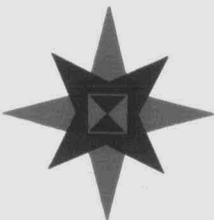


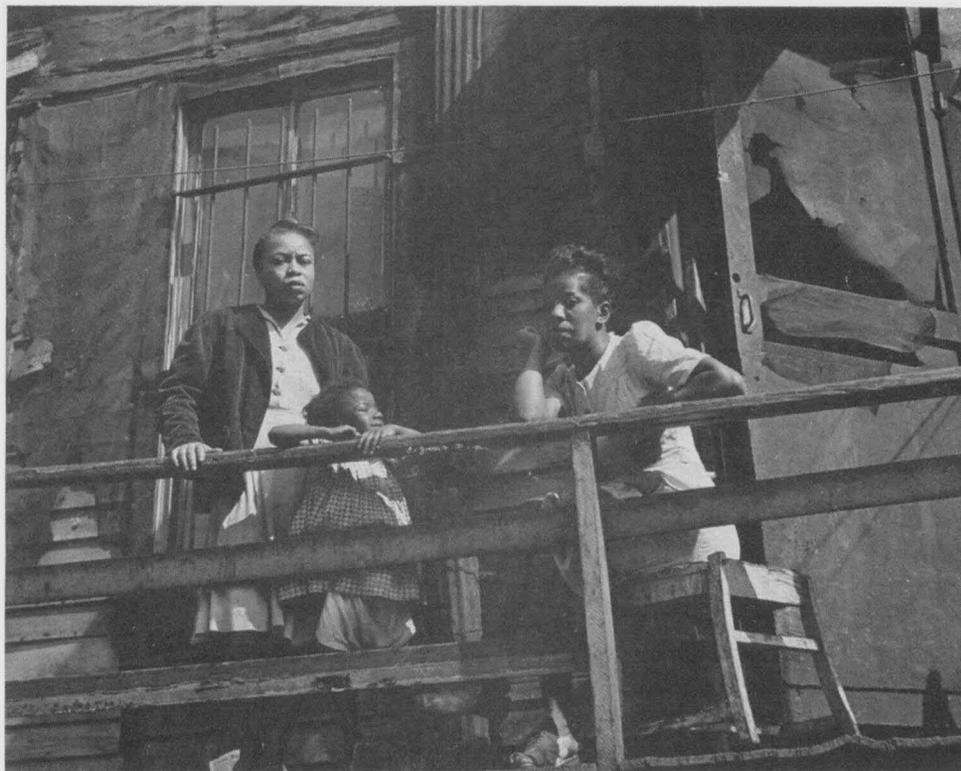
BULLETIN

Thirty-first year of service



under the Red & Black Star

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE



Wayne Miller

Sociological terms assume human proportions when students work day by day with people who live in areas like this. This scene is from a section of Chicago where Service Committee work campers helped to repair run-down homes and organized playground activities in vacant lots. A similar camp will be held there this summer.

EDUCATION AND LIVING

BY BURNS CHALMERS AND NORA BOOTH

SEE PAGE 3

Looking at Our Country

Recently one of our 156 workers abroad wrote that he was about persuaded to go to New Zealand and not return to the United States when his time with the AFSC is up. He felt ashamed of so many things his home country is doing that he thought perhaps the only hope was to work in a relatively new country and one which showed more venture and forward look than we do here. How far was he right?

It is hard to tell. We live so intimately in this climate that to evaluate it is not easy. But there is a good deal to discourage one. I should say that the President's budget is about the most disheartening event recently. We are asked to use 79 per cent of our federal revenue to pay for wars and the recovery from war, and only 21 per cent for constructive purposes. And yet let's not blame the President.

The budget really reflects the moral law—"He who takes the sword will perish by the sword." We become like our enemies. We often believe what we decry in others. We use exactly the same arguments for universal military training that Hitler used. We spy on government employees just like we scorn other countries for doing. This is the inevitable result of war.

But there are moral forces at work also. The regenerating value of deeds and words of love still weigh heavily in the scale of moral and spiritual values. Cutting through a maze of envy and hatred, Gandhi single-handedly changed the relations between India and Pakistan. And even a secular and sensational press often lauds a venturesome deed of love to an actual or potential enemy. We must pay far more in terms of sharing and intelligent confidence as the guide to use of our energies and resources. We cannot expect a world that believes war to be inevitable to take us seriously until we ourselves are ready to show a higher confidence in deeds of love and forgiveness and sharing.

I hope those who despair over our military drift will not desert their country, but help to develop here, as well as abroad, a confidence that justice, freedom and the good life can

be found not by "might and power," but by sharing, and showing confidence and in seeking the best and not the worst in those now most suspect.

CLARENCE E. PICKETT,
Executive Secretary.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, representing the Religious Society of Friends, attempts to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tensions between individuals, groups or nations. It operates on the belief that there is that of God in every man and that love, expressed through creative action, can overcome hatred, prejudice and fear.

Specific projects include relief and rehabilitation work in 11 countries in Europe and Asia; service units in Mexico; educational projects in race relations and economic relations; work and study projects for young people; cooperative self-help housing project, and seminars and institutes on international relations.

All parts of the work are open to anyone regardless of race, religion, nationality or political affiliation.

American Overseas Aid

The American Friends Service Committee with 24 other voluntary agencies and the United Nations Appeal for Children are to participate jointly in a campaign for funds to be known as American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children. This united campaign is the result of the very strong sentiment which arose because of the numerous financial appeals which were being presented to the American people, many of which failed to meet their goals. It has been urged, therefore, that the public support strongly a united approach to the problem of financing voluntary relief services. In some places this campaign was held as early as February; in others it will not be held until May, depending on the speed with which local campaigns have been organized. The nation-wide goal is \$60,000,000.

The list of participating agencies includes many Protestant, Roman Catholic War Relief and overseas relief organizations, and a large number of national groups. The United Nations

Appeal for Children seeks to secure the American share of voluntary funds for the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations, and throughout the world in many nations at this time similar financial campaigns are being held.

It is important for us to realize that we are not asking the AOA-UNAC campaign to support the entire AFSC Foreign Service budget. In our German budget, for instance, it will not provide support for Neighborhood and Student Centers (\$167,436.00), for work with Displaced Persons (\$29,000.00), or for our Prisoner of War Service in France (\$16,000.00). These and other responsibilities in our Foreign Service Section will have to be provided for in other ways, and we should know, too, that neither the work of the Peace Section nor that of the Social-Industrial Section is included in this campaign.

While American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children is a community-wide appeal to the general public, and the American Friends Service Committee will give it full support, according to our agreement with AOA-UNAC, we are free to continue our usual year-round fund-raising activities. We asked to be allowed to do this because we feel that it is most important for us to maintain a personal relationship with those who are accustomed to support our program.

Those who contribute to the AOA-UNAC campaign may earmark their gifts both as to agency and as to the country which they wish their gift to help. Moneys which are sent directly to the AFSC and moneys which may be sent through the established AOA-UNAC fund-raising channels will be taken account of in the grants AOA-UNAC makes to the AFSC.

It should be noted that the AOA-UNAC campaign does not involve an appeal for gifts-in-kind, and we urge that there be no let-up in the effort to secure clothing, shoes, textiles — everything which may be used in our relief and rehabilitation projects overseas.

Education and Living

by

Burns Chalmers and Nora Booth

Burns Chalmers is the director of the new College Program of the Service Committee and Nora Booth is the assistant director. In addition, they are in charge of the International Service Seminar program.

To a marked degree higher education in the United States has become a competitive race for marks and a necessary adjunct to prestige and social position, with little concern for absorption and intellectual growth. By virtue of the needs of our critical times, higher education must so train the mind, so examine ideas, so relate theory to reality, so stimulate interest, concern and responsibility that students will be motivated to study thoughtfully and comprehensively, and that thereby sound social attitudes may be developed and character formed.

The late Alfred North Whitehead, of Harvard University, a few years after the first World War said: "Our education combines a thorough study of a few abstractions with a slighter study of a large number of abstractions. We are too exclusively bookish in our scholastic routine. We should satisfy the itch of youth to be doing something."

Leaders of Tomorrow

College and university students are the leaders of tomorrow. They recognize the problems which present scientific and international developments have created and the weight of the responsibility which will fall upon them to meet and resolve them. It will

take the combined efforts of informed minds and concerned spirits to incorporate into the educational process in a sound way this "itch of youth to be doing something."

The American Friends Service Committee can make a significant contribution to education if it deals with such central questions as the relation between thought and action, conviction and life, individual responsibility for the welfare and well-being of others, development of spiritual insight and concern that has depth both morally and intellectually.

The Project Method

For 15 years the Service Committee has proceeded on the assumption that effective learning takes place when a student participates constructively in needed social change. We must encourage learning by contact—contact with other races and nationalities, with situations of social inequality, with devastation and suffering, sensitive contact with human beings immediately affected by these conditions—in order that intelligent, remedial and constructive forces may be put to work.

Quaker Education

Howard Brinton, co-director of the Quaker graduate school at Pendle Hill, says that the main object of

Quaker education is "to relate individual life to more than individual purpose." This social reference has been encouraged by emphasis on a sense of community. If community consciousness can be attained to some degree in the work camp, the seminar, the institutional service unit, there may be a carry-over into the individual life, and if sufficiently widespread, a resultant influence on the world community. This community implies identification of the individual with other individuals as a human being and a child of God, not as a dissociated observer or representative of a different order. Education in this framework goes beyond the academic and acquisitive and becomes a constructive and creative agent in the development of attitudes and character.

Almost every aspect of the Service Committee program is related in some way to college groups. As the scope of the program has expanded, the kinds and number of contacts with the college community have increased.

AFSC On College Campuses

The college campus is approached by the AFSC for contributions to foreign relief, by college secretaries who attempt to interest both students and faculty members in participating in work and study projects; college officials are encouraged by the AFSC to sponsor their own work projects. Visiting lecturers and other Service Committee speakers visit campuses, and placement officers and vocational guidance offices are contacted by our Placement Service.

The College Program of the Service Committee represents a fresh endeavor to channel into the living stream of higher education the full resources of the AFSC's imagination, diversity and depth of concern. To this end a College Committee has been appointed, consisting of college presidents and professors, religious leaders and concerned Friends, as well as representatives of the Peace, Social-Industrial and Foreign Service Sections. They are giving their combined thought and understanding to the expansion and development of a program which will be an effective expression of the message of the Society of Friends and the Service Committee. They are trying to relate this message to the fundamental problems and objectives of our system of higher education and to discover ways whereby Friends may cooperate in this field.

Campbell Hayes



In International Service Seminars foreign and American students meet together for eight weeks' study with outstanding leaders on international affairs. This is one of eight work and study projects sponsored by the AFSC each year.

The Displaced

"We want to earn our own living by our own labor." This statement was made last winter by a gaunt man wearing a threadbare coat as he stood at the door to a dreary barracks serving as his home. It is echoed by each of millions upon millions of men and women and children today who have been uprooted by war, scattered by the political and social upheavals of the post-war years.

A million people exist today as Displaced Persons in Germany, Austria and Italy; 12,000,000 Expellees, people of German descent, are being forced from their homes in Eastern European countries onto the German economy; 200,000 almost forgotten Spanish refugees are now entering the eleventh year of their exile in France.

Despair and Uncertainty

Essentially this displacement of people is a matter of individuals leaving family homestead or small shop in Eastern Europe and traveling by foot, ox-cart, or in box cars in the dead of winter, toward hostile communities in Germany; it is a matter of closed borders between France and Spain which has stopped the exchange of letters between the exiles in Southern France and their families at home; it is a matter of individual cold and hunger, despair and uncertainty.

When the uprooting and displacing of individuals and whole groups of people is on a gigantic scale, in which "millions" are spoken of casually, it is hard to know just where services of a committee as small as that of the Friends can add any hope or comfort. The International Refugee Organization of the United Nations, operating on an inadequate budget, provides the bare essentials of life for the Displaced Persons. Because the needs have been so overwhelming, American voluntary agencies have tried to provide supplements. In general, they furnish extra food and clothing and welfare services. It is in this latter area, of welfare services, that a Service Committee team is working.

Since September of last year, five workers have been stationed in Munich where they work with the Displaced Persons preparing to emigrate to the United States. During their stay of six to eight weeks at the staging center, these Displaced Persons are given some preparation for meeting the problems of labor conditions,



These expellees, now in Germany, were forced to leave their home with little more than the clothes they wore. In all there are millions of people who have been uprooted by the war. Regardless of the technical term for their positions, they are all displaced.

minorities and standards of living in the United States. At the same time, courses in English, American history, geography, civics and American customs and traditions are open to them. Two Committee workers are engaged in similar work at the Bremen staging center, and plans are in process for continuing the orientation for them aboard the ships sailing for New York.

The Immediate Problem

The immediate problem of the Displaced Persons is to keep alive—to get enough food to eat, enough clothing to keep warm. They are living in barracks, built to house 20 persons, and now accommodating five and six times that number. The rooms are partitioned with blankets.

Some of these Displaced Persons are Yugoslavs, Ukrainians, mostly Poles, who were brought into Germany as forced laborers during the war. At their liberation they and those from the Baltic states who fled Russian occupation, are afraid to return home for fear of political persecution. Many, about 25 per cent, are Jewish—some liberated from concentration camps, a larger number who fled anti-semitism in Poland and other Eastern countries. They cannot return home. They cannot stay where they are. Doors must be opened to them elsewhere.

U. S. Responsibility

The outlook for resettlement for these people seems to be more hopeful at the present time than it has for some time past. Britain, Belgium and Holland have taken the lead in admitting them. And it seems possible that similar action may be taken by our Congress. The Stratton Bill to admit 100,000 Displaced Persons each year for four years is gaining support as labor, civic, and religious organizations continue to press for its enactment. There is a special moral respon-

sibility laid upon us as Americans to open the gates of stable living to these people, because more than 50 per cent of them are under United States jurisdiction in Germany and Austria.

We must have a realistic appreciation of their problems. They are eager to help themselves, but cannot do so unless we provide the basic aid they need. Weighted by frustrated hopes, despair, the monotony and irritations of camp life, they are, three years after the war, still submerged in insecurity. Many of them are gifted, creative human beings—musicians, writers, artists, physicians, jurists. Years of enforced idleness dull the edges of their abilities. Many of them are farmers from Eastern Europe, strangely out of place as they sit listlessly through the days.

Need for Services

The American Friends Service Committee is exploring possibilities for providing services closer to the core of their problems. It would like to open doors for those who are utterly hopeless, those rejected for emigration on health grounds. It would like to undertake the direction of a home for unaccompanied children now staffed by the Displaced Persons themselves. Action on these tentative plans, however, cannot go forward without increased funds.

The Committee has tried in a small way to enter into some of the tensest situations of other refugees and stateless persons. It carries on a training program for the Spanish refugees in France so that they might make positive contributions to the French communities in which they live. It assists the stateless in Spain, and conducts vocational placement services and hospitality programs for newcomers to America.

(continued on page 7)

Mahatma Gandhi

The public press has given a great deal of information about the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi. We do not wish to repeat their contribution or to expend our energies in extolling his life. Those who have worked for the Friends Service Unit in India, however, have had some rich experiences with Gandhi and we are glad to share with our readers some of these incidents as they have come from our own workers.

Atmosphere of Simplicity

Stuart Nelson, AFSC representative, describes one of Gandhi's prayer meetings which he attended in Sriampur.

"I read the great hymn of Isaac Watt's beginning 'Oh, God, our help in ages past' at Gandhi's request. At the conclusion, Gandhi explained the meaning of the hymn in Hindustani and based his evening remarks on it.

"The atmosphere of the prayer meeting was marked in setting, in congregation and in procedure by the profound simplicity so characteristic of Gandhi himself.

"Following the prayer meeting, he started on his evening walk, first chatting in neighborly fashion with the village people and visiting friends who accompanied him and then going off entirely alone to the homes in a nearby village to make inquiry of the people there. Clad in white and carrying a staff, he was a picturesque sight against the brief twilight sky."

Experiment in Calcutta

Just before Independence Day, Gandhi visited Calcutta on his way to East Bengal. However, Suhrawardy, the Moslem Prime Minister of Bengal whose official duties would end on October 15 when the Congress party was to take over, urged Gandhi to stay in Calcutta to try to quell the riots. Gandhi agreed provided Suhrawardy would move with him to a house in one of the worst riot areas. They would live together, receive callers together, eat together, and give an example of harmony to Calcutta. If disorders were quieted there, they would move on to another area. Suhrawardy agreed, and a house was found for them in an area where no Hindu had set foot in many months.

Horace Alexander, British member of the FSU, who was traveling with Gandhi, was driven at sundown to the house by unit members. Excerpts of his description of his stay there follow:

'Gandhi, go Back'

"We stopped the car outside the gate of the deserted Moslem mansion . . . I got out and we carried the luggage through the seething, shouting crowd of youth. 'Gandhi, go back,' they shouted. I kept going. 'Jai Hind,' (Victory for India) they cried. I replied, 'Jai Hind.' So we gradually made our way into the house.

"Later in the evening a number of the angry youths who had surged around the house met with Gandhi and Suhrawardy, and began to understand their real plan. But before Gandhi could make that explanation, some of the youths had made an attack on the house, throwing a few stones through windows. It was a rather half-hearted attack, and it soon subsided.

"Gandhi's way of celebrating freedom is by prayer and fasting. The day's fast is not for sorrow or humiliation, but to identify himself with the many millions in India who are so near famine.

Like Christmas Eve

"At 4:30 A.M. on the 15th his prayers began. Soon after, a procession of children came marching from the road singing national songs to greet the hero of India's freedom. When they found him at his prayers, they stood silent . . . Later they received his blessing and retired, rejoicing. Several other groups of children came singing around the house in the early dawn, like carol-singers on Christmas Eve.

"Later in the day I toured the city. Such universal whole-hearted and spontaneous rejoicing I have never witnessed in my life. The fears and enmities of yesterday seemed to have vanished like a black cloud or a hideous nightmare. The dawn of freedom was also the dawn of goodwill. Freedom and peace had kissed each other.

"Hindus and Moslems crowded into lorries together, waved the new tricolor flags and shouted 'Jai Hind' all

over the city. In places where for months people had not dared to cross a road separating one community from the other and where the women had kept indoors, men and women were fraternizing.

The Mahatma's Decision

"The change from fear and dread to joy and peace was so sudden as to seem spontaneous. Probably the truth is that the common people were all longing for peace, but someone had to touch the hidden spring. Only a great soul could do that. The Mahatma's decision to take Suhrawardy into close and affectionate partnership was the symbolic act that touched the spring."

Unfortunately the peace and joy that enveloped India on Independence Day did not last. Bitter fighting broke out again, especially in Kashmir. Mahatma Gandhi decided on a "fast unto death" if the fighting did not end. The beginning of this fast, which ended on the sixth day after Hindu and Moslem leaders had signed a peace pledge, is described in a letter from G. Leslie Cross, also a British member of FSU.

Casual and Spontaneous

"The fast began with a simple meal taken in company with his more intimate followers and the prayer meeting followed.

"It seemed quite casual, unpremeditated and spontaneous. There were only about 50 people present, including Suhrawardy.

"The singing of a religious song in Hindi was followed by a somewhat prolonged period of silence. Then at the request of Gandhi's physician, we helped sing one of the Mahatma's favorite hymns, 'When I survey the wondrous cross.'

"Gandhi's remedy for the open conflict in India is a fast. He has already performed one miracle in Bengal and we should be ready to believe in the possibility of another and a larger one, though recognizing that nothing less than a miracle is needed. Some of us had hoped that India might lead the rest of us into the paths of peace. The events of recent months have not encouraged that hope, but great things may eventually spring from a fast, begun with a prayer meeting in the back garden of Mr. Birla's house in Delhi."

After Two Years in Austria

by
Margaret E. Jones

Margaret Jones was the first AFSC representative to get into Austria after the war. She made preliminary investigations for the beginning of the project there and returned some months later to visit the unit. At present she is head of the Austria area desk of the AFSC.

In 1946 Vienna was a city of rubble—shattered buildings, gaunt walls. Soldiers of the four occupying armies were everywhere. The Viennese were war-weary, hungry, longing for the peace treaty settlement.

In February, when the first two American Quakers arrived in the city, they found Danish, Swiss and Swedish relief programs already functioning. The Joint Distribution Committee was caring for thousands of Jewish victims, and soon Church World Service, Catholic Welfare, the Mennonites and Brethren were offering specific services. The Service Committee team found British Quakers working with the British Red Cross and before long an international Friends group, with Vienna Quakers a part of it, began meeting regularly to discuss common interests.

The Need Was Widespread

The Quaker Unit soon found that in spite of the number of relief agencies at work in Vienna, the need was so widespread that there were many points at which their limited budget could be of help. In Vienna they found nearly 20,000 teen-age apprentices desperately undernourished but not eligible to share in the Allied Council's school-feeding plan. Austrian Trade Unions, aware of their needs, opened rest homes for these boys and girls. But the meager 1200 to 1500 calories a day ration meant little to adolescents 14 to 16 pounds underweight. The Unit contributed

food to the Rest Homes; not much, but about 500 additional calories daily for each apprentice in the form of cereal, sugar and milk. And since March 1946, first to six and now to ten Homes, this extra food has been sent to thousands of young people. In addition, last year for ten months the Unit also sent milk to factories and workshops so that 8,000 apprentices could have a glass of milk a day.

Inevitably, contacts with these young people led to an educational and recreational program. And now plans are shaping toward an exchange of journeymen between Austria and the United States, through the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor with the Austrian Trade Unions.

Package Service

In the fall of the first year the Unit spent in Vienna, they started a package service for about 6,000 young tubercular patients. As all Europe, Vienna has suffered a terrifying increase in tuberculosis, with nearly 37,000 cases known to the medical authorities. Again, the packages provided by the Unit were only supplementary, but by December 1947, 12,000 persons with the active disease, all under 25 years of age, were receiving cereal, milk, sugar and fat. In December some cocoa and candy were added. A hospital for more than 200 tubercular children has also received food supplies from the Unit for many months.

Probing into the corners of deepest need, the Unit added food to a general pool which supplied warm meals daily for 90,000 children in the summer of 1946, sent food packages for ten months to 23,000 elderly people, and distributed tons and tons of clothing to Austrians and to Volksdeutsche refugees. Working with the Catholic Welfare of Vienna, the Unit also planned the distribution of a generous donation from South America. For three months it supplied food and clothing for several thousand elderly people and children in Lower Austria. The town, in the Russian Zone, was in desperate need, and it was with great reluctance that the project was discontinued when Russian passes for the American workers were no longer available.

A Dam Is Finished

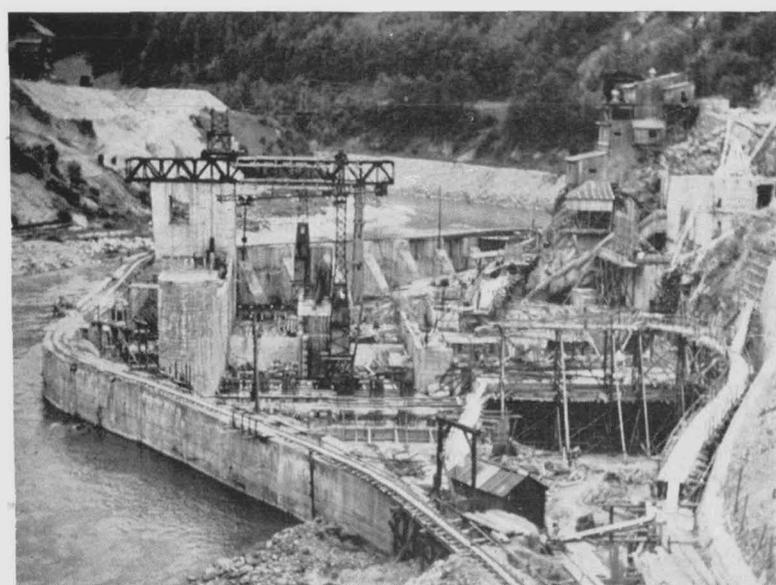
Perhaps the most imaginative project was the rehabilitation program carried out by one member of the unit. With determination and inventive skill, he set about to make contacts between workers, factories, supplies and markets. A great unfinished dam was completed through his effort and is now furnishing much-needed electric power.

The opening of the neighborhood center in 1946 provided a warming room for old people for whom no fuel was available during a bitterly cold winter, and a place for recreation and discussion for many young Austrians.

From this group came members of the summer work camp held at Brixlegg last year, which was so successful that two are planned for the coming summer. One is to be at Grins, the tiny burned-out town where two Unit men lived and worked for eight months last year.

Young People Work

The young people have spent Saturdays putting glass into windows of nearby homes. They have carried out an experiment in reconciliation by caring for Roumanian Volksdeutsche children. First they moved the children by truck from the railroad station to a "camp" assigned them by



This is the dam that an AFSC worker in Austria managed to get repaired. All down the stream, Austrian industries can begin to turn again because of this power supply.



Participants and a faculty member chat informally at the Institute of International Relations held at Women's College, Greensboro, N. C. last summer. The Greensboro Institute will be held this summer from June 14-18.

the city. Then they distributed clothing, and soon were planning parties at the center with hot chocolate as a very welcome feature.

A second center is being opened near the University, and an international club, with over 20 nationalities among its members, has also been started in Vienna.

The Third Year Begins

A new member of the Unit, joining it in March 1948, is Mrs. Robert Plank. Austrian-born, now an American citizen, she was asked to return to Vienna by the Department of Welfare to supervise a day care center and a training program for teachers. A special grant is financing her expenses and the equipment for the school. The Vienna authorities are providing the building and the teachers, making the school a regular part of the city's educational program. The Service Committee is involved in this new venture only because a member of the Unit is its guiding genius.

And so the Unit goes forward into its third year of service. Vienna is still rubble-bound, weary, hungry; still longing for the peace treaty. We believe we will gradually move from the relief work into a more lasting type of service as the potentialities of the neighborhood centers, the day care centers, and contacts with the apprentices are more fully realized.

The next meetings of the American Friends Service Committee will be held April 16-17 in Washington, D.C.

THE DISPLACED

(continued from page 4)

Beyond providing some supplies and personnel for the British Friends Service team assisting the refugees of German origin from the East, the Committee has as yet no services among the estimated 12,000,000 expelled. Forced from their homes for the crime of having German ancestry (which is in some cases 500 years in the past) these people have been expelled en masse from Eastern Europe and forced to live on the already heavily-weighted economy of Germany. American concern must cut through the conspiracy of silence shrouding them, and extend its bounty to them.

Social-Industrial Chairman

Bernard G. Waring, who had been chairman of the Social-Industrial Section for 12 years, has resigned. The new Chairman is Wroe Alderson, partner in Alderson and Sessions, business consultants, of Philadelphia.

In 1932 Bernard Waring came to the AFSC to organize and head the Coal Areas Committee, which carried on child-feeding programs in the coal fields in seven different states. This was the beginning of the educational and rehabilitation work in the United States now carried on by the Committee under the Social-Industrial Section which was organized in 1935.

Projects of the Section include self-help cooperative housing projects in western Pennsylvania, work and study projects for young people, and projects in race relations and economic relations.

Bernard Waring will continue to serve as chairman of the committee on Self-Help Housing and as chairman of the AFSC branch offices.

Institutes Announced

Institutes of International Relations, two-week conferences on current international problems sponsored each summer by the Service Committee, differ from most other AFSC summer projects in that they are designed mainly for those who are already community leaders, in labor unions, churches, schools and other organizations.

This summer, Institutes for adults will be held in San Antonio and Dallas, Texas; Friends University, Wichita, Kan.; Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa; Women's College, Greensboro, N. C.; Washington State, Seattle, Wash.; North Central College, Naperville, Ill.; Mills College, Oakland, Calif.; Wellesley (Mass.) College; Whittier (Calif.) College; Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Albright College, Reading, Pa. They will last for two week periods each during the months of June, July and August.

Faculty members will include Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the Foreign Policy Association and editor of its research publication; Maynard Krueger, Professor of Economics of the University of Chicago; Louis Dolivet, international editor of the *United Nations World*; and Eddy Asirvatham, head of the international relations department of the University of Madras. The Institute programs will include lectures, round-table discussions, seminars, and open discussion by participants.

Several Institutes will be held for high school age students also. For further information, write Institutes of International Relations, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

New Literature

International Service Seminars, 1948, 8 pp. folder.

Quaker International Voluntary Service, 6 pp. folder.

Sharing the Future with India and Pakistan, 6 pp. folder.

Postmaster: If undeliverable for any reason, notify sender, stating reason on Form 3547, postage for which is guaranteed.

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



No Small Sizes

Helen Johann

“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, told by a Quaker worker of a clothing distribution in a Hungarian school, was printed in the November issue of the *Bulletin*. An artist in Milwaukee, Helen Johann, read it and did a linoleum cut of her impression of the scene, which is reproduced on the left.

In addition to the ravages of war, Hungary is also suffering from floods which descended in January. More than \$5,000 was diverted from the Committee's regular relief and rehabilitation work, including a feeding program for 2,500 needy young apprentices in Budapest, in order to send food and clothing into the flooded areas. Unless more funds and supplies are forthcoming for Hungary, the Committee fears the present programs may have to be drastically cut or curtailed.