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Paul B. Johnson, Executive Secretary
3959 15th Avenue, N. E.
Seattle 5, Washington

Note — The Committee's complete Administrative Staff is published in the Personnel Directory which supplements this Annual Report.
FOREWORD

An ancient prophet—it was, in fact, Ezekiel—diagnosing the expanding civilization of his time, with its perils and possible disasters, said: "Thy rowers have brought thee into great waters." It is no longer an ancient situation in a seldom read book. It is a vivid picture of our times, ourselves, our people, our country, our world, our civilization, carried out of safe harbors into great and stormy waters. It is a time that calls loudly for good pilots.

But whatever happens in the immense task of steering the ship in these great waters, the course of the American Friends Service Committee is clearly marked out. As in the past, so now and in the future, it must go on helping to share and to bear the burden of the world's suffering. We may take it as settled that a stable world order cannot be built by a Dumbarton Oaks plan or any plan of human ingenuity in countries where men, women, and children are starving. We must repair houses, reclothe bodies, rebuild lives, mend hearts and perform the fundamental business of saving the generation that is essential for the world order of our hopes before the ship can be in safe waters again. To that task, under God, we are dedicated.

Rufus M. Jones

Honorary Chairman
The year 1944 brought closer the end of the war but not of the misery that accompanies war. Liberation of subject lands has not freed their inhabitants from hunger and homelessness. The masses of displaced people increase, and their repatriation and rehabilitation constitute one of the most acute problems facing the world. Racial antagonisms are growing, fed by discrimination and injustice and by the fear of post-war unemployment. The universal military service that was adopted as a war-time emergency measure threatens to become permanent peacetime conscription.

Throughout the year the American Friends Service Committee has tried to bring to the troubled in mind and body, wherever they are met, some measure of material assistance and, even more, the unshakable faith in the power of love to reconcile and restore, and the healing respect for the dignity of the human soul that are the foundation of the work of the Committee. In this spirit it has reached out to the famine-stricken villager in India, the impoverished share-cropper in South Carolina, the ill-housed city child who has no place to play, the stateless refugee, the bombed-out and bewildered old man or woman.

In the face of the staggering immensity of the world’s misery the Committee, even with the support of many sympathetic individuals and organizations, can do little. But relief alone is not its task. It seeks ever to penetrate beyond the symptoms of the world’s ills to their causes, and to find out and explore new paths to understanding and peace.

RELIEF AND REFUGEE SERVICE

FRANCE

With the liberation of France came the opportunity for a truly international Quaker service. British, French, and American Friends have united their efforts to bring relief to the suffering French people. By the end of 1944 three Committee representatives were in Paris, twenty-five tons of clothing had left the Philadelphia warehouses for France, and a purchasing program for food, clothing, and workshop materials had been started in Philadelphia. British Friends had also sent personnel and clothing. Secours Quaker, the French Friends organization which carried on the Quaker relief program in France after the American Friends were forced to withdraw in 1942, was helping in the physical reconstruction of France.
Despite reports to the contrary, conditions in the winter of 1944-45 were bad. The transportation system was in a chaotic state and quite unable to serve even the basic needs of the civilian population. In November, a Quaker worker made a tour through Normandy and reported cities and villages partly destroyed or in complete ruins, fields sown with mines, and thousands (250,000 according to one estimate) homeless, desperately in need of shelter and warm clothing. In the cities of Southern France, after three years of serious undernourishment, food was still the first requirement, and many French children faced another winter without milk and other vitally needed foods.

To alleviate distress wherever it could, Secours Quaker, with British and American aid, was starting emergency services in Normandy; it was carrying on its child-feeding program in Southern France; it was continuing its aid to refugees. Before liberation it was impossible to send anything from this country, but permission was received from the American government to transfer $200,000 to Switzerland and Portugal to buy food for France. These supplies included approximately ninety tons of milk, cheese, and children's foods, and two tons of sugar from Spain. Also of help were ten tons of bacon from Denmark, a gift from the Danish people in France, and fifty-one tons of clothing, soap and textiles which the Committee was able to buy in North Africa and send to Southern France.

With this assistance Secours Quaker managed to carry on its program of child feeding and help to refugees. In baby clinics, in school canteens, and in the homes of the poor, Quaker workers fed the most seriously undernourished children, including pre-tubercular cases; in Quaker colonies they have taken care of orphaned and homeless children. They have gone into prisons and camps and given what aid they could, small physical comforts, medicine, and perhaps most important of all, a contact with the outside world.

In moments of great tragedy Secours Quaker delegates were at hand. When thousands of Jews were deported to Poland, they were allowed at the station with soup and water. After the Allied bombing of Marseilles, Quaker workers gave help to the wounded and organized emergency milk distribution. Their courage and endurance have been an inspiration for future Quaker service.

SWITZERLAND

The Committee, with a staff of four in Geneva, continued its welfare services to some of the 95,000 refugees who found haven among the generous and friendly Swiss people. Thousands are in camps and special "homes"; other thousands are permitted to live in pensions or their own homes if they can maintain themselves. Private agencies and government alike are making every effort to care for them.

One service which our delegates have been able to render is the forwarding of money to named beneficiaries, sent under government license through the Committee from relatives and friends in this country. During a nine-month period in 1944, $38,335 was sent to 735 individuals. Another service was the distribution of clothing sent from this country to more than 6,000 people of thirty nationalities in the Geneva area, to Italian
Chief among the war's sufferers are those who did not go to war but to whom war came—the very old and the very young.

The children of France are in desperate need of food and clothing. Cold, hunger and fear have left their mark on the health and spirit of this homeless war orphan.
refugees in Locarno, and to other Central European refugees in and about Zurich. The Swiss work has included sharing in refugee hostel and center expenses, joint undertakings with other welfare groups, as well as giving direct aid to a number of refugees who were allowed to take special courses in the universities to prepare themselves to continue their professions after the war. In addition our delegates purchased in Switzerland food which was shipped to co-workers in France (see report in section on France).

In May the director of the Child Welfare Section of the Swiss Red Cross came to the United States as the guest of the Committee and stayed until September. To conferences with Friends and other groups he brought an understanding of the needs and problems confronting the countries of Europe now and after the war, that helped the Committee to clarify plans for service to these countries.

ITALY

Although the Committee did not have a program of its own in Italy, it sent two staff members to serve as delegates to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. One of these members was largely responsible for the development of a program whereby refugees could receive funds as loans ultimately chargeable against their governments. This arrangement was made through the Allied Control Commission, which makes payment on authorization from the Intergovernmental Committee.

The Committee shipped nine tons of clothing to Italy from the United States, through the American Relief for Italy Committee, and forty bales of clothing were shipped from our stocks in North Africa.

SPAIN

The Committee is one of six agencies cooperating in the maintenance of an office in Madrid through which assistance is given to stateless refugees. The office is sponsored by the American Embassy and works in close cooperation with the Spanish Red Cross, which is officially charged by the Spanish government with the interests of the stateless.

The office in Madrid is called upon to provide a variety of services to meet the many different needs of persons who sought refuge in Spain after fleeing from other countries without money, identifying papers or even a change of clothing. These services have included help in establishing "identity"; provision of weekly food packages and a small allowance for persons interned; payment of money transfers sent by persons in the United States; assistance in arranging for release from camps and prisons; help in communicating with friends and relatives abroad; direct financial assistance; provision of medical care; arranging individual and group emigration; and counsel on general refugee and migration questions.

Since the funds provided by the Committee are available for service to individuals without regard to race, creed or national origin, it has been possible for our staff members in Spain to represent the interests of any and all stateless persons before the authorities, both national and foreign. The Committee's relief expenditures in Spain, exclusive of overhead,
average approximately $10,000 a month. This covers total or partial maintenance and other services to some 175 refugees monthly.

The support of the American Embassy in Madrid, the helpful attitude of the Spanish Red Cross and the increasing understanding shown by officials in regard to the problems of the refugees have facilitated the difficult and arduous task of restoring freedom and a sense of personal dignity to those who are without a country.

PORTUGAL

The Committee office in Lisbon was set up in 1941 primarily as a base for administrative service to the Committee's operations in other parts of Europe. Communications have been routed through Lisbon to offices otherwise cut off from such contact with the United States or subject to indefinite delay. Close contact and cooperation with European headquarters of other relief agencies and with governments has been maintained through association with their Lisbon offices.

Services have been rendered by this office to such refugees in Portugal as have been already known to Friends' offices elsewhere in Europe or as cannot be adequately aided by other relief agencies. These services include financial support, immigration and repatriation aid, help in travel arrangements, family welfare inquiries, prison release, and general counseling. Money transfers from individuals in this country are paid by this office to refugees in Portugal.

ENGLAND

During 1944, contacts between Friends Relief Service (service organization of British Friends) and the American Friends Service Committee were extremely close. In addition to the two Committee representatives who have served in Friends Relief Service for several years, two Committee staff members went to England in 1944 for similar service for shorter periods.

At the suggestion of FRS, the Committee decreased its financial assistance to a total of $40,000 in 1944, and has discontinued further financial aid, with the understanding that it would be renewed if the need arose again.

The work of FRS continues to serve civilian war sufferers in England. Hostels for elderly people and for very young children, rest centers, clubs and activities in air raid shelters are an important work. During the robot bombings, FRS was taxed to its capacity in personnel to assist in the new emergency.

With the liberation of France, English and American Friends united with French Friends to plan for the continuation of relief work in France as a combined French-American-British Quaker effort.

SWEDEN

During 1944 the Committee transferred $9,564 to 186 refugees within Sweden. This was done largely through the help of the Swedish group of Friends. It has been possible to send ten tons of clothing to Sweden for distribution to refugees there. The Committee has been investigating special aid, to be financed by one generous American donor, for Finnish children now in Sweden.
NORTH AFRICA

Committee delegates in North Africa have continued to devote much of their effort to aiding European refugees. Most of these refugees, the majority Spaniards, have now been released from internment camps, but stranded in a foreign land, with no possibility of permanent settlement and emigration delayed, they are still in need of help.

Wishing also to make a contribution to the welfare of the native population, Quaker workers in 1944, with the cooperation of local agencies, started three day nurseries for the children of working mothers in Algiers and gave some financial assistance to a home for unmarried mothers in Casablanca.

BALKAN UNIT

As one of more than forty member agencies in the American Council of Voluntary Societies for Overseas Relief, the Committee was asked by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to appoint personnel to work with UNRRA in its Balkan Mission. Ten persons were appointed and after a period of training were assigned to overseas duty. Eight of them are stationed in the El Shatt camp, east of Cairo, where some 30,000 Jugoslav refugees are living in a great tent city under UNRRA’s care. The ninth member, a doctor, served in another UNRRA camp in North Africa, and the tenth is in Italy, working with members of UNRRA’s Balkan Mission on behalf of Jugoslav refugees there.

Reports from the AFSC/UNRRA Unit vividly describe the daily work of nurses and doctors, laboratory technicians and general welfare workers among thousands of refugees uprooted from their homeland and transported to a tent city hastily built upon a desert. With supplies sometimes non-existent, and frequently at a minimum, life is not easy for the refugees nor for those who wish to be of service to them. They realize that this emergency relief is but a beginning in the long slow process of the rehabilitation of these freedom loving people who long to return to their own country and there make a homeland where hunger can not exist.

INDIA

Since late 1943, calls for help have been coming from stricken India. Although the Bengal famine ended early in 1944, it left destitute, half-starved millions who are easy prey for epidemics. As long as the war in the East is waged from India, she will suffer from a chronic emergency; her civil transport crippled; her ablest men at war or in detention; her food supplies partially cut off; and allied troops, war refugees, and abnormal concentrations of population depleting her resources and aggravating her health problems in critical areas. Political tension makes it impossible for the government or the voluntary Indian agencies to deal effectively with the crisis.

From May to December, 1944, the Committee spent over $700,000 for food and medical relief supplies purchased in the United States and distributed in India through more than 300 different agencies. Vitamins, sulfa drugs, milk, atabrine, other basic medicines and medical equipment are reaching hundreds of thousands and supplementing the gov-
ernment’s program. Rehabilitation centers for widows and children have been started. Children are being fed in emergency food canteens. Committee schemes are planned as models to inspire improvement in government and non-official operations.

Our representatives, working in closest integration with the Friends Ambulance Unit, enjoy the confidence of government and Indian alike and thus are able to bring conflicting groups together on humanitarian questions and to ease tension and increase understanding and cooperation.

At first financed by the National War Fund and later by American labor, the Committee’s work is a testimony of sympathy and good will from the American people to the people of India.

CHINA

The Friends Ambulance Unit in China has completed its third year of work and has maintained its medical services and transport of medical supplies in Free China despite its aging trucks and the difficult problems caused by the military situation and by inflation. The year was marked by the death of two Unit members and the illness of many others.

During the past year Canadian Friends have joined with Friends in England and the United States in providing personnel and arranging financial support for the work in China. The Committee cooperated with Pendle Hill in preparing ten Canadians to join the China Convoy, and looked forward to another such training program in 1945. At the end of 1944 the personnel of the Unit included 69 British members, 16 Americans, 23 Chinese, and 11 Canadians (either already there or en route).

United China Relief, Inc., in the United States has provided financial support for the Committee’s part in this program.

The transport facilities of the FAU serve a number of Chinese agencies. A large proportion of the drugs donated to these agencies by American, British, and Canadian Red Cross societies is sent by air from India and is then carried in Friends Ambulance Unit trucks over rough and difficult roads to missions, hospitals and clinics where they are needed. With replacements impossible, the fleet of trucks is kept in operation only by the ingenuity of Unit members. The mobile medical teams, composed of doctors, nurses, anaesthetists, orderlies, x-ray and laboratory technicians, provide care for wounded and sick soldiers and civilians. Three such teams have been operating in forward military areas under the Chinese Red Cross. One team has undertaken public health measures for the civilian population in a remote but densely populated area suffering from malaria and blackwater fever. Another team is helping to re-establish health services in a community retaken by the Chinese army. At Kutsing, members of the Unit have assumed temporary responsibility for the management of a hospital. The medical teams have shown a high degree of resourcefulness, flexibility and endurance in working under rugged, primitive conditions with makeshift equipment and inadequate supplies.

Permeating all the activities of the China Convoy is the deep concern of its members that their work should be an expression of the Christian spirit in a world at war.
More than ten thousand women made, repaired and collected clothing for the Quaker Clothing relief program. Above: AFSC Clothing work room in Chicago.

Over four million survivors of the famine in India need milk, medicines and drugs available in adequate quantities only in the United States. Below, milk is being distributed to Indian children in an emergency milk canteen under Quaker supervision.
REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

The calls made upon the Committee by refugees in this country have continued to be largely for general counsel and guidance in all phases of vocational and personal planning, as well as for actual aid in securing placements. Although under present conditions nearly all refugees can find jobs, there are still many who need assistance to overcome the handicap of a foreign background in finding satisfactory positions. There are also many who, though employed, are working at a level below their real capacities or in lines that they consider entirely unsuitable. Together with other agencies working with refugees we are continually concerned with the general problem of the lack of opportunities for intellectuals.

A not inconsiderable part of the work of this division consists of supplying information about the individuals known to the Committee in connection with their applications for citizenship, to prospective employers, or to the various government security agencies which may be carrying on routine investigations.

In order to combat ill-founded rumors about the recent immigrants from Europe and to provide objective factual material about the make-up of this group and their activities and adjustment in this country, the Committee for the Study of Recent Immigration from Europe has been formed under the sponsorship of five refugee agencies, including the American Friends Service Committee, to make an extensive survey of this subject. It is expected that it will be completed and the findings published in 1945.

Another new type of service begun in 1944 was the setting up and operation of the Central Location Index, a clearing house for requests for help in locating friends and relatives of people who have lost contact with each other owing to war conditions. Seven refugee agencies are participating in this program and their combined resources make possible an effective channel for the clearance of many thousands of names of persons who are being sought. The American Friends Service Committee has a representative on the board of the C.L.I., as has each of the other member agencies, and we are accepting inquiries at the Philadelphia office and in all of the branch offices.

CLOTHING RELIEF

Closed doors and lack of ships prevented the Service Committee from shipping as many tons of clothing in 1944 as in 1943. Now, at the beginning of 1945, permissions and shipping space are opening up. As the great need for this type of relief becomes more and more evident, it is fortunate that contributors made it possible for the Committee not only to ship 104 tons during 1944 but also to pack and have ready for shipment about 100 tons which will leave the warehouse very early this year.
It was especially gratifying to be able to send clothing to France once again. Early in the summer English Friends, who had on hand many tons of American clothing, shipped between 30 and 40 tons to France. Late in the year, twenty-five additional tons were shipped out from our warehouse in Philadelphia.

Other shipments outside this country went to England, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Syria, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico.

Not all the work of the Clothing Committee is for the purposes of relief, for instance the gifts at Christmas time for children in depressed areas of this country and those of Japanese ancestry in the Relocation Projects. A total of 14,000 gifts were shipped for Christmas of 1944. Another friendly gift service is for new babies in the Relocation Projects. 1,260 new babies received gifts, and 5,000 tokens of friendship were given to those families not in need of relief, but to whom the Committee wished to give expression of common brotherhood and to assure them that to be born behind barbed wire does not make one any less American.

Ten thousand names, many of them representing groups of individuals—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—make up the list of those who make possible the work of this committee.

PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION

During the year, peacetime conscription became a serious issue. This proposal is a threat to freedom of conscience, a principle fundamental to the settlement of this country and to its development as a nation. To Friends the possibility of permanent universal military service appeared also to jeopardize the very existence of their Society. Faced with widespread public support for its adoption and strong backing from the President, the War and Navy Departments, and veteran's groups, the Committee felt an obligation to see that the issue was fully understood by Friends and others.

At the invitation of the Service Committee a conference met in Richmond, Indiana, early in November. Nearly three hundred Friends attended and were unanimous in the belief that they should stand firmly against conscription and exert their full influence to bring about its defeat. A research project to furnish adequate data about the subject was undertaken, and a vigorous educational campaign has been launched through C.P.S. camps, Friends Meetings, branch and area offices and other facilities of the Committee. By the end of the year hundreds of thousands of copies of educational literature on this subject were being distributed; requests for information and speakers were being handled; collaboration with other groups was increasing; and plans for the establishment of national and area committees were under way. There is reason to believe that these efforts have done much to arouse the American public to the dangers inherent in peacetime conscription.
EDUCATION FOR PEACE

Recognizing that people of good will have as great a responsibility to remove the causes of human suffering as to alleviate that suffering when it occurs, the Committee has long been engaged in a program of education for international and interracial harmony. The dramatic picture presented today by the agony in Europe tends to draw attention away from the chronically depressed areas of our own country and to make one forget that dangerous tensions among different races exist in many metropolitan centers in America.

Through its Institutes, forums, conferences, and literature the Committee stimulates the study of present and post-war problems in the light of basic Christian and democratic principles. Through its service projects young men and women approach intelligently and sympathetically problems of human relationship and learn through experience that as misunderstanding disappears, tolerance, appreciation and good will grow.

INSTITUTES AND CONFERENCES

This past year the Committee extended its educational program into smaller villages, towns, and cities than before. One-day and week-end conferences were held in more than 300 communities; more than 50,000 people, mostly community leaders who themselves could reach others, participated in these conferences. In addition thirteen summer Institutes of International Relations were held in ten different areas of the United States. Total attendance at these sessions was well over 100,000.

STUDENT CONTACTS

Six full-time, and three part-time field secretaries, visited college campuses throughout the United States.

Students, though rushed to keep up with accelerated, year-round programs, are concerned about the political organization of the post-war world, and the field secretaries help them keep themselves informed through study and discussion groups, literature, conferences and special projects. These young people are preoccupied with the immediate impact of the war, but they hope for economic arrangements that will make a lasting peace possible, and are eager for leadership in studying this problem. They continue their interest in reconstruction abroad, but they are aware of the need for beginning at home. The summer service projects give a channel for service and expression to all these serious concerns of youth, and serve also as a training period, in which students gain experience and become acquainted with the needs and possibilities for wider fields of service after college.

CARAVANS

One of the three caravans sponsored last summer was made up of four young women representing Japanese American, Caucasian, and Negro backgrounds. Starting from Detroit, Michigan, they spent one week in each of seven children's camps, educating for peace and tolerance, partly by the fact of their unity in difference as a group and partly through planned study and discussion programs.
The caravan at Syracuse worked through community agencies in their peace education program, and at the same time, cooperated with the staff members of two social settlements in their interracial group work. The third caravan, at Pittsburgh, conducted a survey of all the hospitals in that large metropolitan center to determine the attitudes toward the use and training of Negro nurses and interns.

**INTERNATIONAL SERVICE SEMINARS**

Two Seminars of seven weeks each were conducted during the summer of 1944, one on Latin American relations at Guilford College in North Carolina and one on European and world affairs at Gunnery School in Washington, Connecticut.

At the former, practically all the participants came from Latin America and therefore had their interests specially centered on that part of the world.

At the Seminar on European and world affairs, more than forty people of almost as many different nationalities represented all political and religious beliefs and had all the national prejudices and antagonisms. Yet during the weeks of living together, sharing common household duties, studying and discussing the burning issues of post-war Europe, they reached a level where they could see one another's viewpoint without suspicion and unreasoning prejudice.

One faculty member, in summing up the summer's experience, said: "The American students probably gained more than they would have from a trip to Europe of the same duration, for here in one place were representatives of many countries, all together long enough for real friendship and appreciation to grow up... Those who plan to return to their native countries after the war may there become ambassadors of good will and interpreters of a real international experience in sharing human values."

**MEXICAN SERVICE SEMINARS**

Two Service Seminars continued volunteer work under the direction of the Department of Health. Taught by the Mexican doctor to vaccinate against smallpox, inoculate against typhoid, and give injections, the women's unit at Tetecala played an integral part in Mexico's work to expand the service of curing and preventing disease, and of education for better living conditions.

A women's unit at Miacatlan carried on clinic work on a smaller scale, supplementing this service with homevisiting. The primary purpose of the visiting was to stimulate interest in the clinic, and to encourage the Mexicans to take advantage of the epidemic control services. The young men of the Seminar have continued the project for the eradication of hookworm.

All the groups continued recreation programs for the children of Mexico, and were encouraged by the offer of some Mexican young women to take charge of one playground area, so that the group could extend its efforts to other parts of town.

Invariably the participants in the Seminar grow in understanding and love for the people and country of Mexico, and in the desire to share their problems and to learn from them some of their talent for enjoying...
One hundred thousand educators, ministers and other community leaders attended the 1944 Institutes of International Relations, participating in the exchange of ideas and plans for a peaceful postwar world.

Informal group discussion plays an important part of the Committee’s program of education for peace.
life. Mexican students continue to join the camps for several weeks at a time, and increasingly are accepting the challenge of volunteer community service.

WORK CAMPS

A total of 178 young people, plus a staff of 48, took part in 14 summer work camps. Three of the four senior camps—Indianapolis, Chicago and Nashville—were held in areas of interracial tension and included both Negro and white campers. This interracial make-up of the camps added much to the experience of the summer for both racial groups. In the work camps, where the campers devoted eight weeks to hard physical labor on some social significant project, living cooperatively and sharing household duties, the campers had an excellent opportunity to know the democratic process at first hand. Evening discussions and study groups with local leaders put the day’s experiences into a larger framework of understanding.

Three women’s social service units not only provided an unusual leadership experience for the campers but created recreational opportunities for youngsters in three communities where such opportunities were lacking.

A Student-In-Industry group, in which the students secured their own jobs in industry and lived together at a community center on a cooperative work camp basis, proved to be a most successful experience.

The year-round campers at Indianapolis and the summer campers who have been there in past years have the satisfaction of knowing that the new Flanner House, Negro community center, was completed and dedicated last May. The cooperative store, which was started by the work campers, has moved to a new and larger location and employs a full-time manager.

In addition to the senior camps, three work camps and three farm labor camps were held for high school students.

FRIENDS PEACE SERVICE

The record of the Religious Society of Friends as a whole in regard to participation in the present war strikes deeply at the fundamental Quaker pacifist position. Disturbed by this realization, Friends are re-examining the basis of the peace testimony and seeking to renew the spiritual foundation upon which it was originally built.

More than a year ago the Committee assigned a member of the staff to work among Friends in the interest of strengthening this historic peace testimony. Over one hundred local Meetings, as well as Quarterly Meetings, Yearly Meetings, and other group gatherings have been reached in this work of intervisitation.

All of the Friends Meetings in this country and some abroad have received the literature service and supporting materials.

Friends have been encouraged to develop programs of action which express in concrete, contemporary terms their concern for peace.
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN

The educational materials prepared for children and distributed to Sunday Schools of Friends Meetings and other denominations and to public and private school classes have aroused the children's interest and provided a channel for its expression. This has been demonstrated by the substantial contributions of clothing, toys, and other articles, as well as financial gifts, which have come in during the year.

The Togs-in-a-towel project, which was initiated before Christmas, is being promoted on a wide scale throughout at least seventeen denominational and other church agencies. The Togs, which are a complete outfit of new clothing and toilet articles, are being sent to child war victims in Europe. A friendship unit on Mexico was tried out with children at the Friends General Conference at Cape May in June, and will be published for general use.

According to reports, educational leaders of children use the Committee's projects as their major source of world service activities.

RACE RELATIONS

Because of the increase in racial tension throughout the country, a Race Relations Committee was organized during the year to give special consideration to this problem. This Committee was active during the PTC strike in Philadelphia during the summer. Several members of the Committee were in a position of strategic importance during the strike and worked hard and effectively, cooperating with others in helping to avoid widespread violence.

The Committee has been especially interested in the promotion of self-help housing for low income groups, but thus far war conditions, manpower shortage and building restrictions have prevented progress along these lines, except the explorations which are being made in connection with the Flanner House program.

The Committee has established a Negro lectureship program, which will make available to colleges and universities outstanding Negro educators and scholars to lecture in their field of specialization. They will meet classes, speak in chapel and assembly programs, will confer with special student groups, and be available to address community meetings or service clubs. In order that students and faculty may have an opportunity to become acquainted with the lecturer, it is expected that engagements will extend from three to ten-day periods.

JAPANESE AMERICAN RELOCATION

Another phase of the work for minority groups has been the assistance of those of Japanese ancestry in relocation. The Committee has continued to operate two relocation hostels — in Cincinnati and Des Moines — in which to provide temporary housing for evacuees while they are obtaining employment and locating permanent housing. About 600 evacuees have been guests of these hostels during the year. The average stay has been ten days. The Hostels, in addition to offering a temporary residence where evacuees are welcomed upon their arrival, provide a center where they may return to meet their evacuee friends.
The branch offices of the Committee have continued their services of visitation to relocation centers and have attempted to keep in touch with those of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the Coast areas where the Committee offices are located. The Chicago and Philadelphia offices have maintained a counseling service for evacuees.

The problem of relations with the Japanese American group continued to receive most of the attention of the office in Honolulu. Returning veterans and paroled internees of Japanese ancestry introduced some new problems and this office is endeavoring to help them make necessary readjustments without bitterness. A constant effort has been made by this office to increase social intercourse between white people and those of other races in Hawaii who have been residents in separate communities.

The rescinding by the army of the exclusion orders from the West Coast at the end of the year presents another phase of the problem for the evacuees. The Committee is ready to continue its services to the evacuees in the development of their plans, either for resettlement on the West Coast or to find permanent homes in the East.

The Committee has been one of the cooperating agencies supporting the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council which, since its organization in 1942, has aided 2,866 students to settle in approximately 550 mid-western and eastern colleges and universities.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES

PENN-CRAFT

The Penn-Craft rehabilitation project in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, has continued to prosper during the year. Employment in the mines being at top levels, the homesteaders have made payment on their loans generally well in advance of schedule. They are developing more social consciousness, which comes through home ownership and neighborly cooperation. The Penn-Craft Cooperative Association, which now extends beyond the Penn-Craft community to include a larger community within a ten-mile radius, has more than 300 members. The 300 lockers in the frozen food locker plant, which are all rented, preserve the food produced in the gardens and the beef, pork and chickens raised locally or purchased in wholesale quantity.

The knitting mill, built to give the miners a chance to earn money when there was no employment in the mines, is now operated as a private enterprise. It employs more than fifty people, mostly girls from Penn-Craft and the surrounding community.

In line with the policy of encouraging the community to become self-sustaining as soon as possible, the Penn-Craft farm is being leased to one of the homesteaders, who will operate it as a private enterprise. The Taylor Farm, which is to be developed as the second project after the war, is being farmed so as to improve the land, in order that the new homesteaders may not have to start with totally uncleared and undeveloped land.
This Japanese American family, like thousands of others, now faces the problem of re-establishing normal life after three years in a Relocation Center.

The Farm Labor Camps, part of the Committee's summer project program for young people, gave high school students an opportunity for constructive service.
The Self-Help Counseling Service is being developed to make available to industry and other interested groups the knowledge gained in the Penn-Craft experiment. A number of corporations, as well as labor unions, are studying the self-help technique as an alternative to commercial construction during periods of part-time employment. One by-product of this development may be a new approach to the management-labor problem. Both management and labor are concerned over the subject of housing and there are definite signs of willingness to work together in this field.

LITTLE RIVER FARM

The experience of the Little River farm project in South Carolina makes it clear that, whereas the one-crop cotton system requires only a mule, a plow, and a hoe, diversified farming, soil improvement, and a stock program demand machinery and equipment which a share-cropper cannot afford. To meet this need, the Committee has adopted the policy of providing machinery and equipment on a rental basis. During the past year 35 families have used the tractor and combine, the sorghum mill, hammer mill, saw mill, and buzz saw.

FRIENDS HEALTH SERVICE

The Friends Health Service in Logan, West Virginia, which was the outgrowth of the child feeding program in that area, is now financed entirely by the local community. This service, of which the primary concern is the health of children, last summer expanded its work to include a camp for crippled children. At the request of the local committee, the Service Committee continues to act as treasurer for this organization.

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

The fourth year of Friends' Civilian Public Service was marked by three important developments: (1) the participation of CPS men in medical research which has made possible the halting or avoiding of wartime epidemics in typhus, malaria and jaundice; (2) the emergence, out of the personal experiences of CPS men in mental institutions, of an intelligent movement to improve the care of the mentally ill; (3) greater recognition of the CPS camp as a laboratory of human relationships.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Over 300 men in Friends' CPS volunteered to act as human "guinea pigs" for medical and scientific experiments including, in addition to research in the control of epidemic diseases, studies of nutrition under conditions of starvation, thirst, extreme heat and cold, and high and low altitudes. Through records of experiments in which CPS men had worn lice-infested clothes for several weeks, two powders were found to be
safe and effective in controlling lice in typhus areas. Other CPS men are receiving injections of new anti-malarial drugs to test their reaction upon the human body. The Surgeon-General of the United States Army is using CPS men in studies of jaundice, now the leading wartime epidemic. Army medical authorities have recently announced the discovery of the cause of jaundice and its method of communication. This discovery was made during experiments in which conscientious objectors served as subjects.

MENTAL HYGIENE PROGRAM

The steady work of about 400 men from Friends’ CPS as attendants in mental hospitals and over 100 as cottage masters in training schools for the mentally deficient has prevented deterioration in the care of thousands of patients in these institutions. The men have worked nine to twelve hours a day, some for more than two years, in discouraging conditions and under great physical and nervous strain, and yet maintained a continuing sensitivity to the human needs of their patients, an achievement indicative of deep spiritual resources.

The highlight of the mental hospital work was the development of a three-fold Mental Hygiene Program, growing directly out of the concern of CPS attendants to arouse critical professional and public interest in improving the conditions of mental care. Out of CPS men’s first-hand experience a large body of information is being drawn together on the orientation and training of attendants, their pay, housing, and recreational facilities. This material is shared through the monthly publication of THE ATTENDANT, the first periodical ever issued dealing with methods and problems of attendant care. The publication is distributed to over 2,000 subscribers, including nearly every mental hospital in the country. A comprehensive study and compilation of state laws governing mental care is being made in order to provide a basis for legal changes which will improve standards. Government and professional leaders in mental hygiene and public health are the program’s psychiatric advisors.

CONSTRUCTIVE GROUP LIVING

The life and service of 1,000 men in the nine camps maintained by the AFSC during 1944 can best be understood as a revealing experiment in community living. A close fellowship has emerged in some of the commonplace experiences of camp life.

Three obstacles make more difficult the development of community life. Personal relationships are complicated by the wide diversity of educational, religious, and emotional backgrounds of the men. Much CPS work, especially in the camps, is psychologically frustrating, as some men cannot fully use their abilities, and the work does not always accord with acutely felt social needs. Interrupted and postponed family life and the pressure of financial insecurity upon dependents presents perhaps the most urgent problem in CPS.

Four developments during 1944 have been directed toward meeting these problems: a Friends’ CPS Reception Center was established at
Big Flats, New York, for the orientation of new assignees from north-eastern United States; an active program of personal and vocational counseling was undertaken; educational and religious leadership was strengthened; and comprehensive aid was furnished to dependents.

**ORIENTATION PROGRAM**

At Big Flats, about forty men with previous experience in other camps constitute a permanent nucleus. Through their friendly assistance and through a program of meetings, new men gain basic factual knowledge about CPS as well as have an opportunity to clarify in their own minds the issues of conscription and CPS.

**COUNSELING SERVICE**

Early in 1944 a significant step was taken in the development of a counseling and vocational guidance service designed both to help men find the best possible adjustment in CPS and to prepare for post-CPS vocations. This program is promoted in the hope that demobilization may be made a creative process whereby both men and communities may be strengthened by fitting men into communities where they are most needed and where they can best use their vocational skills and testify to their religious convictions.

In addition, the Committee and Friends’ colleges have evolved a plan for scholarship assistance and educational grants-in-aid for men from Friends’ CPS and from government camps and prison who have a primary loyalty to the Society of Friends.

**EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM**

With the appointment of education secretaries for the camps, project training in the camps has improved. Library facilities have been expanded. Special study groups have been conducted in relief and reconstruction, foreign languages, community living, crafts, race relations, industrial relations, and Quaker faith and practice.

**RELIGIOUS LIFE**

With the diversity in religious backgrounds, it has been encouraging to note the remarkable degree of group religious life which has been reached. Group worship in one camp, for example, was led by members of six different religious faiths within a one week period.

The man with a firm, reasoned faith and a working philosophy of life can, and usually has, overcome the frustrations and restrictions of a work program under conscription. The man who was weak, vacillating, and insecure in his pre-CPS religious experience has not often been transformed into a tower of spiritual strength in camp. Through critical, sincere and patient search, many CPS men are reaching practical religious convictions on which to base their philosophy of life and service.
DEPENDENTS

The problems of dependents of CPS men grew extremely serious during 1944 and placed a heavy responsibility upon Friends. CPS men and their families have made real sacrifices and tremendous efforts to meet their own economic needs. Nevertheless, it became evident that serious and widespread needs existed which could not be entirely met by the dependents themselves. In 1944, services were therefore provided by the Committee to almost 300 families.

Ninety-four families received allotments totalling $21,000. Counsel has been provided in problems of personal relationships. Suitable employment and friendly contacts for wives in new communities have been found. Aid in securing expert medical care at minimum cost has been furnished. Help in finding living quarters and recreational outlets has also been offered.

FINANCES

The problem of providing adequate financial support for Civilian Public Service was effected by the exhaustion of the personal resources of CPS men who had been contributing substantially toward their own maintenance. Fortunately, support widened considerably among churches and pacifist groups as intensive efforts were made to acquaint them with the progress of the program and the stake of religion in the preservation of freedom of conscience.

PURPOSE OF CPS

In Civilian Public Service, Friends have sought a creative expression of the faith and practice of three hundred years, that even in the face of war and destruction, the love of God for all men may be expressed through human service motivated by goodwill and the spiritual forces of religion can overcome evil and create a free and equal society. It is the hope of Friends that through the Civilian Public Service program, gains can be made in the recognition of the right of conscience and in the solution of the conflicts between the individual and the state; that conscientious objectors may secure the maximum opportunity possible for service in accordance with their belief; that the men may be helped to maintain their moral integrity and to keep a deeper religious faith; and that they may be trained to take responsibility for more constructive social and religious service.

WOMEN'S SERVICE IN MENTAL HOSPITALS

Since June, 1943, thirty-five young women have for a time left their positions in schools, offices and homes to join Women's Service in Mental Hospitals, a program sponsored by the Committee to provide an opportunity for young women to join with CPS men in expressing the spirit of service through action.
Two thousand conscientious objectors are serving in the country's mental hospitals.

Forest Fire! Men in Civilian Public Service camps, trained and equipped to fight fire, are saving thousands of dollars' worth of timber.

U. S. Forest Service.
Members of the unit at the Philadelphia State Hospital are a part of the regular hospital staff, working as attendants caring for the patients. They live in the women attendants' home, receiving full maintenance and the prevailing attendant salary.

In preparation for the work the girls are given a series of classes in psychiatric care techniques and instruction in the general care of mental patients.

New attitudes are developed toward the mentally ill and toward the society which produces mental disorder. This is illustrated in the words of one member of the unit: "Emotions do not change because an individual is institutionalized by society, the majority of whose members do not understand mental disorders. Even the most deteriorated patients have real personalities and can find some joy in living. . . . The varied aspects of the work in a mental hospital combine to make it among the richest, deepest experiences of life."

**PRISON VISITATION**

Because they are unable in good conscience to conform to the requirements of our nation at war, approximately 3,700 men are confined in Federal prisons. 2,900 are Jehovah's Witnesses, and the remaining 800, of whom 25 are Friends, are of many different faiths and from many different backgrounds. Most of them are victims of a too rigid interpretation of the statutes providing for the assignment of conscientious objectors to Civilian Public Service. Many others, however, the Friends included, are in prison because they believe it wrong for them to submit to conscription.

Affirming one of the cardinal tenets of the Society of Friends that liberty of conscience is the common right of all men and essential to the well-being of society, and feeling the need of a continuing fellowship with these men who have gone to prison for conscience's sake, a special committee was appointed in December, 1943, to keep in touch with them, their families and friends, and to lend them spiritual encouragement during their incarceration. A full-time secretary for this committee was subsequently appointed.

During last year, visits lasting from two to five days were made to nineteen federal prisons to talk with these men. By arrangements with the Department of Justice, visits were uncensored, unsupervised and without limit of time. Personal visits, telephone calls and correspondence have brought reassurance to many families and friends and have helped bridge the wide gulf between those inside and those out. Assistance has been given in difficult parole cases and reading and study materials have been sent to prison libraries.

More than any concern for themselves is the concern of the COs for other inmates. The experience in jail has given them an insight into an area of our life almost entirely neglected or ignored by religious groups and has persuaded them that modern prisons, although physically clean, do not make better men. COs who have served sentences have a unique contribution to make in this field and it seems likely that their voices will be heard in penological circles in the years ahead.
PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Personnel Office is a central clearing place for evaluating and channeling offers of service made to the Committee and for exploring potential personnel in advance of actual needs. Several thousand persons have wanted to serve with the Committee during the past year, and the Personnel Office has had to balance these offers in each case with the needs of the jobs to be done. Often the Personnel Office has assisted applicants to find activities outside the Committee where they could serve most effectively. Sometimes it has had to seek out the person qualified to do a difficult piece of work and to help him decide his responsibility in the matter.

Appointments in 1944 included the following: secretary of Race Relations Committee, 10 AFSC appointees to UNRRA units, director of Powell House, three staff members for branch offices, two assistant executive directors of the CPS Committee, workers for the anti-conscription program, director of Relief Mission in India, secretary of the Prison Visitation Committee, and a representative to Friends Relief Service, London. In all there were 144 appointments, among which were 20 members of the executive staff, 63 of the clerical staff and 61 of the field staff.

To its general personnel work have been added three specialized services: the foreign service training program, a program to develop contacts with Quaker colleges, and counseling and vocational guidance for CPS men. (See section of report on Civilian Public Service.)

FOREIGN SERVICE TRAINING

The Personnel Committee has developed new plans for foreign service studies within Civilian Public Service camps and units. At Alexian Brothers' Hospital in Chicago, conscientious objectors are preparing themselves to serve in China, and at the University of Minneapolis, men are participating in a nutrition experiment, while preparing themselves for eventual relief service in Europe.

For the Committee representatives to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, who were trained at the UNRRA Training Center, special supplementary AFSC orientation was arranged. For workers bound for the Far East training in such special skills as auto-mechanics and hospital work has been in cooperation with Pendle Hill and has included the study of Chinese and Bengali.

Materials, such as the Quaker Reading List for Relief Workers, have been developed to aid concerned persons to prepare themselves for service overseas. A Foreign Service Reference Library has been organized in cooperation with the foreign service staff. A series of conferences during the year was arranged to provide potential foreign service workers with an understanding of the Committee's current operations abroad.

RELATIONSHIP WITH QUAKER COLLEGES

A closer relationship between the Quaker colleges and the Service Committee developed during the past year. One staff member circulates
among the colleges, keeping in touch with young people interested in the Committee. The exchange of staff members between the Colleges and the Committee and the scheduling of speakers to visit Quaker college campuses are two further interests of the Personnel Committee.

BRANCH OFFICES

Branch offices have been established because of the interest of people in widely scattered regions in the work of the Committee and their desire to take part in it. Although their activities have generally paralleled those of the Philadelphia office, in clothing collections, help to CPS men, peace education, work camp recruiting, and the raising of funds, the emphasis in all of the branches during the past year has been on the problems of Japanese Americans.

The Honolulu office was almost entirely occupied with the questions of race relations. In Chicago more than half of the 9,000 Japanese Americans now in that area have had contact with our Branch, which has worked with the War Relocation Authority in finding housing and employment for them. It seems probable that Chicago will become a focal point of attraction to Japanese Americans in their efforts to find permanent relocation outside of the camps. Both Northern and Southern California Branches and the Seattle office have been in the forefront of efforts to overcome the hostility which was fanned at the time when Americans of Japanese ancestry were removed from the coastal areas and to win better acceptance for those who wish to return to their former homes on the West Coast. The Southern California Branch has been in constant contact with people in the relocation centers and has been particularly helpful in meeting the needs of the older Japanese who, because of language difficulties, have felt most acutely the isolation of their position. We are fortunate in having one member of the staff who has a fluent knowledge of the Japanese language and who has devoted years of her life to social work in Japan.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT HOUSE

While the Committee continues its interest in the International Student House, which is located at 1708 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington 9, D. C., local Friends are taking an increasing responsibility in the House and its program. It has been the residence for some twenty young men and women, of varying nationalities, and a center of fellowship for hundreds of foreign students now in Washington. Its significance to the international student life in Washington has increased to such an extent that the facilities are inadequate to meet the needs of today.
FINANCIAL REPORTS
CONSOLIDATED CURRENT FUND—ALL SECTION S
Summary of Income and Expenditures
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

INCOME
Contributions in cash from persons and groups........ $2,798,019.28
Contributions in kind (estimated values)............ 264,187.92
Funds for transmittal to designated persons and
organizations .............................................. 83,933.73
Repayments of costs of service.......................... 39,213.35
Income from investments and trust funds.............. 3,997.18
Other income ............................................. 26,698.78
Total income ............................................... $3,216,050.24

EXPENDITURES
Transmitted to Committee representatives for relief
abroad and domestic service programs:
Funds ........................................................ $965,323.39
Clothing, food, supplies, medicines, medical equip-
ment, etc. (including goods contributed in
kind) .......................................................... 601,139.16
Funds transmitted to persons and organizations desig-
nated by contributors ................................... 81,405.67
Funds in aid of persons and organizations ............. 58,022.82
Funds appropriated to branches and affiliated
organizations .................................................. 30,046.98
Expense of foreign staff paid in United States.......... 71,710.66
Handling and shipping ..................................... 32,930.87
Operating camps and units—CPS .......................... 349,755.78
Institute, conference and instruction ...................... 67,019.64
Other service costs ........................................ 133,706.60
Personnel office ............................................. 20,149.73
General administration, finance and accounting ........ 111,724.35
Direction and guidance of Section programs, activities, etc. 220,878.21
Publicity, education and interpretation ................. 81,403.04
Total expenditures .......................................... $2,825,217.10

UNEXPENDED INCOME (See note 2) ....................... $390,833.14

NOTES:
1. This is a consolidated statement, and transactions between the various
Sections have been eliminated where they would result in a duplication of income
and expenditures. The principal eliminations are as follows: Contributions in
kind, $156,363.59; appropriations between Sections, $85,512.81; and repayments
of cost of service, $16,903.00. These items are included in the reports for the
various Sections and Divisions which follow in order to present a complete picture
of their activities. The statement does not include the income and expenditures of
the branch, area and foreign offices, Friends Service, Inc., or the trust funds of
the Committee.

2. Unexpended income represents that part of the year's income not actually
expended at the close of the year. Much of this amount is designated for special
activities, and in an active program with the growing need for service practically
all of these funds will be used during the early part of 1945.
## STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—
### BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS
#### GENERAL SECTION—CURRENT FUND
##### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

### INCOME
Contributions in cash from persons and groups:
- For general purposes ................................ $195,385.96
- Designated for special purposes ......................... 15,783.87
- Repayment from Friends Service, Inc. .................. 3,506.60
- Other Income ............................................. 2,936.72

Total income ............................................. $217,613.15

### EXPENDITURES
Funds appropriated to:
- Other Sections and Divisions of AFSC:
  - Foreign Service Centers ................................ $8,108.21
  - Peace ................................................. 17,500.00
  - Social-Industrial ..................................... 16,250.00
  - Civilian Public Service:
    - For Women's Service in Mental Hospitals .......... 2,435.74
    - For Documentary Films ................................ 365.88
  - Personnel, Counseling and Training .................. 28,576.92

- Branches and offices:
  - Chicago ............................................... 4,000.00
  - San Francisco ........................................ 600.00
  - New England .......................................... 360.00

- Other groups:
  - Fellowship Council .................................. 1,000.00
  - International Student House ......................... 2,000.00
  - Pacifist Research Bureau .............................. 2,000.00
  - Rural Life Association ................................ 1,000.00
  - National Planning Association ....................... 500.00

- Direct Service:
  - Committee on Spiritual Life Among Friends ....... 3,078.26
  - Prison Service Committee ............................ 5,696.24
  - Committee on Educational Materials for Children .. 5,630.25
  - Direct grants to individuals ......................... 400.00
  - Funds transmitted to individuals and organizations designated by contributors ............. 2,432.70
  - General administration ................................ 39,865.28
  - Publicity, education and interpretation .......... 20,859.00
  - Finance and accounting .............................. 36,755.82

Total expenditures ........................................ $199,414.30

### UNEXPENDED INCOME
$18,198.85
### FOREIGN SERVICE SECTION — RELIEF DIVISION
#### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

#### INCOME
- Contributions in cash from persons and groups: $1,915,869.49
- Contributions in kind (estimated values): 145,203.12
- Funds for transmittals to persons and organizations: 72,423.72
- Other income: 2,566.76

**Total income:** $2,136,063.09

#### EXPENDITURES
- Transmitted to representatives abroad, and other direct service costs of relief program — by countries:
  - France: $361,126.86
  - Great Britain: 44,289.92
  - China: 292,006.52
  - Portugal: 44,319.55
  - Switzerland: 107,592.01
  - Spain: 126,325.15
  - Latin America: 1,779.56
  - India: 487,846.85
  - Sweden: 37,086.02
  - North Africa: 13,554.27
  - Italy: 24,822.06
  - Work with UNRRA and in Cairo: 15,740.54

- Other transmittals of funds and materials abroad: 14,632.48
- Appropriated from special contribution for transportation of refugees: 100,000.00
- Appropriation to other divisions of AFSC: 11,336.31
- Other direct service costs: 14,627.64
- Other expenditures: 4,355.83

**Total expenditures:** $1,783,190.93

#### UNEXPENDED INCOME
(See note) $352,872.16

**NOTE:**
Unexpended income represents that part of the year's income not actually expended at the close of the year. Much of this amount is designated for special activities, and in an active program with the growing need for service practically all of these funds will be used during the early part of 1945.

### FOREIGN SERVICE SECTION — CENTERS
#### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

#### INCOME
- Contributions in cash from persons and groups: 788.84
- Appropriation from other AFSC funds: 8,108.21
- Other income: 423.50

**Total income:** $9,320.55

#### EXPENDITURES
- Maintenance of centers abroad and in Hawaii, and support of work of representatives in this country: $2,746.50
- Direction and guidance of program, correspondence with English and other Friends, and other services: 3,163.23

**Total expenditures:** $5,909.73

#### UNEXPENDED INCOME
$3,410.82
FOREIGN SERVICE SECTION — REFUGEE DIVISION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

INCOME
Contributions in cash from persons and groups $17,308.97
Contributions in kind (estimated values) 203.00
Appropriations from other AFSC funds 3,000.00
Repayment of cable fees, board, etc. 7,620.48
Other income 2,190.30
Total income $30,322.75

EXPENDITURES
Powell House and services in New York $15,154.01
Sky Island summer hostel 3,662.37
Direct aid to persons and organizations 6,924.60
Work with internees 1,814.25
Service to refugees (Arranging money transfers, locating persons, help with migration, job placement, counseling, hospitality and other similar services) 22,577.68
Funds transmitted to persons and organizations designated by contributors 2,266.04
Direction and guidance of program, publicity and other services 17,993.63
Total expenditures $70,392.58

OVEREXPENDED INCOME $40,069.81

CLOTHING COMMITTEE — CURRENT FUND
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

INCOME
Contributions in cash from persons and groups $13,046.40
Contributions in kind — clothing, equipment, etc. (estimated values) 262,606.34
Appropriations from other AFSC funds 5,400.00
Repayment of warehouse costs, etc. 17,393.35
Total income $298,446.09

EXPENDITURES
Clothing and equipment issued directly $10,926.18
Clothing and equipment transferred to other Sections of AFSC for distribution 167,778.58
Cost of warehousing, sorting, handling and shipping clothing and equipment 23,277.96
Appropriations to branches, etc. 7,153.00
Direction and guidance of Section program and activities, publicity and other services 16,140.93
Total expenditures $225,276.65

UNEXPENDED INCOME $73,169.44

Clothing and equipment on hand, Philadelphia only, (estimated value) $190,872.14
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—BY SECTIONS AND Divisions (Continued)

### SOCIAL-INDUSTRIAL SECTION
**Year Ended December 31, 1944**

#### INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in cash from persons and groups</td>
<td>$62,953.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in kind (estimated values)</td>
<td>$9,493.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations from other AFSC funds</td>
<td>$16,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>$16,763.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$105,661.11</strong></td>
</tr>
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#### EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work camps and service projects</td>
<td>$30,381.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work with Japanese American evacuees (including gifts in kind)</td>
<td>$40,721.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interracial work</td>
<td>$10,167.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self help—counseling service</td>
<td>$2,896.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations to Friends Service, Inc. (Penn-Craft Little River Farm, etc.)</td>
<td>$7,100.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct grants to individuals and organizations</td>
<td>$2,786.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction and guidance of program, publicity and other services</td>
<td>$13,267.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>$107,321.78</strong></td>
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#### OVEREXPENDED INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVEREXPENDED INCOME</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,660.67</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PEACE SECTION
**Year Ended December 31, 1944**

#### INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in cash from persons, groups and Foundations:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For general purposes of Section</td>
<td>$51,596.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For specified purposes</td>
<td>$42,460.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations from other AFSC funds</td>
<td>$18,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature sales (see note)</td>
<td>$2,378.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>$739.08</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$115,873.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area field work—Institutes of International Relations, conferences, work among colleges and similar activities (see note)</td>
<td>$52,585.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work among Friends</td>
<td>$10,225.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work in Mexico</td>
<td>$13,961.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational work on conscription</td>
<td>$11,536.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations to other organizations, etc.</td>
<td>$1,222.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature purchased</td>
<td>$1,612.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction and guidance of Section program, activities, special projects and other services</td>
<td>$19,073.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, accounting and interpretation</td>
<td>$10,644.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>$120,859.97</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OVEREXPENDED INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVEREXPENDED INCOME</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,986.47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
Funds raised and expended locally for Area activities as described above, amounting to $83,672.49 (including literature sales), have not been included in the above statement.
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS (Continued)

PERSONNEL, COUNSELING AND TRAINING
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCOME</td>
<td>Contributions in cash and other income</td>
<td>$43,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriations from other AFSC funds</td>
<td>31,052.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>$31,096.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPENDITURES</td>
<td>Counseling and vocational guidance in CPS</td>
<td>$6,358.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relief and rehabilitation training for CPS men</td>
<td>5,313.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training personnel for work abroad</td>
<td>4,559.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liaison and counseling work in Friends colleges</td>
<td>2,099.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personnel office</td>
<td>20,128.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total expenditures</td>
<td>$38,449.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OVEREXPENDED INCOME</td>
<td>$7,353.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCOME</td>
<td>Contributions in cash from persons and groups</td>
<td>$459,902.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payments from other Historic Peace Churches as share of cost of Non-Historic Peace Churchmen</td>
<td>33,028.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriations from other AFSC funds</td>
<td>2,801.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gifts in kind — clothing, equipment, etc. (estimated values)</td>
<td>3,045.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repayments of costs of service</td>
<td>9,140.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funds for transmittal to others</td>
<td>7,003.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>19,101.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>$534,024.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPENDITURES</td>
<td>Cost of operating Camps and Units</td>
<td>$338,025.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work in Puerto Rico</td>
<td>11,730.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payments to Mennonites and Brethren for Friends in their camps, etc.</td>
<td>6,174.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funds disbursed for dependency needs</td>
<td>21,183.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clothing, equipment, etc., shipped to camps and units (see above)</td>
<td>2,237.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women’s Service in Mental Hospitals</td>
<td>2,435.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Providing educational services to camps and units</td>
<td>18,025.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funds transmitted to others</td>
<td>7,003.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direction of health, medical and dependency services</td>
<td>9,964.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other direct service costs</td>
<td>1,973.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direction and guidance of program, and other services (Philadelphia)</td>
<td>56,956.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of cost of Washington office—National Service Board for Religious Objectors</td>
<td>24,142.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretation, accounting and finance</td>
<td>36,918.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total expenditures</td>
<td>$536,771.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OVEREXPENDED INCOME</td>
<td>$2,747.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STATEMENT OF AVAILABLE FUNDS

#### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Civilian Public Service</th>
<th>Foreign Service</th>
<th>Peace</th>
<th>Social-Industrial</th>
<th>Clothing Committee</th>
<th>Personnel Counsel &amp; Train</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>Centers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended income for year as shown by Sections Statements.</td>
<td>$390,833.14</td>
<td>$18,198.85</td>
<td>$2,747.29</td>
<td>$352,872.16</td>
<td>*$40,069.83</td>
<td>$3,410.82</td>
<td>*$4,986.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended funds beginning of year (see note 1)</td>
<td>965,393.21</td>
<td>203,930.36</td>
<td>144,628.82</td>
<td>333,378.36</td>
<td>63,236.63</td>
<td>3,348.27</td>
<td>63,789.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended funds end of year (see note 2)</td>
<td>$1,356,226.35</td>
<td>$222,129.21</td>
<td>$141,881.53</td>
<td>$686,250.52</td>
<td>$23,166.80</td>
<td>$6,759.09</td>
<td>$58,802.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unavailable funds:

| Reserved | $255,151.39 | $97,998.53 | 50,000.00 | 63,682.86 | 18,500.00 | --- | 25,000.00 | --- | --- | --- |
| Restricted by contributors | 266,617.71 | 57,521.05 | 1,013.90 | 183,859.65 | 8,397.06 | 3,554.36 | 320.00 | 10,870.42 | 1,019.16 | 62.11 |
| Provision to cover purchase commitments | 150,034.20 | --- | --- | 150,034.20 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Held in advances, receivables and inventories | 274,533.54 | 7,878.30 | 39,917.18 | 26,043.88 | 967.39 | 2,989.73 | 2,171.29 | 1,776.98 | 192,612.09 | 176.70 |

**Total** | $946,366.84 | $163,397.88 | 90,931.08 | $423,620.59 | $27,864.45 | $6,544.09 | $27,491.29 | $12,647.40 | $193,631.25 | $238.81 |

| Available funds—December 31, 1944 | $409,859.51 | $58,731.33 | $40,950.45 | $262,629.93 | *$4,697.65 | $215.00 | $31,311.35 | $27,142.72 | *$21,984.78 | $5,561.16 |

* =Red

1. Unexpended fund beginning of year includes receivables, advances to employees and inventories amounting in the aggregate to $152,983.33, as well as the net assets of Civilian Public Service camps and units amounting in the aggregate to $55,684.79, not reflected in unexpended funds on previous report, resulting from a change in the accounting practice of the Committee.

2. The above statement does not include the unexpended funds of branch, area and foreign offices, Friends Service, Inc., or the trust funds of the Committee.

3. The accounts of the Committee are being audited for the year by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A copy of their report will be available upon request to the office of the Committee.
INFORMATION

The American Friends Service Committee, organized in 1917, is an incorporated body under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. It represents most of the twenty-nine American Yearly Meetings of Friends. The organization consists of the Social-Industrial Section, Foreign Service Section, Peace Section, Civilian Public Service Committee, Clothing Committee, and Committees on Personnel, Publicity, Educational Materials for Children, Prison Visitation, and Finance. Each of these divisions is under the supervision of an advisory committee, and functions through the Service Committee’s Board of Directors and Executive Staff.

Information and literature concerning the work of the Committee may be secured through the following:

AFSC OFFICES

20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Room 1010, 189 West Madison Street,
Chicago 2, Illinois
P. O. Box 966, Pasadena 20, California

1830 Sutter Street,
San Francisco 15, Calif.
3959—15th Ave., N. E.,
Seattle 5, Washington

AFSC CLOTHING STOREROOMS

PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.—
1515 Cherry Street

CHICAGO 6, ILL.—
30 North Wells St.

PASADENA 3, CALIF.—
501 N. Raymond Ave.

BERKELEY 7, CALIF.—
2151 Vine Street

SEATTLE 5, WASHINGTON—
3959—15th Ave., N. E.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ONLY
2111 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D. C.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY
ONLY—
144 E. 20th St., New York City 3

Baltimore ONLY—
3107 N. Charles St., Baltimore 18, Md.

AFSC PEACE SECTION AREA OFFICES

New England
1374 Massachusetts Avenue,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Pacific Northwest
Friends Center, 3959—15th Avenue,
N. E., Seattle 5, Wash.

Southern California
P. O. Box 966, Pasadena 20, Calif.

Midwest
Drake University, Des Moines 11, Iowa

North Carolina
Student’s Building, Woman’s College,
Greensboro, N. C.

Kansas
Institute of International Relations,
Friends University, Wichita, Kansas

Northern California
Institute of International Relations,
Mills College, Oakland 13, Calif.

North Central
12 North Third Street,
Columbus 15, Ohio

Middle Atlantic
20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
In order to enable the Society of Friends in America to continue to be of service at home and abroad, the following approved form of bequest may be used when writing a will:

"I give and bequeath to the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., with headquarters at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa., the sum of $............... the principal and interest of said sum to be used at the discretion and by the direction of the American Friends Service Committee, Inc."

Checks for the support of the work should be made payable to:

WILLIAM R. FOGG, Treasurer
20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.