



THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926

During the past year the American Friends Service Committee has engaged in work which will tend to make war, under-nourishment and starvation less likely. It is comparatively easy to carry on relief when there is a tremendous need and people know about it. The starving child can always be fed, but when one comes to dealing with the more subtle things that engender ill-will and hatred between races and nations, one is confronted with a far more difficult task. During and immediately after the war, people gave very liberally to help all who were in need, whether they belonged to the "enemy" countries or not. During the last five years, however, most people have ceased to think in terms of world service. Instead of trying to make this world a fit place for little children, they have forgotten their past sufferings and have taken up again their old ways of thinking and living. Those who keep in touch with world affairs, however, know that peace and security have not been assured and that the world cannot



Kolpin Agricultural Graduates, 1926, with Students and Government Officials. Assistance Has Been Given to the Graduates so That They Can Go to Work on Their Own Land.

be made safe for democracy until races and nations understand and trust one another.

Spurred on, therefore, by what they have seen and experienced as the result of the war, Friends have undertaken to cultivate such a spirit of friendship, goodwill and understanding between races and nations as will make a recurrence of such conditions as have existed during the past twelve years impossible. Prevention is of far more value than reclamation. It is a more difficult and less spectacular task than caring for the starving population in France, feeding the undernourished German and Austrian children, combating typhus in Poland, or feeding the starving in Russia, but it is far more important. The American Friends Service Committee, therefore, representing the members of the Religious Society of Friends in America and many outside that group, has, during the past year, been encouraging men everywhere to have faith in one another and in God, relieving suffering, carrying on reconstruction work, and endeavoring to render practical Christian service.

In order that concerned individuals might give adequate attention to some phase of this preventive work, the American Friends Service Committee has been divided into four sections:

FOREIGN SERVICE.....William Eves, Chairman
HOME SERVICE.....J. Barnard Walton, Chairman
PEACE.....Henry Tatnall Brown, Chairman
INTERRACIAL.....Raymond T. Bye, Chairman

Approximately twenty members of the Committee have been assigned to each of these sections, and the work has been co-ordinated through the bi-monthly meetings of the whole Committee. To this general meeting all returned workers and many friends who have been closely affiliated and who are deeply interested in the work have been invited. Thus the work of the Service Committee benefits by the advice, counsel, and active co-operation of several hundred members of the Society of Friends; yet the individual sections are small enough to enter into the detailed problems involved in their respective fields.

FOREIGN SERVICE SECTION

All Foreign Service work has been carried on jointly with the Council for International Service, the organization representing London and Dublin Yearly Meetings of Friends. Contacts have been maintained with the people in France, Germany, Austria, Poland, Bulgaria, Russia, and through individuals with many other countries in Europe and Asia. The Friends' centers in each of these countries have been maintained as points through which work along international lines could be carried on. The native people have been encouraged to become more interested in such international problems as public welfare work, care of foreign prisoners, treatment of the minorities in any given country, discussion groups on the World Court and the League of Nations. Each center also endeavors to put travelers in touch with the most worth-while people and movements in that respective country. It forwards news on questions that are of international interest to America and England for publication in the daily press. Arrangements are made, also, for study conference groups between the different nationalities.

The variety and value of the work of these centers can be illustrated by quoting from Alfred Lowry's report on the work of the Paris center for the year ending May 31, 1926:

"Lectures have been given on our premises by well-known men such as Georges Pioch, Andre Ripert, Armand Charpentier, Fernand Maurette, Robert Lange, etc., on a great diversity of subjects, from Conscientious Objection to various economic questions or the League of Nations.

"The Center drew the attention of the French Save the Children Fund to the war refugees in Morocco, and to the work of English Friends there. As a consequence the sum of Fcs. 5000, voted by the Save the Children Fund, was forwarded to the International Save the Children Organization at Geneva.

"The efforts for pressing reforms in the women's prisons of Paris, to which Gerda Kappenburg devoted all her time, have at last been crowned with success. A committee has been formed of which the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Monsieur Barthelemy, is Honorary President and Monsieur Donnedieu de Vabre, Professor of Criminology, actual President. A well-known lawyer and a woman barrister are secretaries. The scheme of reform worked out at the instance of Gerda Kappenburg and afterwards, in the course of several personal interviews, submitted to the Minister for Justice, Pierre Laval, seems to have met with complete success, as evidenced by the articles which appeared in *Le Journal* (May 7), *Le Temps*, *Le Figaro*, etc., and in the communications since received from the Ministry of Justice. It is proposed to gradually close the prison of St. Lazare, a reform solicited in vain for the past hundred years, and to separate first offenders from habitual criminals.

"'La Federation de Groupements d'Action Integrale pour la Paix,' which co-ordinates about ten small pacifist societies, has been formed with Joseph Chamot as Secretary. The Center has worked on the organization committee of the Universal Peace Congress, which took place in Paris last September, and the Secretary of the Disarmament Commission was Henry Van Etten. Twelve hundred and eleven books and pamphlets were sold and 1318 given away, the latter, of course, mostly pamphlets. We have agencies for our publication in nine different towns, not counting the Center. . . . *L'Echo des Amis*, the monthly magazine, published by the Center, now has a circulation of 1500.

. . . . Twenty-six addresses have been given in various parts of France since May of last year. Six addresses by the Secretary were given in Geneva, one in Lucerne, one in Birmingham (England) and one in Manchester. . . . The Center has now three full-time and two part-time workers. The office is open every day from 10 to 6.30, and a social gathering, followed by a meeting for worship, is held on Thursday afternoons in addition to the Sunday meeting. Two pamphlets, one on 'Prisons and Their Reform,' and an abridged version of 'Conscription and Conscience,' by John William Graham, are being prepared."

Similar activities are found in the centers in Berlin, Geneva, Vienna and Warsaw.

Minorities Conferences

The most notable achievement during the past year was the holding of two conferences between representative Germans and Poles on the question of the minorities. A million and a quarter German residents in Polish Territory have been more or less of a source of friction between the two countries. The Friends' representatives in Berlin and Warsaw felt that much good would result if they could bring unofficial but representative people from each of these countries together in a conference. One conference was held in Berlin in May, 1925, and another was held in Warsaw, in March, 1926. As a result there are today, in both Germany and Poland, groups of people studying the cultural life of the other group with the purpose of getting better acquainted with each other. They are endeavoring to gain such a knowledge of the life and thought of the other people that



Group of Delegates at the Warsaw Conference on Minorities, May, 1926. While Entirely Unofficial, the Conference was Composed of Prominent German and Polish People.

they may be in a position to offer some solution to the vexing problems that arise on account of differences in language, literature, government, and trade. Other conferences are being planned between the French and Germans living near the Rhine, Austrians and Italians, and some of the countries in the Balkans.

Should people who, by arbitrary lines, have been made citizens of another country be forced to give up their language and culture, and adopt that of the country in which they are compelled to live? Such conditions have brought on wars in the past and they will cause like disturbances in the future. Signore Benito Mussolini, in order to Italianize the German South Tyrol, has made the use of the Italian language obligatory, and has supplanted all officials with Italians. In contrast to this, Herr Stresemann has said: "We want to make good citizens out of our minorities, and in order to do this, we must

respect their cultural traditions and peculiarities. We must give them the benefits that we ask for our German minorities in other countries." Friends are interested in the minorities problem, because it is one of the causes of war. We look toward developing this kind of work during the coming year.

Poland

Few people in America seem to realize the importance and the value of continuing service in Poland. This is set forth in a report by Henry Harris, Chief of the Friends' work in Poland. He writes:

"Poland's problems are inherent even in her geographical situation. The position of the country, in the very heart of Europe, and surrounded on every side by so-called enemies, makes at the outset, the task of administration a hard one. These difficulties are enormously increased by the fact that the newly-independent nation, composed of many discordant elements, and still sore with the memories of long-endured oppression, is almost ignorant of statecraft and must, by necessity, work experimentally. But there is no doubt that Poland is making an heroic effort to resolve her problems, and to resolve them on a high and generous plane.

"Fortunately, the present Quaker work has a background with a record of timber-hauling, house-building, ploughing, seed-distribution, anti-typhus work and other forms of material help, which both the war-crippled peasants and a grateful Government have much appreciated. And two or more less permanent pieces of work on the material plans are being continued, and both are in the nature of reconstruction service.

Peasant Industries

"The other piece of permanent service is the Peasant Industries scheme. This has developed directly out of that part of the work of the Relief Mission which organized embroidery and hand-weaving amongst the poor peasant women, first of all as a means of providing the barest necessities of life and afterwards as spare-time employment during the winter months. Weaving and embroidery are traditional crafts amongst the peasants of East Poland and whilst our scheme enables them to turn their skill to account and supplement the meagre family income, it also helps to preserve these beautiful crafts.

"The work began in one small village in the autumn of 1921. It is now carried on in more than sixty villages and upwards of sixteen hundred women and girls, and even a few boys, are now engaged in it. One evidence of the extent to which the Industry is appreciated by the peasants themselves is found in the fact that many walk long distances sometimes as much as ten miles (one way) to the periodic distribution of material and collection of completed work. A piece of this Polish peasant work is a possession worth having, for, apart from the beauty of the embroidery, the hand-spun hand-woven linen is much more durable than machine-made material. The finished articles are sold at reasonable prices in Warsaw, Geneva, Paris, London, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

"The Peasant Industries are conducted on strictly business lines. They are a business proposition and all expenses are met out of the profit of the concern. The chief branch of the undertaking is at the pretty little village of Horodec, where there is a great colony of storks with their big nests perched high up in the tall trees and on the roofs of the picturesque wooden cottages. Horodec is on the canal that connects the Dnieper with the Bug and thus forms part of the great waterway between the Black and Baltic Sea.

"The work at Kolpin and the Peasant Industries are at present both under the care and control of the Committee of Care for the Eastern Borders, a Government organization.

Widok 26

"Another group of Quaker activities centres around the Office of the Goodwill Centre at Widok 26. The premises consist of 10

rooms on the ground, and only floor of a one-storied building conveniently situated close to the Central Warsaw station. . . .

"The Reading-room is used for a variety of purposes. It contains a small library of general and Quaker literature and a fairly good supply of American and English periodicals. Some of these periodicals are generously contributed by supporters of the Centre and others are purchased. Three evenings a week this room is thrown open to students and others who have some knowledge of the English language and are interested in American and British affairs. Several come from the Warsaw Commercial High School and a few from the University. Occasional addresses are given by visitors or one of the workers.

International Friendship

"The meetings of the Committee for International Friendship are held here also. This Committee, as its name implies, is specially interested in promoting the cause of Peace and Goodwill.

"At the Danzig Conference the study of German and Polish culture was regarded as a useful means of promoting friendship and mutual understanding between the two nations and something has already been done in this way. A Polish Study group has been formed by the Berlin Students' Club and members of that group are in frequent correspondence with the International Friendship group in Warsaw. Most interesting letters on music, literature, art, philosophy and religion pass between the two groups and books on these subjects are recommended for reading. In this way the internationalism of the mind is being developed."

Kolpin Agricultural School

During the year, the first class graduated from the Kolpin agricultural School. This school was established to demonstrate a way to help orphan boys who were owners of land. After getting it on a working basis, it was turned over to the Agricultural Department of the Polish Government to be conducted as one of the government schools. Through the kindness of an American Friend, the graduates have been given tools, seeds, cattle, etc., so that they could go to work on their own land. Erling Kjekstad has been engaged to keep in touch with the boys and see that they have the necessary encouragement and equipment. Assistance to these boys was given in order to help them personally, and also to make a further demonstration of a way to help war orphans.

Albania

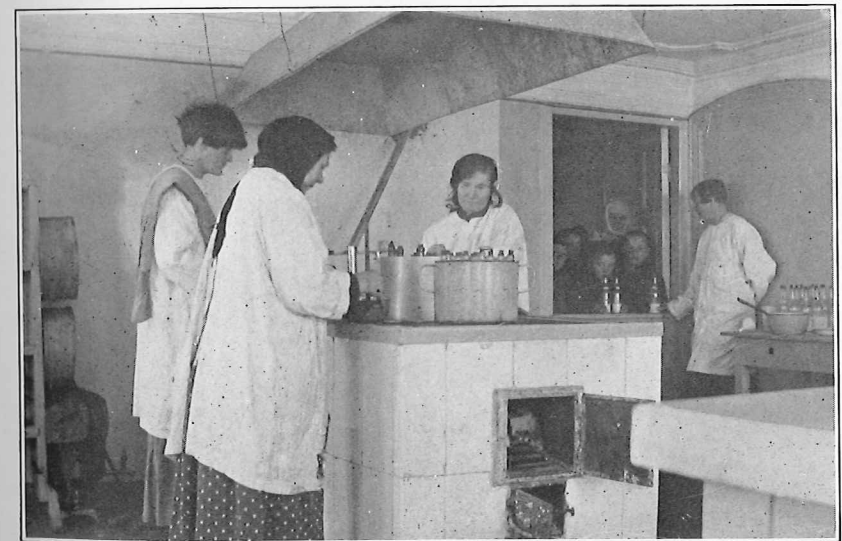
Four American Friends Service Committee workers have assisted Dr. C. Telford Erickson in establishing an agricultural school at Kavaja, Albania. This country is located in a strategic position; as practically all supplies that are exported from the western part of Jugoslavia must go through her ports. Dr. Erickson, formerly a missionary under the Congregational Board, secured a land concession from the Albanian Government; and the school was actually started in the winter of 1925-26. The Service Committee was not able to make a financial contribution, but paid the expenses of Charles L. McVaugh, Mary B. McVaugh, George Rhoads and Henry W. Ridgeway. Three of these young people graduated from Penn State Agricultural College in June, 1925. While gaining a worthwhile experience, they have been able to make a substantial contribution toward the foundation of the Agricultural School.

Russia

During the year Russia has claimed more of our personnel and a larger share of our funds than any other foreign country. In any revolutionary period, there is ample opportunity for constructive service, and Friends have been able to continue their service in Russia by working with the Medical Department of the Soviet Government.

In 1920, after the famine, relief work was well under way. Anna J. Haines felt that she could be of more service to the Russian people if she left the administration of relief to others and came home to take a nurses' training course. After completing her study she went back to Russia and accepted a position as a teacher in a nurses' training school in Moscow. As a result she has been able, during this past year, to share in the training of young women who are going out to various parts of Russia to engage in health work, particularly for mothers and babies.

There is ample food in what was the old famine area, but there is also ample opportunity to help the little children, who on account of the famine, contracted tuberculosis. Partly as a result of the famine and, because of the conditions under which the Russian peasants have had to live for so many generations, there is also ample opportunity for clinics for mothers and babies, for anti-malaria work and general public health work. This kind of service has engaged the attention of Nancy Babb, who has had supervision of the work of the Buzuluk and Totskoe districts, and Alice Davis and N. Danilevski, in the town of Sorochinskoye. These women have, in conjunction with the national and local health authorities, established clinics, continued to support a summer tuberculosis home, assisted local physicians in general public health work, and helped to establish and equip hospitals for the districts concerned.



New Milk Kitchen, Sořochinskoye, Samara Gubernia, Russia. An Average of Fifty Sick Babies are Supplied with Modified Milk from This Station Each Day.

Bulgaria

A special need for relief work developed in Bulgaria on account of the large number of refugees who were forced to return to their own country. The country was already crowded with political refugees. On account of a direct appeal by Sherwood Eddy to the Service Committee, an investigating committee, consisting of Gilbert Mac-Master, Emma Cadbury and Fred Hankinson, was sent to Bulgaria in November, 1925. They reported that a great many of the refugees were in dire need of food and clothes. Special gifts amounting to approximately \$6000 made it possible to open up the work in March, 1926, and since that time a considerable amount of food and clothes has been distributed, and refugees have been supplied with seeds and tools. No more funds are available, but as the League of Nations has recommended a loan to Bulgaria, and the American Red Cross has made a grant for refugee work, it is probable that Friends will not need to continue their work.

China

On account of the riots in Shanghai in May, 1925, the anti-Christian and anti-foreign feeling that existed among the Chinese was brought very forcibly to the attention of the Service Committee. After giving the subject careful consideration, the Committee decided that it was not wise to undertake any work that would duplicate that which is already being done by missionary and philanthropic organizations in China. It was felt, however, that there must be some opportunity for service, and Lloyd Balderston of Wilmington, Delaware, was asked to spend four months in China investigating on our behalf. After interviewing foreign and native Christians, foreign and native government officials, and many foreign and native private citizens, Lloyd Balderston returned to America and recommended that Friends give a practical demonstration of Christian service by sponsoring a plan for a Friendship Village for working people in the congested industrial district of the various port cities. Funds were secured, and, under the leadership of Mr. T. J. Chou, a unit of thirty-two buildings is under way. It is expected that these buildings will be sold to the working men on the building and loan plan, with interest at 6 per cent., and that the funds so returned will be used to further the project. This will do away with the ruinous rate of interest charged borrowers of money in China, will enable a few working men to secure adequate housing accommodations, and will demonstrate a form of practical Christian service. It is proposed to employ a public welfare worker for each group. If the experiment succeeds, it is proposed to extend the plan and seek the full co-operation of Chinese business men.

HOME SERVICE SECTION

The object of the Home Service Section is to encourage young people, both within and without the Society of Friends, "to render service of national importance in times of peace." It is in direct opposition to the idea that patriotism or loyalty to one's country can be expressed only in time of war.

During the year, a personal appeal to volunteer for this type of work has been made to practically every member of the Senior and

Junior classes in all the Friends' colleges, and to Friends in non-Friends' colleges. Many have responded to the idea, but have been unable to take up the work on account of financial obligations. A number of young people have volunteered, however, and have been placed in suitable positions. Practically all such work is confined to some form of social service work, as we have not been able to find openings in strictly governmental work. A list of volunteers and placements for the year are as follows:

Home Service Workers, 1925-26

- Margaret G. Davis, Santa Julia Industrial School, Mexico, 1925-26.
Alice L. Dixon, Berea College, Kentucky, 1924-26.
Rebecca B. Eaton, Hindman Settlement School, Kentucky, 1925-26.
Lydia T. Hicks, Friendsville Academy, Tennessee, 1925-26.
Emily K. Hottenstein, Pine Mountain Settlement School, Ky., 1925-26.
J. Ralph Levis, Calhoun Colored School, Alabama, 1924-26.
Eleanor Miller, Hampton Institute, Virginia, 1925-26.
Arabella I. Mott, Quicksand Branch of Hindman Settlement School, Kentucky, 1925-26.
Gertrude M. Parker, Pine Mountain Settlement School, Ky., 1925-26.
Agnes R. Paris, Sleighton Farm School, Pa., 1924-26.
Alice Ratliff, Sleighton Farm School, Pa., 1925-26.
Catherine O. Scheetz, Western Community House, Phila., 1924-26.
Loran R. Snelson, Tunesassa Indian School, New York, 1924-26.
Theodore G. Standing, Berea College, Kentucky, 1925-26.
Frances R. Stratton, Sleighton Farm School, Pa., 1925-26.
Paul A. Toll, Berkshire Industrial Farm, New York, 1925-26.
J. Carl Welty, Frontier College, Toronto, 1925-26.
Harold Chance, Government School in Philippines, 1924-26.
Hugh Borton, Summer Service Group (Y. M. C. A.) New York, summer 1925.
Beatrice V. Boyer, St. Barnabas House, New York, summer 1925.
Merrill Coffin, Goodrich Settlement Camp, Cleveland, summer 1925.
Jean I. Graham, Bowen Country Club, Illinois, summer 1925.
Lois Jessup, Bowen Country Club, Illinois, summer 1925.
Comly E. Maule, Germantown Boys' Club Camp, Ocean City, summer 1925.
Setha Michener, Neighborhood House, Kansas City, summer 1925.
Mary L. Moninger, Bowen Country Club, Illinois, summer 1925.
Janet H. Murray, Chicago Industrial Group Experiment (Y. W. C. A.) Chicago, summer 1925.
Florence Osborne, Soho Community House, Pittsburgh, summer 1925.
Martha Pick, Bedford Hills Reform School, New York, summer 1925.
Erma Quaintance, St. Barnabas House, New York, summer 1925.
Nelle Scott Vore, Sleighton Farm School, Pa., winter of 1925.

The Committee gave support to the international work as carried on by Susan Hoagland and Mabel Crouch with the foreign students at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Their home was a gathering place of many students, and they were able to further the spirit of goodwill and understanding between them. A decided effort was made to interpret the best of American thought and life to the foreign students, and to see that they had opportunity to get intimately acquainted with Americans outside of the college circles. The work was maintained throughout the year.

INTERRACIAL SECTION

The Interracial Section has given special consideration to the causes of misunderstanding and ill-will between races. Partly as a result of the war and partly as a result of the lack of understanding between people of different races, a very serious situation has arisen, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. In the past five hundred years, most of the great wars have been fought between groups that belonged to the white races. Unless the growing feeling of hostility between races is checked, it is only a question of time until wars will be fought between races. Prompted, not by fear, but by the desire to make available for mankind the best that all races have to offer, the members of this section have endeavored to carry on such work as will bring about understanding, confidence, and goodwill between the various races. In Philadelphia and New York, as well as in other large cities, Friends and others have been encouraged to make a decided effort to get acquainted with those who were like-minded, but of another race. Special "get-acquainted" dinners have been arranged for Friends and foreign students and for leading American business men and women of the Negro race. This intercourse has resulted in a much better understanding between those who participated in such gatherings.

In an endeavor to find out what influence the Negro press is having upon the Negro race, the Committee subscribed to five of the leading weekly Negro newspapers in the United States. It is not yet in a position to take definite action on its findings, but it has come to the conclusion that Negro editors and writers must be encouraged to serve their own people by producing a higher type of journalism. The Negro press is a great factor in the development of the Negro character.

As soon as it was discovered that the Alien Immigration Act was not to keep the American labor market from being flooded with cheap labor, or to prevent America from being overrun with peoples from another country, but an act of race discrimination as far as the Orientals were concerned, the Interracial Section undertook to acquaint the American public with these facts and thus to counteract as much as possible the bad influences of the act. As the Japanese made more of a protest than any other nation, an effort was made to raise funds to bring over a number of Japanese students to be placed in American colleges. The Committee felt that if older and more mature students could reside in some of our college communities and from time to time appear before American audiences, the American people could be made to see that the Oriental was not a person to be feared. Funds have been collected and definite plans are made to bring over a small number of Japanese students for the school year beginning September, 1926.

The work of the Interracial Section must of necessity be very largely educational. Individuals can do much to correct unwholesome conditions in any given locality. There is much that can be done by the committee in acquainting the general public with the facts. The primary work of the Interracial Section, therefore, is to acquaint individuals with the facts and encourage them to act.

PEACE SECTION

Will the church outlaw war or condone it as a necessary evil? The spectacle of Christian nations fighting each other has turned a great many thinking men and women in these nations, as well as the great majority of the non-Christian world away from Christianity. The question that has concerned the Peace Section has been, therefore, "What can be done to encourage people to think Peace?" Holding that war under any circumstances is out of harmony with the teachings of Jesus, emphasis has been placed on those things which tend to disarm the mind and bring nations to the point where they would be willing to have their disputes settled around the council table. To this end, support has been given to the League of Nations, World Court, and to such movements as tend to bring about a



Group of Needy Children in the Old Famine Area—Russia. The Peasants, Who Are Able, Pay for Medical Service with Homespun Linen. This Linen is then Given Out to the Most Needy Children in the District. Before the Distribution is Made, the Workers are Assured That the Cloth Will Actually be Made Up into Clothing for the Children.

better understanding between nations. In the United States, Peace Literature has been prepared and distributed, speakers have been sent into many different states, addresses have been given in churches, conventions, colleges, schools, secondary schools, and men's and women's clubs. Robert E. Pretlow and Maria G. Scattergood, accompanied by Mary Ida Winder, Elbert Russell, Rufus M. Jones, Thomas Que Harrison, Edward W. Evans, James A. Norton, Hanns Gramm and others have been of special service in the field work.

In order to make Thomas Que Harrison's work more effective, the Committee in October 1925, obligated themselves to pay his salary and travelling expenses for a period of one year. This was done in order to make him feel free to carry on Peace work as he saw best,

and to free him from the necessity of soliciting his own financial support. During the year, he traveled extensively throughout New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

The members have also taken an active interest in the movement to abolish military training in schools and colleges. Nine thousand copies of the Winthrop Lane pamphlet have been distributed, and visits have been made to a number of schools and colleges where the military training issue has arisen.

Eighteen thousand copies of Bulletin No. 66, "The Biblical Basis for Friends' Opposition to War," have been distributed.

In order to make the work more effective, the Peace Section has encouraged the establishment of branch offices as follows:

For New England: O. B. Gerig, Secretary. Office 261 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

For Southwestern Ohio: Edith Hare, Secretary, Wilmington, Ohio.

Local Peace committees in Indiana and Iowa have been assisted, and the formation of similar committees in other sections has been urged.

The work of the Peace Section is an important factor in developing friendship and goodwill throughout the world.

PERSONNEL

June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926

ALBANIA

American—Charles L. McVaugh, Mary B. McVaugh, George Rhoads, Henry W. Ridgway.

AUSTRIA

American—Emma Cadbury, Jr.
English—Gertrude Giles, Elizabeth Snoop Horsnaill, Headley Horsnaill, Mary Houghton, Nancy Lauder-Brunton, Aline Atherton Smith, Elsie Turner, Joan Wilson.
National—Rudolf Boeck.

BULGARIA

American Representative—Ilse Lange.
English—Nancy Lauder-Brunton.

CHINA

American—Lloyd Balderston.

FRANCE

American—Paris—Alfred Lowry, Grace Lowry; Chalons—Lydia T. Forsythe, Mary van Gieson, Ruth Kellum, Beulah E. Mills.
English—Paris—Ethel Behrens, Gertrude Giles; Chalons—Phyllis Alletton, Carol Baker, Isabel Barnes, Laura, Dutch, M. Freeman, Eva Hargreaves, Mabel Horner, Moira Lawrenson, Margaret Pittard, Owen Rowntree, Eleanor Thorpe, Aileen Twysden, Lilian Walker.
National—Paris—Henry van Etten, Gerda Kappenburg (Dutch) Mary Kaftal (Polish); Chalons—Jacqueline Merle.

GERMANY

American—Anna L. Curtis, Lael M. Kelly, Thomas R. Kelly, Gilbert L. Mac-Master.
English—Frank Bradbeer, Bertha Bracey, Margaret Brown, Marion C. Fox, Mary Friedrich, Gertrude Giles, Henry Harris, Dorothy Henkel, Elizabeth Fox Howard, Vera Stanton, Headley Horsnaill, Elizabeth Snoop Horsnaill,
National—Heinrich Becker, Leonhard Friedrich.

POLAND

American—Mildred B. Young, Wilmer J. Young.
English—Henry Harris, Jane Pontefract, Helena Richardson, Margaret Tre-gear.
National—Jadwiga Bialowieska, Erling Kjekstad (Norwegian).

RUSSIA

American—Nancy J. Babb, Alice O. Davis, Anna J. Haines.
English—Edward K. Balls, Ethel M. Christie, L. Dorice White.
National—Natalie Balls, Nadeja Danilevski.

SWITZERLAND

American—C. Wilfred Conard, Mary O. Conard, Mary B. Conard, Margaret Lester, Lydia Ellicott Morris, Lydia Spencer Morris.
English—Arnold Lloyd, Ethel Mather, Harriet M. Newman.

MEXICO

American—Annie P. Carlyle.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The accounts of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE were audited by George Schectman, C. P. A., Philadelphia, Pa., and official copies are on file in the office of the Service Committee. The following are extracts from the report:

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE

June 1, 1925

CASH:	
Provident Trust Co., Phila.	\$119,272.45
New York Trust Co., New York	6,390.84
TOTAL CASH	\$125,663.29
SECURITIES:	
Liberty Bonds	29,300.00
Other Securities	239.70
TOTAL SECURITIES	29,539.70
BALANCE MAY 31, 1925	\$155,202.99

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1926

DESIGNATED CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Austria	\$ 4,734.50
Bulgaria	22.00
China	4,386.88
France	297.51
Germany (Remainder of Allen Com. Funds)	54,576.13
Japan	2,851.50
Mexico	520.89
Poland	3,959.68
Russia	12,964.63
Serbia	60.00
Switzerland	25.00
Syria	1,842.09
Peace Work	12,184.65

Interracial Work	24.15
Home Service	137.28
Money in Transit	275.00

TOTAL DESIGNATED CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 98,861.89
UNDESIGNATED CONTRIBUTIONS	50,303.96
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	\$149,165.85

SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR

May 31, 1926

Foreign Service	\$228,231.82
Peace Work	18,415.57
Home Service	7,401.68
Interracial Work	3,746.89
Money in Transit	1,827.00
Appropriation from General Funds to China	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	404.70
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$264,027.66

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE

May 31, 1926

CASH:	
Provident Trust Co., Phila.	\$ 7,190.93
New York Trust Co., New York	3,150.25
TOTAL CASH	\$ 10,341.18
TOTAL SECURITIES	30,000.00
BALANCE MAY 31, 1926	\$ 40,341.18

ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE WITH BROWN, SHIPLEY AND COMPANY, LONDON

Balance, per Statement of Brown, Shipley and Company, Dec. 31, 1925	£1,612 13s 1d
DISBURSEMENTS	110 0s 0d
Balance, May 31, 1926	£1,502 13s 1d

In addition to the funds received in Philadelphia, the fields report cash receipts in dollars:

Austria	\$1,980.73
Germany	6,056.96
France	268.21

Total Receipts in Fields

The Friends Council for International Service, of London, report: Total receipts for Year ending December 31, 1925	£28,065 5s 2d or \$134,713.24
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Grand Total of Contributions to the American Friends Service Committee and the Council for International Service. . \$292,184.99

The amount of \$149,165.85 listed above represents contributions during the year as follows:

FROM FRIENDS YEARLY MEETINGS:

Arch Street	\$14,351.11	New England (Providence)	4,371.60
Baltimore (Homewood)	359.92	New England (West-erly)	269.00
Baltimore (Park Ave.)	873.28	New York (20th Street)	687.50
California	308.00	New York (15th Street)	5,739.27
Canada (Norwich) ...	30.00	North Carolina (Guilford)	192.00
Canada (Toronto) ...	11.96	Ohio (Barnesville) ...	541.00
Genesee	40.00	Ohio (Damascus)	31.50
Illinois	245.00	Oregon	10.00
Indiana (Pendleton) .	302.50	Race Street	24,380.66
Indiana (Richmond) .	644.25	Western	70.00
Iowa (Oskaloosa)	307.87	Wilmington	112.95
Iowa (West Branch) .	11.00		
Kansas (Spring River)	1.00	Total	\$53,992.37
Kansas (Wichita)	24.00		
Nebraska	77.00		

FRIENDS GROUPS

Berkeley	\$ 37.00	Ruskin (Florida)	1.00
Cambridge	2,269.00	Total	\$ 2,332.00
Connecticut Valley ...	25.00		

Total Friends' Contributions

FROM NON-FRIENDS AND OTHER SOURCES:

Total

Grand Total

QUAKER OUTPOSTS

The following list of Quaker outposts shows that the Friends are in touch with political and social conditions throughout the world. This is an important factor in the gathering of news, interpreting world events, and in demonstrating the Christ way of life in an effective way. All who travel in any of the countries named below, and who are interested in establishing better conditions throughout the world, are invited to get in touch with these Centers. Those marked with a star are under the direct care of the American Friends Service Committee.

AFRICA: Kisumu via Mombasa, Kenya Colony, East Africa, Arthur B. Chil-son

***AUSTRIA:** Vienna—Friends' International Center, Singerstrasse 16, Vienna 1. Emma Cadbury

BELGIUM: Namur—42 Rue de l'Industrie, St. Servais. Maurice Larock.

BULGARIA: Sofia—Society of Friends, c/o M. Minkoff, Secretary General, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sofia.

CHINA: Shanghai—23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. Henry T. Hodgkin. Chungking—West China. Friends' International Institutes. Bernard T. Wigham.

CUBA: Holguin, Oriente. Herny D. Cox.

DENMARK: Copenhagen—Havnegade II B 3, Copenhagen. Ida Worm Beck.

- ***FRANCE:** Paris—Societe Chretienne des Amis, 20 Avenue Victoria, Paris. Alfred Lowry.
- GERMANY:** Berlin—Society of Friends International Committee, Prinz Louis Ferdinandstrasse 5, Berlin N. W. 7. Gilbert L. MacMaster.
- GREECE:** Salonika—5 Rue Franque, Salonika. Ethel M. Cooper. Corfu—Villa Gollcher, Corfu. Ann M. Burgess
- HOLLAND:** Bilthoven, Cornelis Boeke—Boschhuis, Beetslaan, Utrecht.
- ***HUNGARY:** Budapest—Fred Hankinson, Hotel Hungaria, Budapest.
- INDIA:** Madras—Frederick Graveley, Museum House, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras.
- ITALY:** Rome—Ernesto Rutili, 12 Via Vespasiano, Rome 31.
- JAMAICA:** Lyndale, Highgate, Jamaica, British West Indies. Milo S. Hinckle.
- ***JAPAN:** Tokyo—Gilbert Bowles, 30 Koun-cho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.
- MEXICO:** C. Victoria and other Mission Stations. Douglas L. Parker. Mexico City—Annie P. Carlyle (Correspondent), Hotel St. Francis, Avenida Juarez 105. Mexico D. F., Mexico.
- NORWAY:** Stavanger—Thoralf Byrne, Byrnes Rogen og Planteskole.
- PALESTINE:** Ram Allah, Palestine. A. Edward Kelsey.
- ***POLAND:** Warsaw—Society of Friends. Widok 26, Warsaw. Henry Harris.
- RUSSIA:** Moscow and other centers in Russia. Anna J. Haines, Society of Friends, Borisoglebsky Pereoolok 15, Moscow.
- SIAM:** Bangkok—Dr. Francis Christian, Apothecaries' Hall, Bangkok.
- SWEDEN:** Stockholm—Walter Harlock, Grefteuregaten 34, Stockholm.
- ***SWITZERLAND:** Geneva—Societe des Amis, 5 Place de la Taconnerie, Geneva. Bertram Pickard.
- SYRIA:** Beyrout—Daniel Oliver, c/o American Press, Beyrout. Brummana—Marshall N. Fox, Friends Mission, Brummana.
- TURKEY:** Constantinople—Maurice Rowntree, 16/50 Rue Capitain, Djihanghir, Constantinople.
On behalf of the Committee,

WILBUR K. THOMAS,
Executive Secretary.

Friends' Council for International Service	Japan Friends Service Committee
CARL HEATH, <i>Secretary</i>	GILBERT BOWLES
Friends' House, Euston Road, London N. W. 1, England	30 Koun-cho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo, Japan

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

RUFUS M. JONES.....	<i>Chairman</i>
CHARLES J. RHOADS.....	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL.....	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
HENRY TATNALL BROWN.....	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
CHARLES F. JENKINS.....	<i>Treasurer</i>

Checks should be drawn to the order of Charles F. Jenkins, Treasurer, and forwarded to 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

Advice in regard to the proper wording to be used will be sent to those who desire to remember the Service Committee in their wills.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia

Pennsylvania