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CONTENTS

Relating to Other Peoples

Marjorie Page Schauffler

Wise Exercise of Good Will

Gilbert F. White

Gladly into Community Spirit

Sibnarayan Ray

A Right Direction

Genevieve Dilts

COVER

Campbell Hays photo

One of the new year-round youth projects will be a work camp on an Indian reservation. Pictured here during a summer camp, work campers and Indians construct a swimming pool, Bylas, Arizona. Despite other pressing needs, the Apache Tribal Council thought first of its young people when a work camp was proposed.

Paris Report

Clarence E. Pickett and Elmore Jackson have reported on the activities of the international Quaker team in Paris during recent sessions of the U.N. General Assembly. The team was located at the new Quaker International Center eight minutes by Metro from the Palais de Chaillot, site of the General Assembly sessions.

Among the team's guests at the Center over tea or an unhurried dinner, were Mr. and Mrs. Selwyn Lloyd and Sir Gladwyn and Lady Jebb of the United Kingdom; Mrs. V. I. Pandit of India; Mr. Finn Moe of Norway, Chairman of the Assembly's Political Committee; Ralph Bunche, Director of the U.N.'s Trusteeship Department; and from the U. S. delegation Mr. and Mrs. Channing Tobias, Anna Lord Strauss, and Eleanor Roosevelt.

The team also had discussions at the Palais de Chaillot with representatives of many of the United Nations' 60 delegations.

Rising Hope

The conversations centered around these special questions: disarmament, the explosive situations in the Middle East, the unification of Germany, Korea, Southwest Africa, assistance to refugees, human rights, and the U.N. social and technical assistance to underdeveloped areas.

The Quaker team felt that there was much value in holding this session of the Assembly in Paris rather than in New York. It enabled the U. S. delegation and American non-governmental organizations to become more acquainted with European problems, and the smaller countries were probably somewhat freer to present their viewpoints.

This Assembly was marked by rising hope that new agreements be reached in disarmament, by a determination on the part of many less developed countries that there be more substantial programs of world-wide mutual aid, and by a new independence on the part of much of the Arab and Moslem world. The team was struck again with the general lack of trust in Americans. Members of the U. S.

delegation were also aware of it, yet puzzled as to how to deal with it.

The willingness of delegates from smaller countries to talk freely with members of the Quaker team revealed many important viewpoints. "It did us a lot of good," said Clarence Pickett, "to have Mr. Panikkar, ambassador to China from India, spend an evening, trying to help us see how the rest of the world and especially the United States look to China."

Patience, Humor Needed

That there is progress toward the solution of differences between the great powers in some major areas of conflict is evident when looked at in the perspective of several years' growth. Tremendous patience is required of people the world over, is the opinion of the Quaker team, and confidence in the United Nations to resolve them in due time.

In the midst of the tensions at the start of the sessions, one humorous incident occurred. In Clarence Pickett's words, "It's very precious when you can have something humorous happen at the Assembly. A black cat strayed in from the side of the high podium and strolled past Mr. Lie, Secretary-General, Mr. Nervo, Chairman, and Mr. Cordier, Mr. Lie's assistant. The cat walked quietly by, then down alongside Mr. Eden as he was speaking. It stood and looked out at the audience for a while; then calmly walked off. The wise newspapermen said this was a Persian cat, looking for Vishinsky's dead mouse." (It might be noted that in France a black cat is a symbol of good luck.)

While the Quaker team was active both in urging restraint and limitation in public debate and in calling attention to those elements in the U. S. and Soviet positions which appeared to give some promise of an eventual agreement, it is hard to assess the full values that lie in such an experience as they had.

Members of the team included Gerald Bailey and Percy Bartlett, England; Agatha Harrison, England and India; Colin Bell, Geneva; Elsa Cedergren, Sweden; Heberto Sein, Mexico; Elmore Jackson and Clarence Pickett, U. S. A.

IN THIS BULLETIN

MARJORIE PAGE SCHAUFFLER is Co-director, School Affiliation Service of the AFSC.

GILBERT F. WHITE is President, Haverford College; Chairman of the Senior Division Advisory Committee, AFSC.

SIBNARAYAN RAY is Managing Editor, *The Radical Humanist*, published in India.

GENEVIEVE DILTS is Director of Student Activities, First Methodist Church, Tucson, Arizona, and at the Wesley Foundation, University of Arizona.

NEW LITERATURE

The following publications have appeared since the list in the October BULLETIN:

Annual Report, 1951

Davis House

Quaker Mission to Moscow (Paul S. Cadbury address)

Friends International Centers

Peace Is An Achievement (peace education program)

Freedom into Action (youth projects)

Opportunities for High School Students with the American Friends Service Committee

Work Camps in the United States

Seminars for Peace 1952

Relating to Other Peoples

by MARJORIE PAGE SCHAUFFLER

IN October, November, and December I travelled through Europe visiting elementary and secondary schools affiliated with similar schools in this country. The School Affiliation Service is attempting among younger students what Gilbert White describes as AFSC's endeavor among college students — to provide the opportunity "... for young people to play new and constructive roles in a changing world."

In School Affiliation this means the present affiliation of about 150 American schools with 175 schools in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, and Japan. Each affiliation is different, proceeding out of its own character as it develops channels of personal contact between individuals of the different cultures. Likenesses and differences are made immediate and concrete through the exchange of school gifts and publications, of personal letters and gifts, of teachers and students themselves.

Because America has so much to learn about other peoples it has been found particularly important to provide international and intercultural experiences vivid enough to impel American teachers and young people into language study, travel, and personal contacts that make them aware of how the rest of the world feels about itself and about them, and that helps them become competent for world relationships.

The growing edge of School Affiliation lies in the development of such face-to-face experience between international groups of teachers, and between teachers, students and staff together. During the past year the SAS program has concentrated on the development of workshops and conferences that allow for deeper personal inter-communication. European teachers, especially, are reaching eagerly for such contact.

Zest for School Affiliation

In each country I was impressed by the enthusiasm for affiliation among the teachers who took part in the two summer workshops; the one held in France and the other in Germany attended by teachers from five countries including the United States. Notes taken as I visited schools in Italy, Germany, and France reflect this enthusiasm in action:

"A sunny school yard in Rome, a garden space among neighboring slums. Friendly eager children, boys and girls alike in white or blue smocks with broad collars and flowing ties; the girls with big hair ribbons too. The school provides all these so that none need feel ashamed of the clothes that home provides. Not much can be done about shoes, often sizes too big, or tied with string, or with toes peering through.

"The children vie with their school director to show the American visitors their printing press, their precious globe,

their handmade rag dolls. All are planning together and gathering work to send to their new friends in California. The director has carried the children into the glowing enthusiasm for an international partnership that she brought back from the affiliation conference for teachers in France last summer. And a new affiliation has been launched!

"On the other side of the Appenines, in Chiete, a pinnacle town looking down toward the Adriatic, a young teacher of English in a huge high school has received from the same conference a fresh impetus for his school's tie with a New Jersey public high school. His principal and colleagues join the SAS visitors at six o'clock after a long school day to talk about plans for the coming year and proudly show the exhibit and unit of study about their town's history and industries being prepared by the children for their American friends. One teacher eagerly arranges an exchange of Italian and English books with an affiliation staff member.

Teachers Have Lively Interest

"Three days in Berlin are not nearly long enough to meet with all the teachers of nine affiliated schools. So one teacher who attended the International Teachers Conference on Affiliation held in Germany last summer has invited each school to send faculty representatives (and one has sent two students as well) to a late afternoon meeting with the affiliation staff members from Kranichstein and Philadelphia.

"Again it is after a full school day, but 20 gather from all over that wide-flung city. They go around the circle giving thoughtful reports of the things each school has done and found in affiliation to broaden their horizons. The two students contribute their reports, with poise and point. Then

(Continued on page seven)

Teachers examine samples of materials exchanged between partner schools and exhibited at the SAS Teachers Workshop Conference held in Melun, France, last summer. Italian, French, German, Dutch, and American schools were represented at this conference.



The Wise Exercise of Good Will

"The basic challenge of our time is one of building a world society through the wise exercise of good will and human understanding. This must be a slow and exacting process. It shows itself in consecrated lives of service. It is reflected in education which inspires and prepares young people to play new and constructive roles in a changing world.

"Today the American Friends Service Committee is seeking to make it possible for young people to prepare

to play such roles in a new program of year-round service. Opportunity is being provided for a limited number to join in pioneering programs. The Committee regards these programs as both demonstrations of a type of constructive service which should be given on a large scale and also as symbols of a spiritually-based vocation for which colleges might properly aim their efforts."

Gilbert F. White.

THE history of Gilbert White's statement of purpose and motivation for an expanded program of year-round youth service projects begins with the feeling of lay committee members who guide the Service Committee's work in this field that: "The Service Committee should assume more leadership in providing a challenging opportunity for young people to be creative and effective in building peace and understanding."

Behind this formal minute was a sense that in this era of problems and forces so large and complex as to overwhelm the individual's feeling of ability to cope with them, there was a deep need among young people to lay their hands on some concrete tool or technique with which they could be truly and constructively effective in helping to build a peaceful world.

Put into the workings of national and regional program offices, this proposal for expansion in the year-round field

became a search for the specific situations which would serve as a challenge to action among young people.

These explorations are still under way and a rounded and definite program of year-round youth projects is not an accomplished fact. Expansion is proposed for two on-going year-round projects — work in the villages in Mexico and work in mental and correctional institutions in the United States. In addition three specific new projects are being considered.

The criteria for measuring the validity of possible new projects were: "they must provide opportunity for constructive activity, for work of reconciliation, and for the rebuilding of both persons and things."

The three new projects seem to meet these requirements. They are set in widely differing surroundings: on an Indian reservation, in a rural Southern county, and in a large urban area in the Midwest.

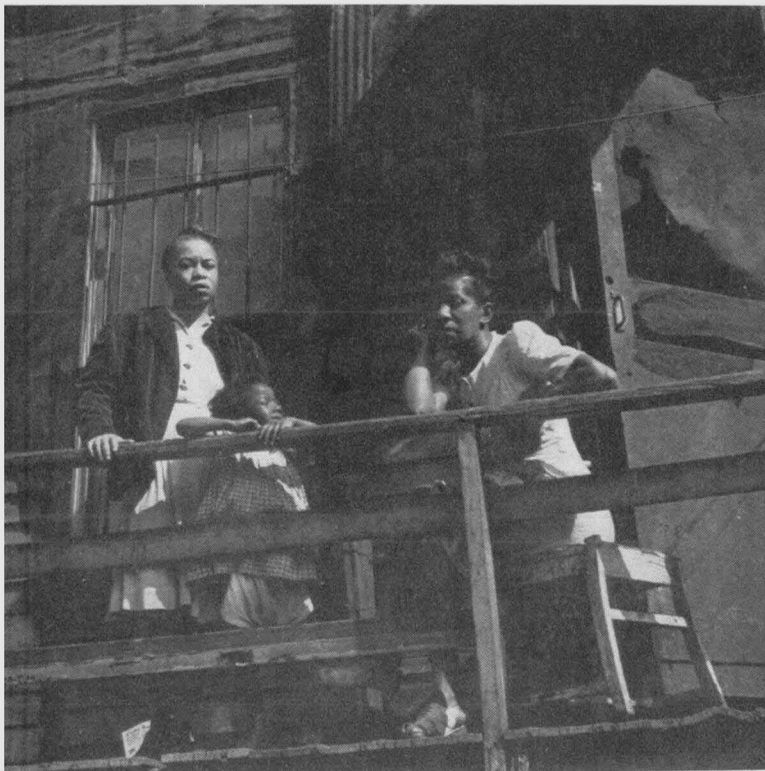
Each presents in microcosm the human relations problems of the world. Each seems to offer a real challenge to those who feel the need to test the possibility of constructive action in the face of large and complex problems. Each seems to be a real opportunity to those who want to begin to experiment with techniques of good will and understanding in meeting the need for a peaceful world society.

One project will be fundamentally concerned with the barriers which exist between American Indians and other Americans.

This project is part of a larger Service Committee interest in American Indian problems. Present programs include both

Wayne Miller

This picture was taken during summer work camp in Chicago five years ago. It is a graphic illustration of the background of dejection and frustration against which the new Interne-in-Community Service project in Chicago will work.



work on reservations and in some of the cities to which Indians have been migrating in recent years to escape the poverty-stricken life of their reservations.

The new year-round project will be located in the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Preliminary surveys indicate that the economic and social needs of the Pine Ridge Reservation are great and that the work camp technique could be applied to meeting some of them.

Projects which have been discussed include: providing recreation for Indian children; working on public health problems; conducting furniture and craft building programs, and improving streets.

Any of these projects and many others will serve the specific and immediate needs of the 9,000 Sioux Indians who still make this reservation their home. More important, they may provide also an experience of friendship among people from outside the Indian world and the Indians. Such experiences are the beginning of the confidence and understanding which must underlie the eventual breaking down of the barriers that lie between these two groups.

A second new project is being considered in a rural Southern county where there are deep racial and economic tensions.

Robeson County, North Carolina, is one of the largest counties in the state in land area and in population. Its 90,000 people are almost equally divided among Negroes, Indians, and whites. The interracial tensions are manifold, since the barriers among these groups are marked. Alongside the racial tensions, and intermingled with them, is the landlord-tenant situation. Many tenants are extremely poor, living a hand-to-mouth existence. Low standards of education and health follow these economic patterns.

The people of Robeson County are beginning to tackle their own problems, however. The first step has been the formation of a county-wide council which will try to take cooperative action on such problems as health, homes, agriculture, and education.

Preliminary investigations indicate that a group of work campers might be able to participate in this exciting movement on the part of a group of people to rebuild their towns and their lives.

A third year-round project, definitely scheduled, will take place in Chicago, against a background of such problems as: inadequate and deteriorated housing; family disorganization and juvenile delinquency; the need of new arrivals in the city — Mexicans, Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Indians — for help in adjusting to new circumstances; the need for integration of minority groups in previously restricted areas of the city; community disorganization and the need for community planning.

The staff and committee considering these problem areas saw countless opportunities for individuals to help meet some of the needs by working with already existing agencies,



Neal Douglas

Work in mental hospitals is part of the proposed year-round project extension. This member of an Institutional Service Unit works with patience and kindness; tries to find answers to the question of what it is in our society and in our individual lives which drives potentially useful citizens into institutions.

many of them small community councils. Consequently they turned to the Service Committee project technique of internships. The interne pattern, in which young people individually work in jobs and then come together as a group for study and worship, has already been applied to industry, farms, cooperatives, and labor unions. The new project would apply it to community service.

Examples of the sort of work Internes-in-Community Service will do in Chicago include: recreation leadership, community organization, program administration, field work, surveys, or short-term project leadership.

In the case of each of these proposed new projects the phrase "rebuilding of people" seems to have special significance. Mistrust of other races, or of other economic groups can be torn down in people; built into its place can come trust and cooperation with others who are united in the "wise exercise of good will and human understanding." This is a type of rebuilding which acts two ways. It can take place in the people with whom project participants work. And it can take place within the lives of the participants themselves.

Gladly into Community Spirit

THE STORY OF AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE SEMINAR IN INDIA

by SIBNARAYAN RAY

OUR first impression of the camp is that it was one of the friendliest crowds we had ever met. The community spirit was indeed remarkable and much of the credit in this regard goes properly to the organizers who imperceptibly by their personal example made it easy for the rest of us to get gladly into the community spirit. Among the campers I distinctly remember there was one English woman, a Scotch lowlander, a Negro American girl who had just come from Red China, several white Americans from different parts of that vast country, one a farmer-poet, another an outstanding chemist, the third a professor of law, the fourth a very handsome and sweet girl who was working in a Friends Service Unit in Pakistan, a Scandinavian woman, a young student from Indonesia, a German Jew from Israel, half-a-dozen students from Pakistan, nearly a dozen teachers and students from different parts of India.

One of the most youthful and lovable of the campers was a saintly old man, with a white, flowing beard, happy in the rare wisdom of humility. At the other end was playful Rukmini, who won the heart of everyone with her endless *élan* and innocent frolics. I had the shock of my life when I learnt that this kid who might have been a truant from school was actually a student of the fourth year at Santiniketan and had been in jail for taking part in the 1942 movement. And there were young and middle aged people, teachers, and students, journalists and social service workers, technicians, office employees, an ex-minister, and for a short while a top-ranking officer of the Administrative Service.

Group Living Important

And what did we do in the camp? Of course, there were the daily seminars — on the average four to five hours of group discussion in two sessions in the morning and the afternoon. But the seminars were not allowed to boss over the camp life. They were just one form of activity out of many others which from the point of view of the purpose of the camp were certainly equally (if not more) worthwhile. Everything in the camp (except cooking) was done by the campers themselves. A group would serve at breakfast, another wash the dishes and utensils after the breakfast was over, another would pick rice, a fourth prepare vegetables and meat or fish for lunch and dinner, another fetch water in buckets for cooking and washing, one group would go cleaning the busy growths around the camp. By ten all this work was over and we gathered in the lawn under the shady sal or mango trees for the seminar. The classes would go on till twelve and then we had our lunch. The afternoon's program would often vary and in the off-afternoons some went for

long strolls and others played more youthful games.

Dinner was at 7:30 and at 8:30 we would gather in the lawn again for our informal but regular "socials." People from different lands would tell stories of their countries; sometimes the boy from Indonesia gave Balinese dances; the boys from Pakistan played music on the instruments they had so wisely brought with them; but enveloping all, in the background and foreground, in the beginning, middle, and close were songs, from Tagore and Heine, Hindi Bhajan and Urdu gazal, American folk song and Jacobean lyric.

Facts and Fairmindedness

Now the seminars. The study subject was Functional Democracy. The discussion was arranged in three phases — in the local field, in the national field and in the international field, five days on the average being devoted to each part. The stress was mainly on pooling factual information, rather than on abstract theoretical controversy, and this pooling served the purpose of making our theoretical discussions less narrow visioned and more liberal, comprehensive and even "realistic."

Another very important feature of the discussions was the spirit of toleration and fairmindedness. There were of course disagreements not only on questions of social theory, but even on questions of factual material. But the prevailing spirit of good fellowship prevented such divergences from degenerating into fruitless debate. The attitude was essentially constructive. Occasionally when there were present among us persons possessing authoritative knowledge on certain issues relevant to our discussions, they would be asked to give a talk. Thus during my stay I listened to three such talks, one by an American professor of law on the role of law in international affairs, another by a leading scientist on the role of science in modern society, and the third by an expert economist on agricultural co-operatives in the modern world. These however were not in the regular program of the discussions.

* * *

On the whole it was a worthy experiment. People of different nationalities and cultures came intimately to know one another and develop friendships some of which I hope will be lasting. It greatly helped to widen the narrow boundaries of their thoughts and feelings and to develop in them a cosmopolitan outlook of life. In these days of fearful international and intercultural discord and re-invigorated tribalism, the Friends Service movement deserves all our support and grateful appreciation for making its own positive contribution, however small, to the growth of truly libertarian cosmopolitan spirit.

News and Comment

Birthday Plans

The AFSC is planning a special commemoration event on May 3 to celebrate its 35th year of existence. Watch for further announcement through Friends journals.

Pakistan Plans

The final AFSC plan for social and technical assistance in the Montgomery District in the Punjab area of West Pakistan has now been submitted to the Pakistan government. This new project, though somewhat smaller than the one planned for Orissa in India, will be similar in content, with work in agriculture, public health, adult education, and village industries. The government of Pakistan has shown special interest in the problems of village industry and the Moslem refugees who comprise about one-fourth of the Punjab population; the AFSC will try to reflect that interest.

Race Relations Expansion

The Race Relations Program is expanding its Job Opportunities Program to several new American cities. Staff were appointed last fall and are at work now in Dallas, Texas, and Kansas City, Mo.; personnel are being trained,

preparatory to work in Columbus, O., and Indianapolis, Ind. A project for Greensboro, N. C., is being planned.

The Service Committee team working in Washington, D. C., has found that it can be most effective in the fields of education and recreation. Team members will coordinate their efforts with those of other Washington groups working to break down patterns of segregation in these two areas.

The Chicago Regional Office which has spent almost three years developing employment on merit practices, is broadening its work to include problems of housing segregation.

Refugee Survey

"In 1948 we would not have thought it possible that such a betterment in relationships (between West Germans and the German refugees) could have been achieved within this period," Betty Barton and Clifford Maser report from Germany after a preliminary survey to find effective ways for AFSC to make some contribution to the solution of refugee problems in Germany and Austria. "That it is so underlies the fact that our efforts at this time can take place in a positive climate rather

than in the almost hopeless atmosphere of three years ago."

As evidence of this "positive approach" and of the recognition by both government officials and the local population of the refugees as a German problem, they point out that "in almost every community of any size local efforts in one form or another are being made to meet some phase of the problem. At state and federal levels both private and governmental agencies are contributing both planning and financial resources to proven or experimental projects."

In Austria, however, they found a reluctance in the government to accept the refugees as chiefly an Austrian responsibility.

"It would be wise to attempt to help Western Germany solve certain of its most basic problems and thereby concurrently help it solve its refugee problem," concludes the report, while in Austria, "He (the refugee) can and must be helped clearly as a refugee because he is and has remained . . . without citizenship rights and responsibilities, and without the strong arm of an immediately interested government to help him carry and overcome the burden of his problem."

Relating to Other Peoples

(Continued from page three)

attention centers on future possibilities of student and teacher visits between affiliated partners.

"Two weeks later and a rainy afternoon in Duesseldorf. Gloomy weather, dingy corridors, and ever-present sense of shattered walls outside, but the dining room glows with friendly cheer as the English faculty of a girls' high school offer tea and lively discussion and an eager audience to the SAS guests. The teachers want to know about the pattern of American school education, how languages are taught, what Quakers believe and why they sponsor school partnerships.

"We visited also in Chalons-sur-Marne, where the AFSC was deeply identified with its hospital during and after the

First World War. AFSC is now back in Chalons-sur-Marne, in two high schools, each with a West Coast partner. Here too, after a full and busy day in the schools two lively young teachers come to the hotel to talk. They want to hear about teaching materials available on loan from the Paris SAS office; about the possibility of another summer conference for teachers in 1952; about the things most useful for schools to exchange. They are interested in similar weekend discussions in Paris with teachers from other nearby schools.

"At Sevres on the outskirts of Paris, SAS visitors are taken into the intimate homecoming of the school's director who has just spent three months in the U. S. with her partner school. With the same warm vitality with which she shared that new experience with teachers and affiliation colleagues in America, she takes her French school family into the extension of horizons that her visit has meant for her and for them."

Each year that affiliation ties continue, the SAS taps deeper into the rich lode of relationships with teachers. Here is, of course, the vein from which vitality in these international partnerships must spring.

Each year we sense, too, that relating with deep understanding to another people of another culture is harder than we think; and that affiliation is the more important a tool for this purpose because it offers an intimate intercultural tie to children while minds and emotions are open.

Marvin Weissman

Seminar in France pictures students from Ukrainia, Austria, Madagascar, France, Germany, China, and England.



THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, representing the Religious Society of Friends, attempts to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tensions between individuals, groups or nations. It believes that there is that of God in every man and that love, expressed through creative action, can overcome hatred, prejudice and fear. The Service Committee works in Europe, Asia, Mexico, and the United States. Its projects include relief and rehabilitation work; educational projects in race relations and economic relations; work and study projects for young people; self-help housing projects; and seminars and institutes on international relations. All parts of the work are open to anyone regardless of race, religion or nationality. The Committee's work is made possible by voluntary contributions. Checks may be sent to the AFSC at any one of its offices.

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A Right Direction

To enter an international work camp is not to cross over into Promised Land. . . . but it does give some real tastes of the Kingdom of God, of right relationships between God and man.

This summer I was one of 38 students and young working people who went to a narrow valley in Austria, to help the peasants repair avalanche damage. We came from 13 countries on three continents.

The most interesting aspect of the work was the opportunity it afforded for getting acquainted with the peasants and the volunteers from other countries. One peasant had been a prisoner of war in my uncle's town in Wyoming. Another family had billeted an American soldier in 1945. Some had been storm troopers or officers in the German armies. The father of one camper had been killed by the Gestapo for his resistance to the Nazis. One girl had been a city leader in the Hitler Youth. We had many differences in philosophy, in experiences, and in language to cross over for understanding as we lifted stones and roots together.

Our camp was the most difficult I have ever been in. We raised serious questions as to whether we were giving our help to the most needy farmers. We asked how raking hay was related to avalanche damage or world peace. In the life of our group there were many tensions. (Yet) around these areas of difference came the greatest learning of the summer. They tested our flexibility as persons. They opened doors to the thinking of other people. They made necessary our application of ideas of love and understanding.

Early the last morning I was in camp, Frau Karner, the neighbor from across the road, came to give me a deerhorn pendant carved by a craftsman of the valley. I would wear it remembering my SOS calls to her for help with unmanageable Austrian recipes, and the times we stopped raking hay to look up at the sky and mountains. I was leaving a part of myself in Tweng valley and taking something of Austria along to America.

These are the bonds that pull toward world peace. . . . the reason for being for international work camps.

—Genevieve Dilts