

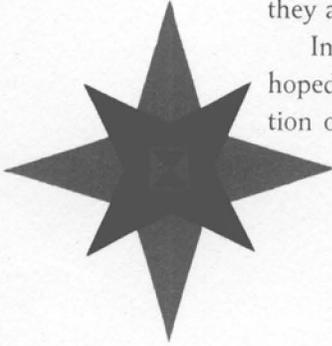
Our merciful Creator cares for all his
his tender mercies are over all his works, & so far as
his love influences our minds, so far we become interested
in his workmanship, and feel a desire to take hold of every
opportunity to lessen the distresses of the afflicted, & increase
the happiness of the Creation. Here we have a prospect
of one common interest, from which our own is inseparable,
that to turn all the treasures we possess into the Channel of Universal
Love becomes the business of our lives. Men of large
hearts whose hearts are thus enlarged, are like Fathers to
the poor, and in looking over their Brethren in distressed
circumstances, and considering their own more easy condition
find a field for humble meditation, to feel the strength of
those obligations they are under to be kind and
return to Aup

...the business of our lives

This Year the American Friends Service Committee submits a much briefer Annual Report, although there has been no reduction in its activities and no diminishing of appeals for its help. The briefer report is made both for economy and to allow the thousands who take part in the Committee's work to more quickly review the year.

It is never within the Committee's power to make a complete progress report. Many of the heart-stirring aspects that are the essence of AFSC service cannot be compressed into a report. It is also hard to be brief because of the extent and diversity of the work. This extensiveness is not because of any selfish desire to "lay field to field." It is because the Committee tries always to be tenderly sensitive to suffering and to hold wide the door to all who seek to carry out through AFSC some work they are deeply moved to undertake.

In 16 pages compared to 32 or 36 pages economy has been accomplished. It is hoped that this is a more satisfactory report in other ways. More detailed information on any activities will be gladly sent. A reply card is attached for convenience.



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THE BUSINESS OF OUR LIVES

38th Annual Report *American Friends Service Committee*

1955

Millions of Americans in the early part of the year receive reports from businesses in which they have invested. This 38th annual report of the American Friends Service Committee is also an investment report—but the investments are not for personal profit and the reader will find here no mention of “net income after taxes paid” or “available for dividends—per share.” The assets include not only cash—the generous gifts large and small of individuals or of foundations dedicated to like ideals—but also less “liquid” though spiritually solid assets. These include the contributions of clothing and other gifts in kind, tons of surplus food, and the devoted labor—volunteer or on a maintenance basis—of hundreds of individuals.

This is an investment not listed on the stock exchange or advertised by the stock brokers. It is, however, based in one sense on the motive of profit—not for oneself but for humanity as a whole. Our commodity reaches only a tiny share of the market of need, for it is nothing less than good will adapted to the multiform human problems of our world.

While our activities change from time to time, as any one year’s report will indicate, a basic and continuous, if not easily articulated philosophy runs through the years of our history since the Committee’s founding in 1917.

It is not a new philosophy of the past year or of the last 38 years. It goes back into three centuries of Quaker experience and into 19 centuries of Christian experience. It is also found expressed in Jewish, Greek and oriental cultures by spiritual spokesmen for God. It is the faith that men are made for brotherhood and not for strife; for mutual understanding and respect, not for dislike and suspicion; for wholeness, not for division. It is the confidence that personal and collective well-being is dependent only in part on physical conditions. The issues of life are out of the heart. The practical help the American Friends Service Committee gives is successful and dividend-paying only as participants, donors and recipients learn more of mature harmony within themselves and with others.

The Committee is perhaps above all an organization experimenting in the field of human relations. The field takes in such familiar problems as race tensions, insecurity, intolerance, superiority, ignorance, personal frustration and even spiritual pride.



To adjust persons in segregated industries, offices, housing areas; to help schools achieve the democratic, unsegregated life called for by early and reaffirmed American standards; to adopt persons forcibly removed from their homes to fit into life in new communities and to persuade

their new neighbors to receive them; to educate sophisticated American youth through experience with the problems of job getting, of backward sanitation and culture, of handicapped persons in institutions; to rehabilitate war victims in Korea; to emancipate the illiterate in Italy; to identify ourselves with the pressured minorities, the dispossessed, the unfortunate in sundry places—all these are but similar forms of a wider problem.

To try to enter such situations with imagination and patience and especially with direct personal friendliness is the experience so often repeated in such different forms—as activities listed in the second part of this report will show.

We all know that in physical research whether technical or medical, much has been done by devoted experimentation. In spite of the huge resources devoted to the fight against disease or to the discovery of useful inventions much is still to be learned. But in the field of human relations where there is perhaps even more at stake than in cancer research or in nuclear physics, the AFSC often finds itself grappling with problems with fewer associates and lesser resources and less public understanding. Happily many of the best minds of our time are beginning to recognize

this imbalance and to realize the importance of our type of experimentation, limited though it is. Its value is under the circumstances quite out of proportion to its size.

Before going into the changes in our activities during 1955, a word about the Committee's structure may be in order. The staff this year has averaged 445 persons—in the national headquarters in Philadelphia, in 13 regional offices and field staff in the United States, and AFSC appointees in on-going projects in 13 foreign countries. Besides continuous work in these countries, the Committee had a seminar in Yugoslavia, a Conference for Diplomats in Ceylon, and participated in Friends Centers' work in Holland and Denmark, making a total of 17 foreign countries. Persons of many religious faiths are drawn to express their beliefs in action through AFSC. Among the total staff about 38% are members of the Society of Friends. The Committee is often faced with more appeals for undertakings than its resources will meet. The search for personnel as well as financial support is a continuous one.

The AFSC makes no door-to-door solicitations and sponsors no nation-wide fund campaigns. Our representatives seek opportunities to explain our program but accept contributions only from persons genuinely interested in it. These number approximately 70,000 individual contributors, about half of whom give through our regional offices.

Wider participation in planning and policy making was sought this year in two changes. The Executive Board was reorganized to provide for full participation by members from a wide geographical area. A Representative Council made up of staff and committee members from national and regional offices was brought into being in January.



This year the activities which centered in a regional office in Wichita were placed under administration of the Des Moines regional office.



Most of the United States programs are carried out through cooperation of regional and national offices. Some examples of these are Internes in Community Service, Job Opportunities, School Affiliation Service, Community Peace Education. In addition regional offices undertake local programs in response to needs in their areas. Prison visitation in California is an example. It is not possible to state in each instance the interplay of national and regional offices in this year's

brief cataloging of programs.

There are areas where our pioneering efforts show a timeliness to some developments about us. We were active in the movement toward integration before the first Supreme Court decision on schools. This year we intensified our work in integrated housing, lest through this phase of American life the first court decision be nullified. With the second decision, and with the progress of school integration in our capital, we discontinued this work in Washington and released an experienced staff member to advise southern schools in their efforts to see that "the right of every child" is made possible "with good faith . . . at the earliest practical date."

This year the Committee extended deeper into the South its experience gained over some ten years work in other communities establishing the principle and the practice of hiring and promoting on merit—without regard to race, creed or national origin. A Job Opportunities office was opened in Baton Rouge, La., and despite an early attempt at intimidation (breaking windows in the office) it keeps to its task.



We promoted self-help among American Indians and stimulated public interest in them before a new form of dispossession threatened them. This year the AFSC increased this work. Much of it is devoted to developing leadership among the Indians themselves who soon must face fulfillment of the U.S. government decision to terminate the reservations.

We have for long, as best we could, pleaded for the lifting of all barriers that cut off communication and keep men from knowing the simple things of other men. This year our long-exerted effort to send a small group of Friends on a short mission to Russia was accomplished, one slight instance of welcome relaxation of international tensions. The visitors had the opportunity to worship with Russian church members and to talk informally with many private citizens.

Since we have always attempted to defend and express the right of youth to choose between peaceful constructive service and military service, it is appropriate that we have just undertaken a new program which seeks through defense in court to expand the legal concept of the rights of conscience. We have witnessed at home as well as in some foreign countries how religious and social values are menaced by curtailed freedom. In trying to protect the best democratic traditions of civil rights and legal procedure we are responding to an old Quaker concern.

Among the nameless hordes of the uprooted—a sorrowful distinction of our century—the Committee this year broadened its work in Korea to include housing in the Kunsan area where our work has been largely medical rehabilitation and welfare. Meantime with other concerned groups we work to point the need for liberalizing the stubborn immigration policy of the United States.



Interest in Africa, comparatively new to AFSC but not to other Friends groups, is indicated by a commitment to send three persons for two years to a volunteer work camp in Kenya; exploration of exchange of personnel with South Africa, and the visit made to that continent in 1954-55 by two Friends under the leadership visitation program.

Increasingly in recent years we have attempted not merely to be friends but to create the atmosphere in which friendship can grow, and to do so if not "at the summit," at least not exclusively at the grass roots. If there is a service to the most needy there is also a service to the most responsible. Plans are under way to extend to U.N. delegation members the pattern established in the Washington seminars for groups of government executives and congressmen. The Conferences for Diplomats, previously held only in Switzerland, this year were carried to Asia. Two studies in this general field were published: "Speak Truth to Power" and "The Future Development of the United Nations."

The Committee continues its reconciling work on both sides of the Arab-Israel conflict through

practical projects in Jordan and Israel. This summer a special representative was sent to the area to explore medical needs, and a staff member was sent in an effort to help create understanding in the larger problems of the area.

An attempt to acquaint more persons with the purposes and activities of

the Committee with thought-provoking ideas significant to our daily life was begun this year with a series of educational programs carried by as many as 187 radio stations.



Our gradual withdrawal of leadership and financial support from neighborhood centers in Germany and Japan over the past three years accelerated a little in 1955.

The volume of material aids was slightly less in our 1954-55 season than in the previous period. Needs in 1955-56 are expected to continue at the same level. The generosity of countless individuals, many organizations, of hotels, drug and textile manufacturers and others, which has made possible these gifts, is counted on to meet needs in the year ahead. These supplies are used increasingly as an adjunct to other programs. United States surplus commodities make up most of the food gifts.

We record with satisfaction that some of our programs are terminating, either because the need has lessened, or because those involved have come to see that to help themselves or their immediate neighbors is their own duty. We concluded the agricultural work in Tur'an, Israel, after arranging to sell the machinery to the Israel Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry is operating the machinery on Tur'an lands and plans to sell it to the village if a cooperative is formed. Our years of work there resulted in a noticeable increase in village income, crop yields and interest in modern farming methods. In Germany refugee services have been concerned especially with helping families leave the sordid, hated camps. This year a grant to AFSC from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (and to him from the Ford Foundation) came to an end. Our own funds will continue next year to some German agencies with which we have cooperated in refugee work.

Work among Latin Americans in Texas is carried on with local guidance and support as the year closes. The return there of a full-time AFSC worker depends on finding some one qualified, as well as on procuring additional funds.

In general the work has accelerated its trend from emergency into long-haul programs effecting basic change—as in India and Jordan, as in housing and job opportunities. But even these continuous problems tend to become more insistent and we cannot suppose that time may not be running out.

If in some respects it seems that at the close of 1955 we find ourselves more with the current, or at least less against it than has sometimes been our situation, we welcome the opportunities that lie before us.

Two years ago our report closed with the challenge to do “the best things in the worst times.”

As this report is prepared much is in the air to make the times appear somewhat less threatening.

If in war and desperate distress we have felt called to hold a realistic optimism and to implement it by deeds of faith, now is not the time to be less daring.

For us today the challenge must be to still better things in better times.

Henry J. Cadbury
CHAIRMAN

THE COMMITTEE'S CURRENT PROGRAMS are identified in the following pages. It is not possible here to describe these living, changing services. Here is only a skeleton. We cannot show the flesh and blood that give these programs strength—the hundreds of persons who carry them on at individual, community, national and international levels, nor can we show the faith that gives them breath—indicated by the prayers, encouragement and financial gifts of thousands who believe the world can be made a better place. Fuller reports may be obtained upon request.

In KOREA 17 Quaker workers of four nationalities carry on a four-pronged endeavor—housing, medical rehabilitation, welfare work and community education.

In 1955, 30 earthblock houses were built for Kunsan refugees; 100 will be built in 1956, a tiny beginning for decent living for 33,000 Koreans stranded in make-do shacks.

In a restored Kunsan hospital emphasis is on tuberculosis treatment, training technicians and nurse aids, raising standards of practice. Hundreds of Koreans benefit daily from drugs, medical service. Splints for polio victims are made in the brace shop and amputees are trained in this skill.

One aspect of the welfare work is training widows, who do not customarily remarry and who, separated by war from their families, face a dismal future. Many are set on their feet through training in sewing, knit-

ting, weaving; small loans for shops such as bean-curd, tailoring, dry-cleaning; livestock and poultry to help income and diet.

Education aid that began with supplies to refugee schools spread to teachers institutes, nucleus of a public library—first in Kunsan, a city of 110,000—and a literacy training course for 30 teachers.



A towering hydro-electric dam is an inspiring sight, a symbol of progress. To a villager in its shadow it means also learning the difficult new and giving up the beloved old, calling for adjustments in his deepest inward life. In three countries the AFSC gives special attention to *human relationships* under the stress and strain of technical change. This work is long-term, showing only minor changes in a given year.

In JORDAN the Committee works in five villages in a mountainous area, predominantly Moslem. This year, the second, villagers' interest in new ideas and methods has increased encouragingly. For example, members of the recently-formed credit society showed real leadership in building a road—the first into the village usable by motor vehicles. Agricultural work was broadened to include demonstration of wheat growing, pruning, improved breeding and housing of chickens, goats, rabbits, bees. Four young Arabs were trained as multi-purpose workers, living in the villages making a direct and continuous link with the people.

The five-year village work in ISRAEL was this year turned over to government and villagers.

In ITALY AFSC helps several Italian organizations, chiefly the Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy (UNLA), in the hard work of psychological and economic development of blighted southern Italy. UNLA has some 40 centers where 10,500 Italians learn reading and writing, better farming, new skills, cooperative methods. One worker wrote: "I remember the reading class, an old man standing proudly like a first-grader, reading haltingly a simple essay . . . there were not enough books; gnarled old hands shared readers with young ones."

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS are run by and for the neighbors in Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Wuppertal and Berlin, Germany; in Tokyo and Mito, Japan; in Acre, Israel, and in Dacca, Pakistan.

The *German* centers have increasingly acquired local direction and support. All but Berlin now have German directors. Three centers in *Japan*, continuing to receive some financial support from AFSC, now are guided and staffed by Japanese. The center at Acre, *Israel*, while serving mainly Arabs, seeks to help them and their Jewish fellow-citizens know and appreciate each other. In Dacca, East *Pakistan*, university students are leaders and participants at the Center with British, German and Pakistani staff.



An Indian village worker makes her rounds.



In INDIA two programs, one centered at Barpali in Orissa, the other at Rasulia in Madhya Pradesh, reach into about 56 villages. New undertakings included a health cooperative, supervised credit, additional schools and experiments with new type wells. All are part of work touching every phase of village life—agriculture, animal husbandry, health, education, dairying, cooperatives and activities for women.

In work with REFUGEES, about 325 were brought out of camps and stagnation in *Germany* when jobs were found for them. These and their dependents together totaling nearly 800 thus emerged into individual homes, self respect and their normal place in society. Small loans helped many, skilled in trade, to set up in business. For these and other German projects and for some of the *Austria* work, AFSC has received funds through the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. In *Austria* AFSC placed 109 refugee students in part-time jobs; made small, revolving loans to refugee farmers. In *Paris* the Friends Center's counseling, job placement and material aid reached some 250 refugees monthly. In the *United States*, AFSC in cooperation with Friends Meetings found sponsors for 148 families. The Committee serves as a source of information and cooperates with national and international groups seeking more liberal migration policies.

MATERIAL AIDS serve as an expression of American response to a continuing need. AFSC sent 664 tons of clothing, bedding, soap, drugs, fabrics, yarn and other items to *Austria*, *France*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Japan*, *Jordan* and *Korea*. In the same period AFSC sent over 4,700 tons of U.S. government surplus food to *Austria*, *France*, *Germany*, *India* and *Italy*.

VOLUNTARY WORK CAMPS, in the United States and abroad, bring together in work and discussion young people of many nationalities. One hundred six young men and women including 15 from abroad attended six camps in the *United States*—at Bellingham, Wash.; Crown Point, N.M.; Nett Lake, Minn.; Potter County, Pa.; St. Helena Island, S.C., and Richmond, Va. *Overseas* AFSC work camps were held in Austria, Germany, Israel and Japan. AFSC sent 104 Americans to these and camps of other organizations in 18 countries of Europe and the Middle East, and in Algeria and Haiti. Nine Japanese went to a Hong Kong camp.

The AFSC is sending three men for two years to a work camp in Kenya, East Africa, which will erect cottages for TB convalescents of the American Friends Board of Missions Hospital at Kaimosi.

SCHOOL AFFILIATION SERVICE links 227 American and foreign schools, carefully paired for stimulating exchange of students, teachers, classroom projects, ideas and enthusiasms. Schools in England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan and the United States participate. This year a Germany-France-United States affiliation was initiated. In 1955, 28 high school students were exchanged. The annual international conference for teachers was held in Germany.

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN provide printed resources for parents and leaders of children from 6 to 12 years old. Friends Meetings, churches, schools, Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, 4-H clubs and other groups are helped to understand foreign lands and how outsiders view America. New pamphlets include "Springtime is Sharing Time," "Summer Service," "It's Hallowe'en," "Christmas Sharing."

In **MEXICO** and **EL SALVADOR** 242 young people expressed their good will through voluntary practical work in underdeveloped areas. In *Mexico* participants of 14 nationalities worked in 10 villages. Under supervision of Mexican agencies and directors their work included splitting rock for a new school, digging irrigation canals, helping in a health clinic and initiating recreation and handicrafts. In *El Salvador* two groups cooperated in a governmental rural colonization development in two communities, and a third assisted in reconstruction of an earthquake-stricken area.



Volunteer work campers of many lands work together to help build a school in Israel.

Members of INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE UNITS directly and voluntarily shoulder the concern which rests on all of us for those who must be cared for in state institutions. This summer 110 young persons worked in nine units in four different types of institutions in seven states.

Institutions included five mental hospitals, one training school for the mentally retarded, a home for epileptics and two correctional schools for boys.

In addition to a full work schedule as attendants or assistant cottage parents, unit members provided many extra services for patients—ward parties, field games, religious services, choral singing—during off-duty hours. One group initiated an open house, inviting the community to the institution.

As INTERNES IN INDUSTRY or IN COMMUNITY SERVICE, 158 young people gained first-hand knowledge of our economic and social order through experience as regular workers. Internes in seven units lived together and through discussion and study sessions, under qualified leaders, sought sound spiritual and moral approaches to the problems met on the job. Participants included 31 foreign students. Summer units in industry were in Atlanta, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Lynn, Mass., and Chicago, Ill. Summer and winter community service units worked in Chicago and in Oakland, Calif. These young people were exposed to unemployment as well as employment; they saw the effects of automation, and grasped some of the implications of the guaranteed annual wage. In turn they touched the lives of hundreds of others with their convictions on matters of race, minorities, economic injustice.



To those who as **CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS** cannot accept military service, AFSC gives individual counseling. Several hundred young men were so aided in 1955. Many were visited in compulsory civilian work, in prison and in non-combatant military service. Thirty-one were accepted for alternative service in AFSC projects.

The RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE PROGRAM was initiated this year. It will provide legal aid to those who need it because of conscientious refusal to sign loyalty oaths, to conform to civil defense rules and to conform to other laws touching those matters which have traditionally been the concern of Friends. It also will provide some financial help to those who have lost their income because of this stand.

"SPEAK TRUTH TO POWER," fourth in a series of studies related to the responsibilities of Americans as citizens of one of the world's two dominant powers, was published in June of this year. The 72-page study invites thoughtful men to look behind the label "pacifist" to examine the alternative policy set forth and the reasons for believing that it offers greater hope and involves no greater risk than the present military policy.

More than 25,000 copies have been distributed, hundreds of them to opinion-makers—editors, columnists, educators, congressmen, the military. The publication also is used in the Committee's work of community peace education, as a basis of discussion of a non-violent alternative to international conflict.

The SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION interprets among educators the relevance of spiritual and moral values to education. This has special importance in the unhealthy atmosphere produced by pressures for conformity and militarization. The Secretary also brings significant educational trends to AFSC and relates them to the Committee's diversified activities. In 1955 the Secretary inaugurated a series of letters on contemporary educational and religious issues.

Work to eliminate SEGREGATION in Washington, D. C., especially in public schools, was ended after four years with the belief that AFSC efforts can now be turned elsewhere. In response to demand, the director of that program has become consultant to schools throughout the South. She was released by AFSC for six months to the Southern Regional Council. Publication of a booklet, "The Right of Every Child," carries the work forward by showing what to do after desegregation is accepted.



A mental hospital patient tries occupational therapy helped by a member of an Institutional Service Unit, work which started with C.O.'s in World War II.

In HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES, the Committee seeks to make it possible for all Americans to live in communities that are whole and truly democratic. In Chicago, Philadelphia and Richmond, Calif., AFSC works with banks and insurance companies, real estate dealers, builders and home owners to break down housing segregation patterns. Rigid and widespread exclusion of non-whites from rapidly growing "suburbia" heightens the urgency of this work. In peculiarly depressed North Richmond, Calif., a neighborhood house attacks many community problems including housing. In Santa Clara County, Calif., a total community effort is made. It began with an integrated housing job, sponsored by the U.A.W.-C.I.O. A substantial contribution to this relatively uncharted field is "Equal Opportunity in Housing," a 38-page study made and published by the Committee.

Integrated schools depend on integrated neighborhoods. These good neighbors together attend a good school in Germantown, Pa.





An American of Japanese descent, a minority often denied equal opportunities, has been employed on her merit in a Chicago bank.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES have been opened in six cities—Chicago, Columbus, Dallas, Greensboro, N.C., Indianapolis and Philadelphia—through steadfast presentation to employers of the principle of employment solely on merit. In Chicago an average of 27 calls a month were made primarily to bank and insurance employers; in Dallas special effort was directed to retail stores; Greensboro staff work with national industries which face segregated patterns in southern localities; in Indianapolis wide acceptance and financial support for further effort have come from many sections of the business community; in Columbus, where the work closed this year for lack of support, a new technique—the management clinic—promoted the principle and methods of fair employment. In Baton Rouge, La., an office opened this year represents the Committee's first attempt to present employment on merit in the deep South.

An Interne in Community Service learns problems of relocating temporary war housing occupants, often minorities excluded from normal markets.



Progress in COOPERATIVE SELF-HELP HOUSING can be reported only on a zig-zag line. This endeavor started in 1952 in a slum block in Philadelphia. One half of the block was modernized in 1953 through the combination of labor contributed by the occupant owners and a mortgage issued by FHA which their cooperative corporation has assumed. A 1954 change in the federal housing law delayed work on the second half block for nearly a year, but a reversal of certain provisions in 1955 will enable the project to proceed.

Hundreds of LATIN-AMERICANS in Texas were better prepared for integration into their communities through citizenship and English classes. An AFSC director served part of the year. The work continues through community volunteers.

MEN IN PRISON for their conflict with society—one of America's most tormenting minorities—are the special concern of AFSC groups in California. Each volunteer, or man and wife volunteer team, visits only one prisoner, building a lasting friendship, helping him to a sense of belonging.

Among INDIANS in Arizona on and near reservations, AFSC searches for solutions to basic social and economic problems. Here AFSC has helped Indians develop a credit union, a farmers cooperative, a newspaper, and is making available an engineer to initiate small industries. In January a Quaker couple began to apply similar services at the Pine Ridge, S.D., reservation. In Northern California a community center opened this year at Oakland. One staff person travels through the area in a trailer visiting Indians, helping them prepare for whatever termination of federal trusteeship may hold. Accumulated experience has indicated a positive direction which AFSC is formulating in a statement on the moral issues involved, the validity of Indian culture, the historic obligation of government and the human rights and needs of all concerned.

The economic possibilities of making charcoal from mesquite are explored by Arizona Indians and an AFSC worker.



COMMUNITY PEACE EDUCATION seeks to involve adults in community action for peace; to help them understand America's relation to other countries and accept personal responsibility here and now. Adult peace education is a basic element in the work of all the AFSC regional offices. Several regions have begun to emphasize year-round community action through local volunteers in addition to special events centering around speakers. One feature of the work is to help provide an open, fair platform for the orderly expression of all points of view. In 1955, 18 institutes were held, lasting approximately a week, stressing issues in international relations. Eight of these were for family groups. In addition, 11 week-end institutes and some 300 one-day conferences were held, all featuring the individual's immediate responsibility. "Speak Truth to Power," a Committee publication, has served these groups in their search for alternatives to military might as the main source of security.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SEMINARS ask college age young people of many nations to face the problems of international understanding and to become acquainted with each other, by living and studying together. In 1955 three seminars were held in the United States, five in Europe and two in Japan. In these some 300 students from about 40 countries studied "Sources of International Conflict and its Control." In Vienna a small seminar drew participants both from western countries and the U.S.S.R. and other East European nations. In Japan those who could not be accepted for summer seminars, as well as others, attended a five-week lecture series on "Prospects of Democracy for Japan" at the Tokyo Friends Center.

COLLEGE SECRETARIES visited about 300 campuses interpreting AFSC work. The secretaries have attempted to deepen the new religious awareness among students by stressing non-violent alternatives in international relations and better inter-group understanding at home. An enthusiastic group of youth has been attracted to over 80 special events—Washington and U.N. seminars, week-end work camps, institutes—where they have grappled with social, economic and spiritual problems.

SPECIALIZED PEACE EDUCATION is carried on among church groups, labor organizations and Friends, and in cooperation with other national organizations at points of mutual concern. The purpose is to help people take immediate action toward elimination of war. Through state and local church councils and individual churches, AFSC this year worked in 25 states, holding conferences in 63 cities. With an advisory committee from labor organizations, AFSC advances international education through classes, discussions, summer schools, monthly press service, speakers, films and pamphlets. A staff member of Friends Peace Service seeks to strengthen the peace testimony of Friends through visiting among their groups, encouraging local volunteer workers and counseling young men facing military service. For six months AFSC conducted a special education program relating the achievement of peace to the immediate circumstances created by conscription legislation.

In the WASHINGTON SEMINAR on international affairs several groups of government executives, members of Congress, journalists and embassy staff meet regularly to explore with qualified consultants the contributions of human relations to international relations. This year 53 meetings considered "Mutual Relationships Between Americans and Other Peoples." More than 360 individuals attended.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS are introduced to international and national problems through institutes, world affairs camps, seminars, week-end and one-day conferences. Young persons of different backgrounds live together and are given the advantage of immediate contact with outstanding persons acting as resource leaders.

In 1955 eight institutes and world affairs camps were held. At one institute 31 students combined attendance at U.N. sessions in San Francisco with work among migrants at San Jose, Calif. There were also ten seminars at Washington and the U.N. which gave about 200 participants first-hand experience with United States and international personalities and procedures. Six AFSC regional offices carry forward these endeavors.

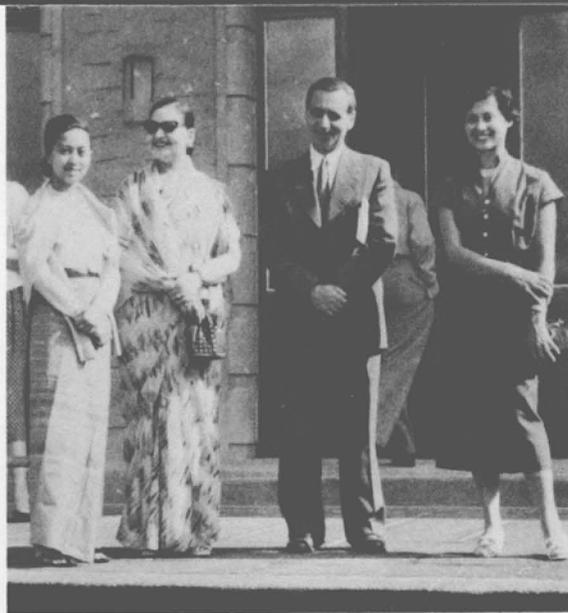
High school students from many U.S. areas meet at a United Nations seminar.



CONFERENCES FOR DIPLOMATS, held in Clarens, Switzerland, since 1952, were this year extended to Asia, with one conference in *Ceylon* planned for 28 diplomats from 15 countries. This group and two in Clarens, drawing about 28 participants each, informally explored the economic, political and cultural factors in world affairs.

QUAKER WORK AT THE UNITED NATIONS is concerned especially with international representatives and U.N. agencies. It centers in Quaker House, New York, near the U.N. headquarters, and in offices in the Carnegie Endowment International Center. The basic staff of Quaker House is enlarged from time to time by especially concerned Friends and other individuals and by overseas representatives from Friends International Centers. This year stress has been placed not only on intense work with delegations during the General Assembly but also among subordinate and specialized agencies, including those in Geneva and Paris, where policies can be touched at the formative stage. Among matters receiving special attention were United States relations with Russia and China, disarmament, tensions in the Middle East, issues relating to South Africa, and colonial and trusteeship questions. One special study was published: "The Future Development of the United Nations."

A GOODWILL MISSION TO THE SOVIET UNION exemplified how the Committee occasionally builds some special and selective effort on its down-to-earth work which has been going on for 38 years in many parts of the world among many conditions of men. Several years ago the AFSC undertook to explore the concern shared by a number of Friends and others that the crucial East-West relations be attacked directly. In June a group of six Friends received permission to visit Russia. The basic concern was a religious one—to speak as men of good will to other men. Almost without exception the group was received in the same spirit in about 12,000 miles of travel. The variety of the group (it included one woman, one Russian speaking person) facilitated making a wider range of Russian contacts and diversified subsequent interpretation in the United States. A report is being issued by the AFSC.



Participants and families at the Conference for Diplomats, Clarens, Switzerland, enjoy a recess.

FRIENDS INTERNATIONAL CENTERS, among the oldest continuing aspects of AFSC work, are located in Geneva, Paris, Vienna, Delhi, Tokyo and Washington. Their work is as varied as their locations. *Geneva* is concerned with affairs arising in U.N. activities there. In *Paris* a special feature is the meeting for diplomats who have participated in the Conferences for Diplomats. *Vienna* brings together persons from both sides of the Iron Curtain. Financial support is given to locally sponsored Friends Centers in Amsterdam and Copenhagen. *Delhi*, conscious of India-Pakistan tensions, engineered exchange visits between students of the two countries. Center work at *Tokyo* awaits appointment of a new director. In Mexico City a Friend with long diplomatic experience keeps in touch with Latin-American affairs and helps arrange discussions of international issues. In *Washington* 32 foreign students live at International Student House and hundreds of others are variously served; at Davis House, besides about 225 group activities, foreigners from 79 countries on special missions experienced living in an American home. The Pasadena office sponsors a center in Los Angeles especially serving foreign students and relating them to the community.

Information for Contributors

The American Friends Service Committee is dependent for financial support on interested individuals, groups, foundations and corporations. Checks should be made payable to American Friends Service Committee, Inc. and sent to any of its offices. Contributions are deductible for Federal income tax purposes.

A growing number of friends of the Committee are remembering it in their wills through legacies of money or property. During the past fiscal year, it has gratefully received 29 bequests, ranging in size from \$65 to \$50,000 and totaling \$146,908. The following form may be used when money is left to the Committee:

"I give and bequeath to the American Friends Service Committee,
Incorporated (a Delaware corporation).....dollars."

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
INCORPORATED

SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS
AND BALANCES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1955

WE RECEIVED (Note 1):

GIFTS OF CASH.....	\$3,173,105.65	
GIFTS OF MATERIALS:		
CLOTHING, TEXTILES, DRUGS, ETC. (Note 2).....	1,356,033.12	
SURPLUS FOOD CONTRIBUTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERN- MENT—At export prices	2,523,750.54	
OTHER INCOME	423,380.72	\$7,476,270.03

WE SPENT (Note 3):

FOR RELIEF AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OVER- SEAS	\$4,833,296.88	
Material aids, social and technical assistance, refugees, neighborhood centers.		
FOR WORK AND STUDY PROGRAMS.....	256,514.75	
Work camps, internes, institutional service units.		
FOR PROGRAMS TOWARD WORLD AND DOMESTIC UNDERSTAND- ING	1,220,617.36	
School affiliation, seminars, international centers, peace education.		
FOR PROGRAMS DEALING WITH DOMESTIC SOCIAL PROBLEMS..	207,642.69	
Economic, social and educational opportunities for minorities.		
FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL, PUBLICITY AND FINANCE	669,916.21	7,187,987.89
EXCESS OF AMOUNT RECEIVED OVER AMOUNT SPENT.....		\$ 288,282.14
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.....		1,298,586.65
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR.....		\$1,586,868.79
THIS PART OF THE BALANCE IS ALLOCATED AS TO USE:		
Reserved for contingencies.....	\$ 413,300.00	
Held for special purposes of the Committee.....	74,337.08	
Use specified by contributors.....	537,752.04	
Undistributed relief clothing, etc.....	78,863.76	
Required for working funds (advances, receivables, etc.).....	179,692.28	1,283,945.16
BALANCE UNALLOCATED AT END OF THE YEAR.....		\$ 302,923.63

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
INCORPORATED

NOTES TO SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS
AND BALANCES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1955

1. Amounts received include approximately \$861,000 cash and \$728,000 materials raised by the regional offices.
2. Gifts of new and used clothing, new textiles, drugs, food, soap, supplies and equipment are valued at standard prices considered to approximate conservative realizable values.
3. It is the Committee's policy to include in amounts spent cash and materials (amounting to approximately \$4,400,000 in the current year) which have been transmitted to its representatives abroad, portions of which may not have been distributed at the end of the fiscal year.
4. 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 fund transactions and balances for the year ended September 30, 1955. 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 fund transactions and balances presents fairly the results of your current fund operations for the year ended September 30, 1955 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

HASKINS & SELLS

December 15, 1955

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE,
INCORPORATED

20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

Colin W. Bell, *Associate Executive Secretary*

Earle Edwards, *Associate Executive Secretary*

Hugh W. Moore, Guy W. Solt, Alphonse B. Miller, Hugh M. Middleton, Henry G. Russell, *Finance Secretaries*

REGIONAL OFFICES

AUSTIN 5, Texas, 2106 Nueces Street

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CAMBRIDGE 38, Massachusetts, P. O. Box 247

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George S. Fischer, *Finance Secretary*

CHICAGO 2, Illinois, 59 East Madison Street

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COLUMBUS 5, Ohio, 1309 East Broad Street

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Robert S. Vogel, *Associate Finance Secretary*

Walter Lindauer, *Associate Finance Secretary*

PHILADELPHIA 7, Pennsylvania, 20 South 12th Street

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Harold E. Barton, *Finance Secretary*

RICHMOND, Indiana, 8 Quaker Hill Drive

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SAN FRANCISCO 15, California, 1830 Sutter Street

Stephen Thiermann, *Executive Secretary*

Russell F. Jorgensen, *Finance Secretary*

James P. Wilson, *Associate Finance Secretary*

SEATTLE 5, Washington, 3959 Fifteenth Avenue N.E.

Harry Burks, *Executive Secretary*

