ANNUAL REPORT
1949

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Cover: Photo by Campbell Heys.
Grandmother and child walk down a street of the barrack city, St.
Nazaire, France. For those of all ages, colors, creeds, nationalities
and political affiliations, the AFSC has some place in its program.
Foreword

"FREEDOM—individual freedom—is always a hard choice. With us, in a world in which the old established order, weakened by the earthquakes of four centuries, has all but collapsed, it has become a choice which many men find it impossible to make. For to choose individual freedom now is to choose . . . a lonely journey, each man for himself, across the ruin and rubble which that world has left. To choose the revolution of the individual now is to choose not revolutionary armies and open battles, but singleness and duty in a broken world."

—Archibald MacLeish

Deliberate choice of the way of individual freedom and willingness to pay the price exacted for this choice, is at the core of the work of the American Friends Service Committee. This choice is possible because the Committee is composed of individuals committed to the unrelenting search for ways in which to make creative relationships on personal, community, and international levels a reality. No one knows better than we how often and how far short of the goal we fall; but the commitment is there, and a sense of significant fellowship.

We are a small group—not many more than 1,000—the office staff, the volunteers who carry out the corporate concerns of the Committee, the Board and various Committee members primarily responsible for setting and resetting the goals. We are sustained by the hundreds of volunteers who join in short-time and summer projects, and by the contributions, faith, and prayers of thousands who believe in what we try to do.

For the past year the Committee has operated on an income about 20 per cent lower than the previous year. The budget cuts have been made in foreign relief, since the contributions so designated are the ones that have fallen short.

Outwardly, the effect of this change can be seen by the number of empty seats at the Monday morning staff meetings in Philadelphia. In Calcutta, the unit has had to adjust to the new situation by selling its two jeeps and taking to bicycles. At a rural center in India the truck is being replaced with a bullock cart.

But a more basic adjustment is needed; an adjustment to the understanding that relief services are but the first step in a long hard process of rehabilitation, which in turn is but another step toward reconciliation. It must be understood that the motivation of the Service Committee has never been simply to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, but to bring about individual and interrelated human fulfillment on as high a level as possible. This means feeding the hungry when the inequities of our world leave people hungry. It also means hard work in the areas of economic and race relations and in international understanding. The decrease of physical needs makes the spiritual needs of men and of nations only more apparent.

It is difficult to tell the record of 1949. It could be said that these are the facts and figures of persons and commodities serving and served; these are the changes in the outward program that have taken place; this is the present program; and here are the potentials for the future months.

But the work of the Service Committee does not fit any simple definition. Behind it is a more complicated record of concerned response to the ills of society. It is the record of a spirit clothed in outward facts, the record of a living organism that continually escapes definition.

The future program is even more difficult to define. As our chairman, Henry J. Cadbury, has written:

"The Committee will move—to quote an old Quaker phrase—'as way opens.' Sensitivity to right leadings of the Spirit must be combined with intelligent analysis of the circumstances which invite our intervention, and with the power of selecting the few tasks which suit our capacity.

"We shall not be satisfied unless we can proceed a little behind the tense situations to mitigate their causes—economic, emotional, or ideological. To do so we shall have to keep free of partisanship and of stereotyped patterns. At the same time we would gladly provide vehicle and substance to the widespread goodwill in many unexpected places that is groping for the 'more excellent way.' We must be free, the incarnation of the freedom which surpasses class or nation or creed. To the testimony of the poet with which we began the Foreword to this Annual Report, may be added these words from Fritz Zwicky, a scientist:

"'History shows that organizations inevitably have cramped the style of life, if not the judgment and the elementary morals, of their members. Any hope to resolve the predicament of the world rests squarely on those individuals who are unattached and free in every respect, materially and spiritually. Only those free agents are capable of seeing things as they are. Only they are free to act regardless of the consequences.'"

The AFSC Program, 1949

RELIEF AND INDIVIDUAL SERVICES through:
  Food
  Material Aids
  Medical Aid
  Displaced Persons and Refugee Programs

COMMUNITY BUILDING through:
  Neighborhood and Youth Centers
  Self-Help Programs
  Race, Economic, and International Relations

YOUTH SERVICES through:
  Relief and Rehabilitation Projects
  Projects of Service and Education

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY BUILDING through:
  International Service Seminars
  Friends International Centers
  American-Russian Relations Study
  Work with United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees
  Work with Organizations and Individuals
Relief and Individual Services

Although it will soon be five years since World War Two came to a close; and although rehabilitation of war-damaged countries in terms of industry, agriculture, and housing is slowly displacing the almost complete destitution of the past few years—hunger, rags, and their companion misery, still walk the highways of our civilization.

Relief supplies, material aids, medical services, individual aid to refugees and the displaced—such services have continued a part of the AFSC program because inequity abounds.

Food

The old, the young, the sick; students and apprentices; the uprooted and displaced, need physical aid. Basic rations in most European countries have been well-enough improved to guarantee life to the average consumer, but these special groups of people with either insufficient income or physical stamina, could not survive without some help. In East Pakistan, heavy rains in the fall of 1948 and spring of this year damaged crops to the extent of bringing that area back to the starvation conditions of 1942 and 1943. In Japan, a still serious shortage of food kept LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia), of which the AFSC is a member agency, continuing the shipment of milk, fats, and proteins to that country.

As a gesture, and it can hardly be more, that someone understands their suffering and cares, the AFSC continued its distribution of food supplies. More than one and a half million pounds (as compared with eight million in 1948) of meat, flour, sugar, fats, and powdered whole milk were distributed to those in need in France, Austria, in all four zones of Germany, in East Pakistan, and Japan. This included $50,000 worth of food supplies for children in the Russian zone of Germany, distributed through the International Red Cross.

Over and beyond these programs of direct relief, the largest supply program involving Service Committee personnel this year was that of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees.

Food, clothing, tent, and blanket distributions initiated the work early in 1949. When food distribution got underway, the monthly supply was about 2,565 tons of food to more than 200,000 Arab refugees. The flour, peas, beans, rice, oil, margarine, and other U.N. supplies making up a ration of better than 1,500 calories per person per day, were distributed from 13 centers in Gaza and nearby refugee camps.

Powdered milk contributed by the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund also made possible a milk distribution to 108,000 mothers and children by the Quaker unit.

In addition, the AFSC maintained a project in Israel administered by four persons engaged in distributing UNRPR food supplies under the direction of the League of Red Cross Societies. This unit distributed rations to 6,000 refugees in 20 Arab villages near Acre.

Material Aids

Clothing and materials for producing clothing are still out of reach of vast numbers of people. To clothe those in greatest need continued an important part of the relief program in Germany, Austria and Japan during 1949. Distributions of clothing and material aids were also made in Finland, France, India, Palestine, Israel, Poland, and to Indians in Southwest United States.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, the AFSC shipped over 1,097 gross tons of used clothing, shoes, bedding, muslin, soap, leather, textiles, and new garments to people in these countries. Used clothing valued at $1,370,000 and 160,000 pairs of shoes made up 78 per cent of the total. Self help projects making use of new materials donated by American factories created much-needed jobs for some idle individuals, and the finished garments reached persons in greatest need.

Clothing packing centers operated in Pasadena, San Francisco, Seattle, Philadelphia, and New York. The Chicago packing center, after several years of devoted service, was closed October first for economy reasons.

Thousands of hours were contributed by volunteers
Dickey and Tony Chapelle

Gisela, aged four, will go to school next year because she has just received a new pair of shoes and socks, the first she has ever had. Quaker clothing distribution in Ludwigshaven, Germany, where Gisela lives, is now carried out by the city authorities.

in all the packing and collection centers. No record of the value of this labor is available, but it is certain that a good many thousands of dollars were saved by it.

Although textile contributions were smaller than in 1948, over 400,000 yards of textiles and 160,000 yards of muslin were received during the past fiscal year. These were shipped to Germany, Austria, and Japan in quantity, and in lesser amounts to France, Poland, and Finland.

Other gifts channeled through the AFSC included over 20,000 pounds of shoes from manufacturers, as well as 16,000 pounds of soap remainders and 6,400 pounds of discarded uniforms and bed linen donated by hotels. Over 25 tons of used leather belting were shipped to neighborhood centers overseas for shoe repairing. Miscellaneous gifts in smaller quantities included candles, drugs, shaving soap, toothpaste, and the like.

Medical Aid

The story of the Friends Service Unit, China, for 1949, was primarily a medical story. Jointly sponsored by the AFSC and the Friends Service Council of London, this unit of 45 members from six nations worked in both Communist and Nationalist-held territory, and in Hong Kong.

In Honan Province, perhaps more heavily devastated than any other province by recent war and flood, the FSU built and operated a hospital in the town of Chungmou. In the surrounding countryside, a mobile team fought the deadly kala-azar, and helped government health authorities organize their own teams to control this fly-borne disease that yearly claims the lives of thousands of children.

A day's journey east of Chnmgmou, another medical team, at the request of the government, established emergency inoculation and surgical services in the region of Hsuchow, where the Civil War's largest battle was fought. Here, unit members treated civilians, and Communist and Nationalist soldiers alike.

This year saw the opening and closing of yet another emergency medical team, in the former capital of Nanking, to aid the refugees who poured into the city when the Civil War swept over the area.

Three weeks' boat trip up the Yangtze River from Nanking is another ex-capital, Chungking. Here are the headquarters of a fleet of some 15 weatherbeaten
trucks, which the unit has operated since 1942 in distributing medical and other relief supplies to remote hospitals throughout the vast stretches of West China.

In East Pakistan, where flood and crop losses left people easy prey to the inroads of disease, the Friends Service Unit loaned two members to the Pakistan Red Cross in Chittagong. A trained nurse and midwife and an expert in child welfare work, these two organized first aid, home nursing, and sewing classes, set up milk canteens and started work in the midwifery clinic.

In southern Palestine, medical services to Arab refugees were headed by a doctor loaned the AFSC unit by the World Health Organization.

When the Quaker team arrived in Gaza early in the year, they found the refugees undernourished, living outdoors or crowded together in tents or abandoned buildings. An epidemic under these conditions would have been disastrous.

Existing medical and health services could not possibly meet the new needs. Utilizing the services of some 40 doctors, nurses, and other technical personnel both foreign and local, clinics were set up in each of the seven refugee camps as well as special clinics for the care of school children.

Aid in the form of personnel and supplies was directed to two local hospitals, a midwifery program of home visiting and training for about 100 local and refugee women was started, and sanitation measures begun.

The only laboratory in the vicinity was in Cairo, a day's train journey distant, far enough away to cause dangerous delays in diagnosis. A small laboratory was quickly set up, with staff and supplies garnered from many sources. By the time hot weather arrived, typhus was discovered and arrested before it had a chance to become epidemic.

Displaced Persons and Refugee Programs

The plight of the refugee who has lost home and family, possessions, and all too often even the last vestige of self-confidence and hope, has long been a concern of the AFSC.

During 1949, increasing effort was made to cooperate with other private and with governmental agencies in bringing about some over-all solution to the problem of Displaced Persons. In this connection, a small service encouraging Friends Meetings to extend job and housing assurances, was set up in the Philadelphia office in cooperation with Church World Service efforts to aid D.P. immigration.

Welfare, migration counseling, and placement services decreased in proportion to lessening needs. Five years' search service for lost relatives was closed with 54 per cent of those sought in the United States located. This service, part of a joint effort of agencies working through the Central Location Index, was turned over to the American Red Cross.

Most of the personal possessions left with AFSC workers by refugees fleeing France in 1942 were turned over to relatives or friends.
Powell House in New York City continued its work begun in 1943. Through Powell House, new and old Americans become acquainted on the basis of shared interests, through forums, classes, and social activities bringing them together.

Refugee services abroad continued in Spain, Austria, France, and Germany, while the small DP project in Italy was discontinued during the summer. Several workers awaiting permission to enter China also worked among refugees in Hong Kong.

A small group of stateless persons in Spain received assistance through an office in Madrid maintained jointly by the AFSC and other American agencies in cooperation with the IRO. The summer service project for DP's in the Salzburg area of Austria is described under Quaker International Voluntary Service. And in France, a reception service for both old-time refugees and the many new ones now entering the country granted some clothing, medical, optical, and cash aid; but its main function was to refer individuals asking Quaker help to other agencies better equipped to meet their needs.

The largest Service Committee program for Displaced Persons was in Germany. While orientation workers had to be withdrawn by December first (for budgetary reasons) from the camps where DP's await migration to the United States, the libraries were left behind and continued in constant use by both children and adults.

The story of AFSC work with DP children at the IRO Children's Village in Bad Aibling near Munich, and at the Nutrition Center at Mittenwald, is told in the section on youth activities. In May, a student center for both Displaced and German students was opened at the University of Munich. This story is a part of the one on center activities.

One of the most difficult problems of present-day Germany is the lot of millions of Expellees. Though some have been in western Germany for over four years, many are still living in crowded camps under extremely depressing conditions.

One of the Service Committee's new projects this year was to start a Mobile Unit which established self help projects in some of these camps in the Oldenburg area of the British Zone.

"The Problem of 12 Million German Refugees in Today's Germany," a booklet by one of the AFSC team members in Germany, sets forth the problems of this desolate and largely forgotten people, and points up the international responsibility for their welfare. Through distribution of this booklet, the AFSC has made an attempt to stimulate public and official awareness and concern for their plight.
Community Building

"There is only one thing supremely important now,” wrote Rufus Jones shortly before his death in 1948, “and that is to build a new kind of world.” To do this, he wrote, “We must get at the vital end where the sources of life are... That means local communities.”

The efforts of the Service Committee, guided by Rufus Jones as its Chairman for 20 of its 33 years, have been in the direction of helping to build a new world. With Rufus Jones the Committee learned that, to be effective in this task, its work must get to where “The sources of life are”—that the solutions to the large and staggering problems of the world can be found only in the local communities from which the problems spring.

The Committee also learned that people are eager to help find solutions to their problems and to help build their new world.

Acting on this knowledge, the Committee has devoted a large portion of its work to projects designed to help people meet their own problems in their own communities.

These projects have included: neighborhood centers in France, Germany and Japan; self help housing in Philadelphia; race and economic relations programs in the United States; and work camps on two continents.

Neighborhood and Youth Centers

Centers—neighborhood centers, youth centers, student centers—have been one of the main techniques used to help communities help themselves. These centers stretch around the world, but, be it a center in Japan, Germany, France, Israel, Austria, or in Los Angeles, California, it is essentially a place where one man’s strength can be poured into another man’s need. And as the needs vary, so do the centers.

Basically the needs of communities around the world are of two sorts.

1. There are needs of the body. To meet these, centers provide sewing rooms, shoe repair facilities, laundry rooms, and the sewing materials, leather, tools, and soap to go with them. They provide warm rooms in which to work and rest. In short, they provide tools with which people can begin to meet their own and others’ basic physical needs.

2. There are needs of the spirit. For those whose lives have been shattered by war or dislocation, centers provide a chance to read, to talk and play together; to overcome prejudices, suspicions and bitterness. They provide an opportunity to learn skills with which to face a new life; a chance at democratic participation in an organization. In short, a chance to rebuild one’s self respect.

The largest centers program is in Germany, where there are Quaker centers in ten cities.

In Darmstadt, Frankfurt and Wuppertal, emphasis is being put on a program which would serve the needs of the whole community—children, young people, middle-aged and old people.

In Berlin the center provides the place and atmosphere in which conferences may be held. One group meeting regularly is made up of German social workers. Weary from work with the special tensions of a people defeated in the worst war of history, and cut off for years from the outside world, they meet often with social workers from other lands. They discuss the special needs of Berlin and Germany; find the universality of some of their problems; learn new social work techniques; and gather courage to go on.

Some of these same social workers have been guests in the Rest Home of the Berlin Center, where other over-worked professional people—doctors, nurses, clergymen, and students—may come for 19 day rest periods. These community servants are able to return to their jobs, refreshed and stimulated.

In the communities of Ludwigshaven and Brunswick special needs for work of reconciliation have been found. In Ludwigshaven an effort is made to lessen Franco-German tensions in this French-occupied city. In Brunswick, the job of reconciliation comes with German residents and Displaced Persons, two groups competing in an economy not strong enough to support either.

In Cologne, the center tries to meet the special needs...
of so-called “unorganized youth.” In this former black market center is a large group of delinquent youth, young boys and girls completely detached from any home or community life. The group with which the center works has become sufficiently organized and friendly to cooperate in putting out their own magazine, titled in rough translation, “And thus we are . . .”

Three other German centers—in Freiburg, Munich and Goettingen, try to meet the needs of students. In each of these cities the university suffered damage during the war; buildings and libraries were destroyed; students are now living in overcrowded quarters.

In these centers in addition to the sewing rooms and shoe repair shops of other centers, are found typewriter rooms, study rooms, and libraries containing as many basic textbooks as possible.

There are also opportunities for reconciliation. At Freiburg one finds Franco-German tensions. Munich is crowded with Displaced Persons and Expellees, and Goettingen with refugees.

At Quakerhaus, in Vienna, Austria, a center program aimed at meeting the needs of young people is being carried on.

The center in St. Nazaire, France, is characterized by the cooperation of people in the community. For example, a sports field and playground designed by Service Committee staff was built by the labor of the people of St. Nazaire.

Toward the end of July, the Service Committee opened a new neighborhood center—the first in Japan. It is located at Toyama Heights in Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, a new settlement for people burned out of their homes during the war. There are 1,000 homes already completed in the settlement, with an estimated 2,500 yet to be built.

The newest of the Quaker neighborhood centers has grown out of the Service Committee’s relief work in the State of Israel. In the Old City of Acre, sewing classes for Arab women have been started; a shoe cobbler machine has been imported; and unit members have helped Arab nursery school teachers visit the Jewish City of New Acre to see some of the latest development of nursery school education. Cultural evenings are held and attended by Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Moslems.

Across the seas from the centers in Europe, Asia
and the Middle East, is the Indian Center in Los Angeles, California. There an attempt is made to meet some of the broad social needs of the estimated 4 to 5,000 American Indians who have left their crowded and poverty-stricken reservations to try to make their way in the city.

Their problems are those of any people who find themselves faced with starting anew in a world for which they are not equipped because of the background from which they have come.

In this sense, the problem of the American Indian in an urban area is similar to the problem of the Displaced Person or Expellee trying to start over in a new country, or of any resident of a bombed city who finds that he lives in a world totally different from his prewar one.

Activities of the center, carefully planned by an advisory board of 23 members, 20 of whom are Indians, include a program for teen-agers; meetings of Indian organizations, and social case work and group work.

**Self Help Programs**

The theme of "self help" in the centers program of the Service Committee has been a dominant one. The belief that one of the most important services which can be rendered is equipping people with courage, self respect, skills, and, if necessary, basic materials, to help themselves has been found in operation in centers from Berlin to Los Angeles.

The philosophy of self help has also been evident in other areas of the Service Committee's work during the past year.

For example, one of the Committee's newest projects among Expellees in Germany has been to operate a mobile unit in camps in the Oldenburg area of the British Zone. Unit members have brought sewing and laundry equipment and supplies, shoe repair facilities, garden seeds, books, magazines, and toys to the camp.

In Israel, the Service Committee unit has negotiated with the Israeli Government concerning the possibility of an agricultural program which would help Arabs to raise their standards of farming.

In Palestine, cloth has been supplied to local factories which were standing idle. They are now producing garments needed by the refugees in the Gaza area, and at the same time are providing local residents with employment.

*One of the most needed of the self help services offered by Neighborhood Centers is sewing equipment. To sewing rooms in Centers in every country women have come to repair and remodel family wardrobes.*

Campbell Hays
Approximately $5000 worth of knitting yarn, some 18,000 pounds, have been shipped to the Finnish Handicraft Association to implement its handknit garment project. Small machinery, tools and supplies for ceramic arts and weaving are being shipped to three other small Industry Associations in Finland.

In West Bengal, India, in a project centered around the two villages of Pifa and Ragabpur, considerable progress has been made in programs of primary and adult education, health, child welfare, agriculture, recreation, and in cooperatives.

In China, two Friends Service Unit members are on indefinite loan to the famous "Bailie School" in the small remote town of Santan in Kansu province. There boys and girls are trained in small industries and learn cooperative principles.

In the United States, the Service Committee, through a self help counseling program, has continued to support Flanner House, a community center in Indianapolis, Indiana, in its self help projects, which include gardening and the development of a self help housing project. In Little River Farms, near Abbeville, South Carolina, an attempt has been made to help tenant farmers become farm owners.

The housing projects undertaken by the Service Committee in the United States provide one of the most direct applications of self help. Self help housing is a technique by which people use their own hands and labor to close the gap between the cost of decent housing and their ability to pay for it.

The oldest of the Committee's ventures in self help housing, Penn Craft, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, is still going forward, with many of the original group of 50 miners now owning the homes they and their neighbors started to build in 1937. A second project was started nearby in 1946, and there, too, substantial progress is being made.

In Lorain, Ohio, where the Service Committee offered its counseling services to a group of 50 families who wanted to undertake a self help project similar to Penn Craft, 16 houses have been finished in the past year and foundations dug for more.

In Philadelphia, the Service Committee's first experiment in extending self help housing to a city slum is underway. In 1948 the Service Committee and the Friends Neighborhood Guild, a settlement house operated by the Society of Friends since 1879, together investigated the possibilities of such a project.

After more than a year of negotiations with the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority, and the Federal Housing Authority, the Project has been approved by the Philadelphia City Council, a contract has been signed with the Redevelopment Authority and work should start by the spring of 1950.

An architect has replanned the block on which the project will start. A contractor will carry out the plans in which city building codes are involved. The people of the block will do the cleaning, millwork, concrete work, and painting, and thus compensate for their inability to make a high initial payment.

The efforts of the San Francisco Regional Office to establish a similar self help housing project in the nearby slum area of North Richmond are still being continued. However in taking the initial steps of such a plan, the Committee's staff has found itself confronted with a myriad of problems—many of which have to be met to some degree before a self help housing project can begin.

North Richmond is a slum of approximately 4,500 people covering an area of 60 city blocks, north of the city of Richmond. Most of its people live in rows of trailers and shacks. The population of this area consists of people who migrated from the South to work during the war in the Kaiser shipyards, which were located in Richmond. Now a large portion of them are unemployed, and economic and social tensions abound.

For the past two summers the Service Committee has held work camps in North Richmond. The young people in the camps have worked on sanitation projects and painted houses.

Now the San Francisco office hopes to start a neighborhood center in North Richmond, to begin to build a sense of community responsibility in an effort to help the population of the area to the point where it is capable of helping itself.

Race, Economic and International Relations

In North Richmond the Committee has viewed in exaggerated form many of the problems of other
American communities. One sees in North Richmond, for example, the race and economic problems which are found to a lesser extent in the average American city. One also finds the lack of feeling for working together to meet common problems and the lack of a feeling of belonging to a larger world community.

To help other communities meet some of these needs, the Service Committee, in addition to its self help counseling, has developed programs in race, economic and international relations.

The newest of the Committee’s community services, the Job Opportunities Program, cuts across the fields of both race and economic relations.

This program was an outgrowth of the Job Placement Program initiated by the Committee in 1945 which attempted to open the way to increased employment of minority groups by placing exceptionally qualified members of such groups in jobs not traditionally open to them. During the operation of this program, the tragic waste of human talent and capabilities because of discriminatory patterns of employment became more and more apparent.

The new program was created in an attempt to help communities see their role in the creation of job opportunities for all their citizens. Techniques used in the program have been counseling with employers, union, and community leaders and preparing young people to secure and hold jobs.

Work in the field of applicant training has begun with a series of “workshops” co-sponsored by the Committee and various community groups—schools, YW and YMCA’s, church groups.

Workshops were held during the past year in Philadelphia, Chester, Pa., and Trenton, N. J.

In these workshops interracial groups of young people learned about grooming and speech, letters of application, application forms, and relations with fellow workers and employers.

The idea of workshops was spread to new communities during the year when a Leadership Training Seminar was held at Pendle Hill. Thirty-five people from seven communities spent a day discussing the

*A new experiment in the technique of self help housing should enable the inhabitants of a city slum block to clear out their cluttered courtyard and remodel their run-down houses to eventually resemble this architect’s drawing.*

Stonorwoo
technique of the workshop and the problems of applying it to their communities.

During the year a first step was taken to examine opportunities open to minority groups as medical students and as staff members in hospitals. An all-day conference was held in which deans of medical schools, executives of hospitals, hospital board members, doctors, members of the AFSC Race Relations Committee took part.

The oldest race relations program, the Visiting Lectureship, through which Negro scholars visit colleges and high schools as lecturers, has continued. This year the lecturers have been a professor of dramatics of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and a professor of English at Roosevelt College, Chicago.

Another of the Service Committee's projects in the field of Race Relations has been its work with the American Indians. The Indian Center in Los Angeles has been described.

The Committee's Pasadena Regional Office, which directs the Indian program, also conducted a child visitation project through which Indian children from reservations came to homes in Southern California to spend two weeks' vacation. The purpose was to stimulate a deeper understanding and friendship between the Indians of the Southwest and other residents of Southern California through a natural association in family and community life.

Still another project designed to increase understanding of Indians and their problems was a seminar held at Pacific Oaks School in Pasadena. Some of the subjects discussed were: Indian backgrounds, missionary and trader, and the Indian's future in the American community.

A feature of the Indian program reminiscent of European neighborhood centers is sewing rooms which have been set up on reservations. Here clothing sent by people from all over the country is made into useful garments by the Indian women themselves.
The work of the Committee in the field of economic relations has consisted of sponsoring, through the Chicago Regional Office, a series of Industrial Relations Seminars; co-sponsoring, with Haverford College, a conference of Quaker economists, and issuing the report of that conference; and operating Interne-In-Industry and Interne-In-Cooperative projects.

For the second year the Chicago Regional Office has brought together representatives of management, labor, business, education, and religion to discuss in its seminars the problems of achieving harmony in the field of industrial relations.

Some 22 college and university professors, arbitrators, and representatives of the American Friends Service Committee, took part in the Quaker economists conference, held at Haverford College. Initiative for the meeting came from a group of economists who felt that a statement on industrial relations from a distinctly Quaker point of view was desirable.

The findings of this group have been printed in a "Report of a Called Conference of Quaker Economists," which is being distributed by the Committee.

The report includes a statement of those Quaker principles which the group felt to have particular bearing on the social order, a list of the pros and cons of our present economic system from that point of view, a discussion of industrial relations in a constructive social order, and proposals for action.

The projects of interne-in-industry and interne-in-cooperatives will be described under the Youth section.

In an attempt to build a sense of responsibility for world affairs and to educate people to the necessity of conducting world affairs on a basis of moral principles rather than expediency, the Committee has carried on Institutes of International Relations and a series of one day conferences in communities across the country. In these programs Americans from all walks of life discuss with able national and international leaders, the social, religious, economic, and political bases for peace.

The range of citizens who attended the 14 institutes held this summer, according to reports from one such meeting, includes the following: "student, teacher, housewife, minister, nurse, social worker, high school principal, salesman, editor, artist, engineer, physicist, and foreman."

To bring information on the subject of international relations to another very specific segment of United States communities, a program of education with organized labor has been initiated. Through this program a field worker and research assistant have worked with educational officers of unions in an attempt to help them in their own efforts to develop an effective program in international relations.
A new—and miniature—United Nations has met during the past year in Berlin. And it has arrived at agreement on some questions of great importance to people all over the world.

This UN has been made up of the children who come to the Quaker Neighborhood Center in Berlin to take part in a new international program in the Mittelhof Kinderhort.

The miniature United Nations Assembly met in a large room, where table and chairs had been arranged in UN fashion. Each child took his place behind a card on which there was the name of a country and a number corresponding to one he had received when he came in.

The question discussed at the first meeting of the Assembly was, “What really are the needs of children?” The representatives were serious and eager in their answers:

Education was the first answer . . .
Everyone seconded the need for love . . .
Friendship and community spirit were mentioned . . .
Then came shoes, clothes, food, beds, furniture, heating, houses with roofs on . . .

Summing up the session and the purpose of this UN—and of the other big one—one child said: “All these representatives have come together to try to keep the world at peace, because what children need more than anything else is peace.”

This Lilliputian United Nations stated some needs which are theirs, true, but are also the needs of their older sisters and brothers all over the world.

Recognizing these needs and also the fact that youth and children are one of the most precious assets of communities, in terms of the present, and particularly in terms of the future, the Service Committee has conducted a variety of programs to help meet the needs of these age groups.

**Relief and Rehabilitation Projects**

Wherever the Committee has carried on food and clothing distribution, it has tried to meet the special needs of young people.

Wherever there is a Service Committee center or other community project, there has been a special effort to work with youth and children.

There is other Service Committee work, as yet undescribed, that deals specifically with youth.

For example, six Service Committee staff members live and work in a children’s village, operated by the International Refugee Organization, in Bad Aibling, near Munich, Germany. To this village are brought “unaccompanied” children from all over the United States Zone of Germany. There they wait while their documents are prepared for emigration. Service Committee workers have given particular attention to individual welfare problems, and also have assumed responsibility for a “home life” program, religious program coordination, kindergarten program, and recreation for boys and girls.

In another IRO project, a nutrition center for children in Mittenwald, Germany, Service Committee staff has taken responsibility for special rest programs and recreational therapy.

In Austria, some of the needs of a special group of youth—the apprentices—for contact with the outside world and for recreation—have been met as a truck, equipped with projectors, films, and slides; phonograph and records; and handicraft tools, makes a bi-monthly trip to trade union rest homes for undernourished apprentices.

In Italy, a Service Committee unit member has served as co-leader with an Italian of a group of boys on parole, under a program now operated by the Ministry of Justice.

In keeping with the children’s UN demand for education, the Service Committee, through the United Nations program in Palestine has provided basic education for 20,000 refugee children and has recently started weaving, sewing, carpentry, and basket-making classes.

In Tokyo, at the request of the city, the Service Committee has opened a day nursery in a settlement for “burned outs” and repatriates in order to release mothers for much-needed employment.
"What really are the needs of children" was the question before this serious group of youngsters. They were part of a miniature United Nations Assembly which met in the Berlin Neighborhood Center and the answers they gave to this question included a good many of the needs which Service Committee youth programs have attempted to meet during the past year in various parts of the world.

Projects of Service and Education

Certain other youth projects of the Service Committee have been directed specifically toward meeting two of the needs mentioned by the children of the miniature United Nations in Berlin—the needs for "education" and for "friendship and community spirit."

These were projects combining work and study—work camps, institutional service units, and internships in industry and in cooperatives.

These projects attempted to meet the need for education by providing a chance to get firsthand knowledge of problem areas of society by direct participation in work projects.

They attempted to meet the need for "friendship and community spirit" by giving young people a chance to serve, for to have a friend one must be a friend, and to create community spirit all must serve together.

Approximately 300 young people participated in work camps in the United States, Mexico, Europe, and in Jamaica last summer.

For work campers the summer held many hours of hard work, for it was by helping to provide communities with a center, a clinic, a school, recreational facilities, or sanitary facilities, that they made and became friends and shared in the creation of community spirit.

Almost 100 young people found opportunities to learn and serve in communities in the United States as part of the senior work camp program in this country.

Many camps represented areas of concern and some worked in actual communities already touched by other Service Committee projects.

For example, the work of 15 campers to help Indians build a community center in a Hopi reservation village in Arizona was an integral part of the program of the
Pasadena office among the Indians of the Southwest. The group working in the slums of North Richmond, California, fitted into the overall community plans of the San Francisco office for that area.

Many of the camps were directly concerned with racial tension areas and as such were a part of the Committee's work in the field of race relations. Among these were the camp in Washington, D. C., where campers provided recreational leadership for playgrounds and one in Lima, Ohio, where they built a community center.

Across the ocean another group of campers had similar experiences.

Through Quaker International Voluntary Service, the Service Committee's overseas work camp program, 80 young Americans went to 13 countries in Europe—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Saar, Sweden, and Switzerland—and to one camp in Jamaica.

They worked with the youth from other countries as a part of a world-wide international work camp movement, and performed a variety of services.

A new development of the QIVS program this summer was the work project in Jamaica, which was made possible by the Kingston Friends Center in cooperation with local committees and the Centers office in Philadelphia. The campers constructed a much-needed dining-kitchen shed for "Boys Town."

A new type of service was initiated at Salzburg, Austria, in the form of a social work project to help Displaced Persons. In cooperation with the IRO, campers supervised recreational activities for children, conducted language classes, arranged lectures, did social work with the old and the invalid, and did odd construction jobs.

More than 100 other volunteers participated in seven projects in Mexico during the summer. In the main the projects there identified themselves with Mexico's efforts to improve the health and education of its people.

Two of the summer projects carried over into the fall and in September the Mexican Government-UNESCO pilot project, in which the Service Committee was invited to participate, began in the state of Nayarit. Twenty-six Service Committee volunteers started work on this "Pilot Project in International Education," a long-range educational, health, and cultural program.

The three work camp programs cooperated during the past summer to bring European volunteers to work camps in this country and to Mexico. They came from: Austria, Denmark, England, Finland, Italy, Germany, Norway, and Sweden.

Two quotations illustrate how the theme of education and service ran through another of the Service Committee's projects—that of Institutional Service Units.

Describing what the summer's work had meant to her as an educational experience, one member of such a unit wrote: "The whole experience this summer was not just an eye-opener; it has been what I call a life-opener."

This girl had been one of a group of more than 80 young men and women who worked last summer in state mental institutions, reformatories and in a county jail. They put in long hard hours, did dreary routine jobs, serving as attendants, house matrons and fathers.

What their work meant in terms of service is expressed in a comment from a member of the administration of a hospital in which a unit worked: "Our intention for the use of the unit was to activate, if possible, every patient in the hospital. We feel we very nearly succeeded in this aim."

And, concerning the knowledge gained by the unit members and their future service, he wrote: "We hope that these young people who will soon be influential citizens and parents . . . have been educated in the causes of mental diseases and the care of the mentally ill; also that they will take an active and intelligent part in all mental health programs for the betterment of the community."

Results of a survey taken during the past year show that a majority of ex-unit members do perform this second service, both by speaking to college and community groups and by taking part in community mental health programs.

In addition, eight of the new units begun in the last two years by organizations other than the Service Committee have been initiated because of the interest of ex-unit members.
Another group of young people sought firsthand knowledge during the summer as internes in industry and in a cooperative.

In three Interne-In-Industry projects young people worked on assembly lines or as warehousemen; they worked in can factories, belt factories, toy factories. Some worked where there were unions, some in unorganized shops.

They saw the worker's struggle for job security; they also saw management's headaches with production and efficiency.

In the evenings they talked with economists, sociologists, a labor arbitrator, an industrial psychologist, a personnel director, a representative of the National Labor Relations Board, and a visitor from a Friends Social Order Committee.

The internes have gone back to their college or home communities now and are serving to interpret from their firsthand knowledge the background of the seemingly conflicting interests of our economic world.

Those who served as internes-in-cooperatives this summer brought back to their communities the story of one approach to the solution of some of our economic ills. They had spent the summer working with the Arrowhead Health Association, a cooperative organization in Duluth, Minnesota.

The story of another group who participated in still another youth project—International Service Seminars—is told in the next section.

All of these youth projects have been interpreted to college and university students across the country by a staff of college secretaries. Through this College Program not only these projects, but the other work of the Service Committee and its underlying philosophy has been brought to students, faculty, and administration.

Another group of projects meet the needs for education and friendship and community spirit among high school and elementary school students.

More than 40 high school students participated in three high school work camps this summer, doing jobs similar to those done in senior camps.

Other groups of high school age young people attended seven Institutes of International Relations similar to the adult institutes described in the Community section.
Through a School Affiliation Program the Service Committee has undertaken to provide an avenue for "education" in world citizenship and for the sharing of "friendships" and the enlarging of "community spirit" to include the world community.

In schools in the United States staff members have found American youth keenly interested in their own generation abroad. Staff members abroad have found the youth of France, Germany, Holland, Italy, and Japan equally eager for friendship and renewed educational contact with Americans.

The affiliated schools have exchanged letters in which a variety of questions are asked and information shared, and have moved on to the exchange of actual classroom projects. As a still further step several schools have invited guest teachers and students from partner schools. One pair of schools held a joint work camp in Germany.

Staff abroad and in the United States have maintained close touch with affiliated schools. By the beginning of the school year in September, 1949, 181 schools in the United States and one in Canada were affiliated with 203 European schools and one in Japan.

A similar opportunity for education and friendship is offered to very young children through the work of the Committee for Educational Materials for Children.

This Committee provides throughout the school year a "Newsletter for Boys and Girls," a small illustrated paper containing stories and reports of young people in other countries.

A "Guide for Parents and Teachers" is published quarterly to suggest how the Newsletter may be used in school or church curriculum. Exhibits of paintings and drawings and toys made by children in other countries have been circulated during the year in the United States and Canada, and even as far away as Africa.

Service activities and projects have been promoted through the stories and letters about children abroad. Children have also contributed generously to the center programs in Germany and Japan.
"To face problems fearlessly and frankly is the beginning of wisdom," wrote Henry J. Cadbury in introducing the 1947 Annual Report. Today it seems even more difficult than two years ago to summon such wisdom, for the climate we live in is charged with greater distrust and fear, and with more pronounced reactions against a way of life that conflicts with our own.

During 1949, the Service Committee tried in a number of small ways to bring the wisdom of the spirit to bear on problems touching more directly the international community.

It maintained and expanded the International Service Seminars, through which young people who may well be world leaders of tomorrow have a concrete experience in international living. It maintained, re-evaluated, reconsecrated, the dozen or so Friends International Centers.

It undertook a specific study of American-Soviet relations starting with the premise that war between the two countries is not inevitable. And, through individual staff members and concerned committees, voiced on diplomatic levels its convictions relating to such problems as peacetime conscription, the future of Arab refugees in the Middle East, the necessity of supporting more creatively and adequately the United Nations.

International Service Seminars

To face problems fearlessly and frankly is especially difficult when those facing them together are of differing and often opposing points of view; when they are often filled inwardly with despair and bitterness and conflict.

To create the time and place and opportunity in which young people can grow in understanding through a corporate facing of their problems together, has been the endeavor of the AFSC in the International Service Seminars.

In the ten seminars held in the United States this year, 60 nationality groups were represented by the 322 students taking part, and six nationality groups by the faculty and staff. Of the 66 American students, eight were Negroes, two Nisei, one an American Indian, and eight were naturalized Americans. Twenty-one religions were represented.

More than half the foreign students were sent to the United States by their governments, and it is estimated that 80 per cent (larger than in former years) of them will return to their respective countries. Most of them came from two areas of critical importance—Asia and the Middle East—and several from eastern European countries.

These students will return to their countries to teach, to improve the health and living conditions of their people, to institute new methods of farming, business and industry, to determine and administer governmental policies of finance, trade, labor legislation, and international relations.

Since the close of the seminars, some of these students have been heard from. One faculty member writes: "So many of our students are writing from all corners of the world. Soo-Way Koo is on the train now travelling across Siberia from Poland to Hong Kong. . . He will end up, he insists, in Peiping, where he will be able to work with the People's Government, and sometime he promises to have a Seminar at his summer place in the mountains. We are also promised a Seminar in India by Ron Bunsha and Abraham, and they have guaranteed there will be no pots-and-pans duty!

"Colette Weiler is in Paris again, and our beloved Joe Chesson has been to Liberia and back . . . he is at the UN Assembly now, 'fighting' as spokesman for his delegation in behalf of the independence of Eritrea. . . ."

The experiment of providing a living experience in international understanding was expanded this year to include five seminars in Europe and one in Japan. A "late" seminar was also held in the United States for students who worked during the summer.

Touching similar groups of young people as the Seminars, but for a shorter period of time, the Shipboard Orientation Program, carried on for the third year by the AFSC, staffed 12 sailings between the United States and Europe. Some 1,580 students aboard
If a naturalized American, a Mexican, a boy from India, another from China, and an American Negro, all members of a Quaker seminar, consider the problem of achieving a peaceful world.

the ships took part in discussions and utilized library materials provided by the AFSC to help orient them to their adventures abroad and to evaluate these on the return trip.

Friends International Centers

Friends International Centers stand at a number of world crossroads. Differing widely in function and organization, each is a place where problems may be faced openly and honestly.

The Service Committee takes part with the Friends Service Council of London in maintaining centers in Paris, Geneva, Calcutta, and Shanghai. It assists as requested with locally-maintained centers in Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Delhi, and Hawaii, and with the Friends Centre in Peiping, China, which is under the direction of an FSC worker. In Kingston, Jamaica, a center is jointly sponsored by the American Friends Board of Missions and the AFSC.

Opened as friendly and Friendly homes to the little people of the world who come to them from many varied and often tragic backgrounds, these centers are meeting places where they may talk, quietly, asking many questions, discovering and learning to appreciate differing points of view.

The outward activities that radiate from a center include lectures, discussions, teas, dinners, study groups. Occasionally a centers’ worker is freed to travel among Friends and others on an assignment of friendly visitation. To list these activities is easy; to evaluate their worth, most difficult.

At the International Student House in Washington, D. C., a meeting place for some 300 persons representing some 50 countries, an effort is made to widen the area in which democratic living can take place. Davis House, also in Washington, serves as a “hospitality home” for guests from various nations who live for short periods of time as members of an interracial and international family.

During 1949, a wider effort to foster the spirit of conciliation in international affairs; began to take shape in the International Centers program.

Deeply concerned and politically minded and informed Friends in centers carried to a new level the Friends’ tradition of approaching influential people with special concerns.

How can the tested concerns of the Society of Friends find effective expression in the international field? How can Friends influence the makers of policy to take practical steps towards a more Christian society?

In centers around the world Friends have been relating these general questions to specific problems such as Russia and the West, refugees, and of human rights.
Russian-American Relations

The general concern of the AFSC that something be done to ease tensions between Russia and the United States led in 1948 to explorations in cultural exchange which might serve to open channels of human contact between the two countries. The story of the gift of streptomycin is told in the Annual Report of last year. The welcome it received led to further explorations as to how such gifts might be exchanged between the people of the two countries with more frequency and public awareness.

Ensuing conversations with both American and Russian government officials, carried on in the belief that war is not inevitable, led several prominent persons to urge that the AFSC undertake a study in the field of East-West relations.

The American-Russian Relations Committee of the AFSC established a Working Party of 16 in February 1949, to carry out such a study. Their findings, "American-Russian Relations, Some Constructive Considerations," are the result of an intensive series of meetings held over a three-month period. The 28 page report, presented July 18 to the Executive Board of the AFSC and released that same date to the public for thoughtful consideration, drew on Quaker experience in many parts of the world, and was supplemented by the assistance of a number of specialists.

There was no thought that this report could present a final program of ultimate solutions to the complex problems considered. The tentative conclusions reached were circulated with the hope that they would stimulate discussion and suggest lines of approach which might lead to some mitigation of the conflict.

The report presented in detail eight basic considerations which could be taken as positive foundations for building better U. S.-Soviet relations and made specific recommendations in three areas of tension. Outlined most briefly, the recommendations were: 1) Renewal of East-West trade; 2) Building of a single, neutral Germany; and 3) Strengthening the United Nations, with reduction of armaments for all nations.

Response to this report was far greater, more widespread and favorable than anticipated, with dissension at several points.

"The United States and the Soviet Union, Some Quaker Proposals for Peace," is the title of a consider-

The Committee is promoting its wide study throughout this country and abroad. Wherever possible, it is encouraging groups of citizens and government officials to urge that policies along its general lines be followed.

Work with United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees

Adventuring further in international relations during 1949, the AFSC accepted the request of the United Nations to undertake direction of its refugee relief program in southern Palestine.

Relief services initiated this program as described in the first section of this Report. These led naturally to the medical, educational and self help projects also described elsewhere, and to a growing conviction on the part of the Quaker unit that the erosion of soul fostered among the refugees must be met with some immediate governmental solution to their outward living problems.

The AFSC expected to withdraw from the relief program in the Gaza area by December 31, but it became obvious that the need would continue urgent beyond that date. A letter indicating AFSC desire to withdraw from direct relief because of the possibility that its palliative effect might militate against a swift political settlement of the problem, was directed in September to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations.

With subsequent assurance that UN plans for an interim program of work relief or short-term development projects would be made public by the end of November, and that progress toward some long-term large-scale solution to the refugee problem would be made at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly, the AFSC program was extended to April 1, 1950.

Work Through Organizations and Individuals

Realizing that any effort toward discovering the way to understanding in the international community cannot but fail if it remain an isolated effort, the Service Committee has worked with other welfare, church, farm and labor groups similarly motivated.

Through its Friends Peace Service, the Committee has also made a special effort to share a spiritual peace ministry with Friends' groups across the country. Close affiliation through this Service is maintained with the National Service Board for Religious Objectors in Washington, D. C., in helping secure 4E classification for young Americans seeking it—some 8,249 to date. Work has also been carried on through the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors in Philadelphia with men unwilling to register under the Selective Service Act of 1948.

The organizational approach to problems of peace has been supplemented in countless ways by the efforts of AFSC staff members as individuals and as groups who have participated in national and international conferences, and had the opportunity to speak with world leaders.

In this connection, two staff members attended the World Pacifist Meeting held in India during December, and one represented the AFSC at the March meeting of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Another served eight weeks during the Fourth Session of the General Assembly, as a member of the United Nations Secretariat.

Others spoke with Mme. Pandit and with Prime Minister Nehru to encourage the purpose of his visit to this country. Still others approached President Truman to voice Committee convictions in regard to peacetime conscription. Two presented a copy of the final American-Russian relations report to Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, and a visit was made to the Russian Ambassador to call his attention to this same report. Other talks were held with Ambassador Leighton Stuart concerning the future of the FSU in China, and with Ambassador Sir Oliver Frank concerning the Arab refugees.

Many such talks were held at Quaker House in New York City, where contact with United Nations proceedings and personnel is also facilitated. In its informal atmosphere representatives of varying points of view are able to discuss differences in a relaxed yet fundamental way. Quaker House activities are a part of the growing interest of the AFSC in finding ways to strengthen the conciliation and mediation functions of the United Nations.
Public Relations; Personnel

Public Relations

In 1949, as in previous years, the Public Relations Department has endeavored to interpret to the American people the religious motivation, the aims and program of the Service Committee. Through this educational effort many who might not have had other contact with the Committee became acquainted with its work.

Also during the year this department increased its efforts to interpret the Committee program to editors, columnists, commentators, and others who influence public opinion, encouraging them to take on some of the Committee’s concerns.

Personnel

Finding individuals who are personally committed to the way of life which the Committee strives to interpret, and who have the various skills and the physical stamina for the heavy responsibilities frequently laid upon them, is the major task of the Personnel Department.

Interpretation of the ideals and values to which the Service Committee is dedicated is made through the lives of the men and women who serve on its staff. Representing many racial, economic, and religious backgrounds, they work on minimum salaries, those who go abroad receiving maintenance only. The concept of volunteer service has meant that in a very real sense service rather than career opportunities are found with the Committee.

Orientation courses are offered periodically by the Personnel Department for all new members of the staff, and through generous arrangements with Pendle Hill at Wallingford, Pa., overseas appointees are given the opportunity to live there for a time. At Pendle Hill they share in the informal religious and academic atmosphere of the community, study languages, meet with Friends and committees with whom they will be in correspondence while overseas.

Among its other services the Personnel Department, on behalf of the Educational Grant-in-Aid Advisory Committee, was responsible during the past year for the disbursement of $19,606 in educational grants to 91 former members of Civilian Public Service and Conscientious Objectors who served prison terms.

Information

The American Friends Service Committee, organized in 1917, is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. It represents most of the 29 American Yearly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends. It is organized in two sections, the Foreign Service Section and the American Section, with departments of finance, accounting, personnel, public relations, and general administration. Each of these divisions is under the supervision of an advisory committee, and functions through the Service Committee’s Executive Board and Administrative Staff.

The Service Committee works in the following countries: Austria, China, Finland, France, Germany, India and Pakistan, Italy, Japan, Palestine and Israel, Mexico, and in Spain. Its programs are also carried in the United States through thirteen regional offices.

The program of the Service Committee is made possible only by the generosity of people of all nationalities, races and religions. The combined activities are of considerable magnitude, but they are only suggestive of even greater needs. Contributions may be sent to any of the offices listed on page 25.

Information, films, exhibits, and literature concerning the work of the Committee may be obtained from the national office or through any of the regional offices listed on page 25.
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Finance Secretaries
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426 North Raymond Avenue
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Overview, Route 28
Homer J. Coppock, Executive Secretary

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1880 Sutter Street
Stephen Thiermann, Executive Secretary
Russell Jorgensen, Finance Secretary

Seattle 5, Washington
3059 Fifteenth Avenue, N.E.
Harold Carson, Executive Secretary

Wichita, Kansas
Friends University
Guy T. Gehhardt, Executive Secretary

Foreign Service Section Area Office
New York 6, New York: 53 Broadway

AFSC Clothing Warehouses

Berkeley 7, California
2151 Vine Street

San Francisco 15, California
1830 Sutter Street

Pasadena 3, California
501 North Raymond Avenue

Seattle 44, Washington
1212 King Street

Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania
23rd and Arch Streets

* Deceased
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF CURRENT FUNDS RECEIVED
AND SPENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1949

WE RECEIVED:

- GIFTS OF CASH ........................................... $2,653,069.54
- GRANTS FROM UNITED NATIONS FOR PALESTINE RELIEF (See Note 1) ....................... 157,575.00
- GIFTS OF MATERIALS—estimated to be worth ........................................ 1,857,344.99
  Used clothing, new textiles, soap, supplies, and equipment.
- OTHER PAYMENTS, ETC. ................................... 316,479.92
  Ocean freight payments by U. S. A. government agencies, payments by participants in program, etc.

TOTAL (See Note 2) ....................................... $4,984,469.45

WE SPENT (See Note 3):

- FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA ................................... $3,503,531.62
  Supplemental feeding of children, young people, and aged; furnishing clothing, textiles, and soap (mostly contributed materials); operating community and student centers; working with displaced persons and refugees.

- FOR WORK AND STUDY PROGRAMS ................................................................. 139,648.95
  Work camps in United States, Europe, and Mexico, interne-in-industry projects, young peoples' units for service in mental hospitals and reformatories.

- FOR PROGRAMS TOWARD WORLD AND DOMESTIC UNDERSTANDING ...................... 461,294.30
  Institutes and conferences for group study of problems of international relations; seminars with foreign students here and with groups abroad; cooperating in international centers in Europe and Asia; arranging affiliations between schools here and abroad; radio and other educational activities.

- FOR PROGRAMS DEALING WITH DOMESTIC SOCIAL PROBLEMS ............................ 134,898.58
  Encouraging self-help housing; fostering opportunities for minorities; aiding Southwest Indians; aiding in the integration of newcomers to the U. S. (Mostly through experimental and demonstration projects.)

- FOR OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES ................................................................. 114,825.22

- FOR PUBLICITY AND INTERPRETATION ......................................................... 147,022.47

- FOR SELECTING PERSONNEL, AND SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE TO THE ABOVE ACTIVITIES ................................................................. 378,710.99

- FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, FINANCING, AND ACCOUNTING ....................... 364,797.04

TOTAL ................................................................. $5,244,729.17

WE SPENT MORE THAN WE RECEIVED ................................................................. $ 260,259.72
**AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE**

**SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUNDS RECEIVED, SPENT AND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1949**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Combined</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Foreign Service</th>
<th>American</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>RECEIVED AND SPENT FOR THE YEAR</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(As shown in detail in the accompanying statement):</td>
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<td>110,715.55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>110,715.55</td>
<td>9,614.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required for working funds ( advances, receivables, etc.)</td>
<td>70,694.24</td>
<td>22,171.06</td>
<td>38,908.57</td>
<td>9,614.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$919,343.18</strong></td>
<td><strong>$325,248.27</strong></td>
<td><strong>$341,062.11</strong></td>
<td><strong>$253,032.80</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALANCE (NOT LIMITED AS TO USE) AT END OF YEAR</strong></td>
<td>($380,103.33)</td>
<td>($109,412.06)</td>
<td>($185,047.10)</td>
<td>($85,644.17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Combined amount excludes intersectional grants of $392,570.62.*

**NOTES**

1. Amounts collected abroad by Committee representatives, and any undistributed balances they may have on hand, are not shown in this statement. Among such items received abroad during the current year were funds and goods aggregating more than $4,500,000 transmitted by United Nations organizations for relief in Palestine.
2. Funds received include approximately $1,100,000.00 of cash and gifts-in-kind raised by the Regional Offices.
3. It is the Committee's policy to include in amounts spent, the funds and goods (amounting to approximately $2,680,000.00 in the current year) which have been transmitted to its representatives abroad for final distribution.
4. The amounts shown as balances at the beginning of the year for each of the three Sections shown above have been adjusted to give effect to the revision in organization of the Sections made during the year.
5. This amount is less than two months' average expenditures.
6. This statement does not include the transactions and balances of the trust, equipment, etc., funds of the Committee.

Complete financial statements of the Committee, and the related certificate of our independent certified public accountants will be furnished to interested persons upon request.
ACCOUNTANTS' CERTIFICATE

HASKINS & SELLS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE:

We have examined your summary of current funds received, spent, and balances for the year ended September 30, 1949. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. Our tests of the transactions relating to contributed income, because of the nature of these items, extended only to the amount thereof recorded in the accounts.

In our opinion, the accompanying summary of current funds received, spent, and balances presents fairly the results of your current fund operations for the year ended September 30, 1949 (contributed income being stated as recorded in the accounts) in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

December 15, 1949

HASKINS & SELLS

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

In order to enable the Society of Friends in America to be of service at home and abroad, the following suggested form of bequest may be used where money or property is bequeathed to the American Friends Service Committee:

"I give and bequeath to the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, having an office at 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa., ......................... dollars."

(If property is given, it should be described.)

In accordance with a letter from the U. S. Treasury Department under date of December 4, 1942, contributions to the American Friends Service Committee are deductible for income tax purposes. Checks should be made payable to American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa., or at any one of its Regional Offices listed on page 25.