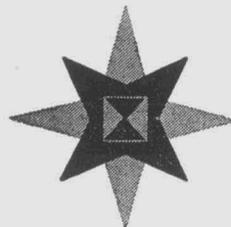


FOREIGN SERVICE BULLETIN



MINISTRY OF FRIENDSHIP . . .	18
LIGHTS GO UP IN FRANCE . . .	19
QUAKER RELIEF IN CHINA . . .	20
CADIZ TO CASABLANCA . . .	22
SOJOURN IN ITALY . . .	23

VOL. 1 NO. 3

SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Ministry of Friendship

by JAMES G. VAIL

James G. Vail, Foreign Service Secretary of the Committee, has just returned from a six-month visit to India, China, and North Africa.

One impression of a long circuit of visitation among workers who go out under Quaker auspices is the variety of work they undertake as an expression of one underlying conviction. This is natural enough, for needs and opportunities for service are different in China, India, Africa, and Europe. Although all men are of one great family, they speak different languages, eat with a great diversity of style and substance, hunger for relief of many sorts, and make warm human contacts through the discovery of the most various common interests. The visits I have made give me a fresh realization of the amount and quality of service and of life lived in a spirit of helpfulness and good will.

For Westerners, life in the Far East under war conditions is hard. This is especially true as the nearness to the life of native people increases. Food is unfamiliar, sanitation largely absent, and disease an ever-present threat which no one escapes entirely. A young man invalided home from China told me of two years in which alone he had established and operated a leper colony. He made a two-day trip once a month to get his mail but never saw white people. The community where he worked changed its attitude from murderous hostility to the sufferers to interest in their care and treatment. When he is well enough, this young man wants to devote the rest of his life to the service of lepers. There is joy in his face as he speaks about it.

Fighting the endless steep of the Burma road in a charcoal burning truck to deliver urgently needed medicines, exposes one to some of the grandest scenery in the world and at the same time to some of the most difficult of technical problems. The wear on machinery on those hairpin turns and steep grades is terrific. Replacement of worn parts is inadequate, slow, and expensive. Much of the driving is in low gear and valves have to be reground after a thousand miles. Recently a truck in tow slipped off the road and started down a steep place, rolling over as it went seemingly to certain destruction. The driver saved himself by jumping and clinging to some heather-like growth—the tow chain held and eventually the truck was salvaged. It takes something more than self-interest to do this work.

India's Needs

India and its famine sufferers need services which facilitate the flow of food supplies and medical help to villages, often inaccessible even to an oxcart. I have seen a young woman, used to the amenities of city life in a cultured circle, climbing from a boat in the Ganges delta through incredibly sticky mud

and across fields scorched by tropic sun to organize canteens for undernourished children with a devotion which commands utter respect. I have seen whole communities afflicted with malaria, children with high fever with no doctor and no medicine. Work to relieve such situations is an intensely practical form of good will.

In North Africa there is a foretaste of the enormous postwar problem of displaced persons. Happily there are workers ready to devote intelligence, which could command a high financial reward in other fields, to the solution of the personal difficulties with which people born in the wrong place are confronted. It is like a dream where one is hopelessly entangled in miles of red tape. Cut in one place it produces frustrating entanglement from another angle, until strength, patience, and hope are spent. But our workers have often solved the apparently impossible, and even where the ultimate solution is still far away, temporary help and encouragement are often of the greatest value. A company of exiled and disabled Spaniards raising rabbits, making shoes, gardening, and earning a large part of their maintenance under friendly care is an island of good will.

One temptation is the desire to measure results, but to a great degree the real results are not subject to metric expression. The spirit which lies behind the services, the devotion to an attitude toward other human beings, the discovery of a way of life which has direction and meaning—these are more real than any figures we can set down. They do not, of course, absolve us from strict accounting of the tangibles with which we are entrusted or from thrift in the use of money and supplies, but as I visited the stations where our people are at work, I was heartened by a sense of a common objective worked out in many forms. As a Chinese boy recently put it:

"I want to go to a country where nobody wants to go, I want to do some work which nobody wants to do."

* * *

RED AND BLACK STAR

A borrowed shirt came back to its owner, a member of a Friends Ambulance Unit Medical Team in China, a little the worse for wear. Besides being well covered with oil, it had a large tear on one shoulder. The Chinese lady who cooks for the team took the shirt in hand, and when she returned it to its owner, she not only had washed out all the dirt and oil, but had embroidered a large Service Committee star which covered the tear on the sleeve.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE BULLETIN IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, 20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA., FOR CONTRIBUTORS AND FRIENDS. ALL MATERIAL PRINTED HEREIN MAY BE REPUBLISHED.

Lights Go Up in France

France, restored to her own people, turns to the pressing tasks of relief and reconstruction. Thousands who have been caught in the swift path of battle, are homeless and need emergency shelter, clothing and food. Millions have been hungry for four long years and the resulting malnutrition and undernourishment among the children is a serious concern to French leaders.

At the time that this issue of the Bulletin goes to press, communication with France is not yet possible. News is eagerly waited from Secours Quaker as to needs and to ways in which help can be brought. Meanwhile, the Quaker office in Geneva cabled, on September 6, to report, that through the cooperation of the International Red Cross, they were able to make a substantial shipment of food to Paris for Quaker distribution. This shipment will meet some of the urgent food needs in the city. Particularly, the Swiss purchases have included substantial quantities of milk.

Additional food stocks, already purchased in Switzerland will be sent to Secours Quaker in Marseille as soon as transportation is available. The Geneva cable reads, in part, as follows:

HAVE SUCCEEDED BUYING THROUGH CROIX MIXTE FOR RELIEF CHILDREN FRANCE FOLLOWING ITEMS OF SWISS ORIGIN:

ONE TON DEHYDRATED PEARS

FIVE TONS BOXED CHEESE

2.7 TONS SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK

40 TONS UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK

THIS ABOUT EXHAUSTS UNSPENT BALANCE

The urgent need of clothing reflected in news dispatches has stimulated Quaker workers in England, in French North Africa, in Switzerland, in Spain, and in Portugal to assemble all clothing stocks which can be spared for prompt shipment to France. A cable from the Quaker office in Spain reads in part:

"DESIRE SEND EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY SURPLUS CLOTHING TO QUAKERS FRANCE. DO YOU AUTHORIZE?"

"BELIEVE DIRECT CONTACT WITH SECOURS QUAKER SOON POSSIBLE.

"BELIEVE POSSIBILITIES GOOD FOR SUPPLYING FIRST SECOURS QUAKER FOOD NEEDS FROM SPAIN. HAVE TWO TONS SUGAR AT IRUN FRONTIER AWAITING TRANSPORTATION."

In addition to the sugar mentioned above, a shipment of sardines is ready in Lisbon.

Emergency Services

Most recent news from Secours Quaker is contained in a letter written in early June and describing the effects of the Allied bombing of Marseille on May 27. This letter reads in part as follows:

"After an excellent night on the train, I arrived at Marseille on Saturday morning about eight o'clock. Marseille was majestic and calm, under a radiant morning sun. The empty streets were free of traffic. Arrived at the office, I immediately began to work, and at about ten o'clock the alarm was sounded. I continued to discuss various questions with Mrs. de R. At the first sound of the anti-air guns, I had barely the time to say, 'This is becoming serious, let's go below.' We had not yet reached the stairs when the walls began to tremble like trees in a storm, and the window panes shattered on all sides. The excitement in the shelter was high, as you may well imagine, since everything shook.

"A quarter of an hour later, all was over. Returning to the surface, all was still enveloped in a thick fog of smoke and dust. Our street was still standing, but on the little side streets to right and left of us the houses had collapsed. Immediately, we were all prepared to begin our work. The first thing to do was to rescue the injured once the clearing was started. Then our truck carried away the injured. One of our own girls formed the line for the water buckets, since electricity, gas, water, and telephone had all been cut.

"After the first shock was over, looking to right and left of our boulevard, the scene was one of horror. Everything had collapsed. All around, people lay dead or injured under the debris. It is useless for me to describe to you the extent of the disaster, but I can frankly state that I don't believe I have ever seen anything quite so terrible.

Caring for Injured

"On the first day, all our attention was devoted to the transportation of the injured. It is necessary to have a ready supply of gasoline stored away from all danger. Means of transportation are what are most in demand.

"On the second day, the question of food supplies came up. The working crews are exhausted and need drinks and nourishment. We have been able, by means of a large receptacle, to arrange for supplies of drinking water for certain districts that have been completely isolated from water supplies. I must warn you that we have had to draw on the canned meats, the only nourishing article which could be eaten cold and which would give strength to the workers, who could not abandon their work and who were exhausted and famished. We installed a kitchen for the distribution of soup on the next day, it not being possible to have this on the first day on account of the water shortage."

Quaker Relief in China

Recent air mail reports show that Friends Ambulance Unit workers in China are continuing their service of aid to the distressed in the face of rapidly mounting prices and deteriorating transport facilities. At a time when military operations and the displacement of civilians have placed fresh burdens upon the Chinese nation, the group has been able in a few modest ways to give help where the Chinese have needed and wanted it. The 105 men and women who now are carrying on the work of the Unit are scattered over the terrain of Free China from the Pacific Coast province of Fukien to the southwest of interior Yunnan province.

Medical and Health Services

On the Yunnan front in Southwest China two medical teams are helping at advanced posts in the care of wounded and sick soldiers and civilians. Working in sectors laid out by the Chinese Red Cross, each team is made up of young doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, and other assistants who give as complete care as possible under primitive conditions of the front.

A third medical team, in collaboration with British Red Cross doctors, was last reported in the vicinity of Changsha and Changteh, which since have fallen into the hands of the Japanese Army. Members of the Unit had been assisting in the British Red Cross hospital at Changsha.

A small group under the leadership of a doctor has explored a densely populated but remote area of Southwest Yunnan which Chinese public health authorities believe to be in urgent need of public health measures for the civilian population that is suffering heavy inroads from malaria and black-water fever. Continuing aid will be given there.

At Kutsing, members of the Unit have been asked to assume temporary responsibility for managing and rehabilitating the Huei Tien Hospital. They are helping improve the standards of nursing and ward care, and are repairing the sanitary facilities of the hospital.

In the vicinity of Kutsing they are cooperating with the Chinese Red Cross in the fight against typhus by establishing stations where travelers and soldiers are deloused.

Transporting Medical Supplies

The Unit distributes in its nondescript, aging trucks a large proportion of the drugs that reach China. These drugs and other medical supplies, which come over the "hump" from India by air



Inoculations against cholera in a village in Yunnan province, China, draw many spectators

at a cost of \$5,000 per ton, are delivered to the National Health Administration, International Relief Committee, Red Cross and similar agencies. The Unit later carries them over rough, difficult highways to the missions, hospitals and clinics where they are needed. It is estimated that at least 80% of such supplies for civilians in China reach their destination in F.A.U. trucks. With replacement impossible, with poor lubricating oil, and with few spare parts, this fleet of battered trucks is kept in operation only by the ingenuity of Unit members in making emergency repairs, in combining in one vehicle the parts of as many as eight trucks of eight different makes, and in improvising substitutes for liquid fuel which generally are inadequate.

Fuel burners, charcoal burners, and diesels are used for the long, heavy hauls. They operate out of garages maintained at Chungking, Kukong, Kweiyang and Kutsing and carry a large volume over the roads of the Southwest. A few deliveries are made in the Southeast areas of Kiangsi, Hunan and Fukien provinces, where the Japanese occupying forces are pushing southward. Convoys of trucks sometimes fight their way as far north and west as the oil fields in the region of Suchow, Kansu province, where they load up on oil for the return journey. The most recent convoy to make the Suchow trip, a distance of some 2,000 miles by road from the port of entry at Kunming, left on February 10,

made a relatively rapid journey delivering supplies to hospitals along the Kansu corridor, and was ready to turn back on March 17. The return trip, however, was delayed by rain, snow, and ice, and by motor trouble. A piston ring disintegrated, a mainbearing burned out, and a chassis broke. After difficult repairs the convoy returned to the Chungking garage on April 29. Such experiences are in the everyday routine of the men without whose haulage of supplies medical work could not long continue.

Notwithstanding the delays which breakdowns, lack of spares and poor oil are causing, the Unit's haulage performance reached a high point this spring.

Additional Programs

In addition to the regular medical and transport services, two members were aiding in the direction of a colony at Salachi for lepers where that commonly ignored group of sufferers receives care and treatment.

Five of the men help in the training activities of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives which are pro-

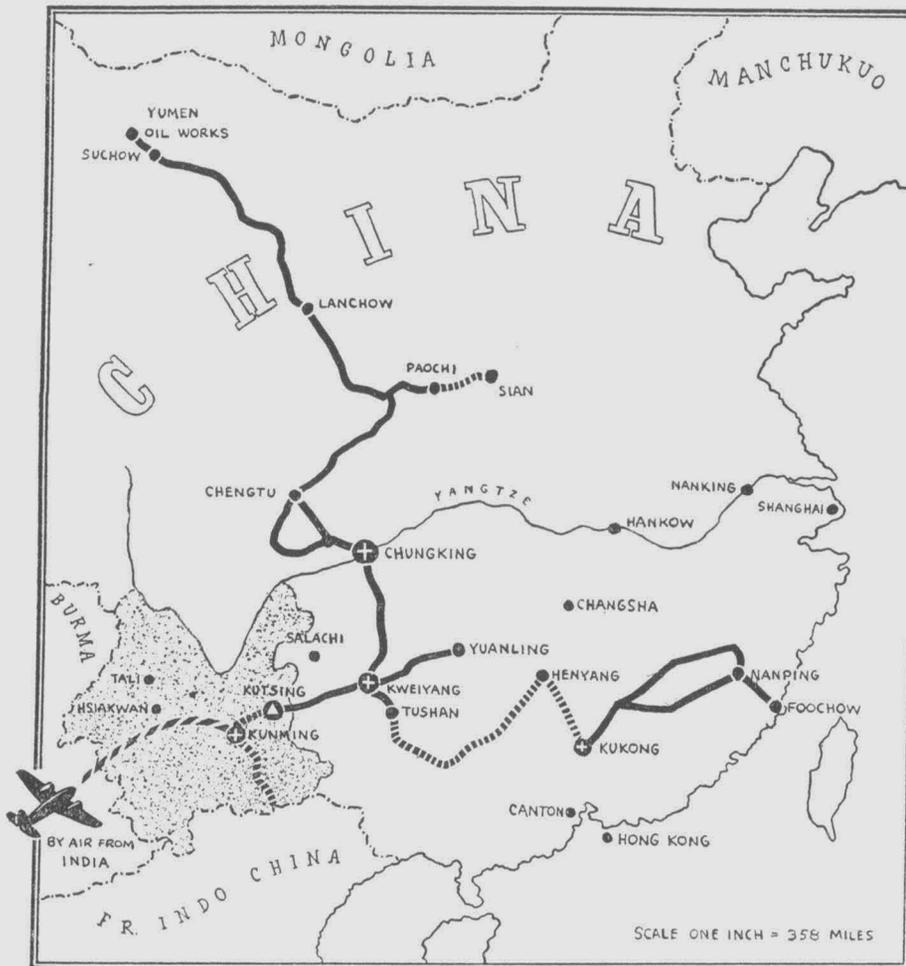
moting new production and producing skills suited to present Chinese conditions.

Other members assist in related activities of the Chinese Red Cross, International Relief Committee, and the National Health Administration, and a few carry the administration of Unit work from the present headquarters at Kutsing, or from sub-offices in Calcutta, Chungking, and other towns of importance.

Financial Support

Funds are coming this year from United China Relief, Inc. in the United States, from a British Government grant, and from the Chinese War Relief Fund in Canada. Charges are made for part of the cost of trucking service from agencies shipping the supplies, and, in addition, the Unit recently has received a grant of 1,000,000 Chinese dollars from the Chinese Government for a portion of the cost of a new headquarters building at Chungking.

Of the 105 members in the Unit on July 1, there are 15 Americans, 73 British, 16 Chinese and one Canadian. A party of Canadians hopes to go out shortly.



Area of FAU Activity in China

Location of Medical Teams

- Teams #3 and #5 on Western Yunnan Front
- Team #6 (Civilian Public Health) in Southwestern Yunnan
- Huei Tien Hospital Unit in Kutsing
- British Red Cross Society/FAU Team recently evacuated from Changsha and not yet located

-  Yunnan Province
-  Headquarters (and garage)
-  Sub-Offices (and garages)
-  Roads regularly used by FAU trucks
-  Railroads used by FAU

Cadiz to Casablanca

by DAVID BLICKENSTAFF

Several hundred refugees have recently been able to depart from Spain to French North Africa. In a camp near Casablanca they are cared for by the British and American governments until such time as they can return to their homes or set up permanent residence elsewhere. David Blickenstaff who directs the Madrid office maintained by six American relief committees describes the preparations for departure.

The boat sailed June 21 with five hundred and seventy-three refugees aboard. It was an impressive departure and although it was a necessary and a good thing, there were many people who were sad because departure to North Africa was for them only the lesser of two evils. The organization of such a departure had involved an incredible amount of work. Complications and difficulties retarded the process from beginning to end. This involved the filing of applications, preparation and despatch of the applications to the various authorities, screening of lists, preparation and processing of exit visa requests, preparation of identity documents, synchronization of rail transport, lodging of so large a group in a small town like Cadiz, medical attention, customs and police control in Cadiz, and the final mechanics of getting everyone on board in a minimum time.

Twenty-two Left Behind

There was a group of twenty-two people whose entry to the boat was refused by the Commander because some of them had lice. As they were refused entry only at the last minute, they found themselves sitting on the dock with the police records showing their legal exit from Spain already effected. After making arrangements for their lodging in Cadiz, it was necessary to ask the police authorities to cancel the record of their exit from Spain. With the Chief of Police of Cadiz, we phoned police headquarters in Madrid to explain what had happened and to find out what was to be done with these unfortunate refugees. It should be noted that we had previously prevented the internment of this particular group only by certifying to the police that their departure from Spain was assured in this proposed convoy. Their failure to leave, therefore, would mean internment. Police headquarters in Madrid instructed that they be sent immediately to Algeciras to embark with the next French convoy due to leave in about a week.

This decision on the part of the police meant that the Spanish authorizations for such departure could be easily arranged, but it also meant that other authorizations from various Allied authorities would be needed. Lawrence Parrish in our Madrid office went to work on these authorizations. We next asked the Sanitary officials of the port to disinfect the refugees to remove the supposed objection to their embarkation. Due to the irregular status of the group, the police were unwilling to have them appear freely on the streets of Cadiz and it was necessary to arrange

for their transportation in a bus to the delousing center. I won't go into the difficulties of finding a bus and obtaining gasoline to run it. Then there was the question of finding train space for them from Cadiz to Algeciras. Finally, with all these problems well on their way to solution, we left for Algeciras. There I explained the whole story to the Chief of Police who had not yet received instructions from Madrid. Together we made arrangements for the lodging of the group.

Ultimate Success

Thinking that everything was now in order for taking care of the refugees upon their arrival in Algeciras and their later embarkation, my wife, Janine, and I left for Madrid. Next day we learned that even before the arrival of the group in Algeciras, the Military Governor of the town decided that he would not permit them to remain in town more than twenty-four hours. This conflict between the police authorities and the military authorities was not one in which our intervention could be of any use. The result was, that after a fourteen-hour trip from Cadiz to Algeciras, the whole group was immediately put back into the train to make another fourteen hour return trip to Cadiz. There they remained until the day before the departure of the French convoy. They then returned to Algeciras and finally left for North Africa.

We have now sent three groups of people to the camp in North Africa. Thirty-six on May 6, five hundred seventy-three on June 21, and twenty-two on July 1, making a total of six hundred thirty-one.

* * *

LAYERS OF CLOTHING

"The most amazing part was the quantity of superimposed clothing the children had on, evident efforts to keep out the cold. No garment was ever discarded. On the little girls the newest dresses were on top; then the dress of former years had become a petticoat; and the still older frock was considered a chemise. Some of their garments were beautifully mended; most were beyond mending. Old worn out scarfs were wound around their necks and chests. Several times I counted as many as six layers of clothing, like the many skins of an onion in winter, but unlike the onion making odd bumps all over the child."

Secours Quaker report

Sojourn in Italy

by DAVID HARTLEY

In Italy, Committee representatives in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, are assisting Europeans who have fled from Central Europe because of war and persecution. David Hartley of the Quaker staff describes some of the people he talked with on a four-day visit to an Italian camp.

Wilhelm, a German Jewish artist, and his wife, Elise, are most charming. Her father was a Lutheran minister and did not object to their marriage until pressure became too great. Then Wilhelm fled, but the authorities refused to allow Elise and their child to go. She left, however, and arrived in Italy shortly before the Jews were interned. She has since stuck by her husband in the camp, where the three of them have a single room apartment in one of the barracks in which they eat, sleep, and live. The kitchen is shared with another family. Though they are quite ordinary quarters, they have bright curtains at the windows, and his watercolors and pen and inks on the wall reminded me of a normal peacetime home. They were a fine family; keeping up their spirits. They hope to settle in a Movie Colony near Rome.

Guy, although registered as French, is an Italian who fled to Marseilles in 1926 as an anti-fascist. There he married an Italian girl and their five children were born. With the surrender of France, he was repatriated by the Armistice Commission, arriving in Italy during an air raid. The family sought shelter, leaving their baggage on the station plat-

form. It had disappeared when the all clear sounded. Almost immediately, they were interned and have been in camp ever since. Guy now works in the camp carpenter shop but is extremely anxious to visit his mother in Genoa and then return to Marseilles.

A third, most attractive old couple, Mr. and Mrs. Sloss, have three sons, one in the United States, another in England, and the third in Australia. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Sloss is able to work, and the decision as to which son they should join is almost too great, especially in light of the fact that visas and transport are impossible at this time.

Fritz, a young refugee, had been transferred from a camp in the North to the South. Since his wife was ill, she was unable to travel and they were separated. War in Italy separated this family and he has had no news for months, except that he has become a father. Naturally, his every interest is aimed at getting back to his wife and child.

In looking back over this, it would appear that all of the people have been in relatively happy circumstances. Lest I be accused of being a confirmed optimist, I shall write again giving the other picture.

Clothing and Shelter for European Relief

PLANNING PAMPHLET, No. 34, May 1944, 47 pp. by The Special Project on Relief and Rehabilitation of The National Planning Association (800—21st Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

The National Planning Association's Special Project on Relief and Rehabilitation began early in 1942 to examine relief and rehabilitation requirements, with special reference to the implications for American citizens. The present pamphlet is the fourth of the published reports. On the basis of the best available evidence, this report attempts to indicate the extent of Europe's need for clothing, fuel, and shelter in the first year of peace, and to make recommendations as to how this need can be met.

It is estimated that some 200 million pairs of shoes and enough repair material for perhaps 100 million soles are needed on the Continent today. So acute is the clothing shortage that it is estimated that during the relief period enough cotton and wool must be imported to provide at least one-third of Europe's 400 million people with a whole new outfit. In the

emergency period, the main source of supply will be the United States, and we shall have to realize that only 5% of our cloth production can mean the difference of life and death to many Europeans.

The fuel problem will be solved when Europe's transportation system is rehabilitated and her capacity to produce fuel is restored, but war's destruction will make this a long and difficult task.

The need for shelter can be met in the emergency period largely by Europe itself, through billeting, repair, and conversion programs. Building materials will come later as available shipping will be needed for more critical needs.

In actual expenditure of money, the total cost of United States participation in UNRRA will probably be less than the cost of American relief to Europe after the last war. Much of this money will be spent in the United States, and the expenditure will mean good business as well as good works.

IRWIN ABRAMS

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Philadelphia, Pa.
Permit No. 389

POSTMASTER: If undeliverable FOR ANY REASON,
notify sender, stating reason, on Form 3547, postage
for which is guaranteed.