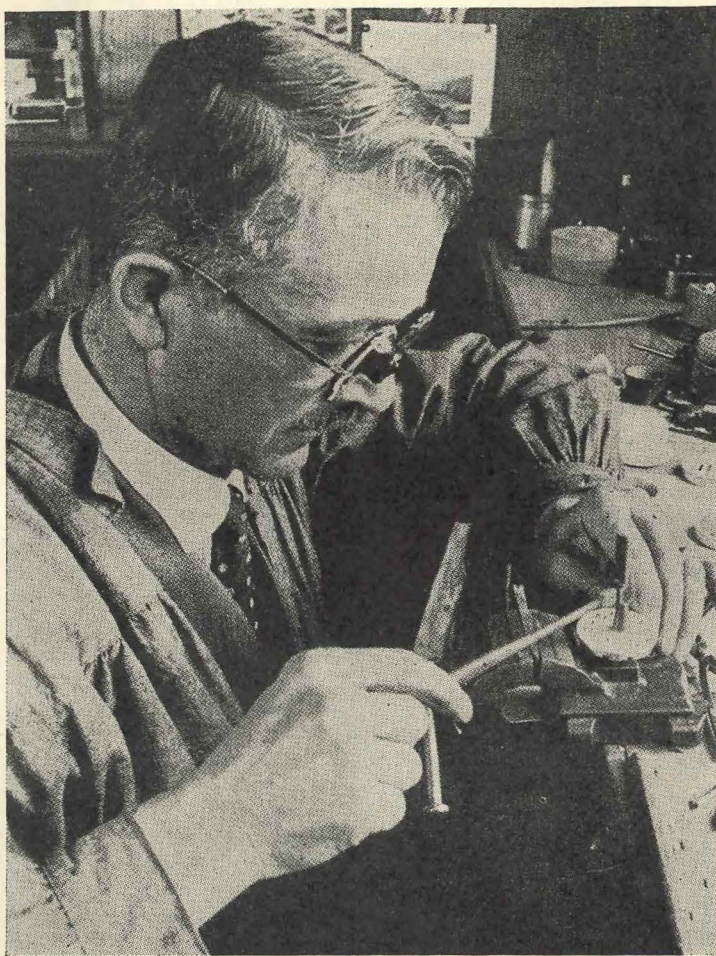


WAR CONDITIONS  
in the EUROPEAN CHURCHES, No. 11

JULY, 1943



*The Skilled Craftsmen of Switzerland are Teaching Refugees  
New Trades for a Better Day to Come*

This Bulletin is issued by the  
CENTRAL BUREAU FOR EUROPEAN INTERCHURCH AID  
297 Fourth Avenue, New York, 10, N. Y., U. S. A.

**IN MEMORIAM**  
**CATHERINE LAMB FOULKES**

(MRS. WILLIAM HIRAM FOULKES)

DECEASED, MAY 22, 1943

THE AMERICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
CENTRAL BUREAU FOR INTERCHURCH AID EX-  
TENDS ITS DEEP SYMPATHY TO ITS CHAIRMAN,  
REV. WILLIAM HIRAM FOULKES.

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297 Fourth Avenue, New York, 10, N. Y.

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**DIRECTOR, EUROPEAN OFFICE: Prof. Adolph Keller**  
**37, Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland**

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NOTE: The American Office of the Central Bureau is affiliated as one of the eight officially approved agencies for war relief, with the CHURCH COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION.

## REAL NEWS

The American Office of the Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe is changing its title to the Central Bureau for European Interchurch Aid, in accordance with a motion passed at a meeting of its American Executive Committee on April 14th. The reason for the change is twofold, first, to make the title conform more nearly to the European title, which is: **Office Central D'Entr'Aide Des Eglises**, and second, in the interests of brevity. We trust that all friends of the Central Bureau will find this change to their liking!

## CABLESTRINGS

For some time the American Office of the Central Bureau has suffered a dearth of news from Continental Europe. The slowness of the mails, especially from Switzerland, where letters have to go by an indirect route through the Lisbon representative of the Bureau, has made it very difficult to keep up a news service which will really give fresh enough information to be of general use. For the most part, we have had to rely on cablegrams which are necessarily terse and which require a good deal of reading between the lines on the part of the initiated. From the regular bi-weekly cables which have been received here during the last few months, we selected the following as having general interest and appeal:

### Cablegram dated Feb. 3rd.

#### FRESH APPEAL FROM HUNGRY MEMBERS CONSISTORY AND FACULTY OF WARSAW

Now the meaning of the above is this: there was in Warsaw a little reformed theological seminary which was doing a fine piece of work in training young Protestant Poles for the Christian ministry. Not only reformed students, but students from other Protestant denominations received all or part of their training at this institution. When the German Army took over Warsaw, the seminary was promptly closed, but the members of its faculty, many of whom had been bombed out of their homes and whose salaries of course were no longer being paid when the Polish Reformed Consistory was officially abrogated, were in such dire need that finally the occupation authorities permitted them to find homes in the old seminary building. Eventually, some of the members of the consistory board also found refuge there. By food packets and very discreet and indirect cash remittances, our Geneva Office has literally been keeping these people alive. On them rests a good part of the future of the Polish Reformed Church. Here is the remaining nucleus of ministerial education for this small but active and vital Protestant minority in Poland. The words "fresh appeal" suggests that the food packet service had evidently broken down temporarily and that new measures for bringing aid in this particular case would have to be taken. The Swiss Protestants have taken a great deal of interest in this little "island" of the Protestant faith in Poland and have formed a special committee which collects money, food coupons and used clothing on their behalf.

**Cablegram dated Feb. 15th.**

**REPORTS ACCORDING PHONE CHILDRENS REFUGE HYERES  
NOT MENACED EVACUATION AND WORKING WELL**

This good news indicated that the helpless little waifs whom a generous and public-spirited American, Mr. A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., gathered in a hastily established refuge on the Riviera after the first evacuation of Paris, is no longer in danger of having to move its inmates to some point in the interior. Many of the towns on that Coast have had to be evacuated on behest of the German military authorities, but fortunately Hyeres has escaped, at least thus far. Many of the friends of the Central Bureau who have become interested in the Refuge through our bulletins, will be delighted to get this word. The local authorities are extending every protection to the institution, even to the issue of special ration cards for the children who need extra milk and Dr. Keller has interested representatives of the Swiss Consular service in France on its behalf.



*The Fourth of July at the Refuge des Petits, 1940*

**Cablegram dated Feb. 15th (continued)**

**NEED URGENTLY SUPPORT FOR GENEVA FRENCH STUDENT FACULTY WITH 50 STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS LARGELY REDUCED SALARY AND CREATING HOME FRENCH STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND PROJECT SUBMITTED BY VICEPRESIDENT FRENCH CHURCH FEDERATION HERE STOP TEN THOUSAND WOULD HELP PROTECT WITH APPROVAL SWISS GOVERNMENT**

This, when unscrambled, means that enough French students for the ministry are now in Switzerland to require or justify the erection of a separate faculty on their behalf. The professors, like the students, are refugees unable to return to France for political reasons. They are working for a mere pittance in order to keep body and soul together and to give the students the preliminary training which will be necessary to admit them to the Swiss theological faculty for the completion of their theological education.

The request for the aid of our Bureau came from the vice-president of the French Protestant Federation who was in Switzerland at the time. (Late in January.) It is estimated that \$10,000 would get the project off to a good start and keep it going until some interlocking arrangement can be made with a Swiss university. The Swiss Minister of Education has given his formal approval to the project and the students will receive Central Bureau bursaries to defray their living expenses and will also receive such other aid as may be necessary—that is, textbooks, reference books, etc. They will, of course, be able to use the library facilities of the university at Geneva. The Central Bureau office in Geneva now has on its scholarship list more than 120 students, all of whom are in Switzerland.

#### Cablegram dated March 18th

OFFERED PROPOSED SUM FOR ENVOYS GREECE WITH  
FOOD OBTAINABLE FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES IF BOUGHT  
RAPIDLY BY RED CROSS STOP 3 POSSIBLE WAYS OPEN-  
GREECE STOP LETTERS AND MESSAGES REACHING  
GREECE CHURCHES AM ASKING EGYPTIAN CONGREGA-  
TIONS COOPERATE STOP

This message took quite a little thought in order to interpret it correctly and we finally had to cable back for enlightenment on one or two points, but the gist of the matter is briefly this: on March 15th the first allotment of "free" food was announced by the Swiss Ministry of Food Control. This means that there was available a certain amount of milk and cheese products for which coupons would not have to be collected. Since all Switzerland is rationed, it is usually necessary to get a coupon as a donation from some kindly individual for every ounce of food that is sent out of Switzerland for the relief of the people in the occupied countries. During the last winter, Swiss people even gave up their precious fuel coupons in order that packages of coal might be sent in to the occupied countries.

In order to obtain any quantity of this "free" food, it was necessary to act very quickly and to have available a considerable sum of money in order to buy on a large scale basis. Our Geneva office, therefore, immediately turned over 10,000 francs to the Swiss Red Cross to buy the food which would go into the food packets that are sent monthly into Greece under the control of Red Cross officers and Swiss consular agents. The Geneva office aims always to have available some reserve funds so that an opportunity of this kind, upon which hang literally hundreds of human lives, may not be lost.

It is the constant effort of our Geneva office to find new avenues of approach through which food supplies can reach the Greeks, not only with the idea of increasing the amount, but also to have an alternative route in case for some reason or other, one of the older channels is blocked. Very often there are temporary stoppages due to troop movements or other military reasons which make it very important that food be coming in from other sources.

**Cablegram dated March 18th (continued)**

MCALL WORK CONTINUING FERRET HERE SUGGESTS  
SEND HELP GENEVA

This message refers to the Mission Populaire Evangelique, started many years ago by the Rev. Mr. McAll and engaged in a vigorous Evangelistic and Christian welfare work in various parts of France, chiefly in the populous industrial centers. It maintains gospel halls, has two gospel boats on the French canals, vacation colonies for workmen's children, rest homes, clinics and "foyers". A good deal of the support of this work has come from the British and American McAll Associations, and this of course is now cut off. Pastor Ferret, who was in charge of some of the work of the Mission in France, and who is now in Switzerland, is doing his best to collect funds locally in order to take care of the most urgent needs of the Mission in France, which cannot be met by the French themselves under the present disastrous circumstances.

**Cablegram dated March 18th (continued)**

AM COOPERATING WITH SWEDEN FOR CHURCHES AND  
FACULTY WARSAW THEY ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT VIA  
RED CROSS

This statement from Dr. Keller means that the long expected has happened: a serious stoppage of our food packets to the teachers of the former Reformed Theological Seminary in Warsaw. Fortunately the Swiss Cooperating Committee has succeeded in opening a new channel, and by using the Red Cross facilities based on Sweden, has been able to reach this isolated little group once more.

**Cablegram dated March 18th (Continued)**

UKRAINIAN REFORMED PEOPLE RECEIVE MONTHLY 2,000  
FRANCS NOT AMERICAN MONEY STOP

This cablegram unravels itself into this: many of the Ukrainian Evangelicals in Western Poland fled with the German ex-patriates when Russia and Germany partitioned Poland between them in 1939. These Ukrainian evacuees were taken to the so-called "General Gouvernement" and there given temporary deliverance in relocation centers. Among others our old friends, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Buchak, are now in one of these camps. They have done a heroic job in comforting their unfortunate parishioners and in securing for them as much alleviation of the necessarily harsh living conditions as is possible. They have arranged for services in the various camps on an itinerary basis and are training workers who will in turn be able to instruct the children, and hold prayer meetings and other worship

services. The pointed reference to the 2,000 francs which are "not American money" is simply the way of our Geneva office of assuring us that American funds sent to Switzerland are not being re-routed to Germany!

**Cablegram dated March 18th (continued)**

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SWISS OFFICE CONTINUING FOR  
OBTAINING LARGER QUOTA EXCHANGE DOLLARS FOR  
RELIEF STOP SEND LETTERS DEXTER

The above refers to one of the monumental headaches of the relief business in time of war. Not only is the transmission of funds abroad hedged about with all kinds of safeguards, regulations and obstacles, but we must also reckon with the shortage of Swiss currency in Switzerland itself, which is inundated by incoming foreign currency for which there is no adequate Swiss counter-supply. Sometimes Swiss firms have to wait for 3 months before they can cash a draft paid in American dollars into the native currency. The Swiss fiscal authorities have been extremely gracious in granting exchange priorities to our office in Geneva in order to facilitate the distribution of relief funds.

**Cablegram dated March 18th (continued)**

SWISS PEOPLE SPARED 286,000 KILOS WORTH OF FOOD  
TICKETS FOR FOOD PACKETS

There is no greater monument to the unwearying and unflagging generosity of the Swiss people than those 286,000 units of food which were paid for in food coupons even before they could be got from the market and shipped to Greece and other needy countries. Now that we know what rationing is, we can appreciate what the Swiss have been doing for the last two years since their rationing began.

**Cablegram dated April 1st**

RED CROSS REPORTS CONTINUE SAFE ARRIVAL OUR  
ENVOYS GREECE STOP ARE PREPARING ACTION FOR  
ORTHODOX GREEK CHURCH JOINTLY BETWEEN COUNCIL  
AND BUREAU

This cablegram is almost self-explanatory. For "envoys", read "shipments". (Those who know Dr. Keller will recognize one of his favorite errors in speaking English!) The secretary of the American Office experienced some difficulty in convincing our cable censors that these "envoys" referred simply to food packets and did not mean that the Central Bureau was engaged in sending ambassadors into Greece or any other place! The reference to the joint action with the "councils" refers to cooperation on the part of our Bureau with the local committee of the Greek Orthodox Church in Switzerland.

**Cablegram dated April 12th**

EGYPT FOOD PARCELS IMPOSSIBLE STOP INCLUDED ALL  
GREEK & ARMENIAN ADDRESSES IN FOOD PACKET RE-  
MITTANCES SENT 4,000 PACKETS EACH ORTHODOX AND  
EVANGELICAL GREEKS IN MARCH

This message for the time being put an end to great hopes that we had entertained of getting regular shipments of food from Egypt. At present, the Swiss colony in Egypt is sending occasional parcels to Greece by a circuitous route which cannot be detailed here, but the hope was that this might have been extended and increased in order to serve as an alternative source of supply if anything happened to the Swiss approach.

Besides helping the Greeks with food packets, our Geneva office has sent many messages of sympathy and consolation to individuals living in Greece and in some cases it has been possible to send food packets to individual addresses as well as through the distribution committees of the Orthodox and the Evangelical churches.

**Cablegram dated April 12th (continued)**

OUR SWISS WALDENSIAN COMMITTEE SENT 1,000 FRANCS  
TO WALDENSES

The meaning of the above is of course, self-evident. The Waldenses have been receiving help for many years from British, American, Swiss and German sources, largely for the maintenance of their magnificent evangelistic and educational work in Italy. With the first two sources of aid cut off, it is a consolation to know that their Swiss friends are continuing to stand by in what must be an increasingly difficult situation for them.

**Cablegram dated April 12th (continued)**

SWISS COLLECTION FOR SPAIN INCREASING

We are glad to learn that the barriers against foreign funds being sent into Spain to help the Protestants there are at least being lowered—but we are keeping our fingers crossed. The situation of the Spanish Protestants has been such that every bit of help, no matter how small or at what long intervals, has been a veritable godsend to our unfortunate brethren under the Franco regime. All except two of the Protestant churches of Spain remain closed.

**Cablegram dated April 12th (continued)**

RECEIPTS FOR 1941—\$451,682.  
RECEIPTS FOR 1942— 391,804.

Our Geneva office reports that in 1941 it had total collections of \$451,682. and in 1942 it received \$391,804.

**Cablegram dated April 21**

CAN GENEVA FACULTY RECEIVE HELP AND BURSARIES?

To this question we answered yes, gladly, because the faculty referred to is the French Refuge Institute which is giving French evacuee students preliminary training for the ministry and constitutes a legitimate use of American funds abroad.

**Cablegram dated April 21 (continued)**

SENDING HELP BULGAKOFF FACULTY

The faculty referred to here is that of the Russian Orthodox Church in Paris, for the aid of which Dr. Keller formed a special committee which is sending funds, books and clothing in order to keep this little handful of Orthodox theologians and students alive in truly desperate circumstances.



**Cablegram dated June 16.**

HEADS OF RELIEF COUNCIL OF YOUTH OF FRENCH PROTESTANT FEDERATION ASK AID URGENCY RESULTING WAR.

**FIRST** AGAINST INFANT MORTALITY—4,000,000 FRs.; PLUS 3,000 BLANKETS AND CAMP GARMENTS; 5 TONS DRIED MILK; 5 TONS SUGAR; 200 TENTS.

**SECOND** FOR STRUGGLE OF CHURCH MISSIONS AGAINST NATIVE DISTRESS, 5,000,000 PLUS 10,000 GARMENTS PLUS THIRTY POUNDS (KILOS) QUININE 15 TONS GRITS TEN TONS SUGAR SIX TONS DRIED MILK **PER MONTH.**

**THIRD** FOR TEMPLES AND MANSES DESTROYED, TEMPORARY REPLACEMENT URGENT, AT 1,000,000 FRs. STOP LATER RECONSTRUCTION 12,000,000 APPROXIMATELY ESTIMATED.

**FOURTH** FOR ORGANIZATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF MACHINERY FOR METROPOLITAN FIRST AID, 20,000,000 FRs. PLUS 2,000 TONS SUGAR, 600 TONS DRIED MILK 20,000,000 DAILY RATIONS VITAMINS, 15 AUTO TRUCKS, 2,000 BLANKETS AND WARM GARMENTS, 15 TONS PAPER FOR PRINTING.

(Signed André Boegner, (Algiers))

The above message speaks for itself. A widespread mobilization of our resources is evidently indicated. The immediate step will be to secure the cooperation of the Lehmann Committee in getting permission for the shipment of the required commodities. Funds are being cabled at once to enable Dr. Boegner to begin emergency relief in his area.

**Cablegram dated June 17.**

REFUGE HYERES SECURE TILL JULY STOP FRENCH WOMEN STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND SHOULD BE INCLUDED AID FOR FRENCH FACULTY HERE STOP APPEAL FOR HELP RECEIVED FROM TUNISIA CAN YOU REPLY DIRECT FROM NEW YORK STOP KALAPOTHAKES GREECE WROTE OUR HELP SAVED LIVES OF TWO HUNDRED SIXTEEN CHILDREN ATHENS PARIS ALONE.

(KELLER)

This hardly needs explanation. It is disturbing to find that supplies and funds at the Refuge in Hyeres are running low. We hope to mobilize Swiss and perhaps Swedish friends on its behalf immediately.

**NORWEGIAN CHURCH HEADS JAILED FOR PROTEST VS. FORCED LABOR**

London—(by cable)—Prof. Hallesby, head of the Interim Council for all Norwegian religious denominations in Norway, and his chief assistant, Dr. Ludvig Hope, have been arrested by the Nazis and sent to the notorious Grini concentration camp, according to reports reaching the Norwegian government. Their arrest was attributed to a protest note sent to Quisling several days ago in which the Interim Council vigorously opposed the use of Norwegian forced labor on German fortifications.

## DANISH BISHOPS JOIN IN THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

Some Danish news of great interest and importance has been published in Sweden. All the bishops of the Danish Church have addressed a protest to the Danish Minister of Justice. The bishops protest against the many offences against justice since the German invasion of Denmark. It will be recalled that this subject was one of the very first to provoke opposition in the famous struggle between the Church and the Quisling authorities in Norway; in Denmark, where matters are not so critical, it seems that a similar situation has now developed. The following paragraphs are quoted from the protest as published in the Swedish paper *Nya Dagligt Allehanda*:—

“Herr Justizminister, we draw to your attention the feeling of protest which is spreading itself in the Church in Denmark. This feeling of protest is due, above all, to the way in which justice is administered in these days. Men are being arrested without the public being given any information of the reason for their arrests. It is also impossible to obtain any information about how the arrested persons are treated in prison. Anti-Semitic propaganda is being artificially forwarded. At the same time, pastors receive warnings from the Government that they must not comment on the persecution of the Jews.”

The Danish bishops conclude their protest with these words: “Herr Justizminister, we draw to your notice that serious tension has been caused about all these questions, tension which involves the danger of a violent explosion which could seriously endanger the Danish people. We therefore urge you, Herr Justizminister, to take all necessary measures to restore the confidence which has been shaken. You must make clear your own attitude about these questions, and take practical measures to undo the damage which has already been done.”

(from “*Spiritual Issues of the War*” No. 182)

## BALTIC STATES      Nazis Using Pulpits to Spread Propaganda

Churches in the Baltic States are being increasingly used to spread Nazi propaganda, according to reports reaching religious circles here.

Latest information discloses that German-appointed bishops, metropolitans, and archimandrites in Finland, Lithuania, and Estonia are using church pulpits to promote Nazi teachings and are replacing Gospel preaching by eulogies of Hitler and other German leaders. Their sermons are invariably quoted by Nazi-controlled Baltic newspapers and broadcast over the radio.

Many Baltic clergymen, the reports say, refuse to convert their services to propaganda purposes, but they are being constantly intimidated and the number of resisters is diminishing daily.

Meanwhile, the Nazi authorities have made church attendance extremely difficult by abolishing rest days and by rigidly controlling the spare time of workers.

## **RACE ORDER IN YUGOSLAVIA WITHDRAWN ON PROTEST OF ZAGREB ARCHBISHOP**

As a result of a protest by the Archbishop of Zagreb, Nazi-controlled Croatian authorities have withdrawn an order instructing police to register all Jews, including "those who had become Catholics," the Vatican radio said in a broadcast to Germany and reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast reported that a few days later the Archbishop defined his attitude toward this order in a sermon in which he said: "No worldly power, no political organization in the world, may persecute a man on account of the race to which he belongs."

## **THE VOICE OF FREEDOM IN HUNGARY**

"We Magyars have now and then been called a master race. We are not, nor do we want to be one. But neither do we want to recognize another people as master race. There are no master races in the world, but only servants of God and the prey of the Devil. The service of God liberates, while service of demoniacal powers enchains. There are no inferior nations—the Star of the Epiphany shines on all nations. In my capacity as a man baptized, confirmed and ordained, I testify before my country and the world to the eternal truth. Whosoever fails to recognize that we are all children of one Heavenly Father, that we are in every respect of equal right at the gates of the realm of eternity, and that therefore we must be free, is a tool or undisguised emissary of the realm of darkness."

*(From a speech by Cardinal Seredi)*

## **LUXEMBOURG**

Germans have converted buildings of the Monastery at Echternach in Luxembourg into commercial and agricultural schools for German engineering emergency service. The Monastery contains the tomb of Luxembourg's national Saint, St. Willibrod, a British Monk who in the seventh century was the first Christian Apostle to Luxembourg, and was the scene every Whit Tuesday of a dancing procession of 10,000 people who went to pay homage to the Saint.

## **PERSECUTION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLAND**

The paper *Apologetische Baletter* (Zurich) recently revealed that during 1941-1942, 1,500 Polish priests died in the notorious Dachau concentration camp, chiefly from starvation and exhaustion. In October 1942, there were 3,000 priests at Dachau, 48 of them Poles.

Liquidation of the Catholic Church in Poland is being systematically carried out by the Germans, according to recent reports from the Vatican. They have entrusted the administration of the churches and church property to the Gestapo, these reports reveal. Under this group of churches at Slupca, Strzalkowo and Sieradz have lately been converted into granaries. Churches in the province of Poznan and at Leszo and Gostyn are the most recent to have been stripped of liturgical objects, ecclesiastical vestments and furniture. In some cases the churches have been converted into churches for the German populace.

*(Above excerpts from United Nations Information Office)*

## LISBON, PORTUGUAL

Dear Miss Froendt,

Enclosed herewith please find a very brief and thoroughly inadequate report made by Mr. Raposo of his work with the Portuguese Protestants, together with a financial statement of money spent and on hand.

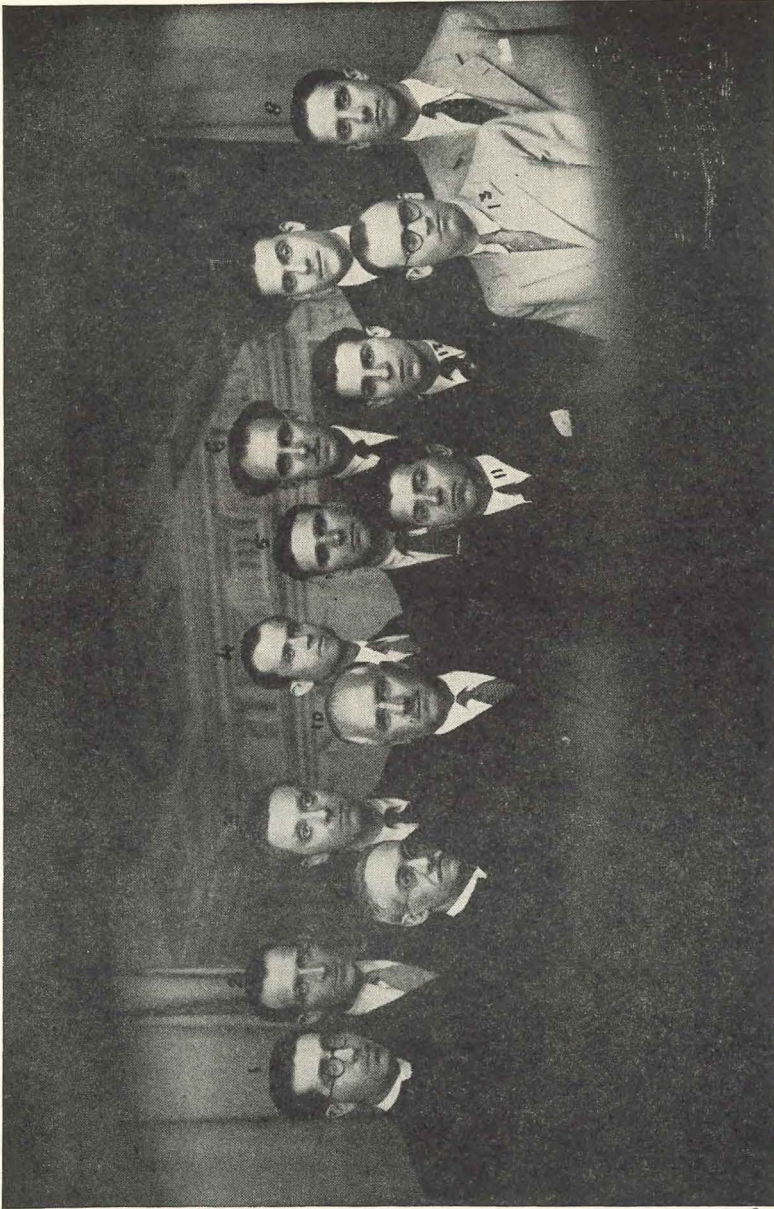
This report, I maintain, is all too brief and does not do justice to the perfectly splendid work which Mr. Raposo is doing. He is modest and does not like to blow his own horn. Sometimes, however, I have gotten a little jealous on behalf of the Unitarian Service Committee for the amount of time and effort which Mr. Raposo has put in on this Protestant work, but I must say that it never has been at the expense of his work with the refugees. He is a most amazing man and works day and night with sincerity and intelligence and I think both you and we are fortunate in having him with us.

There are one or two comments I want to make on the report. In the first place, Raposo has a most wise concept of the financial situation. He could easily enough go to the various Protestant churches here in Portugal and say he had a sum of money from America and what would they like to do with it. The result would be a scramble, division of the money, and no results. His policy has been quite the opposite. He has carefully studied the situation, tried to find out what were the things most needed, and then tried to get these things going, putting in an enormous amount of work himself and expecting a good deal from others, and above all telling people that if they wanted to do something they must be prepared to finance it. This is unusual for an European of any sort, especially when dealing with American money, but Jayme has had good training in the mission field and I think a little guidance here. This means slower work, but I think from every point of view much more satisfactory growth. I hope that your Committee will approve this general policy, as I am sure you will.

He has been working indefatigably to organize a group of younger people, mostly lay, in the churches and has at last brought it off. I am enclosing herewith also a picture of the leaders of the young men's group. We will have later a picture of the young women's as well.

He has also been working very vigorously to revive a defunct Protestant young people's paper and he is on the verge of succeeding. This will take a slice of your Bureau's money to get it going, but if it does what he thinks it is going to, it will be well worth it and I have the utmost confidence in his judgment along these lines. He has indicated the particular fields in which he is working. In many, the approach is only tentative, but we both agree that it is wise in every way here to go slow; in fact we could not go very fast if we wanted to, it is alien to the national temperament. He is, however, building carefully and I think the results will justify his policy.

There is one other thing that particularly appeals to me and I think will appeal to you regarding everything he is doing and that



BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PROTESTANT YOUTH

No. 1, Rev. Antonio Pinto Ribeiro Jr.; No. 2, Jayme Ignácio de La Rosa Raposo; No. 3, Dr. Joaquim de Figueiredo;  
 No. 4, Manuel Antônio Palma; No. 5, José da Silva; No. 6, Anibal Pinheiro; No. 7, Joaquim Teixeira; No. 8,  
 Americo Batista; No. 9, Eng. Belarmino Barata; No. 10, Rev. Joaquim Rosa Batista; No. 11, Rev. José Vasco dos  
 Santos; No. 12, Armando Lino; No. 13, Eduardo Ribeiro.

is, he is trying to unite the various weak and feeble wings of Protestantism here. We have far too many sects here, as well as elsewhere; many of them are extremely fundamentalist and it is hard to get them to work with the more liberal groups. I think I am using "liberal" in a very generous sense, but there is a difference. He seems to have secured the confidence of all churches and I think this is a marvelous tribute to his tolerance and his unselfish personality.

You must not expect—and I am sure you will not—too speedy results here, but if Jayme's health is spared over a number of years and the War goes the way it must go, I think something will transpire in which we will all be proud to have played a very small part. I hope that if and when the War is over and if that time our work here should be closed, that Jayme may continue here although I should hate to lose him. He is not only doing good work in this field, but he is my right hand man and I hate to think of this office without him. Frankly, I think he is one of the best Christians I ever knew, and there are not many such.

With kindest personal regards and congratulations to you on having such an excellent representative as Jayme de la Rosa Raposo,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Dexter

May 14, 1943.

## REPORT ON PORTUGUESE PROTESTANTS

With the object of solving the problem of help to the Protestant work presented in "Survey of Evangelical Work in Portugal" I have had several conferences with the Protestant Leaders and Pastors.

To reanimate the work in general, I have made several journeys to Setubal, Coimbra, Porto, Bebedouro, etc., where the Pastors were so interested in these plans that they invited me to preach in the different churches. In Lisbon I have also conferred with the Protestant workers and I have preached in nearly all the churches. The Protestant Leaders and Pastors are very enthusiastic. In spite of having refused several offices I was compelled to accept the following:—President of the Treasury, Presbyter and Member of the Council of the Presbyterian Church, and Auditor of the Portuguese Evangelical Youth and of the newspaper "Portugal Novo"—(New Portugal).

I receive, of course, no remuneration from the churches for my posts in Evangelistic work.

**Work during the month of May:**—On the 2nd I helped the Communion Service at the Presbyterian Church. On the 3rd I presided at the meeting of the Treasury of the Presbyterian Church. On the 6th I preached at the Episcopal Church to a large auditory. On the 7th I attended the Council of the Presbyterian Church. I preached on the 9th at the Evangelical Presbyterian Church at 11.30 A.M. and will preach again tomorrow.

I am already invited to preach at the Congregational Church, Brethren Church, Baptist Church and at the Presbyterian Church.

The previous months have been just the same.

This review is just to let you know that I have been able to secure the confidence and friendship of all denominations.

The conferences and meetings that I have held have several objectives:—

1. Create and develop the missionary spirit.
2. Organize Women Societies in the different Churches. In this work I have been greatly helped by my wife, who is the President of the Women's Society of the Presbyterian Church.
3. Reorganize the Evangelical Youth Group. (Important).
4. Plan a congress of all Protestant Leaders and possibly workers in the North of the Country, to study the present conditions and future plans of work.
5. Form a Council of Pastors.
6. Form a Federation of Protestant Churches in Portugal.
7. Reopen the publication of the newspaper "Portugal Novo", so as to organize Protestant information service.

You can guess the innumerable obstacles, but Jesus Christ our Lord said that "All is possible to him who believes". The work has been asleep but if we believe we will be able to reorganize and develop the Protestant work already in existence and start anew.

I heartily wish to thank you for your assistance and ask you to pray for the Protestant work in Portugal.

Respectfully submitted,

Jayme Ignácio de La Rosa Raposo

Lisbon, May 11th, 1943.



*Women's Society of the Presbyterian Church, Lisbon, No. 1, Mrs. Jayme de la Rosa Raposo.*

## Financial Statement Re Money Sent for Portuguese Protestants

August 29th, 1941—Received .....	\$ 250.00	
March 6th, 1943—Received .....	2,000.00	
April 30th, 1943—Expenditures .....		\$ 267.22
Balance on hand .....		1,982.78
	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00

### EXPENDITURES FROM AUGUST 29th, 1941 to APRIL 30th, 1943

Aid to Protestant Churches and Sunday Schools in Portugal.....	\$ 40.00	
Aid to Women Societies in Portugal .....	20.00	
Aid to Y.M.C.A. of Porto .....	10.00	
Aid to Protestant Musical Society of Porto .....	10.00	
Aid to Portuguese Protestants, individuals and Pastors.....	91.00	
Aid to Spanish Protestants in Spain—hospitals and prisons.....	16.00	
Trips to Churches “Bededouro” and “Porto” .....	62.00	
Protestant Mission to Lepers in Portugal .....	8.22	
		\$267.22

## REBUILDING FRANCE: PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES

*(Reprinted from McAll News)*

“Although many times in the past France has given proof of her extraordinary power of recuperation, it would be a sad illusion to believe that her reconstruction after the present war will be more or less, a repetition of what took place after the victory of 1918.”

André Morize, Professor at Harvard University, and son of a French Pastor, who knew Dr. McAll, ably explained how total occupation and systematic disintegration by an enemy who has made the ‘annihilation’ of France a part of his plan of world tyranny, make the problem infinitely more grave and complicated. “However,” Professor Morize quickly added, “the realization of the difficulties should not cause us to lose confidence and to feel pessimistic about the final success of the work of rehabilitation: it must help us to encompass the variety and seriousness of all these problems.” What are they?

**1. Physical reconstruction:** The destruction is vastly greater than in the last war. Whole cities and towns have been totally wiped out. Houses, public buildings, public utilities have been destroyed either by the battles of 1940 or by bombings by Allied air forces so valiantly accepted by the French people who say, “Aim at us for it spells victory as well as destruction.” The whole population realize the importance of destroying Nazi industrial production and communications. Over 27,000 bridges are gone. All French harbors must be rebuilt before any shipping can be done.



2. **Industrial reconstruction:** French industry will be left in a condition of almost complete annihilation. A large amount of machinery has been moved to Germany. What the Germans are now using in French factories is getting worn out by lack of lubrication, or is damaged by bombings.

3. **Financial and commercial reconstruction:** All the overrun countries will be in a state of complete bankruptcy. This will be a world problem. Most of France's important business has been purchased with worthless money by the Nazi. It will be a tremendous task to disentangle all this situation.

4. **Reconstruction of the French people themselves:** First there is the food problem which is two-fold; (a) supplying food after the allied invasion; (b) the rehabilitation of French agriculture, that is, reclaiming land left untilled by lack of manpower, furnishing seeds and plants, fertilizers, farming machinery. We must help France to feed herself. Second there is the health problem which is a sad situation. The death rate has increased 52 percent since 1940. All children under 14 years show marked deficiency in nourishment, and those from 14 to 19 are a fertile field for tuberculosis. The birth rate is at a low ebb.

5. **Educational reconstruction:** After the attempts at "nazification" by the Vichy government it will be necessary to rehabilitate the best traditions of liberal education at all levels. Laboratories and libraries need to be reconstructed and the whole publishing industry must be started anew.

6. **Psychological reconstruction:** All returned prisoners and laborers will need help in making their readaptation. People now putting their energies to work in clandestine underground movements will need to be re-educated to the ways of peace. They must have freedom from fear as well as freedom from want.

7. **Political reconstruction:** This is France's own problem. The French people want a democracy with a republican form of government.

8. **Restoration of the international position of France.** She has cooperated and is cooperating with the United Nations. She deserves a place at the peace table and a complete reintegration in the family of democratic Nations.

## A VOICE FROM NORTH AFRICA

In a message from Algiers, which was evidently intended for all sister churches but which was addressed in care of the Federal Council of Churches in New York, Pastor Marcel Sturm, as Vice-President of the newly-formed and reconstituted local unit of the French Protestant Church Federation in France, sends a message to all the sister churches among the Allied peoples desiring to renew contacts with the World Council of Churches. He reports that the president of this North African Council or group of churches and missions is Andre Boegner, who is now in Dakar but who will be living after the first of June in Algiers.

Pastor Marcel Sturm was formerly in a distinguished pastorate in Alsace; and that Andre Boegner, who is a brother of Marc Boegner, the chairman of the Administrative Committee of the World Council and president of the French Church Federation, was until the time of the occupation the pastor of the Garrison Church in Strassburg.

### Quoted from a Letter from Rev. Robert C. Dexter, Lisbon

The group of French pastors that I am really worried about are those in France itself. We are able, with the money sent from Switzerland, still to send them small supplies of sardines, but that is just about all. Most of them, when I left France, were harboring considerable members of Jewish and other refugees, and I expect they are still doing it. I wish some way could be arranged through which help could be extended to them, but I suppose it is absolutely impossible. They are the people who are in really serious need.

### A THEME FOR INTER-CHURCH AID AFTER THE WAR

The war will end some day. For that day of utter weariness and confusion and bitterness, every healing, constructive force will be desperately needed. The American Waldensian Aid Society is one of these healing agencies. Though we cannot function actively at present in support of our Waldensian brethren, we must keep faith with them and carry on until the day breaks and these shadows flee away. We promised them that whatever came we would carry them in our prayers, and be ready with the dawn of peace to join hands again with them in the building of a better world.

(Reprinted from Annual Report of Waldensian Aid Society, N. Y.)

### TRAVELING EXHIBIT

We are glad to recommend to churches who have available a large window or other facilities for display the photographic exhibit compiled by the British Information Services under the leadership of the Rev. Harold A. Cockburn. The exhibit is now on display in the window of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City and is attracting a great deal of favorable attention. It is in the form of a large book consisting of fourteen pages which turn automatically by means of an electric motor and which show, through the medium of striking captions and photographs, how the Church, in spite of buildings destroyed, goes out "to the Armed Forces", "to the factories", "to the air raid shelters", etc.

Bookings may be secured by application to the Exhibition Section of the British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. The book weighs 275 lbs.; is packed in one case; stands on a base which contains the motor and mechanism, making the entire unit 4' 11" long, 3' 10" high, and 18" deep. In order that the correct motor may be supplied, it should be specified whether **direct or alternating current** is to be used. All that is necessary is a table to bring the book to proper eye level.

## A Letter of Thanks from the Greek War Relief Association

February 25, 1943

Central Bureau for the Relief of Evangelical Churches in Europe

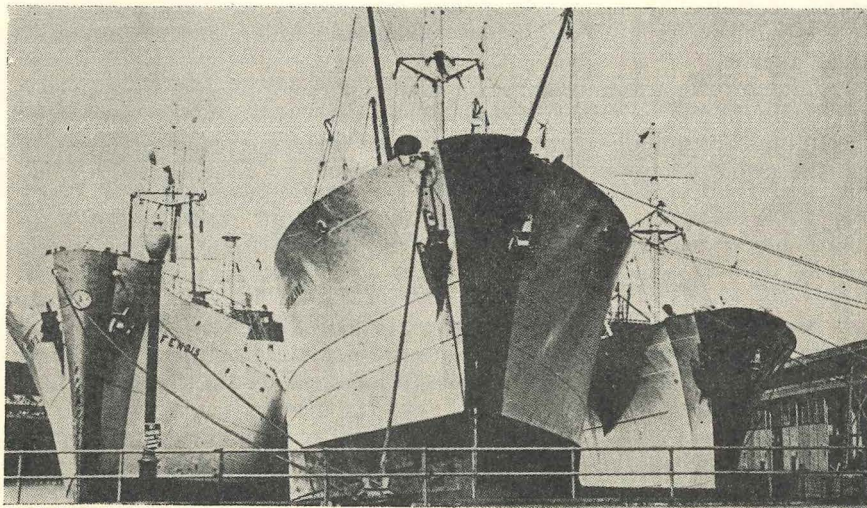
Dear Sirs:

I want to express once more my deep gratitude and that of my colleagues for your unfailing generosity to the cause of Greek relief. It is most gratifying to have friends who are not content with a single donation but who feel impelled again and again to send aid to the starving people of Greece.

Our shipments continue to go to Greece regularly, and we know that they are doing a great deal to relieve the misery in that unhappy land. Just recently we had a letter from a tiny village in Arcadia describing in touching terms the arrival of some of our wheat and the renewed life that it brought the peasants there. Such a letter is a glowing tribute to support like yours which enables us to continue to save those people.

Very faithfully yours,

Joseph J. Larkin, National Treasurer



*Part of Greek War Relief Fleet in a Canadian Port.*

### REPORTS FROM GREECE

From the April *Newsletter* of the Greek War Relief Association

Detailed reports have just been received from the Commission in charge of distribution of relief in Greece. These reports give a remarkable picture of the actual conditions and what is being done to relieve them.

They verify news already received that the starvation death-rate has been reduced through these shipments by as much as two-thirds in some parts of Greece. But, even in those sections the rate is still high. Proteins are almost entirely lacking and the condition of children is most precarious.

In accomplishing distribution of food in all parts of the mainland of Greece and to most of the Islands, the Relief Commission has performed a seemingly impossible task. There are practically no transportation facilities in that mountainous country. The Association sent ten cars and six trucks to the Commission last August, and upon urgent request from the Commission has just dispatched three more cars to a Canadian port for inclusion in an early shipment. Without cars, the Commission could not operate. The cars, however, are supplemented by every variety of ancient vehicle, by donkeys and half-starved human carriers.

By November, 1942, there were 142 points of distribution. Of these, eight were prisons, fourteen monasteries, and the remainder cities or villages from which food was distributed to other communities.

**Organization and Operation**—The Commission, composed of thirty Swedish and Swiss Red Cross workers, has 500 inspectors who visit the districts to check on the work of the local committees, and have full authority to stop distribution if there are any abuses. In many sections the Commission has taken over the entire economy of the country. It has established warehouses and operates four mills and bakeries.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the Commission has been that of obtaining olive oil. It has traded wheat and dried vegetables in the olive-growing districts to secure the precious oil for the cities where it is desperately needed.

## OUR GREEK ALMONER

*(From a brief account received from the Near East Foundation)*

Mr. Dimitri Kalipathakis is the head of the Evangelical Church Movement in Greece. He is one of the outstanding men of Greece and rendered a real service to the American Legation as Secretary of Greek Affairs.

Mr. Kalipathakis was in charge of the Press Bureau of the Greek Government when the occupation occurred and the Nazis took control of the government offices. The personnel were dismissed and he retired to private life.

Among other things Mr. Kalipathakis had been very active in the malaria campaigns around Marathon and other village centers. He was interested in other human welfare efforts and had a profound influence upon a very considerable group of people in Greece. There is no doubt he has been a source of encouragement to the people in Athens and helped them to keep up the splendid morale they have shown in efforts to survive the tragedy that has swept over their country.

When the Americans left Greece in the summer of 1941 Mr. Kalipathakis was working with other members of the Greek com-

mittees who took over and are carrying on the work which the combined American groups had started—shelters, feeding centers, work rooms, etc. Reports from Greece bring assurance that this help is continuing and it has been considerably augmented by the receipt of raw supplies sent on the Lease-Lend Program. These stalwart Greeks who survive will be able to render valuable assistance to the agencies which will be empowered to expand and develop relief efforts in Greece after the liberation.

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The Central Bureau was indeed fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Kalipathakis\* to head its food package distribution among the Greek Evangelicals.

### REPORT FROM OUR ENGLISH ALMONER, PRINCIPAL GIBSON, OF RIDLEY HALL, CAMBRIDGE

Through the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and the President of the Free Church Council the sum of £460 was used to help victims of the raids on Canterbury in the autumn. Twenty-three Anglican families were helped, and thirty Free Church. The Rural Dean writes: "May I express our heartfelt thanks for this generous help to the bombed parishes of Canterbury. The clergy concerned have exercised care in the distribution of the money and everyone has felt that it has been of very real help. Obviously public funds cannot rehabilitate people who have lost everything, and the extra gifts sent through you have come both as a surprise and a very real boon to the recipients. The clergy wish to say that some of the people simply could not write what they feel, and have asked that their warm thanks might be passed on to the kind donors overseas through you". Among those helped were: **Mr. and Mrs. R.** and their two girls who lost all their furniture and clothing; Mr. R. writes: "My wife and I wish to express our deep gratitude for the cheque so kindly given. We do appreciate this thought, and the money will be wisely spent. I can assure you it will be a great help towards starting a new home." **Mrs. B.** whose husband was killed when her home was wrecked and practically all her possessions destroyed, writes: Words fail me, and I hardly know how to begin to thank you for your very great kindness to me in all my trouble. The cheque will help me perhaps more than you will ever know, as there are so many expenses at the moment and in a strange town (she is evacuated to Mainstone) no one knows anything about you, so that money is one of one's greatest problems for a bit. However, I shall get into things in time no doubt, but after 41 years of such happiness as was granted to me . . . I try to look at the bright side and really we *are* happy and settling down to our new life . . . I cannot think why you should have taken this trouble for me who have never done anything for you,

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\* The brief statement from The Near East Foundation gives us the fourth spelling of our Greek representative's name which we have thus far received. The others came by cable and have varied slightly every time: Kalapathakes—Kalapothakes—Kalopathakes—and now Kalipathakis!

—A. H. F.

but you can rest assured it will never be forgotten; it has indeed lightened my heart this morning, and I thank you with all my heart. **Mr. R.** a carpenter, whose house and belongings were destroyed and his wife seriously injured, writes: "Will you please convey our deep appreciation and thanks to the kind friends overseas for the splendid gift. It is a great help towards replacing tools, expenses incurred during my wife's illness, and in replacing necessary articles lost during the raid." The Vicar of St. Gregory's writes: "On behalf of my people I want to express the most sincere thanks for the generous gift sent to this parish. The money will help considerably those who have lost their homes to get established in other quarters. Besides, such an expression of goodwill and sympathy is itself a great help at this time." And the Vicar of St. Mary Bredon says: "I do think it is a very kind thought of our American and Canadian Friends to help us like this. Personally I appreciate it very much, as many of my people have lost nearly everything".

**The Rev. W. W. Duncan, of the Canterbury Free Church Federal Council** writes: "My fellow-ministers of the Free Churches would wish me to express our grateful appreciation both of the great kindness of the friends who raised the assistance fund, and for the promptness with which the help was offered on both occasions of our bad raids. Among the Presbyterian families helped through Mr. Duncan were **Miss B.** an elderly shop-assistant who lived alone in a cottage which was so shattered that she was not allowed to extricate her furniture and belongings. She hopes in time to be able to recover enough to enable her to make a home with a neighbor, similarly homeless. **Mr. and Mrs. V.**, mill hands, whose home was completely wrecked. Mr. V. writes that he and his wife "wish to thank you for this assistance and kindness in our trouble which we accept with sincere appreciation and also the thought and expression of sympathy".

Among the families of Congregationalists helped was the Minister, **the Rev. P. E. Dennis** who with his wife and daughter were bombed out of their home and lost almost all their furniture, bedding, clothing and books. This was the second time he had suffered severe loss, but he was most unwilling to receive any help for himself. He writes: "I want to thank you very very sincerely for the most generous gift . . . My wife and I have been hit very hard since the war began and in order to keep the Church going have had to forego a great deal of our salary. Furthermore we have had to leave our home twice because of the heavy damage done to it by air raids and altogether we have had a very bad time. Gifts such as yours mean far more than we can say, but above all they encourage us to feel that in these dark days we are remembered by our fellow-Christians across the seas. Will you please convey to them the heartfelt thanks of my family and myself." Among the families in his congregation who were helped were **Mrs. I and her boy and girl** who lost everything except the clothes they were wearing; **Mrs. B. with her daughter-in-law and baby** whose house was badly damaged by blast and all their belongings ruined; and **Mrs. S.**, whose house is uninhabitable and whose furniture, bedding and clothes were mostly ruined. She writes: "I acknowledge with very deep and sincere

thanks the gift I have received. I feel deeply moved by the sympathy felt by the people of Canada and America, who, we all hope, will be spared such ruthless attacks made by the common enemy."

**Mrs. and Mr. A. and their married daughter** had the upper part of their house wrecked and much damage done to their furniture and bedding. Mrs. A. writes: "I thank you for your kindness and thoughtfulness in sending us this help in our great upset through the blitz. It will be to us very useful indeed. Both I and my husband do fully appreciate your kindness in thinking of us. Thank you very much. We are rather late in writing to send our thanks but we have been ill. We are both Old Age Pensioners living on our pensions."

**Mr. and Mrs. E.** who had a private laundry business, suffered severely from blast and the laundry was so badly damaged that it had to be closed for a time. Mrs. E. writes: I really feel I cannot express our thanks sufficiently for the great kindness which has been given to us. You have no idea what a great help this will be to us, as we have lost our business for the time being, also our home was badly hit. I can assure you that every penny will be put to the best possible use."

**Among the Baptist families helped through their Minister the Rev. A. M. Ritchie**, two old people with two grown-up daughters, who were left with only two habitable rooms, and hardly any furniture. They write: "We wish to thank the Christian friends of the United Churches for the kindly gift we have received and for which we are very grateful, it will be a great help in replacing some needed equipment lost in recent air raids". **Mrs. and Mr. C.** with their elderly daughter whose house was made uninhabitable, and much of their furniture and clothing ruined write: "We wish to thank the kind friends in Canada and America for their gift, sent to help people who have suffered through enemy air raids. We thank God for the sympathy and help of our Christian friends in this our hour of need, and may God reward them."

**Among the Methodist families helped through their Minister, the Rev. G. H. B. Brewin**, were **Mrs. H. and Sergt. and Mrs. S. Mrs. H.** is a widow and an Old Age Pensioner, whose house was wrecked and who has been obliged to pay for storing what furniture she could recover. She writes: "I wish to thank you for the gift to help me in the losses I have sustained to my home by the blitzes in recent months. The damage done was rather serious, and when I am able to restart in another house this money will be a great help towards buying the things that are really necessary. I very much appreciate the gift, coming as it does from our American and Canadian cousins." **Sergt. S.** (of the Buffs) whose flat was destroyed and all the furniture, books and clothing etc. ruined, writes: "Please let me assure you how deeply grateful my wife and I are to the people across the Atlantic for their expression of sympathy . . . I need hardly tell you that the object of this gift will be realized and the money wisely spent in making replacements in personal equipment which was destroyed in the raids. Although we shall ever remember this gift we hope to obtain some little purchase in the form of a household memento as an enduring reminder of the goodwill and kind thoughts of the American and Canadian people in our time of need. Truly God

reveals Himself in many ways, and we rightly regard this gift as a revelation of His goodness portrayed in the hearts of his people. May your gifts be reciprocated, as I know you would wish, by the resolution of all recipients to repay your kindness in similar acts of sympathy to others—this, God helping us, is the avowed intention of my wife and myself—truly 'to do unto others as we have been done unto'. A number of cases were also helped through the **Canterbury Salvation Army** on the recommendation of the Free Church Federal Council.

Through the **General Secretary of the Church Missionary Society** the sum of £50 was used to help two cases. **Miss W.** after six years work as a missionary in China returned to England and was working for the C.M.S. in London, where she lived with her invalid father in their own house. The house was completely demolished, and they lost everything they possessed; she is now obliged to pay rent, etc., and they are in very straitened circumstances. She writes: "This gift of £25 came as a very pleasant surprise! It will be a real help in meeting the many 'after bombing' expenses. I not only value the gift but the spirit which prompted our Christian friends in America to help us in this way." **Mr. T.** a clerk in the C.M.S. office, a married man, whose house was so badly damaged by blast that it had to be vacated, and much of the furniture was ruined. The family was broken up, and they have had no home life since. He is now struggling to start again, but his savings have all been absorbed by the expenses caused by the break up of his home, and he has no resources to draw on to buy the absolutely necessary things. He writes: "This generous gift will help me very considerably to repair the loss of personal effects suffered during the air raids. Will you very kindly pass on my sincere thanks to our American friends".

Through the **Rev. J. P. S. R. Gibson and the Secretary (India) C.M.S.** the sum of £25 was used to help **Miss S. S.** an Indian girl, who had been a student at Foxbury at Ridley Hall, and who was returning to India as a Missionary Nurse. She was torpedoed on the way out and landed at Durban penniless and friendless, and owing to the color bar her position was very difficult. But by a miraculous incident she met in the Post Office a fellow Foxbury Student who had sailed three weeks previously to her, but who had been held up at Durban, and who was able to befriend her. It made all the difference. **Laus Deo.** The money was cabled to the C.M.S. representative in Cape Town.

Through **Canon C. C. Griffiths of St. Leonard's-on-Sea** the sum of £100 has been used to help three families, and to help mend the roof of the house which was being used as an emergency home for bombed-out people (the house was machine-gunned and the roof damaged, and it lets in water in every storm.) **Capt. J.** (who served in the S. African War as well as in the last War) who escaped miraculously with his wife and daughter when their house was completely demolished, is now having to pay rent. They have lost everything they had, and he is ill, largely through the strain of financial worries. Canon Griffiths says: "He is in a most perilous state, and it is I am sure a most deserving case". **Mrs. T.** who has twice been bombed out of her house, and has now lost everything she had, as



well as all the belongings of her son who is in the Navy. She writes: "Please thank the American and Canadian friends for their very great kindness. I am more than grateful and it will be a very great help to me as I and my son have now lost everything when a bomb was dropped direct on our flat and blew everything to pieces". (She had only moved in that day.) The third case was **Miss W.** who had been living in France and fled to England on the collapse of France, landing here penniless and with absolutely nothing but what she stood up in. She has been living in one of the emergency homes, but she has absolutely nothing left to live on, and no relatives who can help her. Canon Griffiths says "This help is a very great comfort, and it makes the future a little less bleak".

The sum of £15 has been used to help two other families in Eastbourne: two very elderly sisters, with only a pension and a very tiny income, both at the moment in hospital, one with severe neuritis; their home was badly damaged and they had to leave it and all their possessions, and are in great need of a few necessities in sickness. They are both keen workers in their Chapel, and have always given a helping hand to those less fortunate than themselves, and the gift of £5 came as a great surprise and relief to them. The other family is that of Mr. and Mrs. S. and their two daughters, to whom £10 was given. Mr. S. is a signalman; the station has been attacked many times and he has been through some terrible experiences. Their own home has now been demolished and they have had to remove to a great distance from his work; the difficulties of this have induced them to return to the danger zone, but they can no longer help out their income by taking lodgers, and they are feeling the strain of the war very badly. Mrs. S. writes very gratefully, and says "I am thankful we are all safe so far, but it's dreadful to have to live in fear of one's life minute by minute . . . the machine-gunning and cannon fire is even more terrifying than the bombs . . . But really it does not seem much good running away from it. Where can one go, and my husband has got to stay whatever happens. All one can do is to carry on and make the best of things, and pray that we may all be kept safe."

The sum of £10 has been sent to **Pastor Christol** for the French Protestants in England. He writes most gratefully, and says that the money will be very wisely spent, and that he constantly hears of fresh cases of distress. **Mme. H.** writes: "Je vous assure que votre don est très précieux. Nous avons besoin de tellement de choses, et mon mari est toujours à l'hôpital . . . j'espère qu'il reviendra à la maison d'ici une dizaine de jours. Il va lui falloir beaucoup de soins."

**Mlle. A.** writes: "I cannot tell you how grateful I am . . . Now I'll be able to make both ends meet this year which before seemed so impossible. I have just the 6/- a week from the old lady who lives here with me, and the milk from my goats which I sell. So in my heart I say a great THANK YOU to the Churches in America for thinking about me." She also mentions that she hopes to be able now to buy collars for her goats, who are having to be tethered with ropes only and she fears they may at any moment strangle themselves!



*Scene of a "Tip and Run" Raid on London in which a school was hit.  
(Courtesy of "London Calling")*

Mme. D. who is old and has very little means of living, and Mlle. D. who earns her living by sewing and mending, but whose eyesight is failing fast, have also been helped, and write warm letters of thanks.

Further help is being offered to Pastor Christol.

Through the Bishop of Portsmouth £192 has been used for victims in and around Portsmouth.

Through the Bishop of Swansea £150 has been used for cases in and near Swansea.

Through the Bishop of Plymouth £150 has been used in and around his City.

£80 has been sent to Norwich for 4 cases.

Cases in Rottingdean and in Swindon have been helped, and further cases in Eastbourne.

And offers of help have been sent to the Bishop of Hull and to the Bishop of Newcastle.

Through the Bishop of Portsmouth the sum of £192 has been used to help 12 Anglican families and 20 Free Church families (11 Baptists and 9 Congregationalists) in and around Portsmouth. Canon

**R.** writes: "It is a gift that we tremendously appreciate, and will you please express our warmest thanks to the generous donors for the splendid help they have given our people." Among those helped were: **Mrs. K.**, whose husband is serving in the Navy, and who has lost everything, house, furniture and small business upon which she depended. She is being helped over the difficult time when she is trying to start again. **Mrs. T.**, a widow of over 80, with an unmarried daughter, who supported themselves by letting apartments. Their house was destroyed, and the old lady is now too ill for the daughter to go out to work. **Mrs. H.** a widow with a crippled daughter, supporting five other children, nieces and nephews, by taking in washing; has been bombed out twice and lost everything. **Mr. and Mrs. B.** with three young children, were all buried when their home was demolished. The father was badly injured and in hospital for a long time; he is now back at work in sea-going tugs. Almost half of Mrs. B.'s slender means has to go weekly in rent, and the family was in great need of bedding, etc. **Mrs. H.** who was widowed in the last war, and is now crippled with neuritis, lost her home and most of her belongings. She also has to spend half her tiny pension on rent, and her daughter who lived with her is just about to be called up for war-work; but she is a brave and cheerful woman. Help has been given her to provide sorely needed bedding, etc. Much the same is the case of **Mr. and Mrs. S.** and their four young children, and **Mr. and Mrs. P.** with a large family of small children, all desperately poor, and in great need of bedding and clothing. **Mrs. H.**, **Mrs. J.**, **Mrs. B.** and **Miss S.** have all lost their houses upon which they depended for making a living. Mrs. B. has recently lost her husband and is suffering from a very disabling form of paralysis; they all are finding life a struggle, but are putting a brave face on it. **Mrs. B.** bombed out and greatly in need of a few comforts. **Miss S.** twice bombed out and injured, now living in one room with hardly any furniture. **Mrs. P.** who depended on the rents from two houses, both of which have been destroyed. **The Rev. W.** whose home was destroyed and his wife and invalid son injured and still all of them suffering from shock; their financial future is very precarious. All these are but typical of the other cases, all in poor circumstances with totally inadequate means of support, to whom the gifts have come as a God Send.

Through the Bishop of Chichester £25 was sent to the Rev. W. whose vicarage was completely destroyed with everything in it. He writes: "It is with very great gratitude that I write to thank the American and Canadian friends for their extremely generous gift. Coming as it does from complete strangers and they from across the ocean it is all the more touching to me. It will be of invaluable help to me in the loss of practically the whole of my home including my library."

Through the Rev. W. and the Free Church leaders in his village the sum of £25 was used to help 3 other cases. **Mr. T.** who is a gardener, formerly employed in one of the principal hotels in the neighborhood, until it was taken over by the military authorities. Since then he has been working as a market-gardener for the tenant of the hotel garden, mostly glass-houses work. The houses were com-

pletely shattered and he was badly injured by flying glass; his employment has gone till the houses can be repaired. **Mrs. St.** the widow of a Reserve Policeman who was killed in the attack on the village. She has two little children, and her tiny pension is barely sufficient for them; help was given her to tide them over till she is well enough again to go out to work. **Mr. and Mrs. W.** were caretakers at a house which suffered severe damage and had to be vacated. They now have to pay rent for the house to which their furniture was removed. They have three young children, one of them an infant, who was in the house with Mrs. W. when the bomb struck it. Mrs. W. was seriously affected by shock, and her heart has suffered, and other complications have arisen which necessitate three months rest before the hospital can do anything for her, and this entails the expense of employing some one to care for the infant and some one to mind the house and the other children. Her husband is serving in the Army, and their resources are very strained. Mr. W. asks that the thanks of himself and his family should be sent to the friends in America and Canada who have given them this most acceptable help in their time of great difficulty.

Through the **Bishop of Bristol** the sum of £50 was used for the relief of sufferers in the raid on **Swindon last autumn**, and through the **Minister of the Methodist Church** £25 was used for Free Church families. Among those helped are: **Mr. and Mrs. W.**, both Old Age Pensioners, whose house was destroyed and all their furniture ruined. They were both seriously injured and were in hospital for a long time, and are still under treatment. They have no savings to depend on.

**Mrs. M.** whose husband and one of their children were killed when their house received a direct hit. Three other children were injured. They now have to pay rent for a new home, and help to furnish it was very gratefully received.

**Mrs. K.** who with her husband and son and daughter were all injured and in hospital when their home was destroyed.

**Mrs. G.** whose husband died two years ago after many years of illness. They had been able to save very little; and their house was so badly damaged that her furniture was nearly all ruined and the house has since been demolished. Help in restarting a home was desperately badly needed.

**Mr. and Mrs. B.** who lost their home and everything they possessed. As a result of the raid Mrs. B.'s mother has had a mental breakdown, and is in hospital. In spite of all their own troubles they are rendering splendid service to their church and doing many kindnesses to others in like misfortune. The Minister writes that he would like to send a personal word of thanks for all that has been done for his unfortunate people.

Through the **Rev. F. J. S.** the sum of £140 has been used to help sufferers in **Norwich**. He writes "Very many thanks for this generous help from America. It will be of very great value, and what is more, will sustain faith in God's care of those who seek to serve Him in that they are not forsaken nor begging their bread . . . When I took your gifts with a word of good cheer the reception of them was really deeply moving, and I wish the donors could have seen

with their own eyes the immense relief their gifts have bestowed. One old lady of 82 was hardly able to speak."



*After a "Tip-Run" Raid—Everybody pitches in to help. ("London Calling")*

**Mr. and Mrs. B.** both middle-aged; Mr. B. is a solicitor's clerk, invalided after the last war. They were sent out of the city after the first raid suffering severely from shock, then two days later their home was completely destroyed and they lost everything. Life is very difficult for them in many ways, and Mr. X. finds it very difficult to get backwards and forwards to his work. They write: "This help so unexpected and unsought is very welcome, and helps to restore one's balance in such times of stress, when material things go wrong and one is tempted to take short-sighted views of the spiritual side of life."

**Mr. and Mrs. F. S.** an elderly couple, both over 70, were quite prosperous tradespeople, who had invested all their savings in house property. This has all been destroyed, but they still have to pay ground rents for it, and this has absorbed all their savings. They are both in failing health, and unlikely to live to receive compensation at the end of the war. They have about 30/- a week to feed, light, warm, clothe and house the two of them, but they never complain or ask for help; indeed when it was suggested Mr. S. said: "We are not in actual want of food, and I should not like to take the help you mention if there are others more in need". They are God-fearing Christian people, and in view of their age and health can do little to ease their domestic worries, and are feeling the pinch as much, or perhaps more, than some who might appear more needy.

**Mrs. A.**, an old widow of 81, whose excellent boarding house at Yarmouth was destroyed, and who now lives with her daughter in a cottage. The daughter cycles many miles a day to earn 2/6d as a charwoman, and in her spare time works at making string bags. They are full of courage and determination, and manage to exist and to keep out of debt, buoyed up by the hope of making a new start after the war.

**Mr. and Mrs. C.**, Old Age Pensioners, thrifty and hardworking all their lives, who lost almost everything from oil-fire-bombs. They are living in two scantily furnished rooms, and help provide some of the necessities of life gave them great good cheer.

**Mrs. M. and her husband**, both over 70, whose home was wrecked; Mrs. M.'s eyes were injured, and she is losing her sight. They were moved to two rooms, but they have nothing to furnish them with. They were moved to tears with this expression of the thought and sympathy of Christian friends in America, and pray that God's blessing may rest on the kind givers.

The Rev. J. F. S. says "It has been a joy to see their gratitude, and I hope the donors will know of it. Official compensation does not come, in many cases, till after the end of the war, and that does not meet present needs. And that is why our friends in America are doing such good work."

Through the Bishop of Swansea the sum of £150 has been used for eighteen cases, of which 6 were Free Church. Among the families helped were the following: **Mrs. P.** a widow with 8 children, whose home was wrecked and her furniture badly damaged.

**The Misses M.** whose home was badly damaged by blast, and who were dependent for their living on rents of houses left them by their father in the centre of the City; all these have been destroyed and they are without resources. They are very hard hit and too proud to ask for help.

**Mr. and Mrs. M.**, caretakers at the Methodist Church, whose furniture and personal belongings were destroyed, and the Chapel House badly damaged. Mr. M. is a semi-invalid and cannot go out to work.

**Mrs. P. and Miss H.** who shared one room in a house destroyed by blast. They have a very hard struggle.

**Mrs. J.** whose home in Birmingham was destroyed, and who was sent to Swansea, where she has suffered great hardship and distress. She is elderly and of good family, and is having to go out to work to earn a meagre livelihood, and to try to pay off some of her financial arrears. A very tragic case.

**Canon and Mrs. J.** whose home was damaged by blast; Mrs. J. was injured by flying glass, and has lost two fingers and is in hospital suffering from shock; Canon J., who is a scholar living in retirement, also suffered severely from shock, and was sent away from the City. All this will mean considerable expense for them which they can ill afford.

**Mr. and Mrs. K.**, who had a Green grocery business. Mr. K. was also a builder. They have lost all their property and stock, and Mrs. K. was injured and is in hospital.

Help has been given to the **French Protestant Church in London**, to **Plymouth and to Eastbourne**, and offers of further help have been sent to the Bishop of Winchester for the **South Coast**, to the Bishop of Norwich for **Yarmouth and East Anglia**, and to the Bishop of Durham for **Sunderland**, and further offers to the Bishop of Chichester for **Hastings, Brighton and the South East Coast**.

—J. P. S. R. Gibson.

### THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

is not over! The **mobile canteens** for which we have been seeking funds, are badly, bitterly, needed. If you want to help, send your gifts to:

CENTRAL BUREAU FOR INTERCHURCH AID

297 Fourth Ave., New York, 10, N. Y.

To **"KEEP THEM ROLLING"!**

### POST-WAR REORGANIZATION

A meeting of the British members of the Central Bureau for Inter-Church Aid was held at the Presbyterian Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W. C. 1. on Thursday, April 29th.

There were present: The Revs. Dr. A. E. Garvie, who occupied the chair at the request of the meeting, J. Colville, W. T. Elmslie, Principal P. Gibson, (England) and Alexander King and A. McLeish, (Scotland).

The meeting took up consideration of the proposal to set up a Reconstruction Department of the World Council of Churches, and of the suggestion that the Central Bureau should transfer its responsibilities to this Department if and when it should be set up. Letters were read from Dr. Keller to Messrs. Elmslie and King, and from Miss Froendt to Mr. Elmslie and others.

After very careful consideration the following preliminary findings were reached unanimously:—

1. In view of the enormous size of the task of reconstruction of Christian Institutions in Europe after the war, and of the need to secure for this purpose the fullest possible cooperation of Churches and Christian organizations throughout the world, we approve of the proposal that the World Council of Churches should include such reconstruction of Christian Institutions amongst its primary objects.

We consider that it is very desirable that the World Council should itself initiate and support a concerted effort of Churches and Christian Associations to gather sufficient funds both for immediate needs and for providing such assistance to the weaker Churches as may be required over a period of years.

2. We suggest that the organization to be created for this purpose should be something more than a sub-committee of the World Council. It should be a strong body, with a measure of independence and with full powers of initiative; but working in close association with the World Council Secretariat.

3. This new organization should carry on the work now being done by the Central Bureau, maintaining the contacts which the Bureau enjoys with organizations not connected with the World Council. It should also endeavor to secure the whole-hearted cooperation of those voluntary societies through which the greater part of the aid hitherto sent to Continental Churches has been collected in Switzerland, Scandinavia, Germany, and Great Britain, and which will for the most part insist upon continuing to send aid direct to those whom they wish to help.

4. **Procedure:** We urge (a) That before any decision is taken, the Committee of the Central Bureau shall be formally consulted; (b) That until the new organization is formed and is effectively functioning, the Central Bureau shall continue its work, and shall in any case only dissolve itself by action of its Committee; (c) That any decisions that may be taken in the immediate future shall be regarded as provisional, and that no final decision shall be taken until the World Council is itself formally constituted.

5. We add the following considerations: (a) The wide and valuable experience of Dr. Keller should if possible be secured for the new organization. (b) The new organization will, however, require a much younger secretariat. We should deplore the appointment of an elderly secretary, and we do not think that the leadership of this work on the Continent should be in British or American hands. (c) The principal contributing country to the funds of the Central Bureau in recent years has been Switzerland. We note that the World Council secretariat does not include a representative of that country. In order that the Central Bureau's work may be carried over into the new organization with complete goodwill, we urge that an effort should be made to find a suitable Swiss who should hold a responsible place upon the secretariat of the new organization. (d) We draw attention to the distinction between two functions of the new organization—(i) That of raising funds, etc., which must in post-war years be done largely in Britain, the Dominions and U. S. A. under Anglo-American auspices; (ii) That of distributing funds, giving advice to Continental Churches, working out the strategy of reconstruction, exchange of personnel, etc., which in our opinion should largely be in the hands of Continental people. This reinforces our desire to see a Swiss upon the secretarial staff.