

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1950 ANNUAL REPORT

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INCORPORATED

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Cover: Sketch by Jeanne Wolf Bornn.

Friends Meeting House at 20 South Twelfth Street in Philadelphia is national office of the AFSC. In 1950, work of the Committee was carried out in 15 countries, that in the United States chiefly through 13 regional offices.

Foreword

WHEN Gandhi wrote his autobiography he called it "My Experiment with Truth." This annual report, like more than 30 that have preceded it, is an installment of group autobiography in experimentation. It is not a record of routine operations, like the report of a factory. It is more like the report of a laboratory. But the field of operation is not material; it is spiritual.

There is widespread acknowledgment today that discovery through experiment has been far more effectively achieved in material things than in spiritual. The American Friends Service Committee is

definitely experimenting in the spiritual realm, even while it extends material relief necessitated by human wickedness or ignorance. Hence the willingness to undertake what is difficult or unlikely to succeed. Hence the sense of adventure and undiscourageable hope.

As was written in the log of some early Quaker voyagers coming to America, "We went forth and gathered sticks and kindled a fire and left it burning." Long before that the Chinese proverb ran: "It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness."
— Henry J. Cadbury, Chairman



Photo by Campbell Hays

AFSC doctor and Palestinian assistant at work in Quaker services to Arab refugees closed Ma

About the Committee

TO A VISITOR, the Meeting House at 20 South Twelfth Street in Philadelphia looks much the same as it did a year ago. But the memos, cables, letters, and above all the people, who have come and gone through the Meeting House during the year, have told the unique story of 1950.

It is the story of the AFSC as it hearkened back to the spirit that gave it birth while listening forward to the needs calling it into continuous rebirth. This sensitivity to the new that has firm roots in the past, gave balance and direction to the many and varied projects piloting their ways through troubled times.

Focus — 1950

As 1950 progressed, and the tensions among great nations and alien ideologies mounted, the AFSC joined in the widespread effort to raise the plane of power struggle to the level of a mutual struggle against distrust, poverty, disease, and fear wherever they exist.

The story of 1950 is based on increased awareness of the moral issues at stake, the spiritual complexities confounding mankind. It is a story growing out of the conviction that the spirit of God moves in and through, often in spite of, all men. This conviction stems from the deeper confidence that God, if trusted, if addressed in the full knowledge that we have carried our share of responsibility, will bring creative answers to the greatest difficulties.

Program Changes

The past year has seen the closing of AFSC relief programs in Finland, Spain, and Southern Palestine; the releasing of Penn Craft self help housing activities to the miners themselves; the temporary closing of Davis House in Washington, D.C.; and the gradual absorbing of China medical services into the Chinese National Health Program.

Against this list of curtailed missions stands another list of work begun: re-opening counseling services for conscientious objectors, sharing in a work of reconciliation among the Doukhobors in British Columbia, planning for possible relief service for Korea, and sending an exploratory mission to Yugoslavia and Greece.

On May first, Clarence E. Pickett relinquished to Lewis M. Hoskins the post of Executive Secre-

tary which he had held for 20 years. Since then the resources of his long experience have been concentrated on a continuing study, begun by the AFSC in 1948, of the possibilities of reconciliation between East and West.

This year saw the medium of radio again used experimentally. And in Washington and at the United Nations, a new series of seminars for teenage groups was launched.

In 1950, the Committee was successful in enlisting the help of more individuals, more community, church, and Friends groups than in the past. One such group, whose services promise to be effective in a wide variety of ways, is made up of AFSC "alumni," persons who have worked in the Committee's offices, or in overseas units, or as members of work camps, seminars, and similar projects. Of the 6000 men, women, and young people who have "graduated" from the Committee since its founding 33 years ago, some 3500 have re-enlisted as this report goes to press, volunteering practical aid and moral support for the months and years ahead. The majority of these friends live in the United States; the remainder are scattered through more than 50 countries around the world.

AFSC Organization

For the information of readers not familiar with AFSC history or organization, it may be interesting to know that the Committee was founded in 1917, in Philadelphia, and is incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware. Most of the American and Canadian Yearly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends nominate members to the Corporation.

Though Committee headquarters are still in Philadelphia, the growth and variety of its work have necessitated a considerable degree of decentralization, and regional offices are now located in 13 cities throughout the United States. The appointment in 1950 of a representative from each regional office to the Executive Board of the Committee has brought about an even closer relationship than in the past between the field and the national office.

The Committee is organized in two sections, known as the Foreign Service Section and the American Section. Augmenting these are depart-

ments of finance, accounting, personnel, public relations, and general administration.

During 1950 the Service Committee worked in the following countries: Austria, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, India and Pakistan, Italy, Japan, Israel and Southern Palestine, Mexico, Spain, and the United States.

The Financial Picture

The work of the American Friends Service Committee is made possible through the generosity of persons of many nationalities, races, and religions. In 1950 more than 50,000 donors supported their convictions through financial contributions. It is worthy to note that of this large number the majority were non-Friends.

To each of these contributors the Committee expresses its gratitude, for it is almost entirely through current contribution that programs are maintained. The AFSC does not seek permanent endowment, although bequests are welcomed for current use or to be expended over a limited period of time.

A decrease in income for foreign service necessitated the reduction of several European projects during 1950, while the general program of the Committee continued to receive the usual good support. A detailed financial report appears on pages 30 and 31.

The Personnel Picture

The job of the Personnel Department is to find persons who are committed to the way of life which the Committee tries to interpret, persons who have the necessary skills and the physical stamina to carry the heavy responsibilities frequently laid upon them. As this report goes to press, a census of AFSC workers reveals that 201 persons serve on the Philadelphia office staff, 105 in the regional offices, 94 in the American and

Foreign field service. The AFSC family also includes nearly 600 Board and committee members, as well as uncounted volunteers who join it for short-term projects.

Representing many racial, economic, religious, and political backgrounds, staff members work for minimum salaries; those who are sent abroad receive maintenance only.

Orientation courses are offered periodically for all newcomers to the staff, and through arrangements with Pendle Hill, the Quaker School for graduate study at Wallingford, Pa., overseas appointees live for a time in that community, study the language and customs of the country to which they have been assigned, and meet with Friends with whom they will be in correspondence while overseas.

Public Relations Department

The Public Relations Department is responsible for interpreting to the general public the religious motives and the aims which shape the Committee's programs. Collaborating with editors, writers, columnists, and commentators, the department supplies background material for magazine and newspaper articles, as well as for radio scripts. The staff prepares literature, issues news releases, and provides photographs and films illustrating AFSC activities at home and abroad.

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 29.

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This, briefly, is an outline of the AFSC, in a year of crisis, 1950. In the pages that follow, its programs and methods of work will be more fully examined.

Dickey and Tony Chapelle

The International Quaker team at Lake Success aimed to support the spiritual side of political man. Left to right the team included: Gerald Bailey, England; Clarence E. Pickett, U. S.; Agatha Harrison, England and India; Elsa Cedergren, Sweden; Heberto Sein, Mexico; Elmore Jackson, U. S.

Work in the International Field

How can the concerns of the Society of Friends find effective expression in the international field? This question closed the Annual Report of 1949. In the past year it has formed the core of AFSC thinking and action as the Committee threw its influence into the general effort to build international good will.

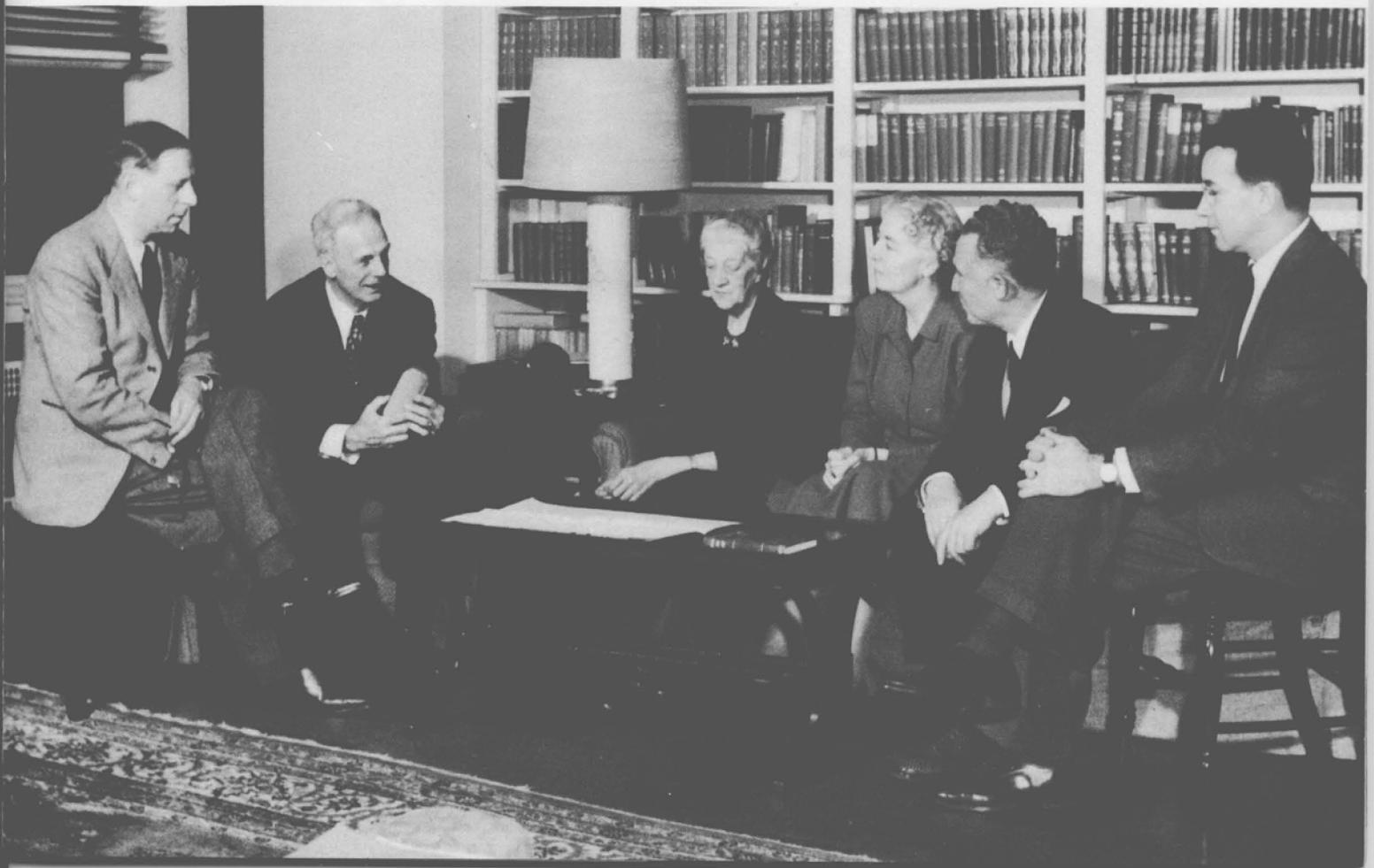
Some Tools of Peace

Four new tools were selected to deal with the issues which, in the opinion of Friends, most threaten world peace. They were:

- distribution, discussion, and re-appraisal of the 1949 American-Russian relations report;
- work of the Consultative Committee on Foreign Affairs;
- cooperation with the University of Chicago Round Table in five radio broadcasts on "Proposals for Peace"; and preparation of a new commentator series for 1951;
- development of Friends International Centers in a "linked" plan.

• Over 60,000 copies of the report, "THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION, SOME QUAKER PROPOSALS FOR PEACE" have now been sold in the United States. In addition, a special edition was published in cooperation with Oxford University Press for distribution in England; translations were made for publication in Austria, Denmark, Holland, France, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, and Japan. English editions were also read in India and Yugoslavia.

The report was circulated widely in official American, Soviet, and United Nations circles, and discussed in some detail with Washington officials. Its proposals were thoroughly discussed by participants in a number of seminars and institutes, and in several of the international centers maintained jointly by the AFSC and Friends Service Council of London. Suggestions and criticisms received from these and other sources were summarized and discussed in Friends periodicals under the title, "The United States and the Soviet Union, the Quaker Report After Six Months."



•• On February 1, a CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS was appointed by the Executive Board of the American Friends Service Committee. It serves as an advisory committee to Clarence Pickett in his new assignment to the field of East-West relations. The "working party" of specialists who prepared the American-Russian relations report was released when the Consultative Committee assumed responsibility. Through the assistance of two donors, funds were made available for further work in the United States and for parallel work in England.

During the late spring and early summer an intensive series of discussions and group conferences took place, many of them at Quaker House in New York and at Davis House in Washington, for the purpose of discovering in which areas the AFSC might work most effectively. At the end of March, Meeting for Sufferings, the executive body of London Yearly Meeting, sharing this concern, appointed an "East-West Committee" to work in close cooperation with the AFSC. In May, two British Friends visited the United States for further consultation between the two committees. It was then decided that attention would be centered on the problems outlined on pages seven and eight.

••• A series of FIVE RADIO BROADCASTS ON "Proposals for Peace," was presented by the AFSC in July and August in cooperation with the University of Chicago Round Table. They were

arranged in the belief that it was vital, at a time of increasing dependence upon the use of force, to speak out in behalf of certain approaches which the Committee believed could lead to peace. It was hoped they would encourage constructive thinking on the part of the average citizen.

In the United States, the broadcasts were carried by 95 National Broadcasting Company stations and by 15 university and municipal stations. The discussions were also rebroadcast in Hawaii, Alaska, Canada, and Great Britain.

It is not possible to state definitely how wide or provocative an influence these broadcasts may have had. But through surveys of regular Round Table listeners, it was discovered that more than 80 per cent of those responding were agreed on these outstanding points:

that American foreign policy should not rely on force alone to solve world problems, but should put its first efforts into the development of the United Nations as a more effective instrument of world government;

that the spread of communism was due in part to the failure of the democracies to live up to their moral principles;

that only an immediate, specific, and mighty effort by the Western powers to substitute for colonialism a realistic program of mutual aid to raise the living standard of the common man throughout the world could win the cooperation of the people of Asia and Africa.



Margaret Jones

Friends and AFSC staff members who took part in a U.N. seminar encouraged the mediation role of third power countries at the U.N.; urged imaginative use of the world's resources for the betterment of all people.

•••• In 1950, as the "linked" plan moved from blue print into action, FRIENDS INTERNATIONAL CENTERS made a contribution to the widespread effort to reconcile international misunderstandings. Quaker House in New York City and Davis House in Washington became the scenes of many meetings between AFSC personnel and government and United Nations officials.

The idea of the "linked centers" germinated simultaneously in Britain and in the United States more than a year ago. The underlying thought was that certain persons, having appropriate experience and interests, might be assigned to those international centers whose location offered a special opportunity for the interpretation of Quaker concern.

The heads of such centers would be linked to each other and to the home committees through a constant exchange of views and information on a limited number of the world's great problems. They would be linked through an agreed policy of concerted action on these problems, and through mutual support for peacemaking activities. They would be linked through a mutual effort to bring moral interpretation of these problems to the attention of persons in responsible political positions.

A preliminary start in realizing the linked plan was made in 1947, when Quaker House was established in New York, close to the site of the new U.N. buildings. During 1950 appointments of directors to the Geneva and Paris centers forged new links in the center chain. The hope is that the

centers will also become linked in a vital way with members of the Society of Friends throughout the world.

Some Issues of Peace

• Several geographical areas, either because of their strategic location or of internal unrest, have become CENTERS OF SPECIAL CONFLICT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. Korea, Formosa, Indo-China, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Germany are a few of the more difficult ones.

The AFSC has only a limited experience in two of these areas. Through one neighborhood center in Berlin, and through relief supplies sent to all four zones of Germany, the Committee has tried to demonstrate a testimony of reconciliation in that country. A special visit to Yugoslavia and Greece in the autumn of 1950 has served to acquaint the Committee further with problems there.

Various plans have been discussed with U.N. personnel as to how the spotlight of international moral awareness could be focused more effectively on these areas.

•• Realizing that the conflict between East and West is likely to be most explosive in places where the economic or political system is failing to meet the elementary needs of the people, Friends have joined in urging a more substantial program of WORLD-WIDE MUTUAL AID THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS.

Campbell Hays

World affairs must be the business of every citizen. With this understanding, international seminar discussions, as pictured here, and hundreds of other youth and community groups in 1950, explored together how individuals and groups can play a useful part in helping to achieve world peace.



The urgency for a program commensurate with the need challenges both inter-governmental and private initiative. The AFSC's Consultative Committee has explored the possibilities of a privately-financed program which might well include several pilot projects. It is believed that ways can be found to demonstrate that a maximum of local self help in under-developed countries can be related to capital made available by nations technically more advanced.

••• Believing that it is both possible and necessary for mankind to accomplish the gigantic task of bringing nations into voluntary cooperative relationship, the Committee has SUPPORTED THE UNITED NATIONS in every way consistent with Quaker principles. During 1950, three specific steps were taken in this direction.

A special group meeting at Quaker House undertook a MEDIATION STUDY which has aroused the interest of leaders in the United Nations. It had been suggested by both British and American officials that parallels exist between mediation as practiced in the fields of international and of labor relations, and that each has much to learn from the other.

A preliminary meeting between persons who had had experience in the two fields indicated that a comparative study might be of practical use to the U.N. as it sought to develop its mediation facilities. Funds were found, a series of group conferences were held, and a report which deals with the live principles of mediation is now in preparation.

American Friends have been interested in work

of the U.N. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, particularly that of the International Children's Emergency Fund and the International Refugee Organization. Special representations were made to the United Nations this year to urge that the Children's Fund continue as an operative agency for child welfare rather than become a consultative agency as has been advocated. Other representations were made to the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva by the Friends World Committee, based on discussions in the AFSC and Friends Service Council, in which ECOSOC was urged to extend the scope of authority of the new High Commissioner for Refugees beyond the safeguarding of legal protection.

During October and November, an INTERNATIONAL QUAKER TEAM WORKED AT THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Six Friends, coming from Britain, the United States, Sweden, and Mexico, met with delegates of many nations.

Much time was spent with representatives of the middle and smaller powers in an effort to understand their problems. It was felt that too often the point of view of these countries is overlooked when actually their experience might contribute much to the settlement of major issues.

Principal concerns of the international Quaker team were relief, rehabilitation, and a political settlement in Korea; questions pertaining to the International Children's Emergency Fund and the proposed High Commissioner for Refugees; means by which progress could be made in arms control and reduction; and the solution of controversial issues in South West Africa.

Relief and Individual Services

LIKE the tolling of a bell the word *tons* strikes through reports telling of AFSC services to Austria, Finland, France, Germany, India, and Japan.

Tons of food, tons of clothing, tons of shoes, tons of other material aids—enough to look impressive when piled in warehouses, but far from enough when placed against human need.

Dole violates human dignity. Knowing this, the Committee knows also that nothing is more important than ministry to individual despair and want, ministry that brings with it the warmth of caring. The gifts channeled through the Committee are marked with this personal touch of concern and are quickly put to work in life-giving ways.

This concrete demonstration of good will entitles the Committee to voice on diplomatic levels the need to redirect energies now spent in international conflict into a mutual attack against poverty, disease, and fear.

These Are the Figures

Over 638 gross tons of relief supplies from the

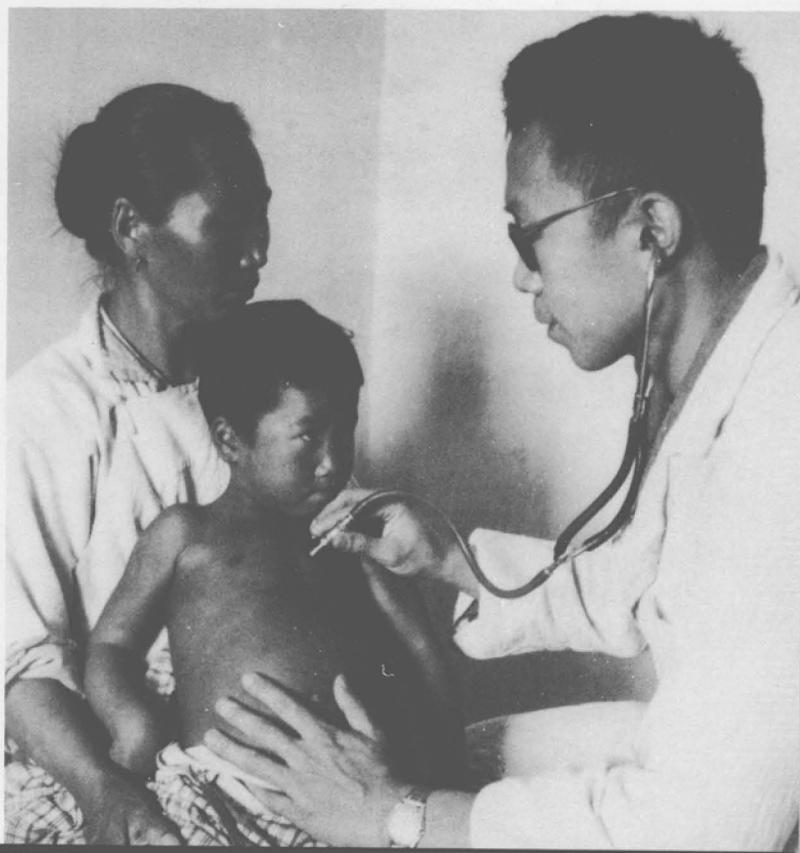
MATERIAL AIDS PROGRAM passed through the AFSC packing centers to be shipped overseas within the 12-month period ending September 30, 1950. This was almost 60 per cent of the volume handled the preceding year. Of these materials, 80 per cent were used clothing, shoes, bedding, and soap from individual donors. This included gifts from hotels of 24,000 pounds of discarded soap, uniforms, and bedding.

The balance of the gifts-in-kind came from American industry. It included 173,934 yards of cotton cloth, 30,814 yards of woolens, 13,000 pounds of clothing, 23,000 pounds of shoes, 35,000 pounds of leather and shoe findings, and 34,000 pounds of soap, tooth paste and tooth powder.

About 99 per cent of clothing and related items was allocated to five countries: 40 per cent to Western Germany, 29 per cent to Japan, 14.2 per cent to Austria, 11.3 per cent to France, and 3.7 per cent to Finland. The balance was distributed in India, Italy, Lebanon, China; to American Indians, and to a group of Displaced Persons in this country.

Joseph Yu

Medical services have formed the backbone of Friends Service Unit work in China since 1941. Here a Chinese doctor, member of the international Quaker team, checks for kala azar, a disease 90 per cent fatal if untreated.





SHIPMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS FOODS to September 30, included nearly 632 tons of dried milk, eggs, and cheese. These were distributed in Japan, France, Germany, and Italy.

As this report is being written, 718 additional tons of surplus foods are on their way to each of the four countries mentioned above, and to India and Austria. As of November first, these bring the total of surplus foods shipped abroad to 1350 tons, with a total value of \$463,756.

The grand total of all supplies shipped abroad by September 30, including government surplus foods as well as that processed in AFSC warehouses, was nearly 1300 gross tons, valued at \$1,334,516.

Further Facts

Distributions of these limited supplies, made on the basis of greatest need, are carried out by local or international groups. This is done in accordance with AFSC policy to turn its work over, wherever possible, to the people concerned. The steady flow

Gaston De Vigne

Dried eggs from the caves of Kansas are loaded for shipment to tubercular children in Vienna. The nearly three million pounds of surplus milk, cheese, and eggs sent abroad through the AFSC last year, has made scarcely a dent on surpluses piled in U. S. government warehouses. While an estimated two-thirds of the people of the world are undernourished, Americans still pay \$9,000 an hour to store this surplus food.

of material aids to Germany and Austria was largely allocated to local agencies, while the distribution of powdered milk to some 50,000 children in the Eastern Zone of Germany was carried out for the second year under the direction of the International Red Cross. In Japan distribution was through LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) of which the AFSC is a member agency.

Some of the material aids were used in sewing rooms, shoe and furniture repair shops of the Quaker neighborhood centers in Germany, Austria, France, and Japan; there the recipients themselves turned them into serviceable articles.

The overall relief picture of 1950 is bare of several programs included in reports of other years. AFSC services to a small residue of refugees in Spain were discontinued, although in a few instances arrangements were made with the International Refugee Organization to assume responsibility. As a result of the creation of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Refugees in Palestine, AFSC responsibility for distribution of food, cloth-

ing, and milk, and medical services to Arabs in Southern Palestine came to an end May first.

During 1950 there was a gradual decrease in activities of the Friends Service Unit in China since it was impossible to obtain permission for new personnel to enter the country. Through the year some 35 American, British, and Chinese members of the Unit carried on the work of the Chungmou Hospital, and operated a clinic in Chungking.

In addition to serving patients from a wide area, the Chungmou Hospital provided training for some of the personnel attached to the Honan Provincial Health Administration, primarily in the treatment of kala-azar.

The medical transport work of the old "China Convoy," based on Chungking since 1941, was halted in the fall of 1949 by the uncertain military situation which left the trucks prey to soldiers of either side or to bandits. The team, assisted by personnel who flew in from Hongkong just before the city changed hands, set up and operated a clinic in the old transport buildings.

Individual unit members were loaned to Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, to West China Union Uni-

versity Hospital, and Nanking University, to carry on specialized projects.

The past year, which saw all of the Chinese mainland brought under one government for the first time in many years, was both a challenging and discouraging one for the unit. Relations with government officials were friendly and discussions were held with appropriate departments for fitting the work of the unit into the overall public health program of the country. However, growth of international tensions made it extremely difficult to get permission for members from western countries, especially those which had not recognized the new government, to enter or move freely about China.

These Are the People

How can we describe them—the uprooted and forsaken, the forgotten and embittered of our world? They include the million and a half men and women and children left destitute by the September earthquake in Assam, India; the tens of thousands left homeless following the Osaka typhoon in Japan; the war orphans, widows, maimed, sick, and old left over from World War Two; and the refugees.

Le Figaro

French students often live in cold and comfortless rooms. Quaker aid in the form of powdered milk reaches those formerly tubercular who receive special care through Medico-Social restaurants set up by French welfare groups. Some clothing, food, and grants-in-aid from Quaker sources enable others to have a summer's rest in the country or at a post-cure home as pictured here.





Thomas and Eliza Foulke

In Japan, dried milk and eggs from U. S. surplus stocks are distributed by LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia), of which the AFSC is a member. Here "Grandfather LARA" receives a bow and a thank-you.

Refugees. In this small word lie staggering figures of misery: 12 million in Germany; a third of a million in Austria; half a million in Greece; three-quarters of a million Arabs stranded in the Middle East; the two-way traffic of hundreds of thousands between East and West Bengal; the uncounted of Korea and other countries. The International Red Cross estimates that there are 60 million refugees in the world today.

It is to only a few of these that the AFSC can minister. Beyond the material aids, food distribution, and medical work already described, services to individuals during 1950 consisted of programs on behalf of Displaced Persons and refugees. The work has included practical projects both in the United States and in Europe which help these people become self-sufficient and integrated members of new communities. At the same time the Committee is making efforts to bring about more adequate international provision for their welfare.

Throughout the year the AFSC worked cooperatively with other D.P. serving-agencies and directly through the Friends Committee on National Legislation to encourage legislation speeding the immigration of D.P.s to this country. Effort was also made to prolong the life of the International Refugee Organization until its task is substantially

completed, and to encourage the setting up of an adequate United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees to succeed it.

D.P. Services in the United States

Due to reduced funds, the staff of the Individual Services Unit in Philadelphia was greatly reduced during the year. It now serves mainly as an information and referral service and as consultant on migration matters for other AFSC departments.

The program of securing assurances from Friends Meetings for the immigrating Displaced Persons was successful. Almost without exception the D.P.s who arrived under Friends' sponsorship were of high caliber, and promoted interest in bringing others to this country. This, together with the extension of the Displaced Persons Act through June 1951, encouraged the expansion of the program for the coming year.

The seven-year-old Powell House program of group activities for new and old Americans in the New York area, was closed at the end of the year. It had been demonstrated that for the more recent newcomers the need for help in job placement for professional persons was greater than their need for the Powell House program. For older Powell House members the invitation of the New York Friends Center to share in its activities will provide a continuing tie with Friends.

Using funds thus released, and some especially designated, the AFSC plans to contribute to the cooperative program of a Philadelphia agency and a national agency specializing in opening up job opportunities for D.P. professional people.

The largest new development in D.P. services in this country during the year, was the program of the Pasadena Regional Office. This involved services to D.P.s in camps for fruit pickers in the Los Angeles area. It included distribution of clothing and other supplies, volunteer medical and dental services, hospitality and recreational activities, and placement services especially designed for professional and highly-skilled persons among the fruit pickers.

A rehabilitation program was also carried out in the form of a camp sponsored and directly supervised by the AFSC, in cooperation with the San Antonio Growers Association and with Humanity Calls, a group of earlier immigrants interested in helping D.P.s. With a D.P. director and staff, the camp offered a home to unattached men with or without jobs. Here a homelike atmosphere was achieved, a chapel was fitted up by the men them-

selves, re-training was provided in a small workshop, and help given in finding jobs.

The camp is thought of as "a way station for men coming back to life from chaos," and they leave as soon as jobs and suitable housing can be found. In 1950, about 200 men came to the camp and 150 moved on into the life of nearby communities.

D.P. and Refugee Services in Germany

As the International Refugee Organization has started to close down, there has been increasing need to assist those Displaced Persons still remaining in Germany. Many of these 350,000 people who were persecuted by the Nazis, or who were brought into Germany as slave labor or in other ways, and who are now unwilling or unable to return to their countries, are still living in drab camps, now supported by the Germany economy. Others have become self-supporting. AFSC services reach both groups.

Since 1948 an AFSC unit of half a dozen workers has been in the IRO home at Bad Aibling for "unaccompanied" children, boys and girls separated from their parents by the war. The unit's job has been to transform the drab and cheerless former army quarters into rooms that suggest the warmth and cheer of a home; to live and work and play with the children, giving them the attention and sustained affection and counseling so sorely needed.

Library services are also continued in three IRO camps, with an adult library in each, and a children's library in one, all in constant use.

A special effort is also being made to help some of the 65,000 "residual" D.P.s, all of whom have been shifted to the care of the German government. The problem here has been to ease relations between the D.P.s and the German people, themselves overburdened with unemployment and a housing famine, and to help secure employment or apprenticeships for young D.P.s.

In Germany one out of every five persons in the Western Zone is a refugee—an Expellee, a Sudeten German, or a refugee from the Eastern Zone. They represent the group most in need, for as surface conditions in Germany improve, their problem is pushed into the background. Because the refugee camps seem destined to exist for a long time to come, the AFSC unit in Germany feels that it must work at the same time both directly in the camps, and at other levels. Reports to London,

Philadelphia, and Geneva supply background facts and interpretive materials from which representations are made to international authorities on behalf of refugees.

In Land Oldenburg, one of the more crowded areas, a small team divides its services and resources among a number of camps, using material supplies as a means of stimulating and establishing communal self help activities. And through a very real and personal contact with the people it brings a welcome proof to many that the individual still counts.

Committees formed of the refugees themselves have planned and handled the distributions of soap, shoe repair materials, and textiles provided by the unit. These materials, made into garments and shoes by the people, have encouraged them to pull out of their apathy and to taste the enjoyment of working together.

Most of the camps are so crowded that there is no space for work rooms or for social gatherings. Parents and children live on top of one another 24 hours a day, often becoming irritable and distrustful of each other. Tensions are lessened if they can come together for social activity in some common room. To meet this need the Quaker unit persuaded Allied officials to give Nissen hut parts to several of the camps. Men at the camps put them up, finding a new zest in figuring out the most resourceful use of materials.

In many of the camps no care was provided for the children and the AFSC unit stimulated the setting up of kindergartens.

A number of attempts were made to help the people isolated in Land Oldenburg camps to become integrated members of neighboring communities. One effort of the AFSC team brought together prospective employers and youth officials, who arranged a series of interviews for a group of young men and women. After the first interview, the women in the camps busied themselves with making work clothes for the ten young people who found jobs through the interviews.

In another effort to get at the basic problem of unemployment, the team provided an initial grant-in-aid and some materials for a sewing workshop. German officials in Land Oldenburg had planned a distribution of bed linens to groups in need; agreed to have the sheets and pillowcases manufactured at the AFSC-sponsored workshop. The unit and officials involved believe that this workshop will soon be on a sound business basis.

Similar Work in Austria

In Austria, as in Germany, refugees are in desperate straits. They are among the people who were expelled at the end of the war from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Roumania because of their German ethnic origin. Some lived in IRO camps for a time, until it was realized they were ineligible for IRO care. Some were granted Austrian citizenship, but more are in reality stateless without even the legal status of being so classified.

Among these people also the AFSC distributed material aids. Committee workers, however, became increasingly aware that more basic aid was needed, and began to explore resettlement possibilities. Other voluntary agencies and the Austrian

government, also aware of this problem, were able to start several small-scale resettlement projects.

The temper of these unsettled people is illustrated vividly by the story of a child who spent his eight years in seven different institutions and only recently went to live with an aunt in Vienna. He attended the Quaker Youth Center there. One day the children were invited to select from a number of pictures something they thought they could describe in words. This boy chose the picture of a small furry animal, and beneath it he wrote:

*I wish I were a mouse
Inside my father's house.
I wish I were a bird
Who everything has heard.
I wish I were dead long,
Then nothing could go wrong.*

Dickey and Tony Chapelle

Many thousands of women across the U. S. and in Friends centers abroad make new clothing and mend old. Their work is voluntary, "a witness of friendship that rises above hate," as one German orphanage official described it.



Youth Services

WHEREVER tensions arise, it is often the young who are most badly damaged. It is true also that they meet tensions with clearness and simplicity of perception, respond to rigid patterns of bitterness with remarkable resiliency. There is much for them to learn; much they can do; much we can learn from them.

All Programs Touch the Young

Nearly every Committee program in 1950 touched children and young people in some way. RELIEF supplies went largely to children; NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS provided play groups for children, work and study projects for students and young adults. In France, Germany, and Austria, STUDENT CENTERS offered warm, quiet places to study; books and newspapers to read; meeting places for discussions, for fun, and for worship.

In Germany, AFSC workers in the IRO BAD AIBLING CHILDREN'S HOME gave themselves to the making of home life for unaccompanied boys and girls. In Tokyo, a DAY NURSERY for children of "burned out" and "repatriate" families made it possible for mothers to find much-needed jobs. In Seattle, a FRIENDS CAMP sponsored by the regional office gathered 145 campers together for the sixth year. They swam, hiked, folk danced, boated, and dug clams together. The campers included Negro, Nisei, Mexican, American Indian, Filipino, Chinese, and Russian-Icelandic children in addition to the Caucasians.

Under the Race Relations Program, local groups in Wilmington, Trenton, Philadelphia, and Chicago conducted four APPLICANT PREPARATION WORKSHOPS. In Chicago, Boston, and Columbus others are now being planned. The workshops show young people, in a series of six weekly sessions, which fields hold the greatest promise for the development of their particular aptitudes, how to discover the requirements of specific jobs, how to present their personal qualifications intelligently.

Another Race Relations project is the VISITING LECTURESHIP, through which young Americans on

our college campuses study for a limited period under Negro teachers and scholars.

For the third time in its history, the AFSC was faced this past year with questions raised by American young men taking positions as CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS to the use of military force as an instrument of national or international policy.

The Committee was founded in 1917 to demonstrate that while some men could not accept military service, they were nonetheless ready to carry their share of danger, hardship, and difficult responsibility in time of national emergency. A large part of the Committee's history during and after both world wars was written by these men.

In 1950, the AFSC reaffirmed its position of counseling individuals to follow their convictions on this question, whether this led to military service, a deferred status, or prison sentence. Some 600 received legal or spiritual counseling during the year. For those exempted from the draft for reasons of conscience, the AFSC plans to provide through its programs opportunities for them to demonstrate their willingness to render constructive service to their fellow men. The Mexican program, and service units in mental hospitals and correctional institutions which originated in the work of COs during World War Two, are parts of the AFSC program that may be expanded in the year ahead.

Work and Study Projects

Other projects designed especially for children and young people include those of work and study, two based on an "exchange" of gifts and ideas between children in this country and abroad, and study projects in international relations.

During 1950, more than 700 young people took part in 70 work and study projects which differed widely in setting, participants, work accomplished, and value. But each provided "something in reality as a reference," as one interne-in-industry put it. Each brought together groups of an interracial, inter-faith, and international character, diverse in background and point of view, yet one in purpose.



In the INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE UNITS, students of college age and older work in mental hospitals and correctional institutions as attendants and as recreational and occupational therapists. Their terms of service range from a few months to a year.

During 1950, six summer units were sponsored by the regional offices. A year-round unit opened in late September increased the long term projects to three.

The values in the ISU program—to understaffed institutions, to the patients, to the unit members, and to their home and school communities—are illustrated in these excerpts from unit members' letters:

"The acceptance of these (Negro) members of our unit by the regular attendants has led the chief nurse to employ qualified Negroes for the first time" . . . "the patients seemed to feel we were

Campbell Hays

One out of eight persons in the U. S. spends some part of his life in a mental hospital. This and other facts of today's world pointing to the need of many people to escape from reality, drew more than 100 students into institutional service units during 1950 to learn why, what is done about it, and what they can do.

their real contact with the outside" . . . "I have attempted to use the 'talk and ask' technique instead of the 'yell and push' technique" . . . "I may have aided the institution through informal discussion with a number of local citizens" . . . "we learned much about the art of human relations" . . . "it has been an opportunity to experiment with the expression of my convictions on the dignity and position of man, as well as the power of love to effect a social change" . . . "non-violence is more than just something one reads about."

During the last six months, the INTERNE-IN-INDUSTRY AND INTERNE-IN-COOPERATIVES program was affected in two basic ways by the threat of war. Some applicants found it necessary to withdraw because of the draft, others found many questions posed by the country's expanding defense program.

The year-round interne project in South Philadelphia was supplemented by summer projects in Chicago, sponsored by the Chicago Regional Office, and in Kansas City, Mo., and Duluth, Minn., sponsored by the Des Moines office.

The Chicago project followed the pattern set up in former years, while in the other two cities unit members found jobs that gave them experience in a greater diversity of labor-management relations. The Duluth group, for example, combined work in cooperatives with jobs held in organized industry, service organizations, and in labor unions.

The reality of assembly line, time clock, and of pay day took on new meaning to students more accustomed to academic theories than to the reality of the work-a-day world. In evening discussions with leaders from both management and labor, tired internes learned what it means to add the weight of evaluating the system one lives in to the weight of a repetitive job.

WORK CAMPS have an international history, originating in the thinking of Pierre Ceresole in 1919. The AFSC became a part of the international work camp movement in 1934 when it first used the work-and-learn technique with students in this country. In 1939, similar camps, called community service units, were begun in Mexico. In 1946 the Committee extended its program to Europe, and in 1949 to Jamaica. In that same year, the work camp idea took on new significance when American and German school children took part in a camp under the ægis of the AFSC School Affiliation Service.

The objectives of the work camp movement have been basically four-fold: to work with people in a community where economic and social help is needed; to develop an appreciation of democratic processes and the need for both individual and group responsibility in carrying them out; to demonstrate through group living the moral equality of all people; to foster appreciation and understanding of the non-violent, positive approach to social problems.

This past summer, ten camps were scattered from Maine to California. Wherever they worked, campers helped develop a closer sense of community among the people. They held day camps for children in an interracial area of Washington, D. C.; a Maine fishing village; the Seabrook Farm (N. J.) community of Japanese-American, Negro, and Estonian D.P. families; and in a blighted area of Philadelphia where an AFSC self help housing project is under way.

Building projects in six other camps made work campers neighbors with Papago Indians in Arizona, mountain families in Kentucky, residents of a Boys Farm in West Virginia, and with the people of the fastest growing community in the U. S.—the southern white and colored area of North Rich-

mond, Cal., which has sprung up helter skelter about the defense industries there.

Sunburned backs and blistered hands were the credentials for 200 volunteers who worked in the COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECTS IN TEN MEXICAN VILLAGES in 1950.

For the twelfth year, projects in health, recreation, education, and building were carried out by young American and European volunteers at the invitation and under the direction of Mexican authorities.

For the second year, volunteers worked in the State of Nayarit where a Pilot Project in Basic Education was approved by UNESCO in 1947.

Working along with hundreds of Mexican villagers who also volunteered their time to improve the swampy, poverty-stricken area, the campers helped build new schools and recondition old ones, planted school gardens, built ball courts, and organized tournaments. They helped with teachers' conferences, night schools for adults, and with kindergartens. They gave smallpox vaccinations, sprayed one town with DDT, taught children how to avoid intestinal diseases.

Fourteen Mexican, two English, one Italian, one Costa Rican, three French, and three Canadian volunteers joined the North Americans in this job. At the same time, several young Mexicans participated in AFSC projects in this country and in Italy.

An orientation conference for volunteers was held in June, and at summer's end a seminar in Mexico City gathered their experiences into an integrated whole, helping them to further understand Mexico's rich cultural heritage, her staggering modern problems and noble efforts to cope with them.

James Spain

In the villages of Nayarit, Mexico, volunteer groups from the U. S. and other countries work with villagers in carrying out a "pilot project" in construction and education proposed by UNESCO and the Mexican government. Here AFSC boys and Mexicans ditch village streets for drainage.



1950 was the fifth year the AFSC, through QUAKER INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE, sent volunteers to international work camps abroad. More than 70 Americans worked in 13 countries in 36 camps last summer. In addition, ten foreign volunteers were brought to America to participate in camps held here, in Jamaica, and in Mexico.

The year 1950 was particularly significant for the increase in cooperation among various work camp organizations.

In Finland, four organizations, of which the AFSC was one, helped clear land and provide kindergarten services for Karelian refugees. In and around the town of Donausingen, on the edge of the Black Forest in Germany, six organizations, again including the AFSC, operated seven camps to help construct houses for refugees and local people. UNESCO was interested in starting a project in southwest France, and by the middle of the summer two organizations opened camps that helped prepare for cultivation land that had been destroyed by forest fires. In Jamaica, an international camp sponsored jointly by Earlham College, the Friends International Center in Jamaica, and QIVS, built a youth club center for an underprivileged section.

In addition to its summer camps in Finland, Germany, and Jamaica, QIVS sponsored an Easter camp in the Pfalz area of Germany, and summer camps in the Ruhr and in Berlin. These projects included reforestation, road-building, and the dismantling of a large hospital damaged by war, in order that it might be rebuilt.

Although it was practically impossible to stimulate volunteer exchanges between eastern and western Europe, several camps in Berlin gave opportunities to young Germans in the East Zone to participate and exchange ideas with those of the West. The Austrian branch of *Service Civil International* (the international European work camp organization with which the AFSC cooperates) held successful Easter and summer camps in the Russian Zone of Austria; exchanges of volunteers between Yugoslavia and the countries of western Europe and America took place on a small scale.

One encouraging story was that of an international day school project of the AFSC Austrian team on the edge of the Vienna Woods, which turned out quite unexpectedly to be in the Russian Zone. Permission was granted, however, by authorities for the five Americans to remain, and a cordial relationship developed between the camp and the Russian official directly in charge.

"Exchange" Projects

Although the idea of "exchange" is basic to all AFSC youth projects, the work of its Committee on Educational Materials for Children and that of the School Affiliation Service is built more specifically on an exchange foundation.

Recently, a package containing candy, a small bottle of cologne, and pictures of the city of Cologne, came in care of the AFSC as a gift to a girl who had taken part in the seed project of the



Campbell Hays

Children and work campers played and worked together clearing a playground in the Philadelphia neighborhood where a self help housing program is under way. Parents became interested in the project, and before the summer was over joined in group meetings to discuss neighborhood needs, gaining a new sense of "belonging together".



Campbell Hays
School Affiliation Service is a living experience in international relations for more than 400 schools in six countries. Here, an SAS staff member visiting a German school, helps locate their American affiliation on the map.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN.

As in the past, the exchange of gifts between children in this country and abroad has been a vital part of the CEMC program. Elementary school children and teachers have made the acquaintance of children in countries damaged by World War Two ever since Quaker teams first entered them. Gifts of buttons, shoes, clothing, seeds, mittens, and other gifts-in-kind sent by children here to those abroad, prompted a flood of dolls, paintings, stuffed toys, and other gifts in return. Letters have flown back and forth between the continents, building a chain of friendship.

Through the CEMC, reports of children's lives and children's needs are published as stories in a "Newsletter for Boys and Girls," and exchange projects are suggested. The Newsletter is supplemented by a "Guide for Parents and Teachers" giving detailed suggestions on how to carry out the projects, together with useful activities that can be correlated with them. Sources for ideas, such as

book lists, maps, cut-out books for home and school use, are listed.

1950 projects included collections of Togs in a Towel, Sewing Kits, other clothing and shoes. Through a project called Year Round Christmas, American children raised \$1,876.77 to send abroad. November saw the planting of a "Mitten Tree," the latest gift-in-kind project.

Staff members of the CEMC found their time in 1950 increasingly on demand by teachers, parents, and Friends groups, as well as in interdenominational conferences.

Another living experience in international relations is the SCHOOL AFFILIATION SERVICE. Through the SAS, the Committee offers a small number of schools interested in international contact, the chance for relationship with a school abroad of generally similar character and size. More than 400 elementary and secondary schools in France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, and the United States are now affiliated.

The chief value is the direct exchange between school and school. This takes every conceivable form, from letters, finished samples of wood-turning from a French carpentry shop, to exchanges of students and teachers. During 1950, six students and one teacher were brought to this country, and three students and one teacher sent to Europe.

Most exciting was the SAS work camp previously mentioned. Nine boys and girls and two teachers from an American school worked with students from their two affiliated German schools, digging a well for a colony of refugees.

Other ways being used to help students know and understand one another are visits from SAS staff members both abroad and in this country; distribution of leaflets, audio-visual aids, and other resource materials; inter-school conferences (in 1950 four were held in the U. S. and one in Berlin); and international workshop conferences.

These latter were of special value last year. One was held in May in the United States, and the other in August in Germany. Staff and teachers in attendance exchanged ideas on program activities, difficulties, and contrasts in educational concepts and practices. Out of these workshops came recommendations for materials and techniques helpful in international education.

Exchange of ideas, understandings, and techniques for the development of balanced and world-minded children took place in December on a national scale at the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth. Several members of the AFSC were invited to take part in this great gathering.

Study of International Relations

"We decided that peace did not mean merely an absence of war, but also an absence of fear." This was the conclusion reached by a World Affairs Camp last summer.

In 1950, the Middle Atlantic Regional Office continued its sponsorship of world affairs camps and seminars for teen-agers.

Three one-week WORLD AFFAIRS CAMPS stated their own objectives; "to exchange and broaden our views; to decide for ourselves the right or wrong side of an issue but not to try to decide for others; to learn to express our own opinions and listen to others with respect; to learn to analyze what we get in newspapers and over the radio instead of just accepting it; to find the means to peace so that we can work for it."

Opportunities for high school students to discuss world affairs in person with national and international leaders are offered in week-end SEMINARS IN WASHINGTON AND AT LAKE SUCCESS. Groups of 25 or 30 meet under able leadership to explore together how the individual or group can work through government to play a useful part in world affairs. There were seven such "Seminars for Teen-Agers" during 1950.

Regional ten-day INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS provided special opportunities for young people of high school age to become acquainted with world affairs. During the institutes, the boys and girls alternated folk dancing with serious consideration of the Point Four Program; singing with discussions on East-West tensions; sharing in household tasks with questions about loyalty oaths, Korea, disarmament, the United Nations. Their most frequent question was: how can high school students be effective in meeting today's problems?

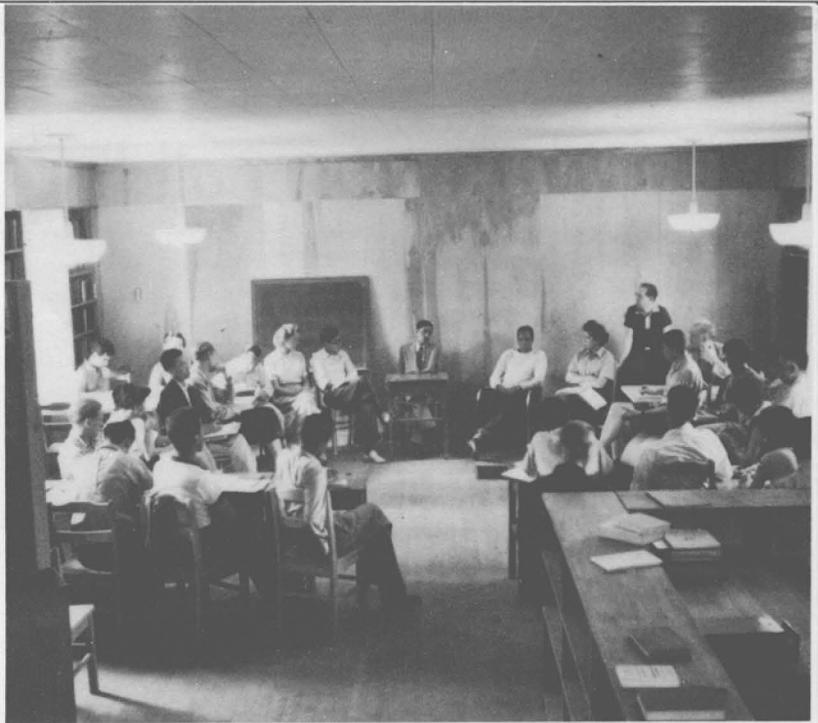
Campbell Hays

"Perhaps we didn't change our attitudes very much," said one summer camper, "but the fact that we had fun just living and working and playing together even when we disagreed violently on some things makes a difference in all our lives."



Campbell Hays

"Our future has united us . . ." concluded seminar students from 13 countries of Europe, the Near East, Far East, and the Americas. They met in this room to discuss East-West tensions under leadership of Amiya Chakravarty, advisor of the Indian Delegation to the U.N.



"Our past divided us, but our future has united us." With these words a Yugoslavian member of an INTERNATIONAL SERVICE SEMINAR summed up the 1950 experience for 475 students.

Ten seminars were held in the United States, five in Europe, one in Japan, and one in India. In Europe, they were in Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, and England. In all (except India) 64 countries were represented by the students, and eight by 173 faculty, staff, and resource persons.

The seminars of 1950 were held against the background of war in Korea, increasing military preparedness in Europe and the United States, sharpened tensions between East and West, and greater fear and uncertainty everywhere.

This background was reflected in the tensions, fears, and inflexibilities which sprang into sharper focus in this year's seminars than in previous years.

Communism, the power and role of the U. S., human and spiritual values as the foundations for building lasting peace, were of major concern in all seminars, coming out continually in both formal and informal discussions.

In the U. S. seminars there was a strong response to the atmosphere of freedom and friendly understanding, which many foreign students reported was in contrast to their other personal experiences in America.

In Europe, there was a sense of urgency because of the proximity of areas of deep tension. This was reflected in a somewhat greater pessimism about the

immediate future. Offsetting this, foreign participants found new concepts and hope in discovering common purposes and mutual interests with persons considered hostile before the seminars began. Learning about conditions and problems of little-known people of the world, and participating in a non-governmental and American-sponsored project, opened new vistas to them.

In a ten day seminar in Japan, 70 students of ten nationalities represented Europe, the United States, and the Far East as the shadow of war moved across Korea. The dean of the seminar reported that the combination of a serious and broad intellectual consideration of the underlying causes of international conflict, combined with an atmosphere of quiet and deep spirituality, was a moving experience.

Of particular significance in 1950 was the seminar held for the first time in India, in which 47 students and resource persons took part. They came from both India and Pakistan, from other countries of the East, from Europe and the United States, representing ten nationalities in all, and seven different religions.

Those who took part in the seminars will return, as some have returned already, to their own countries to be doctors, lawyers, teachers, government and private servants in the fields of health, engineering, education, and finance. As leaders there, they will almost certainly chart some new paths and establish new assurances for the future.

Community Building

IN CONTRAST to the vast complexities of international conflict are the tensions which arise in city, town, and farm communities—tensions of a size that can and should be coped with before they reach intractable proportions. With this in mind, the AFSC contributes funds and effort to the search for solutions being made by the communities themselves, or by groups of like-minded persons who are working across geographic boundaries.

The search for reconciling techniques has been carried out in 1950 through two broad approaches. Through one, reasons underlying conflict are studied by members of the community, usually with the help of experts; principles are clarified, goals seen whole, interest and enthusiasm quickened into action. Through the other, emphasis is upon doing together a job that needs to be done.

Peace Education Programs

About 600 one-day and an uncounted number of week-end conferences based on a moral and spiritual approach to world and community affairs, were held regionally in the United States last year. Culminating this year-round peace education program were 12 INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, a workshop retreat in Southern California, two family institutes, and the six high school institutes discussed in an earlier section.

Attendance varied from 42 to 500, with subsidiary institutes in some areas using the same faculty. Programs lasted five to ten days, under direction of an international faculty of distinguished leaders in fields of education, religion, public and international affairs.

Persons attending the institutes commended the atmosphere of frank inquiry, the presentation of information impossible to obtain elsewhere, the fact that the information was reliable and went below the surface in helping people recognize the principles involved.

In the experimental family institutes held for the first time, leadership came from the participants themselves. Adults and children met in their own age groups to get at problems within the family, of family responsibilities to the community, and in relation to world events. Shared housekeeping and

recreation helped create a sense of community oneness.

In Mexico, since 1947, an annual institute has also been held for one week each December. An international group gathers in the Normal School at Palmyra, Morelos, for lectures and discussion. In 1950, 144 institute members represented 12 countries and 27 occupations; most of them drawn from public affairs and educational groups.

Parenthetically, it should be noted that while the large percentage of staff members, volunteers abroad, and funds to carry on the work of the Committee come from non-Friends, SUPPORT FROM THE COMMUNITY OF FRIENDS is the sound core of all its work. The AFSC called on Friends during 1950 to represent it on a visit to Yugoslavia and Greece; to supply job and housing assurances for D.P.s, and to carry on a Friend to Friend gift package service; to undertake leadership for summer and year-round youth groups; to carry the load of details in planning institutes and conferences. This relationship works two ways, for the AFSC was called upon in 1950 to support world-wide Quaker activities—the international Quaker team at the U.N., the Friends U.N. seminar planned by five Quaker groups, and the All Friends Conference on the Draft held last October in Richmond, Indiana.

To enlist further community thinking on issues revolving about the peace testimony, other programs have been devised. These include the AFSC Friends Peace Service, liaison with national and international peace groups, International Relations Education with Labor Groups, and the newly-initiated effort to combat universal military training and service.

Through the FRIENDS PEACE SERVICE, two staff members devoted their time during the year to strengthening the peace testimony of Friends, counseling with conscientious objectors, and interpreting the whole program of the Committee in Friends groups.

All through 1950, the Committee maintained LIAISON WITH NATIONAL PEACE GROUPS. In cooperation with the Fellowship of Reconciliation and

other pacifist organizations, the Committee also helped plan the Conference on Church and War held in Detroit in May. This conference brought together some 400 Protestant pacifist church people who felt that the Christian position against war should be stated clearly in this time of crisis.

A special project called INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS EDUCATION AMONG LABOR GROUPS completed its first year in November. Substantial credit for the effectiveness of the program was due to the direction given by two advisory bodies—one a committee of local persons and the other of national labor leaders. This program worked closely with educational directors of the labor unions, providing a number of educational materials on request—visual aids, speakers, a catalogue of appropriate films, an analysis of organized labor's attitudes on international affairs, and a set of discussion outlines covering the Marshall Plan, development of world resources, immigration, and disarmament. At present the AFSC is conducting a study of reactions to U. S. labor policies by trade unionists brought here from Europe by our government. It is hoped that the response from these people may shed fresh understanding on U. S. policies.

As 1950 draws to a close, the Executive Board of the AFSC has authorized a six months educa-

tional program opposing universal military training and/or service. This program will seek to point out that a more promising approach to the world crisis would be for fresh initiative to be given efforts for universal disarmament, use of world resources for man's well-being throughout the world, and the strengthening of world organizations, especially the United Nations.

Communities at Work

The RACE RELATIONS PROGRAM has entered many communities through factory doors, schools, churches, and union halls, usually hand in hand with and at the invitation of the people in the community.

A lively expansion has taken place this past year in the JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM—an effort to develop new and non-traditional employment opportunities for people who face prejudice, discrimination, and segregation. Thus in Chicago the whole pattern that has deprived Negroes of opportunities in a great area of business life is beginning to change. In this effort the AFSC has become a channel through which employers have gone into action on "employment on merit." In addition, the Committee has helped place young people in posi-

Gaston De Vigne

Young people demonstrate good and poor techniques in applying for jobs in the Job Applicant Preparation Workshop. Other parts of the Race Relations Program open job opportunities on basis of merit to members of minority groups.





Milton Snow, U.S. Indian Service

American Indians live on the outskirts of U. S. communities and on the fringe of their fellow Americans' concern. Their needs for health and education facilities, civic and economic betterment, are matched only by the enormous need to be understood and accepted as Americans.

tions where they can demonstrate their competence and open the way to other young job-seekers from minority groups.

Collaborating with regional office workers, the Philadelphia office has developed a working relationship with top management and community leaders in Atlanta, Ga.; Greensboro, N. C.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; Rapid City, S. D.; and in many smaller cities throughout this country. The specialized knowledge possessed by regional office staffs has developed techniques suited to different areas of the U. S.

In all, the Committee has worked with 221 organizations and has acquired a unique compilation of the experiences of businessmen in solving the problems of employing colored workers. This has resulted in the publication of a series of questions and answers concerning **EMPLOYMENT ON MERIT**, now receiving wide circulation. In many cases, experienced businessmen, as representatives of the AFSC, have visited local employers urging them to accept responsibility for this community problem.

The last decade has altered the face of many communities in the United States. Widespread population changes have intensified old or created fresh group tensions. To meet this need, a **COMMUNITY COUNSELING SERVICE IN RACE RELATIONS** was begun three years ago. Its role has been chiefly that of reconciler, bringing together existing community groups and helping them work together.

This technique has included surveys to determine a community's responsibility to its minority groups, the organization of training workshops for young job-seekers, talks before women's groups, service clubs, schools, and church agencies. In many cases, local Friends, aware of the community's predicament, have arranged for the Committee's services.

The **VISITING LECTURESHIP PROGRAM**, initiated in 1944, continues. Aimed to increase recognition for able teachers, scholars, and leaders among minority groups, it arranges for short term visits on college campuses.

The program does an additional job in tension areas where, either by law or by public pressure, more students from minority groups have begun to be accepted. A Negro scholar and teacher on the campus of such a college or university paves the way for an easier adjustment of the colored student.

"Wasn't it wonderful, what the Indians did for the Friends when they first came to this country?" a stranger recently said to a member of the race relations staff. The tradition of friendship between Friends and Indians, which has lasted for nearly 300 years, is reflected in the continuing program for **AMERICAN INDIANS**, carried out by the Pacific Southwest Regional Office in Pasadena. Linked with other AFSC programs, the plan has included work camps on western reservations, a program wherein Navajo and Hopi children visit in the

homes of other American children, and a Los Angeles neighborhood center serving off-reservation Indians.

Three surveys to determine the most pressing needs have been undertaken. One is being made by a young couple visiting the heart of the reservations while living in a trailer. A second, conducted among off-reservation Indians in San Francisco, led earlier in the year to the training of one worker in alcoholism. In a third survey recently completed, Pasadena, Des Moines, and Philadelphia representatives came close to the tragedy of Indians living under distressing conditions in a mid-western city.

Job opportunities for Indians have also been opened through cooperative efforts with Indian Bureau placement officers.

In the broad field of human relations, the AFSC race relations staff continues to cooperate with national agencies, serving on committees and boards where a Friendly point of view is welcomed. The national office also acts as clearing house on educational materials for regional offices and Friends in many countries.

With the appointment of a secretary for an ECONOMIC RELATIONS PROGRAM in mid-June, one more step was taken in carrying the religious convictions of the Society of Friends into an area charged with difficulties.

The plan is to work for improved economic relations at two levels. At the community level, laborers, farmers and businessmen will be encouraged to work together in solving joint problems. At the national level, economists and related social scientists will be encouraged to work together for solutions to national and world problems by actively promoting public policies that conform to sound moral principles as well as sound economics.

Still relatively new, this program cannot move forward on its own power. The help of qualified economists, related social scientists and practical men of affairs, is essential. A limited number of such persons have been found, but many more will be needed to work on local and national problems.

Closely related to the Economic Relations Program have been the INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SEMINARS sponsored for the third year by the Chicago Regional Office. In these seminars, labor and management leaders came together under AFSC

auspices for evening discussions on such subjects as: effects of industry-wide collective bargaining on our economy; social security issues in collective bargaining; next steps in developing a sound national labor-management policy.

Rehabilitation projects born of AFSC relief work are a response to the desire of people to help themselves. They provide the extra imagination, energy, or cash needed to initiate a community come-back. The real achievement depends upon the enthusiasm, faith, and hard work of the people themselves to close the gap between the cost of decent housing or other community needs and their ability to pay for them.

The SELF HELP COUNSELING SERVICE that grew out of AFSC relief to Pennsylvania miners during the depression years, has grown and multiplied in a variety of ways here and abroad.

In the United States, housing projects are one of the most striking applications of the principles of self help. The oldest venture is Penn Craft, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Many of the original group of 50 miners now own the homes they and their neighbors started to build in 1937. A healthy sign of community progress was shown last year when the Community Association decided

Campbell Hays

Roofs go on the houses at Lorain, Ohio, "supervised" by children of the community. Fifty families in this neighborhood are bridging the gap between the houses they need and their ability to pay for them by the self help technique offered through AFSC Counseling Service.



to convert the old original farm house and adjoining land into a recreational center. A second Penn Craft project, started four years ago to demonstrate the feasibility of part-time farming on ten-acre tracts, reached its goal by having nine homesteads to show at the close of this year.

In Lorain, Ohio, where the AFSC offered its counseling services to a group of 50 families who wanted to pattern their community after Penn Craft, 24 houses have been finished and are occupied, with 14 more now under construction.

At Flanner House, a community center in Indianapolis, Ind., AFSC support helped create a new cannery in 1950. With ultra-modern equipment installed, the plant now serves a much wider community. After five long years of struggle with plans and preparations, a self help housing project was finally launched on August 24 in this community.

In Little River Farms, near Abbeville, South Carolina, an attempt has been made to help tenant farmers become farm owners. The main accomplishment for 1950 in this community was the building of a Grade-A dairy barn, and a Grade-A milk route, which should raise stock standards and bring increased income.

Elizabeth Moody

Arab farmers in Tu'ran, Israel, help unload tractor used cooperatively in the AFSC agricultural experiment carried out with the Israel Ministry of Agriculture. This project aims to help Arab farmers learn the modern methods being introduced by the Israeli government.



In Philadelphia, the Committee's first experiment in self help housing in a city slum has moved slowly forward. Under negotiation since 1948, the working-out of technical problems has consumed more time than anticipated.

The Federal Housing Administration has given assurance of a commitment of well over \$600,000, in the form of mortgage insurance. When the 100 families needed as members of the project have been selected by the Friends Neighborhood Guild, the building can get under way. This should take place by spring.

Cooperating in this project have been the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority, the Philadelphia City Council, the Federal Housing Administration, the Friends Neighborhood Guild, and the AFSC.

VARIATIONS IN THE SELF HELP IDEA are at work around the world. In Germany, the workshop for Expellees in Land Oldenburg mentioned previously should soon be on a self-supporting basis. In West Bengal, India, two village projects in agriculture, fishing and weaving cooperatives, recreation, primary and adult education, aim to use self help techniques.

A small agricultural project to help Arab farmers of one village adjust to the planned economy of Israel, was initiated in 1950. Strip farming, showing old methods parallel to newer ones, is demonstrated by an AFSC agriculturist working closely with the farmers and with the Israel Ministry of Agriculture. The first harvest has been gathered—a harvest of more than wheat; one including new knowledge and new trust in modern farming techniques.

Friends NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS are still another aspect of the self help idea. In Germany, they have been a concrete answer to the request for aid in the enormous task of rehabilitation.

Seven neighborhood centers in Germany are administered, staffed, and financed in cooperation with the people who use them. Their programs include creative work with delinquent youth, sewing for unemployed women, day nurseries for children of working mothers, play space for young people, libraries and craft materials, counseling for refugees.

Cooperative ventures in self help, the centers draw the communities together. All activities are

directed through committee discussion and decision, giving experience in democratic procedure to those who take part.

Three student centers in Germany are geared to special student needs. Short seminars, international clubs, discussions on student problems, social service projects, and language groups give a sense of purpose to youth disorganized by war. Study and meeting rooms, typewriters, library and reference materials, opportunities to meet informally with their professors, are available for the asking.

The neighborhood centers were first planted in Germany, but they have spread to other countries as well. In Vienna, Austria, Quakerhaus is a special center for students. In St. Nazaire, France, the center passed a milestone in 1950 by becoming incorporated as a French legal body, the community itself thereby assuming greater responsibility for its program. The center in Tokyo, Japan, proved so helpful that during 1950 two additional centers were built. In Israel, the Acre center has slowly edged its way into the heart of the Arab community through activities planned for the children. In the United States, the Indian Center in Los Angeles has finished its second year of service under AFSC sponsorship, while in North Richmond, Cal., the center, planned a year ago for the southern white and colored community surrounding the defense plants, is slowly getting started.

While neighborhood centers took root in several new communities last year, those long-established showed healthy growth. In a number, the tight self-centeredness following upon the war years relaxed, enabling the people using them to take more interest and responsibility in carrying out the programs. They saw that needs of nearby neighbors were often greater than their own, and did something about them. Visitors from other AFSC projects also helped give European neighborhood centers a more international flavor the past year.

Douglas Lazenbury

Workshop of the Cologne neighborhood center gives youth a new direction for living. Other center activities include shoe shop, sewing room, youth club, kindergarten, and parents' group.

There has been, at times, some confusion in the minds of strangers between the neighborhood centers and the FRIENDS INTERNATIONAL CENTERS. Both grew out of needs following a world war. Both reach out into the immediate neighborhood, gathering in students, local leaders, workers, housewives.

But herein lies the difference: Friends International Centers are located in strategic spots—crossroads of the world. This location has made it possible to bring a more international outlook to the immediate community, to draw some international leaders together in an atmosphere of warm friendliness, and, during the past year, to initiate the plan of the "linked" centers described in the first section of this report.

The AFSC and the Friends Service Council of London together support the international centers in Paris, Geneva, Calcutta, and Shanghai. The center in Kingston, Jamaica, is sponsored by the American Friends Board of Missions and the AFSC. In addition, the Committee contributes to the Quakercentrum in Amsterdam, operated by Dutch Friends. Last year it helped to buy the building in Peking, China, in which a British Quaker has for some years conducted the Friends Centre, under the Friends Service Council. In Washington, D. C., AFSC operates the International Student House, and Davis House, an international hospitality home temporarily closed while plans are under way to move to a new location. Under the center program, inter-visitation



among European Friends, and between American and Continental Friends is also sponsored and financed.

Supporting and interpreting every program of the Committee, and initiating projects appropriate to their own areas, the 13 REGIONAL OFFICES of the Committee have grown notably over the past ten years. Today they are in contact with nearly as many contributors as the national office. During 1950, their combined income reached \$831,000.

One hundred twenty staff members carry the regional office load, supplemented by more than 200 volunteer workers. Peace and College Secretaries attached to most of these offices help with the interpretation and administration of national projects. As mentioned in the introduction to this report, in 1950 one representative from each regional office committee was appointed to the AFSC Executive Board.

Each office has a story of its own to tell. Richmond, Ind., and Greensboro, N. C., have had outstanding success in their clothing drives. Austin, Texas, has cooperated with other local groups in conducting English and citizenship classes for Latin Americans, and has made a unique contribution interpreting the AFSC in the southern states.

Institutes of international relations are featured by most offices, but several regions have given them an individual turn. Wichita, Kansas, carries them out in cooperation with the other historic peace churches. Des Moines, Iowa, has followed a pattern of having eight three-day institutes held in the same towns several succeeding years; which throws responsibility upon the community itself. The Columbus and Pasadena offices sponsored the family institute mentioned elsewhere in this report, the "laboratory" experiment of 1950.

Cambridge, Mass., and the Middle Atlantic Office in Philadelphia, have developed strong educational programs for teen-agers; and Seattle, Wash., has worked with younger groups. Their stories have been told in this report.

Regional offices with particular community concerns include the Pasadena office with its Indian Center and its work with D.P.s; San Francisco, with its Prison Committee and community center in North Richmond; Portland, Oregon, which released its executive secretary for a year to undertake a work of reconciliation among the Doukhobors in Canada.

• • •

The Doukhobors, a people living in western Canada, have long been a source of concern to the Canadian government because of their religious fanaticism. For some years, one small faction has resorted to violence in protest against the existing social order and the failure of their fellow Doukhobors to live up to a number of old Doukhobor beliefs. By the spring of 1950, these outbursts had created dangerous tension throughout the whole region.

The Doukhobors have always respected the Society of Friends because of assistance given them by Friends over 50 years, and, at the request of the Canadian government, the AFSC agreed to undertake a mission of conciliation. One person, living among the Doukhobors, gained confidence of all three factions. Several practical steps evolved during the year: lines of governmental authority were cleared; representatives of all interested groups agreed to meet together, and did so, thoroughly discussing difficulties; and steps are now under consideration to resettle the fanatical minority element.

It is appropriate that we bring this annual report to a close with a story of reconciliation. During the past year the Society of Friends shared with the AFSC its traditional role of reconciler. Some of the stories are hidden between the lines of this report and can never be told; others can readily be picked out. They might seem failures when chalked up against the world picture of the moment. But we would remember the long view often expressed by Rufus M. Jones, founder and constant inspiration of the Committee for more than 30 years:

"The long and seemingly unconscious process of an evolving world appears to have been preparatory steps for the emergence of beings . . . who live and struggle and suffer for *what ought to be*, and who are engaged, however feebly, in the task of building a kingdom of ends, a moral order for the manifestation of the Good. This consummate flower . . . is no 'century plant'. It is a 'billion year plant'; but time is a cheap factor and the important point for us is to record the fact that on the crust of this cooling planet the universe is not only displaying a concourse of atoms and congeries of life cells, but is engaged in the 'big business' of producing victorious moral persons."*

**Pathways to the Reality of God*, by Rufus M. Jones, The Macmillan Company, N. Y., 1931, p. 67.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Finance Secretaries

Hugh W. Moore John Hobart Guy W. Solt Alphonse B. Miller Hugh M. Middleton

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University Y.M.C.A.
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Franklin Pineo, *Finance Secretary*

Chicago 6, Illinois
19 South Wells Street
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225 East Lee Street
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426 North Raymond Avenue
Paul B. Johnson, *Executive Secretary*
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Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
20 South 12th Street
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1108 S. E. Grand Avenue
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Loyde Osburn, *Finance Secretary*

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Stephen Thiermann, *Executive Secretary*
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Seattle 5, Washington
3959 Fifteenth Avenue, N.E.
Harold Carson, *Executive Secretary*
Roger Hall, *Finance Secretary*

Wichita, Kansas
2023 University
Guy T. Gebhardt, *Executive Secretary*

Foreign Service Section Area Office

New York 6, New York: 53 Broadway

AFSC Clothing Centers

23rd and Arch Streets
Philadelphia 3, Penna.

501 N. Raymond Ave.
Pasadena 3, California

1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco 15, California

1212 King Street
Seattle 44, Washington

1108 S.E. Grand Avenue
Portland 14, Oregon

2151 Vine Street
Berkeley 7, California

144 East 20th Street
New York 3, New York

3107 North Charles Street
Baltimore 18, Maryland

2111 Florida Avenue
Washington 8, D. C.

5 Longfellow Park
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Quaker Hill
Richmond, Indiana

1116 East University Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa

Chicago—Telephone
Central 6-2664 for information

1813 Sullivan Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
INCORPORATED (see Note 1)

STATEMENT OF CURRENT FUNDS RECEIVED,
AND SPENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1950

WE RECEIVED:

GIFTS OF CASH	\$2,309,705.03
GRANTS FROM UNITED NATIONS FOR PALESTINE RELIEF (see Note 2)	90,553.38
GIFTS OF MATERIALS:	
Used clothing, new textiles, soap, supplies, and equipment—estimated to be worth	1,061,003.32
Food contributed by United States Department of Agriculture—at export price	214,784.50
OTHER PAYMENTS, ETC.:	
By participants in programs, ocean freight payments by United States Government agencies, etc.	294,343.60
TOTAL (see Note 3)	\$3,970,389.83

WE SPENT (see Note 4):

FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA	\$2,125,542.19
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; providing medical, transport, and other services.	
FOR WORK AND STUDY PROGRAMS	166,564.51
Operating and encouraging work camps in the United States, Europe, and Mexico, Internation-in-Industry projects, and young peoples' units for service in mental hospitals and reformatories.	
FOR PROGRAMS TOWARDS WORLD AND DOMESTIC UNDERSTANDING	624,465.59
Providing institutes and conferences for group study of problems of international relations, and seminars with foreign students here and 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	139,744.80
Working in communities (mostly through experimental and demonstration projects) to encourage self-help housing, to foster opportunities for minorities, to aid the Indians of the Southwest, to aid in the integration of newcomers in the United States, and to develop better inter-group relations.	
FOR OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	61,104.27
FOR INTERPRETATION OF THE COMMITTEE'S PROGRAM	62,382.72
FOR DIRECTION AND GUIDANCE OF THE ABOVE PROGRAMS AND SELECTION OF PERSONNEL	341,895.26
FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PUBLICITY, FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING	329,439.33
TOTAL	\$3,851,138.67

WE RECEIVED AND HAVE NOT YET SPENT \$ 119,251.16

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
INCORPORATED (see Note 1)

**SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUNDS RECEIVED,
SPENT, AND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1950**

	COMBINED	SECTIONS		
		<i>General</i>	<i>Foreign Service</i>	<i>American</i>
RECEIVED AND SPENT FOR THE YEAR — (as shown in detail in the foregoing statement):				
WE RECEIVED	*\$3,970,389.83	\$1,181,000.60	\$2,541,756.58	\$803,579.03
WE SPENT (see Note 4)	* 3,851,138.67	990,924.18	2,584,737.90	831,422.97
BALANCE (**Deficit)	\$ 119,251.16	\$ 190,076.42	**\$ 42,981.32	**\$ 27,843.94
 BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR (Includes \$7,353.87 for International Student House formerly carried as a separate project but transferred to current fund in 1950)	1,306,800.38	434,660.33	533,463.08	338,676.97
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	\$1,426,051.54	\$ 624,736.75	\$ 490,481.76	\$310,833.03
 THIS PART OF THE BALANCE IS LIMITED AS TO USE:				
Reserved for contingencies and special purposes ..	\$ 726,483.07	\$ 394,155.42	\$ 110,338.06	\$221,989.59
Restricted by contributors for special uses	191,049.44	32,929.33	112,153.65	45,966.46
Undistributed relief clothing, etc.	78,670.35		78,670.35	
Required for working funds, (advances, receiv- ables, etc.)	99,614.30	53,281.08	30,800.26	15,532.96
TOTAL	\$1,095,817.16	\$ 480,365.83	\$ 331,962.32	\$283,489.01
 BALANCE (NOT LIMITED AS TO USE) AT END OF THE YEAR (see Note 5)	\$ 330,234.38	\$ 144,370.92	\$ 158,519.44	\$ 27,344.02

*Combined amount excludes intersectional grants of (\$555,946.38).

NOTES

1. The Committee's corporate structure and name were changed during the year without change in its assets, liabilities or operations.
2. 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 \$1,900,000 transmitted by United Nations organizations for relief in Palestine.
3. Funds received include approximately \$800,-

000 of cash and gifts-in-kind raised by the Regional Offices.

4. It is the Committee's policy to include in amounts spent, the funds and goods (amounting to approximately \$1,700,000 in the current year) which have been transmitted to its representatives abroad for final distribution.
5. This amount is less than one month's 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

LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 10

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED:

We have examined your summary of current funds received, spent, and balances for the year ended September 30, 1950. 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; as to contributions, it was not practicable to extend the examination beyond accounting for the receipts as recorded.

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, 1950 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

HASKINS & SELLS

December 15, 1950

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

In accordance with a letter from the U. S. Treasury Department, 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 29.

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 Committee:

"I give and bequeath to the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated,dollars."

