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Maricopa Indians converted an abandoned school into a community center.

Jim Hayes

American Friends Service Committee

BULLETIN

November • December, 1955

...echoes of appreciation...

Philadelphia, Pa.

November 1955

Dear Friend:

We are always receiving here at the offices of AFSC echoes of appreciation from many parts of the world where we are at work. It may be the voice of an American Indian whose grain yield is now doubled or a German refugee whose heart and body are warmed by his "new coat."

We wish it were possible to report more directly to each of you who, by your generous aid, enables us to hear and see these creative responses to service you make possible.

You may be interested in hearing something from the letter of an old man—a Barpali villager—because it seems to suggest that our work goes deeper than the material improvements. He was an avowed Communist and a critic of ours when we began working at Orissa, India.

These are some of the things he wrote recently to a husband and wife medical team who had spent three years in his community: "I should not forget you till I die. The people . . . missed you very much after you left this place. We felt something of great importance missing . . . The work is gaining gradually a name and fame round this place. You we will always welcome in this country. But I will not say you come at the cost of your children's education and prosperity. I therefore should say let other friends come."

That's the sort of Thanksgiving message that may be called a "creative response," because it was nurtured in appreciation for what each of you has given. I could quote many other letters which express similar sentiments.

In a special way at this season of Thanksgiving we are grateful that we have the means and the spirit to share with others less fortunate. Sharing is a privilege made meaningful by the Prince of Peace, whose birth 2000 years ago will soon be celebrated again.

We at the AFSC seek to convert this spirit of Christmas into practical expression throughout the year. We offer in your behalf material assistance or kindly services to people at home and abroad who welcome and build upon such aid. We are confident that the resultant hope and joy replenishes all-too-low stocks in the world's warehouse of the spirit.

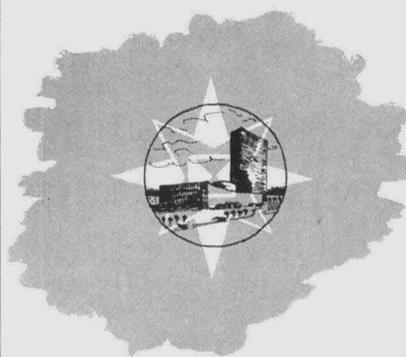
For the specially designated gifts to help with particular programs, we are very grateful. We also extend deepest appreciation to our friends whose contributions are made without such restrictions. These help carry the vital but less known programs and the general administrative costs, and permit a greater flexibility in new adventures as well as provide more smoothly for unexpected readjustments.

May I again thank you for your support in the past and express on behalf of the AFSC our best wishes for the Christmas season.

Sincerely,

Lewis M. Hoskins Executive Secretary

QUAKER U. N. P



THE top United Nations refugee official had enjoyed his lunch at Quaker House in New York. He settled back in his chair and sipped more coffee. He wanted to unburden himself but, like many of his colleagues, he seldom had a chance to relax in such informal and homelike surroundings.

His hosts, Sydney and Brenda Bailey, knew that in four minutes a group would be coming to plan a study of mediation methods. With what the Quaker worker hoped was polite maneuvering, he invited his distinguished guest to an upstairs room for further talk.

The Quaker House day had begun with a three-hour morning meeting to discuss mounting tensions in an area of the world where Friends have been working. And soon after the mediation meeting ended, the Baileys, who live in the house, were off to a small party where most of the guests were delegates to the U.N. Committee on Information for Non-Self-Governing Territories.

During the more active periods at the United Nations the homelike center of Quaker work records many busy days. Small and large groups find their way to the brownstone residence with a pleasant little garden, just four blocks from the U.N. skyscraper headquarters. Brenda Bailey plans hundreds of meals and pours thousands of cups of tea each year for a guest list drawn from every part of the world. She must consider whether dietary restrictions permit roast beef, or fish, or cheese, or only nuts and lettuce.

Her guests are at times U.N. staff, delegates or concerned private observers. The invitations frequently grow out of encounters in the delegates' lounge, a short walk across the street from the Quaker workaday office at the Carnegie Endowment International Center. The Quaker representatives seek and are sought to provide a neutral ground where successively they can talk over an issue with representatives of diverse views. Or they may see the chance to encourage a constructive proposal after hearing it broached in a delegate's speech in a committee session.

Because of Friends experience, they follow with special interest developments in disarmament, race relations, Middle East tensions, refugees and technical aid to under-developed countries. Frequently the British and American Quaker representatives serve as "postmen" for specialized Friends Service workers, conveying reports and inquiries to the appropriate U.N. agency or delegation.

The current session of the General Assembly sees a development in the Quaker approach. For eight years a special team was assembled during the General Assembly to supplement regular staff. Now the attempt is to spread the effort more evenly through the year, working with the subordinate organs and specialized agencies where policies are more flexible and in the formative stages.

Workers have observer status through AFSC accreditation to the U.N. Department of Public Information. In the name of the Friends World Committee for Consultation, an inter-

PROGRAM SUPPORTS PEACE EFFORTS

A NEW Service Committee study, *The Future Development of the United Nations*, was issued at the opening of the Tenth General Assembly of the United Nations this fall. The 58-page document, subtitled, "Some Observations on Charter Review," calls for disarmament agreements as a necessary condition for holding a Charter Review Conference.

The study deals with economic and social affairs, the peaceful settlement of disputes and disarmament—aspects of U.N. work with which Friends have had special experience.

It proposes minor procedural and Charter changes but cautions, "We think it likely that even the minor Charter amendments suggested in this study would not be accepted in the absence of some form of disarmament agreement. We conclude that a prerequisite to a firm General Assembly decision to hold a Charter Review Conference must be sufficient progress on disarmament to give reason-

able assurance that a disarmament agreement could precede such a conference."

The report suggests three changes in the peaceful settlement of disputes which could involve Charter amendment. These are (1) the elimination of the veto on the peaceful settlement of disputes, (2) elimination of the veto on U.N. membership and (3) elimination of the restriction on the Security Council's recommending terms of settlement to parties in dispute.

The report holds that in the economic and social field the evolutionary approach is likely to be adequate. It cites the growth in U.N. responsibility for dependent peoples without Charter amendment. In the disarmament field, the need for Charter change will depend on the overall requirements of a disarmament plan.

The study was prepared largely by members of the Quaker staff at the United Nations in New York and of the Quaker International Center in Geneva.



national organization, they are recognized as "consultants" to the Economic and Social Council and may present their views on items before ECOSOC or any of its commissions.

Several World Committee members, in the United States for a gathering of that committee and for the Five Years Meeting of Friends (held in October), will visit the U.N. for varied periods of time and increase the resources available to the permanent Quaker staff. Among them will be visitors from India, Kenya, Sweden, Ireland, England and Japan.

A new experiment this fall is trying further to cross political frontiers. A diversified group from the U.N. Secretariat and the delegations will be invited to discuss fresh approaches to world problems. Consultant-speakers for these gatherings will be persons with special experience and knowledge applicable to U.N. affairs. This is a variation of Quaker conferences for diplomats (in Switzerland and Ceylon) and Washington seminars for government officials. It may develop into a regular program by next year.

The AFSC reaches toward the U.N., but it also reaches out from the U.N. to Friends and AFSC supporters. The staff offers its service to high school and college seminars arranged by regional AFSC workers. Other AFSC-related groups are invited to inquire about study visits, program materials, films and other information. For those interested, the AFSC sends occasional mimeographed reports from the U.N. program along with observations from Quaker representatives in other parts of the world.

The outreach includes occasional speaking trips. "The farther from New York, the more intense seemed the thirst for information," Sydney Bailey said after visiting in nine states this summer. He also shared with Elmore Jackson in an

AFSC seminar in San Francisco at the U.N. tenth anniversary observance.

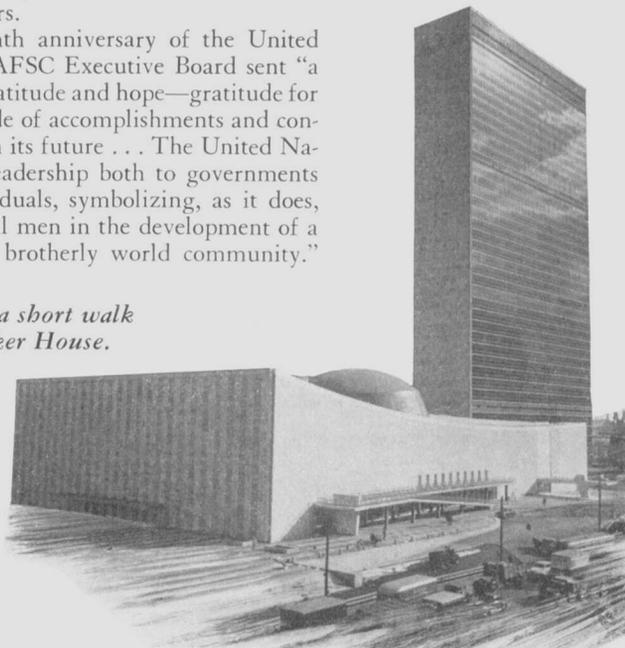
The New York-based program is but one phase of AFSC association with the United Nations. Geneva and Paris centers provide other points of contact with specialized agency headquarters. AFSC recently completed a period of cooperation as one of six agencies working with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Germany. Quaker service in Korea was undertaken at the invitation of the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency.

In El Salvador AFSC volunteers aid a rural demonstration project sponsored by four U.N. agencies and the U. S. "Point Four" program. AFSC educational programs such as student seminars and institutes of international relations help spread knowledge about the U.N. and use persons connected with the U.N. as leaders.

On the tenth anniversary of the United Nations the AFSC Executive Board sent "a message of gratitude and hope—gratitude for the first decade of accomplishments and confident hope in its future . . . The United Nations offers leadership both to governments and to individuals, symbolizing, as it does, the faith of all men in the development of a peaceful and brotherly world community."

The U.N. is a short walk from Quaker House.

U.N. Photo





MATERIAL AIDS — Health, Jobs,

MORE than 664 tons of materials, gifts from thousands of individuals and organizations, from cotton and wool textile manufacturers, from hotels and drug companies, were shipped overseas by the American Friends Service Committee between October 1, 1954 and September 30, 1955.

These gifts were valued at \$1,320,000, but their real worth must be understood in human terms—warmth for

those who need clothes, occupation for refugees, income for destitute widows, drugs for the ill.

The countries which received these generous contributions from America were Korea, Japan, Jordan, France, Germany, Austria and Italy. Although there has been widespread recovery since the end of the war, the economic improvement too often does not touch the "displaced person" still living in a camp in Germany or Austria, the war orphan in Japan, the Arab refugee in Jordan, or the Korean widow and her children whose home is a mud hut.

LIFE-GIVING DRUGS

In the last two years American drug companies have given the AFSC vitamins, hospital supplies and drugs like streptomycin, penicillin and cortisone, valued at \$459,000. Half of these gifts were sent to Korea for the work of the Friends Service Unit in the Kunsan hospital. The dollar value of this contribution is an impressive figure, but it is not large enough to express the infinite worth of the human lives saved.

One understands better the value of these drugs after hearing the story of Mrs. Chae Chun Sun, who was treated with some of them.

She was a refugee from North Korea, living with her two sons, all that was left of her family, in a cave which they shared with two other families. She became so ill that she was taken to the Kunsan hospital. She weighed 65 pounds and was a pathetic victim of TB. That was more than a year ago. She is still a patient there but her improvement has been remarkable, thanks to good care, good food and wonder drugs, which the Quaker doctors say have made the TB program possible. Tuberculosis is a scourge in Korea; 35 per cent of the population are infected with it. Vitamins from American drug companies aid the general health and TB prevention programs, especially among children.

A BED FOR EVERY PATIENT

When the Quakers started to work in the Kunsan hospital, there was no sanitation, no running water. One hundred patients had no beds; those ill with TB, like Mrs. Chae Chun Sun, were mixed in with all the others. The heating system

Top photo: A tailor in a D.P. camp in Austria receives pay for making a suit which will be sold for a nominal sum to another refugee. Material contributed by an American woolen manufacturer.

Photo by Eleanor Clarke

Photo at right: Quaker doctor examines a Korean child in the Kunsan hospital where the Friends Service Unit is working.

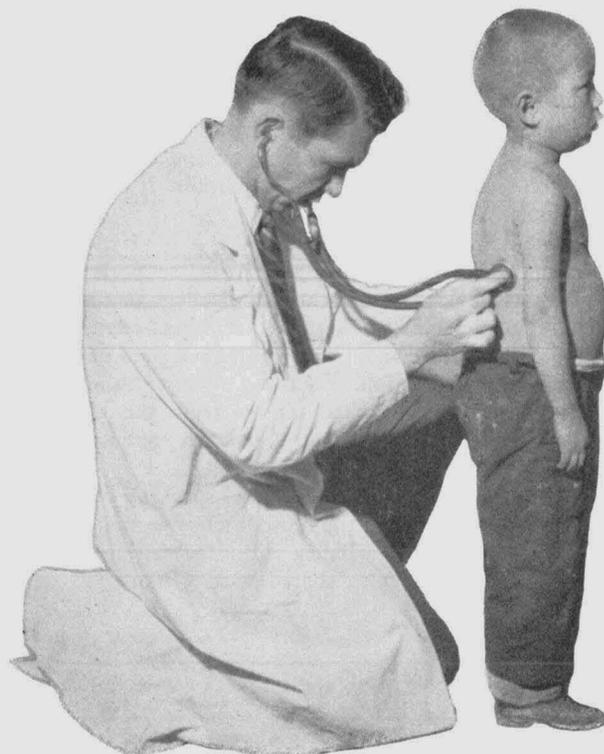
Photo by Ted Conant

was not usable and there were times when one would slip and fall on the ice in the corridors.

Now the story is different. Every patient has a bed, with sheets, pillow cases and blankets. Women in church groups throughout the United States make patchwork quilts that help meet the need for bedding in this hospital and other places where the red and black star of Quaker service is at work. Through the American Hotel Association, many hotels have contributed sheets and blankets, pillow cases and towels, somewhat too old for their own use, perhaps, but with plenty of wear still in them.

A SOURCE OF INCOME

When Mrs. Chae Chun Sun leaves the hospital, her first need will be for some way to make a living. It has not been the custom in Korea for widows to remarry. In the past they were cared for by near relatives, but that cultural pattern has broken down because of the large number of widows created



Self-Respect

by the war and the dispersion of families through flight during the fighting.

Friends Service Unit assists widows in several different ways. One is through self-help sewing centers. Each center is provided with sewing machines, sewing and mending materials, yarn and other useful items. Yard goods contributed by American textile manufacturers are available at the centers. The women make clothes for themselves and their children and for the old and crippled in the refugee camps. Some of the centers sell their products, thus providing income for the widows.

ONE OF THE BEST GIFTS

A Quaker worker in Korea wrote: "One of the best gifts is underwear. As fuel is scarce the people keep warm by piling on many layers." The same is true in other countries. In addition to the tons of warm clothing given by individual donors, there are manufacturers of underwear and sweaters who have been generous to the Service Committee. These warm clothes go in AFSC bales to Korea and Japan and across the Atlantic to help care for chilly little children in orphanages in France, for refugee families in camps in Germany and people in mountain villages in southern Italy.

TEXTILES ENRICH LIVES

Textiles given to the AFSC by mills in the United States are as welcome in Europe and the Middle East as in Korea. In spite of improved economic conditions in West Germany, it is estimated that one-seventh of the population continues to need material assistance. Most of these people are refugees living on small wages or on relief, without sufficient income to care for the family's clothing needs.

In refugee camps and in neighborhood centers in certain cities, there are sewing rooms where mothers and grandmothers make the AFSC textiles into articles of clothing for themselves and their families. These women, who are often living on relief themselves, also volunteer their time and skill to make clothes for the needy in their camp or community. There are, in addition, sewing classes for girls.

Not only are the clothes which are made in the sewing rooms needed by those to whom they are given, but there are by-products for those who do the sewing. There is pleasure in the activity: inactivity is devastating. Many refugee women have no proper homes to keep, living as they do in camps or cellars of bombed buildings or in "bunkers" (concrete buildings with no windows, built as bomb shelters during the war), and time hangs heavy on their hands. Working on the materials gives them creative occupation, and the fellowship of other women adds enrichment to their lives.

In Jordan the American textiles blossom forth in beautiful embroidery. Palestinian refugee women make "thobes," their traditional costume, and cover the cloth with their typical gaily-colored embroidery. Little girls are taught to do this work, the textiles being used in the teaching. American clothes which are acceptable in Europe are too western for



Little girls in a neighborhood center in Germany knit Christmas gifts from yarn given to the AFSC by American manufacturers.

Photo by von Haxthausen

Jordan; the material that can be made into the familiar articles of dress gives more than physical comfort to the wearer.

IN ITALIAN VILLAGES

The clothing sent to Italy by the AFSC is used for children in schools and orphans' homes and to help the peasants in southern mountain villages where for generation upon generation the people have lived under grinding poverty.

A fabric that has been particularly useful in Italy is denim; much of it is made into boys' clothing. One interesting use of this material was for an awning to provide shade in a garden for children who come there to play and to learn. The woman who has this little school devotes herself to the children as a service of love, at her own expense except for occasional contributions in which the AFSC has shared.

The American Friends Service Committee is one channel for Americans to share our plenty with people overseas. Distribution of Quaker supplies is always on the basis of need, without regard to political or religious affiliation, race or national origin.

As this year passes and a new year is just over the horizon, the AFSC solicits the continued support of its generous friends, the thousands of individuals and groups, organizations and corporations that provide the Committee with the funds and materials to carry on its work of goodwill at home and abroad.

Italian Villagers Help Themselves to New Ideas

SOUTHERN ITALY is the country Carlo Levi described in his book, "Christ Stopped at Eboli": "a world hedged in by custom and sorrow, cut off from history and the state. No one has come to this land except as an enemy, a conqueror, or a visitor, devoid of understanding."

But Carlo Levi wrote of Italy under Fascism. After the war the pent-up idealism of Italians expressed itself in their concern for the people of Italy's southland below Rome whose avaricious soil is baked in droughts, eroded by flash floods and neglected by absentee landlords.

Obvious needs were for land reform and reclamation. The government began to work on these, but beneath them were human needs demanding a deeper human response than government-decreed reforms could offer.

Meantime, the American Friends Service Committee was working in Italy on reconstruction of war-torn villages. When others took over the repair of outward damage, AFSC turned to work with groups of young Italians who dared to tackle the more difficult task of psychological rehabilitation. Among these groups was the Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy, a name which in Italian reduces to the initials UNLA.

UNLA is largely staffed by dedicated volunteers, chief among them a young university professor, Anna Lorenzetto, who admits that UNLA's aim goes beyond the "struggle against illiteracy." Its goal is nothing less than "to help the people of the south who have been outside of history come back into the life of Italy without violence."

An UNLA center is a combination community center, library and a school for adults. A well-established center may include a dispensary for members and non-members.

What a center teaches depends upon what the members want to learn. One visitor has described a newly opened center: "In the women's class I saw a mother holding her baby to her breast with one hand; the other hand was painfully learning to write."

"In the club room at that time there were no benches. The men stood packed in like cattle in a pen. Some were shepherds with their long black capes and big black felt hats. I can still see the young school teacher, in overcoat and muffler, lecturing passionately on Dante. You could have heard a pin drop. I remember most of all the eyes of the men in that flickering

Southern Italy: "... a world hedged in by custom and sorrow, cut off from history and the state."

Ted Castle



Ted Castle

UNLA centers conduct classes in elementary reading and writing.

light, bewildered but glowing as if awakening from a long sleep."

On another night these men learn to increase their meager earnings by planting fruit trees, or to improve the yield by proper pruning, grafting and fertilizing.

Discussion groups have helped awaken the peasant from his "long sleep." Anyone may raise questions which those best equipped try to answer: the mayor answers questions on government; the priest, moral problems; the teacher, academic ones. Here is an example: "If all men are brothers, why do we have wars?"

From discussions of local problems have grown such group actions as repairing a road made useless three decades ago by landslides, terracing a steep hill and installing a town sewage system.

Of the 40 UNLA centers, most are in Calabria, the tip of Italy's boot; in Lucania, in the middle of the boot; and on the island of Sardinia. The centers have 10,500 members and a volunteer staff of 725. Yet UNLA headquarters in Rome has over 1,200 unfilled requests, many from village priests, for additional centers.

Parish priests, town governments and some federal ministries cooperate, but UNLA is independent. This prized independence is one source of UNLA's strength; but it is a handicap to full financial support within Italy. Since 1951 AFSC has channeled money to UNLA. Next year Louise Wood, our representative in Rome, will administer AFSC's \$10,000 grant to UNLA, as well as smaller grants to other Italian groups. In addition she will supervise the distribution of 175 tons of good used clothing and donated supplies from the U. S., and of approximately 450 tons of U. S. government surplus milk, cheese and butter. Interpreting UNLA to visitors from abroad will complete her busy schedule.

Though it has not yet solved the problem of its economic survival, UNLA has proved the truth in its prize-winning documentary film: *Christ Did NOT Stop at Eboli*. (This 20-minute, 16 mm., black and white film with sound is available on loan from AFSC.)

AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTS, TRIBAL AND URBAN

City Center Helps

JOAN ADAMS of Canada, with six years' experience as an Indian teacher, signed as an AFSC interne in community service and was sent to the YWCA in Oakland, Calif. There, during the winter of 1954, she became a friend of members of the Four Winds Club—181 Indian families who had come to the Bay Area and were successful as city dwellers.

But she began to hear about some of the Indians who had not been so fortunate. Raised in the desert, only the strongest could adjust to urban life. And yet they had little choice but to try, for life was slim back on the reservations.

Chances of failure were high—the government predicted only half of them would succeed in the city; actually, the failures were two out of three.

Yet the effort to get them to the city continued. The Indian Bureau sent 15 persons to the reservations to urge Indians to seek jobs in the city. Government programs opened in Los Angeles and Chicago in 1952 and in Oakland in 1954 to help them find jobs and homes. The homes were scattered through the city, and Indian women became lonely amid white neighbors. Men and women found their only recreation in a movie or a tavern. They had job problems; some Indians were placed four or five times.

Officials said that all the failures could be traced to "social factors." But what could be done about these?

The Oakland staff of five spent most of its time finding jobs and homes, with about one day in five left to help meet medical, schooling and other needs.

Meanwhile the government's relocation program was scheduled to reach a new high in July 1955, with the opening of branch offices in San Francisco and San Jose.

AFSC dreamed of a center, to cost less than \$6,000 a year, for the use of Indians who were coming to Oakland. In such a center, Indian mothers could study child care and sewing; clubs could meet, and many other programs be conducted. Oakland staff members knew the difficulty of getting Indians to work with even a few white-skinned friends, but they hoped the center would serve as a bridge between the Indian and white communities.

The AFSC asked 30 families in the Bay Area who had entertained Indian children in their homes if they would help a committee, headed by a justice in the district court of appeals. An Indian center opened in a small, unpretentious frame house in Oakland. There are two kitchens and all the equipment in them was donated. A carpenter who came to the opening with an offer to build four baby cribs, disappeared in the midst of festivities. An hour later he returned with a loom to be added to the two sewing machines already in the crafts room.

The house was equipped and staffed. Its director? The same girl, Joan Adams, who had begun meeting Indian friends at the Oakland YWCA six months before as an AFSC interne in community service.

Maricopas Fight Back

OVER two hundred years ago, Arizona's Maricopa Indians fled up the Gila river to its junction with the Salt. There, on 5,000 acres of valley and mountain land between the arms of the Y formed by the two rivers, they settled. They uprooted the stubborn mesquite with its 60-foot roots, cut canals in the desert and carried the earth away in woven baskets.

They worked hard and prospered. Indian fields produced over a million pounds of wheat a year and they sold corn and melons to the white settlers in Phoenix.

But with the white settlers came trouble for the Maricopa. A white congress passed a law dividing the land, 10 "irrigable" acres to every adult Indian, without regard to who had cleared it or was living on it. Poor farmers got good lands and let them go back to brush. Good farmers, given un-cleared land, were too disheartened to start anew. Homes and fences were torn down and had to be rebuilt. Upstream, white settlers dug ditches that robbed the river of water the Indians needed. Drought hit in 1902 and Indians dug desperately into a dry river bed seeking seepage water.

The next year a judge gave white settlers legal title to the water they had already taken. Eight years later a dam, 100 miles up river, reduced the flow to a trickle even in wet years. White settlers not only built dams and ditches to take the surface flow but they sank wells, hundreds of them, to tap the waters beneath the earth.

Indian veterans returning from the second world war found the Maricopa's conditions no better. There were but 200 of them compared with the 3,000 which Spanish explorers had found in 1775. Their land was leased to the whites; Indians made \$100,000 a year from it and whites about \$2,000,000. Fields still in Indian hands had been ruined by salt and alkali. Their school was closed and the government had taken away the Indian's agricultural agent. Thousands of dollars of useless farm machinery, bought for the tribe by the government, went unused.

A reporter went out once to get the Maricopa story and stayed to help these tough-fibered people, as a field worker of the AFSC. Eleven families gathered around him and formed a co-op. They drilled a new well—the old one had become salty. With hoes and shovels, they cleared brush in five miles of irrigation ditch and shored up banks eroded by muskrats and cattle. Three successive nights they worked to get the cropland ready. That season they planted 280 acres in barley and cotton and planned 500 acres of cropland next time.

Other groups helped. Equipment was donated and teenagers in an AFSC work camp made adobe bricks for a shelter to protect it. Next the Maricopa hope to turn their abandoned school into a community center and to start making their own fence posts and firewood.

Desert life is not easy and mesquite is tough, but with friends to help, Arizona's Maricopa for the first time in this century can see prospects of victory.

SEMINAR ALUMNI WRITE IMPRESSIONS

"In International Seminars one gets ideas to think about when the project is over . . ." So writes a German business man, recalling his experience in an AFSC student seminar. Letters from this alumnus and others indicate that the seminar experience lives on in their memories, their beliefs and their actions. As a French student comments, "It was like thunder and lightning in our lives!"

Since 1948 the Committee has sponsored seminars in Europe and Asia as well as the U.S.A. Seminars provide an unrestricted opportunity for students of diverse backgrounds to study and discuss current problems—problems which they share as citizens of a world community.

Earlier this year Nora Booth, director of the International Seminars program, wrote some of the more recent participants, inquiring about their present activities and the value of seminars to them. More than 100 replies came from 31 countries of North America, South America, Europe, the Near East, the Far East, Africa and Australia.

"I cannot recall any other experience in my life that better helped me to a personal concern and interest for people of nations different from my own . . ." Many of the letters reveal that the understanding gained in seminars is being put to use today. They speak of work with international agencies of justice, labor and trade; membership in the Fellowship of Reconciliation and other peace organizations. They mention contacts maintained with fellow participants from distant lands.

"I have wakened up to the fact of how necessary it is in this world of tensions to lessen them wherever we are. I am teaching in a high school and often have the opportunity to build bridges to other nations . . ." A number of these young men and women tell of a carry-over of the seminar spirit into their life work. They represent a variety of fields including agriculture, architecture, chemistry, civil engineering, commerce, education, geology, homemaking, journalism, law, medicine, philosophy, politics, psychiatry, sociology, theology. One former member has himself become a seminar leader.

The far-reaching significance of the program is impossible to measure, but it is vividly defined by an alumnus of a 1955 seminar: "Ancient maps showed big spots saying 'Here are only lions.' The cold war maps are similar. It is not necessary to decide who began this development. It is more important to emphasize who will be the first to help stop it. The seminar has helped to change the spots on the map. The profit will be both individual and collective."

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, a Quaker organization, attempts to relieve human suffering and to ease tensions between individuals, groups, or nations. We believe that God lives in every person, and that love in action can overcome hatred, prejudice and fear.

Our work is open to anyone regardless of race, religion or nationality. We are dependent upon your contributions. Checks may be sent to the American Friends Service Committee at any of its offices.

A SUGGESTION

Many Service Committee supporters make special gifts to the AFSC instead of personal gifts to friends. For Christmas an attractive card has been prepared to send to the honoree indicating that a contribution has been received in his name.

The AFSC also receives gifts in honor of births, anniversaries, weddings and other events. Notes of acknowledgment are sent to the persons honored, if requested. A printed card is available to acknowledge memorial gifts.

Christmas Packet Ready

Christmas Sharing: A new packet of assorted ideas for the Christmas season. Has complete details for Mitten Tree Project or variations. Other projects: Christmas Bells, Stocking-Full-of-Socks, Let This Christmas Star Shine Afar, Filling Santa's Pack. Also includes Holiday Reading and Singing (book list). 25 cents.

Books are Bridges: A list that will help parents and teachers with their choice of children's books at libraries and bookstores, books in accord with the ideals of peace, goodwill, brotherhood. List is graded and has groupings for various interests and uses. 25 cents.

Traveling Institutes Talk Peace in N.Y. Communities

Time and again at AFSC college institutes young people had wondered about the way to "do something" about the intricate problems discussed behind ivy-covered walls.

Last summer two four-member teams of them got a chance in New York state to expand their horizons in the fashion of the old "peace caravans." They were of different races and faiths, and two Indian students gave an international emphasis.

Final preparations were made at the Ithaca AFSC College Camp, and the groups reassem-

bled there after their tours for sharing and evaluating their experiences.

A member of one of the teams explained that he joined the traveling institute "because there is something in us that compels us to share in the interest of peace."

During week-long visits in eight communities they made 348 "peace" speeches. What's more, they taught Bible classes, were interviewed on television and helped with dramatics. In one home, a member of the team was expected to share the farm chores—and did. This included driving a tractor and milking a cow.

Washington Has New Look

AFSC's four-year Washington school integration project reported a "new look" in race relations as it summed up the experience in its final report.

"For the individual Negro, there is freedom of movement and greater opportunity; for the Negro community, there is a lowering of barriers, the beginning of the merger with the whole; for the city and the nation it symbolizes, there is greater dignity."

The mimeographed report is titled, *Toward the Elimination of Segregation in the Nation's Capital*. It closed "with feeling that the community has now taken responsibility for its problems of segregation."

Latest Publications

OVERSEAS WORK CAMPS: THE PEOPLE, THE WORK, THE LIVING TOGETHER, is a four-page descriptive folder.

AFSC WORK AND STUDY PROJECTS, a folder, describes summer and year-round service opportunities for young people.

THEY SAY THAT YOU SAY, housing opportunities pamphlet, corrects the misunderstandings many hold regarding integrated communities and lists questions for community self-analysis.

PEACE: HOW MUCH AND HOW SOON describes AFSC activities encouraging governments and the American people in their thinking and acting for peace.

American Friends Service Committee

20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.