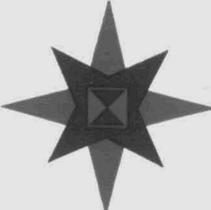


BULLETIN

Thirty-first year of service  *under the Red & Black Star*

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE



A group of homeless Japanese make tea in a Tokyo street and try to warm their hands over the tiny flame at the same time.

Vale

IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN By **ELIZABETH GRAY VINING**

STORY ON PAGE 9

Editorial

This is the first issue of the American Friends Service Committee *Bulletin*. Heretofore, *Afserco News*, the *Foreign Service Bulletin* and other less formal publications have attempted to carry the message of what the AFSC is doing to those who are interested. These are now all being combined in our new venture in publication. Of course, the *Bulletin* is a house organ. It will tell the story of Service Committee projects. We hope, however, that it may do more. We shall aspire to interpret these projects in the light of their human and spiritual significance. We even hope that, at times, they may influence public policy. For no voluntary agency operating, either at home or abroad, is of importance in itself. It is only significant as it expresses a spirit, a way of life, which has meaning for a wider public.

Today the American Friends Service Committee, which represents the Religious Society of Friends, is operating in China, India, Japan, Finland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Germany, France and Mexico. We are building a second self-help housing community in the bituminous coal regions of Western Pennsylvania and counseling a group in Lorain, O., that is engaged in a like enterprise. In the summer we operate work camps and international relations institutes widely disbursed throughout this country. We interpret these projects and what seems to us to be their implications widely to schools and colleges. We are becoming deeply engrossed in certain phases of relations between the races of men in America. These, at least, illustrate the kinds of enterprise in which we are presently occupied.

A glance at them may easily lead us to say, Why such diversity of interest? Wouldn't it be better to concentrate?

This is a good and legitimate question to raise. It is not enough to say that all of these are good projects and are, therefore, appropriate for us to undertake. There are obviously a great many good things that ought not to be undertaken by such an agency as the Service Committee. There are, however, a few tests that may well be applied to any suggested enterprise upon which this Committee is encouraged to embark.

First among these should be whether it offers an opportunity for the development and use of instruments of good

will where conflict, bitterness and misunderstanding are characteristic. Second, it seems to me, should be whether the undertaking offers a chance for a considerable number of persons, especially younger men and women, to participate in experiments in growing a new, healthy, cooperative society. Perhaps a third test might well be whether the project offers opportunity for fellowship and working together with persons whose social, religious or national backgrounds are quite different, without a sense of superiority but in a common quest for the deepest spiritual quality of life.

The Service Committee is not primarily a relief organization. It has done and continues to carry on a number of relief projects, but beyond relief is its desire to bring hope and courage, to reconcile misunderstanding and to lift and be lifted to a new level of fellowship. It is not a reform organization; it does not primarily set out to convert or to preach. Its goal is to live out a spirit, a conviction, a dedication of the whole life. It is more an attempt to talk with the muscles of the arms and legs than with the vocal cords. It hopes that the eloquence of the deed will carry its own conviction. It does not disparage preaching, but it feels that Christians have been pitifully weak on demonstration. Its projects ought to be, both in their planning and through the persons who carry them out, a testimony to a way of life which eliminates destructive conflict and war.

In the pages of this *Bulletin* we shall attempt to reflect the experiences gained in human experimentation. We shall try to maintain a true spirit of humility for we know how inadequate our planning often is and how often, as human beings, we fall below the goals that we set for ourselves. But in this groping world he who finds some living truth owes it to his fellows to share it with them. If he has but a tiny candle, it is his call to light the path for society as far as that candle's gleam will reach. We aspire to nothing so much as to help bring about changed and kindled lives. We hope that the reader may find the Spirit of God nearer as he reads.


Executive Secretary.

What About Poland?

Need Continues, but U. S. Aid Has Stopped

"People walk many kilometers to us, not begging, but asking quietly whether we can give them food for their children. Sometimes whole families have come 18 or 20 kilometers. There have never been beggars in this part of Poland, and with one or two exceptions, we have not had anyone asking for food until recently." This statement from a Quaker worker in Poland emphasizes the continuing need in that country and points up the recent statement made by Acting Secretary of State, Robert A. Lovett, that there is a "rapidly deteriorating outlook on the Continent."

Aid to Poland Discontinued

In the face of this picture, our State Department announced in August that aid to Poland would be discontinued for the ensuing quarter of this year. The decision was made on the basis of a report from Col. R. L. Harrison, following a four-day survey in Poland. It stated that the grain and other foods available, supplemented by private relief supplies, are ample to meet the needs of the Polish people.

The combined contributions of private relief agencies at work in Poland today, however, fall far short of providing even the necessary stop-gap. A report from the Advisory Committee of Voluntary Foreign Aid of the United States Government indicates that the food, clothing, medical and other supplies shipped to Poland by the voluntary agencies during the first five months of 1947 amounted to only \$5,700,242. Translated into food alone, this amount could not meet the needs. It would mean that funds would be diverted from services which are now effective to a food supply program which could not possibly be more than palliative.

On the announcement that aid to Poland would be discontinued, the American Friends Service Committee felt obliged to share the facts received from Quaker workers in that country, and sent telegrams to President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall urging that Poland continue to receive general relief aid.

Since August 1946, a team of men and women representing the Friends Relief Service of London and the American Friends Service Committee, has been distributing food to approximately 9000 pre-school children in the villages in the Czerwonka area.

When these extra rations had to be reduced from 300 to 250 calories daily (about one and a half pounds of food per week) for each child because of lack of supplies, a relief worker wrote: "The people find it hard to understand the cut in weekly portions of food when the need is at its height. Our food has obviously not been merely supplementary, but basic."

"There are many cases of serious hardships," she continued. "There is a widow with seven children who was moved up here from the devastated area north of Warsaw. She has a farm now, but no equipment and no horses, cows or chickens. She has potatoes for just three more weeks and has not seen bread for eight days. She walked 21 kilometers one day to get some bread, and found none.

"You can see real fear in people's faces and hear it in their voices when they talk about the future until the harvest."

The United Nations Special Technical Committee has estimated that 2300 calories per person per day is the very minimum subsistence level. Yet in parts of Poland people living on the land receive little more than 2200 daily, while those living in the cities

must often get along on 1400. The Polish Embassy estimates that in order to achieve a nutritional level of 1800 calories for the urban population, it would be necessary for Poland to import about 400,000 tons of grain, 19,000 tons of fats, and 23,000 tons of milk during the balance of the calendar year.

Poland, therefore, is expected to be short more than 400,000 tons of staple foods during October, November and December, unless substantial imports are available. Translated into pictures we can more readily understand, these facts mean that in one boys' school, breakfast and lunch consist of one piece of black bread with jam or occasionally ham fat, and a cup of soup; they mean that Polish mothers eagerly walk several miles to get three-fourths of a quart of cereal, a can of evaporated milk and a bar of chocolate when relief supplies are available; they mean that the 6000 doctors left in Poland cannot find nourishing food with which to fight the increasing tuberculosis rate.

Conditions Vary

It is true that conditions in parts of western, industrialized Poland have improved during the past year, and that food needs vary with the seasons. A report from the Anglo-American team in Koziencice states that the harvest of 1946 marked the first small step toward recovery for the people in that area. "Now," the report continues, "on the eve of the harvest a year later, there is a considerable difference in the appearance of the countryside. The fields, mostly cleared of mines, have been largely cultivated, many people have rebuilt their houses and managed to buy pigs and hens, or even a horse and cow. We never imagined that it would be possible to cease the distribution of food here this year without causing a good deal of hardship.

"Not that there are obvious signs of returning prosperity in all parts. There is a marked contrast in conditions where the soil is good and where it is sandy. In sandy districts, even before the war, undernourishment produced weaker, less re-



Polish children suffer while governments argue.

Acme

silient peasants, less able to face the problems of existence. Certain villages are poverty-stricken. Their men were killed in the war and the country has been able to offer little constructive help to the widows and their families."

Reports from the more arid areas of northeastern Poland are much more serious. "The districts of former East Prussia, known as Mazuria and Warmia, are among those where the recent war left its deepest marks. The towns and villages were badly damaged. Many inhabitants fled; and many of the fields are still lying uncultivated, the houses unoccupied. There is a greater scarcity of horses, cows and other livestock than in most other parts of Poland, and fewer industries to give employment. There is also a dearth of medical aid."

Food for Special Groups?

The Harrison Report included a statement that certain groups in Poland are more in need than others: "Imports of medical supplies and supplementary foodstuffs for relief of special groups such as children, orphans, sick and aged appear justified."

MARGARET M. FRAWLEY

Margaret Frawley lived a full and strenuous life. Yet in the stir and excitement of her relief experiences in Europe and in her tasks with the AFSC at home she preserved an inner core of serenity. She was quick, forthright and clear visioned. These were the mainsprings of her work that often had a quality of daring. Yet through all shone a kindly spirit, a warmth and a gentleness that instantly removed any sting resulting from her zeal to achieve her goal. Working with Margaret was fun. She had an Irish touch of whimsy that quickly found the humorous side of a tense situation.

When Margaret came to the Service Committee in 1939, she had had no previous contact with Quakers. Behind her lay ten years of distinguished newspaper work and travel in Europe as a foreign correspondent. She was



Commission for Children's Relief

"People come, not begging, but asking quietly if we can give them any food for their children."

This statement bears out the findings of Quaker workers who report that there are an estimated 1,500,000 orphans and half-orphans in Poland, and about 3,000,000 children needing supplementary assistance. In Krakow

seeking a channel through which to pour her great gifts for organization and interpretation which would satisfy a spiritual urge to serve her fellows in a direct and personal way. All who know the Quaker relief work in France know how greatly she strengthened this service. In the early days of the war, it was she who saved the whole organization when the Germans took Paris. Evacuating the office records and funds to Marseilles, she herself escorted ninety children by truck to Bordeaux where she set up canteens for refugees. It was there that she met the German officers who gave her authority to carry on her work in remembrance of the benefits they had themselves received as children in the Quaker child-feeding program in Germany after the first World War.

Toward the close of the war she returned to France and reknitted the

alone, some 11,000 orphans and half-orphans are being cared for in government institutions. Service Committee workers found that institutions they visited last winter had very little food and no blankets, sheets or recreation equipment. The grant received from the government for each child provided less than half the cost of maintenance.

Amid the confusion of varied conditions and conflicting statistics, the need alone is clear and uncomplicated. And it is impossible for private relief to meet this need. We urge that our Government follow the suggestion of the Marshall Plan, that aid be given those countries which show they are helping themselves, rather than penalize Poland for so doing.

There is tragedy in these facts and figures, and tragedy in what they do not tell. They give a picture of hunger yet do not make vivid the 20,000 children who die monthly of tuberculosis, or the 400,000 children who had no shoes all last winter. Basic needs and individual suffering in Poland continue to grow while governments argue whether they exist.

ties between French, English and American Quakers. She was a woman of great personal bravery and endured hardships beyond the limits of her frame with a cheerfulness that at times was inexplicable. The year of illness that ended with Margaret's death on October 14 tested to the uttermost this divine gift of inner serenity that was so remarkably hers. Never did she complain or admit defeat; a visit to her bedside was an inspiration. Although Margaret never sought membership in the Society of Friends, she was, in spirit, in closest fellowship. Though she probably never knew it and most certainly would have denied it, her life mirrored a true modern Quaker in action, spreading peace, good cheer and courage in the wake and the wreckage of war.

JOHN F. RICH

Builders of Peace

A Report on Summer Projects

"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." This statement in the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was taken seriously this past summer by more than 4000 people in the United States, Mexico and Europe.

In work camps, institutes and seminars sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, they were offered nothing but the chance to study and work hard, and to try to understand others. They were challenged to see where they could create understanding between groups in our country; to help construct bridges of fellowship spanning the continents.

In a World That Needs Our Best

In seven International Service Seminars stretching from New England to the West Coast, representatives of many different nations and cultures studying in the United States met together for seven-week periods to explore the spiritual, intellectual and moral resources necessary for the creation of a peaceful world.

International tensions were vividly set forth, pointing up the urgency for each individual to take part in their solution. Friendships crossed national and racial and religious barriers. As one of the members wrote, "Of the future, we cannot speak, but we know that peoples of different countries can live together in peace." "My outlook

changed completely," wrote another. "It is the difference between living for something and with a purpose, and living dully in a world that needs our best."

"It Isn't Just a Summer Thing"

This is the reward of caravanning—not finishing a summer's project, but beginning a lifetime of service. Realizing some of the implications of such an experience, one caravaner wrote, "I now feel a responsibility for other people, worse luck. It doesn't let me relax and have a carefree time. It isn't just a summer thing."

Caravanning this summer was much more difficult than in any recent year. Today much hope for the United Nations is dimmed, sympathy for relief needs has worn thin, fear of depression and unemployment overrides the prompting of our conscience to offer a haven to displaced people of the world. Fear of Russia shadows everything.

Caravaners expected some opposition, and were prepared for it. But it was harder for them to meet indifference. It took more courage to keep working when they found people who did not know or care what was going on in the world, who felt no responsibility as citizens or church members or as human beings for what they and their country should or should not do in relation to the rest of the world.

The most important lesson of caravanning this year was probably that of learning to keep going, and of

finding that there are always, in the most unexpected places, people who care and who respond to the spark the caravan kindles.

Comments from sponsoring committees in the ten caravan locations indicate the caravaners did make a worthwhile contribution to community education. They helped arouse new interest, and their own energy and enthusiasm encouraged others to continue their efforts.

Toward Responsible World Citizenship

Realizing that enduring peace must be a movement rising out of the life and thought and determination of ordinary citizens, the Committee also sponsored nation-wide programs designed to help Americans understand the trends shaping our world, and to urge them to take their part in responsible world citizenship.

These Institutes of International Relations were developed on the assumption that statistics, information and knowledge of the international situation must be supplemented by an appreciation of the human and moral values involved.

Faculty members for the institutes were drawn from colleges and universities and from government and intergovernmental groups. They were gathered into 13 adult and eight high school institutes for five- and ten-day periods. There community leaders met, and returned, refreshed and with wider vision, to do an educational job



Charles Lord

Caravaners speak, write, work with local community groups in the interest of peace. This group worked in St. Joseph, Mo.



John Fretz

Students from many countries cooperate on dishwashing after a day's discussion at the International Service Seminar at Woodstock, Ill.



Charles Lord

Work camper stands ankle-deep in muck left by flood, and shovels it out of a house in Ottumwa, Iowa.



Faculty members of Des Moines, Iowa, Institute have a mid-afternoon snack. From l. to r., T. Z. Koo, China; Aaron Levenstein, Research Institute of America; Harold E. Conrad, Washburn University; Raymond W. Logan, Howard University; Maynard C. Kreuger, University of Chicago; and Eddy Asirvatham, of India.

in their own communities. There the discussion leaders associated with others sharing their general point of view, and realized they were not alone.

Through Hard Physical Work

Through hard physical work the young people in Work Camps, Interne-in-Industry and Interne-in-Cooperatives projects, and the Institutional Service Units, served and learned this summer.

"I learned in this summer camp," writes a member of the Interne-in-Cooperatives. "I learned about cooperatives as an economic and social instrument with possibilities of balancing the abuse of the profit system. I learned about living in mutual respect and service with an aware group of young people from varying backgrounds. I discovered that a routine task can be meaningful when there is purpose behind it."

Wherever the Internes-in-Industry worked they felt the tensions between labor and management, the intolerance and prejudice which spring from ignorance and insecurity, the confusion which surges through industrial America. They experienced the fatigue and dullness of being a cog in the industrial machine.

The Work Campers helped meet community needs in Virginia, Maine, Missouri and California. In Chicago they painted and plastered homes. In Detroit they organized community activities around vacant lots. They went to Ottumwa, Iowa, to build a play-

ground, but altered their plans to meet the crisis of the flood by shoveling mud and filth out of Ottumwa homes.

In two mental hospitals and a women's reformatory, more than a hundred students faced the disintegration of the human mind, the perversion of the soul. During the two and three months they worked under the Institutional Service Unit, they saw vividly the necessity for love and trust in human relationships. Some of them felt their lives redirected as they realized what implications the attitudes they were forming might have in their home-towns. The responsibility for making more people aware of the problems of mental illness and community disintegration descended upon them.

In Mexico On a Friendly Basis

"Our friends are the core of this whole experience," reads one letter from Mexico. For the eighth year, young Americans under Service Committee auspices have been in Mexico on a friendly basis. Living in adobe huts with thatched roofs, in Toluca, Taxhay, Tetelcingo, Yautepec and Xochimilco, they supplemented the year-round projects which have been underway in two of the communities with enthusiastic projects of their own.

At Yautepec they dug a well through solid rock for a school in a district that had never had water. At Tetelcingo they helped small girls who had never seen dolls to make some of their very own. They started



Students bound for work and educational projects in Europe sing folk songs as part of the orientation program.

metal-working classes for boys and played bean-bag with the littlest ones. In Toluca and Tetelcingo they carried out anti-smallpox campaigns, working in the established clinics and also vaccinating men, women and children on the streets and in the homes. All summer the boys scoured the mountainsides and deep ravines around Taxhay for boulders to build a cooperative store. And in their spare time they dug good soil and carried it to a rocky plot by the school so that elementary agriculture could be taught.

English and dancing classes, clinic and recreational work went on in each community; and everywhere they shared the fiestas, the tasty tortillos, the plaintive and gay song-fests with the villagers. And throughout the projects there was real witness to the spirit which must be at the core of international friendship. "My heart was broken when I went to the United States," exclaimed one Mexican lad who had encountered the discrimination directed against his people in this country; "but now it is mended again," he added with a bright face while helping American boys blast the top of a mountain to build a playground for children.

Shipboard Experiment

As the *Marine Tiger* and *Marine Jumper* plowed back and forth across the Atlantic this summer, several thousand students from the United States and various countries of Europe aboard these former troop ships

thought more deeply than they had before of their personal responsibilities to their world.

They were traveling under the State Department's project for the exchange of students between the continents. The Institute of International Education in New York coordinated the administrative work and the Service Committee at the request of the State Department assumed full responsibility for the orientation on the ships. These shipboard programs were carried out on each of the ten-day crossings, to prepare the American students for their study, travel or reconstruction work in Europe; and on return trips to introduce Europeans to this country and help returning Americans evaluate their European experiences.

As the students settled down in their three-tier bunks, or grouped in corners of cabins and dining rooms for lectures and discussions, or talked and sang far into each night out on deck—their understanding and respect and appreciation for each other and for the people of the countries they were to visit were strengthened.

"We Call You, Youth of the World"

"We call you, youth of the world today, to help us begin a new life. We greet and welcome you joyfully to the ruins of our homes, with the hope that we may build a new future of love and happiness in our hearts."

In response to this message from Finland, 235 young men and women from 12 countries participated in Quaker-sponsored work camps reaching across Europe from northernmost Finnish Lapland to the Valley of the Aventino in Italy, and east to Brixlegg in the Austrian Tyrol and the banks of the Vistula in Poland. American members of the Quaker International Voluntary Service also worked in the camps of the Service Civil International in Holland, Belgium and France, and one volunteer joined an international work camp organized by the British Friends Relief Service in Berlin.

The work projects were varied, and tough. In Finland the volunteers helped rebuild Lapp homes in five communities, and in two camps in south central Finland they helped Finns who had been evacuated from the East build new houses. In Italy three devastated towns were selected for work camp sites. At Montenerodomo campers constructed a day nurs-

ery on the site of a destroyed medieval castle. Elsewhere they cleared rubble, arranged programs for children and young people. Their most colorful project was the installation of a cable to carry salvaged bricks from the rubble of one town to its new site across the river. In Brixlegg, where destroyed homes were rebuilt, the American campers had a special challenge, for that town had been bombed by American planes. In Lucimia, south of Warsaw, the volunteers worked in a clinic, constructed barracks for a school and helped the villagers rebuild their homes.

Villagers in Belgium were at first suspicious of these young people, but once convinced of their sincerity, presented them with cherries, beans and even a bit of meat. The school children brought them potatoes, the shopkeepers gave them discounts, the shoemaker repaired their boots without charge. In Finland, the campers were guests at a wedding feast in one home, and those in Lapland were urged to return next year in time for the reindeer round-up.

A Swiss camper found something very basic in the experience, "Such a life gives us the opportunity to live with other countries' men and to see in each of them our brother. And at once we see that every man, from whatever country he may come, he has the same problems, the same interests, sorrows, and pleasures. And what seems to me the most important: Love is for all human beings the same."

Resources Beyond

The practice of taking time for worship and meditation each day and finding what a difference it makes in giving direction for one's life was one



Two work campers in Saija, Finland, make bricks for the rebuilding of war-devastated homes in Lapland, northernmost province.

of the most significant experiences for many of the young people this summer. Many who came into the work on the basis of a concern for social problems found they had embarked also on a deep religious experience.

The final result of the summer projects cannot be counted in the number of homes repaired or bridges built. It cannot be computed by the number of lectures listened to or topics discussed. It is hidden in those who found a new way of life through the experience of serving and seeking to understand. It is folded deep in the awareness that when people sit down together in humility and love, solutions for even the hardest problems can be found.

Year-Round Work and Study Projects

Four service projects are being sponsored for young people during the winter and spring of 1947-48 in Mexico, and in industries and public institutions in the United States. In addition, approximately 300 one-day conferences and 20 week-end conferences will be held in communities throughout the country to stimulate interest in peace.

In Yautepec, Mexico, women will work in the community health education program and in the local health clinic. Men will do construction work and all will aid in recreation programs.

In Philadelphia students will work in business or industry while studying objectively problems confronting both workers and management officials.

As a part of the Institutional Service Units program, young people will work at Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N. Y., and at the N. J. State Reformatory for Women, Clinton Farms. Unit members receive about 30 hours of lectures by members of the institution staff.

AFSC Meetings

The next series of meetings of the AFSC will be held at Wilmington (O.) College, November 21 and 22. On November 23, Samuel Marble, who formerly worked on the Japan area desk of the Service Committee, will be inaugurated as president of Wilmington College.

The World Needs Clothes

"We had no shoes smaller than size four, and little ones who were consequently left barefooted put their heads down on their desks and wept very quietly. I took away a design of their feet in the hope that I could send shoes for them when our smaller shoes arrive—if they ever do."

This story from a Service Committee worker is only too representative of the world today. In Hungary one out of every ten children is barefooted. In Poland shoes are shared so that one member of a family at a time can go shopping or to school. In a German town recently, one woman was fatally injured and 20 others fainted while standing in line with hundreds of other persons outside a shoe store for two days and a night waiting to buy shoes.

What shoes there are must be worn down to the last shred because there is no leather or nails for repair. "One boy was wearing a rubber over one shoe," writes another worker, "and when I pulled it off I saw that the shoe had no sole. Quite a few are wearing canvas slippers, not as substantial as our tennis shoes, and they will have to be worn through the snow."

Anything must do for shoes during the winter. At one time ten bales of blankets were distributed in a German town. Each bale was wrapped in canvas. When the Committee representative visited the town to see the results of the distribution, he found 400 people shod in shoes with wooden soles and canvas tops, made from the bale wrappings.

Baby clothes and diapers are almost non-existent. More than 500 babies were born in Dusseldorf, Germany, during one month this year, but not a single ration coupon was issued for the purchase of a diaper. New-born infants are often wrapped in newspapers to be carried home from the hospital. Few children of two, three and four years have ever had shoes. Many mothers must exchange precious sugar and bread for sweaters and socks and diapers.



Philadelphia Inquirer

These rags were the only clothes that a little boy in Hungary owned until he was given some new ones by Quaker workers. Examining the tattered suit are, l. to r., Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the AFSC; Harry Pfund, who recently returned from work in Germany, and Rufus M. Jones, honorary chairman of the Committee.

It is Up to Us

There comes a point when patches will no longer hold, when even a tug of wind tears rotting fabric. Today the people of Europe and Asia are dressed more thinly than they were a year ago, yet no government relief includes clothing. This is the pattern of need. It is up to us as individuals to cut from this pattern, in cloth and leather, the garments it represents.

And we must give with understanding. Sturdy, wearable clothing is needed. The person who receives what we give will not be able to repair it or have it cleaned. It is little extra trouble for us to see that all fastenings are on, tears mended. Packages of needles, spools of thread and extra buttons can be slipped into pockets. Shoes can be re-soled, polished, and have an extra pair of shoestrings tucked inside. Shoes accompanied by one dollar a pair can be re-soled by Committee facilities. Women's shoes smaller than three inches in width or with heels higher than two inches cannot be used.

Dresses size 38 or larger and stout low-heeled shoes are needed for European women. Smaller dresses,

shirts and trousers are needed in Japan. Women in Europe wear black clothes for mourning, even for distant relatives and for long periods of time. It is helpful to direct black clothing to collection centers on the East coast.

We who have no clothes to contribute can volunteer to work at one of the seven collection centers which the Service Committee operates, or at one of the five baling centers. We can collect clothing in our communities and ship that which is usable to the Committee. Old bathing suits and evening gowns can be sold and the proceeds sent to help defray processing expenses of clothing collected. Pieces of woolen cloth may be made into warm quilts.

Clothing Can Be Beautiful

Recently a man whose ragged clothes belied the dignity of the human being who wore them, asked for a suit at a Quaker center in Europe. When he received it, not new but clean and mended, he was asked to sign a receipt: "Received—one suit." He signed his name, then after the word "suit" he wrote, "beautiful."

Clothing carefully prepared and given in a spirit of humility and goodwill *is* beautiful; it carries an assurance that we are concerned about our neighbor's welfare.

Please send your gifts of clothing, shoes, bedding and soap to the American Friends Service Committee at one of the following addresses:

23rd and Arch Streets
Philadelphia 3, Penna.

144 East 20th Street
New York 3, New York

2111 Florida Ave.
Washington 8, D. C.

159 North Michigan Boulevard
Chicago 1, Ill.

1212 King Street
Seattle 44, Washington

3107 N. Charles Street
Baltimore 18, Md.

501 North Raymond Ave.
Pasadena 3, California

2151 Vine Street
Berkeley 7, California

5 Longfellow Park
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Impressions of Japan

by

Elizabeth Gray Vining

Elizabeth Gray Vining, formerly associate publicity secretary of the Service Committee, has spent the past year in Japan as tutor to the Crown Prince. The following report gives her impressions of Japan and the Japanese people.

During the rainy month of June, this year's crop of wheat ripened. In wide fields outside of Tokyo, in small fields in the suburbs, in tiny patches among the ruins of the city, the grains turned yellow. The rice ration was 28 days late. Potatoes were extremely scarce and hard to get. Thousands of people were depending for their staple food on the wheat which they could grow themselves.

The ration is slow and uncertain and small, the restaurants are closed, there is painfully little to buy even in the open, or black, market. The recent government economic White Paper reports that the average family spends from 66 to 73 per cent of its income on food alone. Eggs are 12½ yen each. Small plums are 6 for 25 yen. I saw a box of 16 fancy peaches recently priced at 1100 yen. This is \$22.00 at the present artificial rate of exchange, but a better idea can be gained by comparing the yen price with the estimated earned monthly income (including the value of vegetables raised) of the average family of

four: 2017 yen. A very flimsy cap for a boy costs 250 yen, a tiny box of paper clips, 30 yen, an umbrella, 1000 yen.

People Are Undernourished

You hear it frequently said among foreigners, "There is no mass starvation in Japan." That is true. People are not dying in the streets. But they are undernourished; they are thin and pale and tired. They look drawn and anxious.

The small children of four or five years appear the healthiest. The pets of their families, they probably get the best of whatever there is to eat. They are also undoubtedly older than they look. Three small friends of mine, little girls of eight, ten and twelve, look not a day more than five, seven and nine. The boys in my class at the Peers' School are almost all thin and undersized for their age.

Children Are Tired

They are tired, too. They are tired partly because in order to get to school on time, with transportation as it is,

most of them leave home at six or half-past in the morning. One boy starts at half-past four. They are tired also because they are not getting the amount and the kind of food that growing boys need. During the spring vacation, when food was more plentiful than it is now, their weariness was unconsciously revealed in the diaries which they wrote for me. Over and over again these 13- and 14-year-old boys write, "I was tired, so I went to bed after dinner." "I was tired and I took a nap." One public-spirited youth wrote: "I went on Dr. Kobayashi to inject to keep off the eruptive typhus. It was a painful injection but I beared it for the public health. We went by tram. The car was so crowded and I was very much tired out."

Host of Shortages

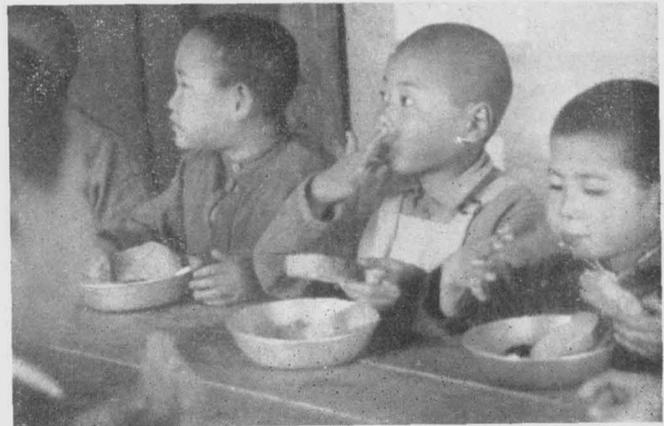
Food, clothing, housing, transportation, medicines; these are the pressing shortages, with a host of others flooding along in their train.

Cotton goods, or indeed any kind of yard goods, are almost unobtainable by the ordinary consumer. Japan



Acme

Tokyo students gather bricks from the wreckage of their old school building to help build a new school.



Japanese children enjoy the lunch made possible by American contributions through LARA, Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia.

has, it is true, been importing cotton, but most of it, after being manufactured into cloth, is exported to help pay for food imports. What is kept in Japan is rationed to hospitals, special groups, like repatriates, and so on. Recently some clothing was sent to a private school, attended by Tokyo's supposedly most privileged girls, by the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia, (LARA), of which the Service Committee is a member. The original plan was to distribute it among the 40 per cent who had been burned out. It was found, however, that so many of the girls were actually in need that the most satisfactory procedure was to let all the girls draw lots for turns to choose a garment apiece, and then distribute the remainder as extras among the war sufferers. Shoes are particularly needed. I have seen more than one pretty and graceful young girl clumping along in large shabby men's boots which were probably inherited from a brother who failed to return from the war.

26 People in One House

The White Paper estimates a shortage of 4,000,000 houses in Japan. In terms of what one sees and hears in one's daily round without making a special investigation, this means: A woman with an invalid husband has 26 people living in her house. They are burned-out people who moved in during the war, and who, since they have no place else to go, cannot be dislodged. Several teachers of my acquaintance, because they cannot find places to live in Tokyo, must spend five to seven hours a day commuting in trains that are often so crowded that pencils in one's pocket are smashed by the pressure of other people's bodies and bundles. As one of my senior girls described it: "My foot are stepped on, my hair are drew, my hands are caught. I feel like canned sardine." Air raid shelters and windowless scrap-iron huts serve as houses for whole families. One sees the mother crouching by the street hydrant to do the family washing, or bending over

a little earthenware stove beside the door, cooking the family dinner in the rain. One of my boys at the Peers' School, who had been so far behind the others that I assumed he simply had no natural capacity for languages, suddenly showed an amazing improvement, not only in his work but also in his posture, color and general attitude. I made inquiries and learned that ever since the bombing of May, 1945, he had lived in an air-raid shelter with a ceiling so low that his father could not stand up straight. Recently the family had moved to a barrack, "and now," the boy said, "I feel like studying!"

Disease a Great Hazard

Three of the boys in my class of 76 have been out of school all spring with T.B. They are now getting A.F.S.C. milk and vitamins. Tuberculosis is one of the great hazards in present-day Japan, the inevitable result of undernourishment and bad living conditions. There is another ailment, less dangerous but more widespread, and one that saps strength and courage and reduces efficiency. Ninety per cent of the Japanese people of all classes of society are suffering from intestinal parasites. A doctor told me recently that in some rural schools 94 per cent of the children are infected. Santonin and other vermifuges are needed in quantity in a short-range program. A long-range program would provide large shipments of fertilizer so that the present insanitary



Against a background of destruction, Tokyo war waifs clutch cans of milk received through LARA.

and dangerous methods can be eliminated.

The people whom I know, and about whom I write, are not the poorest and most unfortunate. They belong to the privileged class; they are the people who in former times were the most fortunate; the wealthy, the traveled, the cultured. They are no longer wealthy. The bombing spared no one. In the tremendous social revolution which is now going on, they are on the descending side of the wheel; taxes and capital levies are carrying them down. They are going down with immense dignity, without outcry or self-pity.

Children Have Hope and Zest

Their children are facing the changed world with hope and zest. Boys write in a matter-of-fact way of helping their mothers with the house work. "In the evening I cooked in place of my mother because she had a cold. Washed my shirt and handkerchiefs," appears in one diary. In another, "Helped my mother clean the upstairs and move heavy furniture." (There was a new baby in that household.) "Helped my sister to wash the family clothes because my mother had a cold." "Helped my mother because my grandmother was in bed." They are interested in baseball, football, fishing, sailing, the U. S. Army Day parade, the arrival of the ration books, art, the Zoo (though they deplore the lack of "ferce animals") and the elections.

On Election Day, one boy wrote, "Today was the hope and promise to the future of Japan."

The more thoughtful of my Peeresses' School girls, who are older than the boys, see the present time as one of suffering, but suffering with an end.

"In the morning," writes one, who might speak for all, "I found the plum flower, which blooms the most fast in the year. This flower have endured hardships. We must also endure the life of suffering. We never losing hope. Soon the spring will come."

James M. Read

James M. Read, formerly with the Friends Committee on National Legislation, has been appointed secretary of the Foreign Service Section of the American Friends Service Committee. He succeeds Cornelius Krusé, who served as head of the section during the past year and who is now executive secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies.

James Read previously worked with the Service Committee, joining the staff in 1945. With six representatives of American private relief agencies, he spent several months early in 1946 in Germany investigating conditions of food, clothing, housing and health. The Service Committee based its relief program in Germany on the report brought back by the representatives of the Service Committee and other agencies.

For several years James Read was associated with the University of Louisville, first as an assistant professor in the department of history and political science and later as acting head of the department.

AFSC Lecturers

During the current school term the AFSC is sponsoring visiting lecturers to schools and colleges on a cooperative basis for the fourth consecutive year.

In an effort to increase interracial understanding, the AFSC sends Negroes and other minority group members who are experts in a special field of work to visit predominantly white educational institutions where they spend a week or more, teaching classes, speaking to chapel groups and meeting informally with students and faculty members.

Three lecturers are available for varying periods until the end of April.

The lecturers are: Dr. Richard I. McKinney, president of Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va., who will visit schools in the east and in the Ohio area; Dr. John B. Lovell, Jr., associate professor of English at Howard University, Washington, D. C., who will lecture at West Coast schools, and Allan R. Freelon, special

assistant to the director of Fine Arts, School District of Philadelphia, who will visit Eastern institutions.

Dr. McKinney, who holds degrees from Morehouse College, Andover Newton Theological School and Yale University, will teach classes on the Bible and philosophy. Dr. Lovell's field is American literature. He is a graduate of Northwestern University and the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Freelon, a graduate of the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art, the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University, will teach classes in the techniques of various types of art, and in the history and development of painting with special emphasis on certain phases of painting.

Radio Series Tells Story of AFSC Work

More than 200 radio stations have requested the new series of six 15-minute radio dramatizations on transcription offered by the AFSC as a public service "on behalf of the needy people of the world." The series, entitled "World Service," is based on reports received from Quaker workers overseas, and features well-known artists, including House Jameson, Eva Le Gallienne, Ann Seymour and Leon Janney. The programs were produced at NBC by professional script writers and directors.

The stories include an account of a clothing distribution in Poland and what a gift of clothing meant to one young Polish couple; a dramatization of the services performed by the Friends Transport Unit in France, and a tale of the fight of a Quaker unit in China against Kala Azar, a disease which is 96 per cent fatal when untreated. Another describes the degradation of post-war existence in Austria, where Quaker relief workers are helping to rehabilitate the Austrian mind and spirit. There is also a general narrative on what is being done to alleviate the suffering and nourish the hope of millions struggling for existence in a war-ravaged world. Descriptive folders are available on request.

New Literature

Four Agencies Serving the Society of Friends, 8 pp. folder, describing activities of the AFSC, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the Friends World Committee, American Section, and the American Friends Fellowship Council.

Quaker Services in Germany, 12 pp. booklet describing needs in Germany and the Quaker program there.

France Looks Ahead, 6 pp. folder giving details of AFSC projects in France.

Hungary Needs Your Help, 4 pp. folder telling need for relief in Hungary.

Quaker Work Continues in China, 6 pp. folder describing on-going projects in China, and need for continued help.

Japan Looks to Us, 6 pp. folder telling of needs of Japanese people and of our responsibility to them.

Quaker Relief in Japan, 6 pp. folder (in Japanese) describing Service Committee activities in Japan.

Children Building Tomorrow, 6 pp. folder listing projects in which children can participate to help needy children in Europe and Asia. Also lists literature and materials available as aids for teachers.

Institutional Service Units, 4 pp. folder telling of opportunities available to young people in work in mental hospitals and correctional institutions, under one of the AFSC's work-and-study projects.

Labor M. P. Here

Victor Yates, Labor Member of Parliament, will spend November lecturing throughout the United States under the auspices of the Service Committee.

He will speak on economic and labor problems in Great Britain, military and industrial conscription, and will give his impressions of Germany, which he visited recently.

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Bulletin
American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.



1937: These are the kind of houses that the Service Committee found western Pennsylvania miners living in when they undertook a child-feeding project in that area during the depression. In 1937 they started Penn-Craft, a cooperative, self-help housing project, in which miners would build each others' homes, eventually build a community. The Committee wanted to set a pattern for organizations and industries to follow. Most miners still live in frame row houses, but housing projects similar to Penn-Craft are being planned in Ohio and Indiana for urban industrial workers.



1947: Fifty Penn-Craft families live in homes like this, for which materials cost only \$2,000. Nine families have repaid their loans to Friends Service, Inc., and the others are paying on or ahead of schedule. Each family has one to two acres of land for a garden and animals. Community has cooperative store, frozen food locker, library, now plans a community center for young people. A second project, consisting of 15 families with 10 acres of land each, is underway. Privately-owned sweater mill furnishes extra wages for members of miners' families, tides them over when mines do not operate regularly.