a child of eight.

"Another family, this one of eight, was living in two cellar rooms in a bombed-out house. When we gave the woman the blankets, she began to cry—it was the first relief she had received, and the emotion from feeling something warm and new in her hands, was more than she could bear without breaking down."

TB Patients Receive Fats

The following report was received from a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the distribution of bacon sent to the Russian Zone by the American Friends' Service Committee:

While on tour through the Soviet Zone, I had the opportunity of visiting Sulzhain in the South Harz, the main cure place for TB in the Soviet Zone. In Sulzhain, there are about ten large sanatoria and various small independent tuberculosis stations. A control on the spot showed the following facts:

1. All homes have benefited from the donation of the American Friends' Service Committee;

2. The distribution has been handled on an absolutely equal basis, i.e. no consideration was given to either political or religious belief;

3. The patients were fully informed that the bacon was a gift of the American Friends' Service Committee;

4. Thanks to publicity in various newspapers of the Soviet Zone concerning the gift, the patients were able to check for themselves if they received the right amount of rations;

5. The donation of bacon represented a most valuable relief, as fat products are particularly scarce in this part of Germany. It seems of utmost importance that further relief shipments, especially of fat products, should be made available to these TB homes.

6. The control in all places showed that the complete shipment, as announced, had been received and no loss through theft had been reported. There had been slight losses in weight due to shrinkage of bacon as the shipment had been forwarded to its destination during the hot months of summer.

Letter Of Thanks

The following are letters from doctors and patients in Sulzhain thanking for the gift of bacon:

"After an unbelievably hard winter, with unheated sick-rooms, and a daily ration of only 1,350 calories for the patients, and after an equally difficult summer, with a daily ration of about 1,760 calories it is now possible for us — through the timely and substantial help of the American Quakers and of Switzerland — to supply our patients suffering from tuberculosis,

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SAMARITAN'S PROGRESS

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MAY, 1947

GIVE . . . That They May Live!

Poor Children!

Spring has come into the world. The warm sun, the blue sky, budding trees and blossoming flowers, — they all spread hope and good cheer, make us think of the glorious summer days that lie ahead, of joyous vacation time and all the splendor and riches which the Good Earth will present to her children in the coming months.

Where healthy and carefree children in this, our nation romp and play on city streets and along country lanes, bleak despair settles more and more on those unfortunate youngsters whom the fury of war, the cruelty of Man towards his fellow beings has forced into the rubble of bombarded homes, into cold and damp cellars and caves, into an existence which has no parallel since the horrors of the Thirty Years War.

Yes, it is Spring. But these innocent victims of Man's pride and vengefulness are hardly aware of it. They do not know how to laugh; they have never learned how to play and be filled with the exuberance of youth. They huddle in holes, scantily clad; they forage for food in garbage pails to still their gnawing, incessant hunger. They look wan and stunted in their growth; they are old in body and spirit and possessed with nothing but those most primitive instincts of the human animal: to get food and to keep warm — at any price!

Horrible and horrifying are the tales of relief workers who have recently returned from Germany. The need is desperate and the outlook is grim. It will be several months before a meager crop can be har-

vested. The recent political developments will make the heroic work of the relief organizations more and more difficult and, while the 'peace-makers' haggle about the spoils of war, innocent children will lie down in dark corners and wait for Death who will come as their true Liberator from the horror of Life.

This issue of the "Samaritan's Progress" contains a number of eyewitness reports about the misery of the German children, about the rising curve of T.B., about malnutrition and the physical as well as moral dangers to which these innocent victims of War are exposed.

We hope that especially you, — the parents of healthy American children, will read these reports carefully and that, as a token of your gratitude for having been spared the horrors of war, you will GIVE a little more than you already have given in order to save a few young lives in a war-ravaged country.

Relief workers have told us of the sudden spark of joy and hope that would lighten up the dim and lusterless eyes of these war children as they received a glass of milk, a slice of bread or a pair of shoes from the Americans. They say that such an experience is unforgettable.

Dear Parents! Will you think of your own children's wonderful and mysterious eyes when it was Christmas time and you read happiness and youthful joy in them! Help us and bring some hope into the eyes, into the lives of innocent children who might have been your own children!

Give an extra dollar, a pair of shoes, some food or some clothes to still their hunger and to cover their nakedness. Give — that these children may live!

Sumner A. Mills

On May 15, 1947, Sumner A. Mills will conclude nearly two years of devoted and voluntary work on behalf of children in Germany.

He has served as director of relief in Central Europe for the American Friends' Service Committee giving up his home and important business connections in Indianapolis in order to direct far-flung relief

operations in Germany, Austria, Poland and Hungary.

Sumner Mills is a modest Quaker. Quietly he has sown a seed of confidence and cheer in the hearts of hundreds of German-American workers who have helped to raise the funds that have made this relief work possible. More than \$2,000,000 has been spent under Sumner Mills' supervision for relief in Germany.

This long period of service without pay which Sumner Mills concludes is not the first one that he has devoted to humanitarian causes. As a young man after the first World War, he went to France to rebuild destroyed villages and to help the villagers return to their ravaged farms. Rising to a distinguished business and social position in Indiana, Sumner Mills has served for many years as Vice President of the American Friends' Service Committee and is the presiding officer of the Quakers in his part of the country. During the war he became director of a camp for conscientious objectors in Coshocton, Ohio.

While devoting his time to the needs of suffering people in Central Europe, Lela W. Mills, his wife, has been directing the Quaker relief operations in India.

We German-Americans who have come to know and appreciate the sterling worth of this truly devoted and selfless couple, wish them godspeed on their return home and say "Auf Wiedersehn!" to two Friends who are truly friends!

Relief For British Zone

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pounds more milk, but from your financial report that is definitely out. Naturally, we are sorry. It is no use to tell you of the great need of the British Zone."

Supplies for the British Zone feeding which have been shipped or are on their way total 20,010 lbs. of powdered milk; 180,000 lbs. of soya flour; 180,000 lbs. of relief cereal and 40,000 lbs. of lard. This large feeding program supplements several feeding programs in the British Zone; package distribution programs in the French Zone (around Freiburg, Ludwigshafen, Emmendingen, and Koblenz); and the CRALOG child-feeding programs in the American Zone, to which the bulk of our supplies have gone.

TB Patients Receive Fats

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with a daily diet consisting of about 1,850 calories.

"This is, of course, far below what is sufficient for really successful treatment of tubercular patients, but it is enough so that patients may be operated on and lungs can be collapsed. This treatment has been impossible until now because the patients were too undernourished.

"Not only do the patients tender their thanks, but also all of the German people who are deeply grateful for the assistance rendered by the American Quakers to help them in their fight against one of the most threatening of post-war pestilences."

"As it is now five weeks since the gifts of bacon, fish and milk powder and sugar have arrived at the New Sanatorium and the Lebenswende Children's Sanatorium from American, Swiss and Irish sources, and I am the doctor in charge of both these sanatoriums, I would like once more to extend to you on behalf of myself and my patients, our sincerest thanks.

"The most noticeable result, except in hopeless cases, is that both children and adults have gained in weight since receiving these gift parcels. This is of the utmost importance in the cure of pulmonary tuberculosis.

"Nor must we underestimate the psychological effect of these parcels — the patients understand that something is being done especially for them, and this helps to strengthen their will to live.

"And a third point — you can imagine how hard it was for me as a doctor whose task it is to cure the tubercular patients, to see them die and know that it was only for lack of essential food stuffs and nourishment. You will readily understand how encouraging it is to know that we can operate now with some assurance of success because the patients are receiving enough food.

"In the name of my patients, I would like to express the sincere hope that these gifts in the form of food stuffs will continue to come and alleviate their sufferings.

"Once more my sincerest thanks."

The following letter was received from Friedrichsroda in Thuringia:

"We can remember that after the First Great War we were supported at school by the Quakers. At that time we were little boys and did not know what that meant, — 'Quakers.' But by this time, we have learned where the Quakers are living and what they are doing.

"After we have lost this war, nobody wants to help us. But now we read in the newspapers that the Quakers of America will help us again in spite of everything.

"We are living here at the hospital because we suffer from tuberculosis. Many a man would soon recover, if he had enough food. So we are thankful to have received your gifts of bacon.

"We are much obliged and thank you with all our hearts for this aid, which will help us to fight against the terrible tuberculosis."

Much Misery In Dortmund

DORTMUND.—The following report was recently issued by a British Friends' worker:

Under our scheme nearly 7,000 children are receiving soup six days a week. There are occasional difficulties, such as electricity and water cuts at crucial moments, but somehow these are overcome.

Some problem at present is that beans are taking a very long time to cook. Some of them have been ground in a local mill but even so they need a lot of cooking, which means that the soup goes out late to the feeding centers. The members of the Dortmund Swiss Relief Team have given us enough apples for each child to have one, and the menus have been varied by using some of the Mettman stores and potatoes. We were fortunate in being able to get dried potatoes instead of fresh ones.

When the scheme first began it was pitiful to hear of the children who could not get to the centers at all, because they had far to come and either no shoes or very poor ones. It was a great relief when, in conjunction with the "Schweizer Spende", it was agreed that children having more than one kilometer to walk should be allowed to have their soup taken home for them.

Crates Into Cots

Some of the wooden crates in which supplies reach us are being made into cots for babies. These are going to be lent by the welfare workers in the town to mothers for one year, after which time they will be passed to other families. About three crates make one cot and it is surprising how good-looking the finished product is, even though there is insufficient paint for them.

Between June and August last year, the population decreased, but since October it has increased to over 440,000 (the pre-war level was about 550,000), being swelled by returning evacuees and volunteers for the mines. We were surprised to learn that the mines were full and could not take any more workers.

The small Welfare Committee that comes together each month to allocate our supplies was deeply concerned with the way in which people were able to get coal unofficially, and sometimes dishonestly, by such means as:

1. Miners selling their official ration and using instead small amounts which they brought back from the mines each day;
2. Stealing from lorries and railway trucks. A man on the back of a lorry will shovel coal off to a waiting colleague, and people jump on trains when they slow down on a hill.

Responsible Germans are becoming more and more worried about the lowered moral sense of the German people. Many ask how the present state of things is going to effect the youth, as increasing numbers of young people are convicted for stealing, black market offenses, etc.

"We Have Seen A Little Baby With A Purple Frozen Hand!" Says Worker

A tragic story of one family of children—just six among the millions in Germany in the same desperate straits—comes to the headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia from a worker with the British Friends Relief Service, with which the AFSC works in the British zone.

The Winken family live in one underground room in Schaufenberg. The Quaker worker found the dwelling by its landmark—a piece of black stovepipe sticking out of the ground. A broken stairway tunneled out of the earth leads to an underground door. The worker's letter describes the rest:

"There in the low kitchen-room was the Winken family, huddled in a tight knot around the stove. The eldest daughter sat in the corner holding her baby on her knees, close to the warmth, and on the bench beside her stood her two tiny twin brothers, five years old.

"It seemed strange that the twins, in fact the whole family, were sitting or standing in exactly the same position as they had two weeks before. But there was one very important change. Each child had one a new pair of socks, knit in criss-cross patterns from the wool we had given them.

"The older Winken children bent over a table spread with tiny seeds, tearing the husks away with their fingernails. Across the table was a bowl full of a rough brownish meal, to be made into the barley soup which had been the family's only hot dish for more than a week.

There Are No Shoes!

"All the town knows that the Winken children must take turns going to school because three of them have no shoes. As late as the end of November they ran barefooted to school, as did dozens of other children in Schaufenberg.

"Two years have gone by since

the German and American armies swept through the town and still the schoolhouse has not been repaired. Rain and snow come through the holes in the roof and soak through the ceiling of the classrooms where the children sit shivering at their desks. Though the mines are only a few hundred yards away, there is not enough coal in the school cellar to keep one little stove in each of the three classrooms warm. And there are no lights because the wet walls cause too many short circuits.

"The children of Schaufenberg go to school for two hours each morning. They sit very quietly; there are no pranks or laughter, and often there is no answer to the teacher's questions. All are too tired, cold and hungry to care to learn.

They Do Not Play!

"The Winken children never play outdoors after school. They hurry straight home, shivering in their thin clothing, to spend the afternoon huddled around the stove. Sometimes they play finger games or sing, but usually they sit very quietly, not talking very much, and watch with hungry eyes the barley soup cooking for supper."

Millions of children in Germany live close together in poorly heated or stone cold rooms. They go out in patched clothing, in shoes that are bits of rags drawn through wooden or metal soles, to search garbage tins for food. Often they stay in bed for days to keep warm.

Writes a Quaker worker: "We have seen as many as four children in a single bed, with every available piece of clothing for covering. We have found families sleeping on the floor without a single blanket to their name, families without a stick of wood to burn for heating or cooking."

"We have seen a little baby with a purple frozen hand."

Many Children Die Of Malnutrition

The Land Committee of Greater Hesse for the distribution of foreign relief supplies reported late in 1946: "The general undernourishment becomes more visible every day, even in localities which did not directly suffer from the war. Children and old people are the worst off. In Greater Hesse 75 per cent of the children are undernourished. It was further stated that, according to the Public Health Office Wiesbaden, every fifth baby dies during the first days of its life, even though there is enough surgical and medical help. One often meets hungry children in the country begging for a piece of bread, and one often sees them in the big cities. The present amount of supplies is by far not sufficient, even to meet the most urgent need."

Give what you have; to some it may be better than you dare to think.—Longfellow.

Children, Old People Get Badly Needed Food

The Bavarian Red Cross, in accounting for a shipment of 150 boxes of dehydrated vegetables, advised that the vegetables had been given to "malnourished and distressed children, sick and old people, and refugees and discharged soldiers." These persons were reached through Children's and Old People's Homes, refugees camps and feeding kitchens in Unterachtel, Egloffstein, Alexandersbad, Nuernberg, Zwiesel, Pruefening, Bad Gegging, Wegscheid, Koetzing, Wuerzburg, Markt Oberdorf, Kempten.

The Red Cross representative concluded with: "We are told again and again how thankful people are to receive such gifts and not only because of the material assistance but also because it is proof that the poorest of the poor are not forgotten abroad in a spirit of humanity and love."

A hard heart is a bad companion.—John Woolman.

Insulin Needed For Diabetics

PHILADELPHIA.—Reports of the misery that fills the lives of the 10,000 diabetics of Berlin have been received here from American Friends' Service Committee workers in that city.

Misery fills their lives because there is an eternal craving for insulin and yet so little of that precious medicine available. In acute cases insulin is the margin between life and death.

The situation is made more critical because of the impossibility of following a strict diet. Bread and potatoes—just the foods which diabetics should avoid—make up a large part of the German menu.

As a result of this diet and its lack of proteins and fats, the average diabetic, who should get 33½ units of insulin daily, now requires 45 units. And yet, the limited supply allows for the distribution of only about 25 units on the average to each patient.

Out of the ruins of post-war Berlin has emerged a most remarkable institution—"Diabetes-Zentrale"—which tries to meet the needs of the diabetics of that city.

The "Diabetes-Zentrale" is located in a bomb-scarred building in the ravaged Charlottenburg district of Berlin. Its director, Dr. Hella Bernhard, has devoted 14 years to serving the diabetics of Berlin. Since the final days of the war she has served as director of the center. It was she who found new quarters to replace the old center, obliterated by the bombings, and who quickly restored the essential services of the center following the collapse of Berlin in 1945.

The center operates with the highest efficiency. Periodic examinations are made and a case record is kept on each diabetic in the city. Daily 200 to 300 patients come to the center.

Dr. Bernhard knows personally the many thousands of her patients who have been coming to her for years.

Recently there were 14 days when the center had no insulin. "Those days were a nightmare," Dr. Bernhard said.

When the stocks of the medicine were exhausted, patients came to the center to beg for it, thinking surely that some scant reserves were still available. Old patients of the center pleaded with the staff to give them just a few units. Mothers brought little children who needed insulin desperately. If there had been insulin to give them, such children would have changed within a few hours from pathetic, listless youngsters to happy, playful ones.

The requirements of Berlin are 4,600,000 units of insulin monthly. On the average the city has been receiving only 2,600,000 units a month.

More than 1,800,000 units of insulin have been contributed to Diabetes-Zentrale by CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany, thru which the American Friends' Service Committee works.

Children Send Many Letters

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en uns ganz famos. Aber besonders freut sich unser ausgehungert Magen auf die gute Vollmilch mit der frischgebackenen Semmel. Hoffentlich wird uns Kindern diese koestliche Schulspeisung noch lange gewahrt.

Schule Kriegshaber,
Gusti Kiendl, 5. Klasse.

Liebe Amerikaner: Da ich bei der Untersuchung in Ernährungsgruppe II eingereiht wurde, erhalte ich die Schulspeisung, die sehr gut ist und uns Kindern allen sehr schmeckt. Ich freue mich alle Tage auf den Schulschluss, denn dann gibt es entweder Milch mit Semmel oder suessen Brei. Wie gut ist es doch, denn ich habe schon immer grossen Hunger. Auch meine Mutter sagt immer: Wie froh bin ich, dass wenigstens Du nun zusaetzlich die Speisung bekommst, die Deine Unterernaehrung etwas bessert. Da die Marken doch kaum ausreichen. Vielen Dank sagen ich und meine Mutter der amerikanischen Organisation, die in so vorbildlicher Weise dieses wohltatige Hilfswerk zum Wohle der deutschen Jugend ins Leben gerufen hat.

In steter Dankbarkeit
Lotte Legat, 6. Kl.

Poem Of Thanks

Wie freu ich mich doch jeden Tag,
wenn ich den Weg zur Schule mach',
denn da gibt's lauter gute Sachen,
wo unsre Kinderherzen lachen.
Ob suesser Brei, ob warme Milch,
ob Semmeln oder Erbsen,
das ist uns Kindern einerlei,
denn wir warten drauf mit Schmerzen.
Und wir denken in unsrem Sinn:
Ach, wenn das nur so weiterging.

Helga Bohner.

Liebe Amerikaner: Heute moechte ich Ihnen einen herzlichen Dankbrief schreiben. Sie haben in den vergangenen Schultagen durch die Schulspeisung eine grosse Freude erwiesen, die man jedem Kinde ansieht und die jedes Kind fuehlt. Dadurch haben Sie sich meine besondere Liebe und Dankbarkeit erworben. Sie wissen ja selbst, die Liebe geht durch den Magen. Schon am Morgen, wenn ich erwache, denke ich: "Heute gibt es wieder amerikanische Vollmilch und Weissbrot." Mein naechster Gedanke ist: "Morgen bekommen wir suessen Haferbrei aus Zwieback und Vollmilch, da werden unsere hungrigen Magen satt."

Auch das Erbsengemuese am Donnerstag mundet vorzueglich. Wir deutschen Kinder sind nicht verwoehnt; uns schmeckt alles. Suessigkeiten kennen wir ueberhaupt nicht mehr. Nur einen Schmerz hat die Sache, sie dauert leider nur 50 Tage. Liebe Amerikaner, kennt Ihr nicht das Lied, in dem es heisst: "Ach wenn es nur immer so bliebe." Darum vergesst auch in der Zukunft nicht uns arme deutsche Kinder. Den freiwilligen Spendern dieser kostbaren Gabe sende ich ein "Gott vergelte es Euch tausendmal." Es gruesst

Euch nochmals. Hans Hoerbrand, Schueler der Schule Hochzoll, VII Klasse.

Eine grosse Freude.—Schon im September hoerten wir Schulkinder, dass eine Schulspeisung eintreten werde, worueber wir uns herzlich freuten. Am 5. Oktober kam auch wirklich ein Schreiben, in dem lautete, dass alle Schueler und Schuelerinnen am Montag einen Topf mit Loeffel in die Schule mitnehmen sollen. Auf diese Nachricht brach ein heller Jubel auf, denn es koennen die meisten Kinder in Augsburg kein Stueckchen Brot fuer die Pause mitnehmen. Das Fraeulein hatte grosse Muehe, bis sie die Ruhe wieder herstellen konnte. Endlich war es moeglich, dass der Unterricht weitergehen konnte.

Und als dann der Montag kam, welcher der erste Speisetag war, und die beiden Schueler einen grossen Topf warme Vollmilch brachten, begann die Freude und der Jubel aufs Neue. Es sollte aber noch eine Ueberraschung kommen, denn es gab zur guten Vollmilch eine schoene weisse Semmel und am Dienstag einen suessen Brei. Wie sich da unser kungriger Magen freute. Suessigkeiten kennen wir ja garnicht mehr und wuerden sie doch so gerne haben. So freuen wir uns von einem Tag zum anderen Tag und gedenken in Dankbarkeit der Amerikanischen Verwaltung, die uns diese Speisung ermoeeglicht hat. Wir fuegen die Bitte hinzu, dass unsere Wohltater noch recht lange eine offene Hand und ein warmes Herz fuer uns hungrige Kinder haben.

Play At The Liederkranz

On Saturday, May 10th, at 8:30 P.M., the Liederkranz Dramatic Circle will give a performance of "Jugendfreunde" by Ludwig Fulda, at the Liederkranz Club House, 111 East 58th Street, New York. All proceeds will be turned over to the Samaritan Fund for Quaker Relief in Germany. Regular admission will be \$1.20, reserved seats are \$2.40. Tickets may be had at the Club House in advance or at the door at the evening of performance. All expenses have been donated in advance so that the entire proceeds will be used for relief.

Everybody Is Hungry!

An AFSC field worker reports from Freiburg i.B.: "People of all kinds come to our barracks. Within the last two days we have had a former rector of the university, the Minister of the Interior of Baden, a Catholic nun, and many, many bombed-out Fluechtlinge, and just plain poor. All of them wanted something, either for themselves or for someone else, and what is surprising is that their wishes are so similar. Food, clothing, and fuel—that is what we hear on all sides, from everyone!"

Successful Card Party

The card party in Brooklyn, arranged by Mrs. Wm. Heinemann, took place on April 18th. The net proceeds which were turned over to the Samaritan Fund, amounted to \$556.66. Pledges received were \$110.00 bringing the total of that party to \$666.66. The Samaritan Fund is indebted to Mrs. Heinemann for this gratifying result.

Samaritan Fund Quakers Hold Tops \$123,000 Open Meeting

The "Samaritan Fund for Quaker Relief in Germany," 350 West 31st Street, New York 1, N. Y., reports that the Fund has reached the \$123,000 mark.

The report is dated April 30, 1947, and includes the total figures from New York, Philadelphia and Washington. As various committees, especially the very active Detroit committee, had not sent in their monthly reports in time for the May issue of the "Samaritan's Progress," it is reasonable to assume that the total amount is far over \$125,000.

The financial statement as of April 30, 1947, reads as follows:

SAMARITAN FUND — NEW YORK

(April 30, 1947)	
Number of Samaritans	2,101
Number of Contributors	707
Good Samaritans	170
Amount Received	\$ 80,515.31
Total Amount Pledged	74,115.00
Pledges Paid	37,676.53
Pledges to Be Paid	36,438.42
Single Contributions	42,438.73
Samaritan Fund Total	\$116,953.73

SAMARITAN FUND — PHILADELPHIA

(April 30, 1947)	
Number of Samaritans	61
Number of Contributors	26
Good Samaritans	3
Amount Received	\$ 515.25
Total Amount Pledged	1,908.00
Pledges Paid	322.25
Pledges to Be Paid	1,585.75
Single Contributions	193.00
Samaritan Fund Total	\$ 2,101.00

SAMARITAN FUND — WASHINGTON

(April 30, 1947)	
Number of Samaritans	86
Number of Contributors	13
Good Samaritans	5
Amount Received	\$ 960.00
Total Amount Pledged	3,750.00
Pledges Paid	675.00
Pledges to Be Paid	3,075.00
Single Contributions	285.00
Samaritan Fund Total	\$ 4,035.00

SAMARITAN FUND — TOTAL

(April 30, 1947)	
Number of Samaritans	2,248
Number of Contributors	746
Good Samaritans	178
Amount Received	\$ 81,990.55
Total Amount Pledged	79,773.00
Pledges Paid	38,673.53
Pledges to Be Paid	41,099.17
Single Contributions	43,316.73
TOTAL SAMARITAN FUND	\$123,089.73

Progress In Poughkeepsie

Rev. J. Christian Port, chairman of the Samaritan Fund in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reports the following figures as per April 30, 1947:

Number of Samaritans	155
Number of Contributors	18
Good Samaritans	12
Total of Contributions	\$ 260.41
Grand Total in AFC Account	\$ 2,812.91

Rev. Port adds that, on April 26, a movie benefit was held at which AFSC films about conditions in Germany and Finland were shown. The income for the evening was \$179.20. A penny collection made at the local "Germania" for the German Red Cross was also handed over to the local Samaritan Fund.

The Poughkeepsie committee meets on the third Wednesday of each month.

If you want to put the world right, start with yourself!

A clear picture of the need in Germany, the many problems of relief and the work done by the Quakers was given in a report meeting of the American Friends Service Committee, at the Yorkville Casino, New York, April 15th. John B. Holt, Policy Coordination Officer of the Military Government in Berlin, declared that the American Army was in agreement with the Hoover report. He pointed out that relief rendered by private organizations was highly welcome, and stated that individual packages were quite often received by those who needed them least and that relief should be handled on a basis of economy.

Edward O'Connor, Chairman of Cralog, and Dr. Krumholz, representing Lutheran World Relief, were present and addressed the meeting.

Sumner Mills and John S. Hollister, both of the A. F. S. C., reported on the relief work in Germany. Mr. Hollister described the child-feeding program and the self-help centers created by the Friends' Service Committee. He concluded his report with what he called "a little bit of Quaker thought":

"For about 300 years"—he said—"Quakers have objected to war, not so much because men must die in war, but because they feel it is a wrong that men can be forced to kill. While it is bad that all over the world people are starving, it is far worse that other people permit such starvation. That is where the wrong lies and that is the message of the Quakers to every one of us."

Over a thousand people attended the meeting.

Film Available For Fund-Raising Groups

A film on conditions in Germany, which was taken by the British Quakers, is available for groups interested in showing it for fund-raising purposes. Bookings of the one print may be arranged by writing to Louise Andrews of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa. Additional prints can be made for about \$75 within two weeks' time. The film is a 16-mm. single 45-minute black and white sound (with narration and music).

Two sets of 12 slides, (2x2 inches, black and white), which are photographs of German children's thank-you letters and drawings, are available on request.

Four exhibits of the toys made by children in the Darmstadt schools as an expression of gratitude for the CRALOG Quaker child feeding are also available.

Ten celluloid discs, which record Christmas greetings and thank you's from the German children to the United States, have been made available by a CRALOG publicity representative. (Requests for these should be sent to Louise Andrews.)