(Cover) Three generations in rural India look to a fresh hope reflected in the water from their new well. The father dug the well and installed the pump with AFSC help. Now grandmother, baby and all the family can enjoy pure water for the first time.

AFSC Responds to New Needs

Aid Rushed to Hungarian Refugees; Egyptian Homeless to Receive Help

The Committee had barely closed its books on the fiscal year 1955-1956, which is recounted here, when the disastrous events in Eastern Europe and the Middle East placed new demands before it. Both areas are well known to the Committee through previous activities.

Immediate Help

AFSC staff in Austria had on hand 50,000 pounds of clothing and 75,000 pounds of U.S. government surplus foods, which they distributed immediately to Hungarian refugees who streamed into Vienna. Because the Committee is flexible in its operations, the staff were also able to purchase such supplementary supplies as warm underwear and stoves.

The Committee is grateful for those undesignated contributions of money and materials which enabled it to move quickly in this unforeseen emergency.

Public Response

In two months the Committee has received more than half of its special goal of $250,000 for emergency relief. In addition, over 500,000 pounds of supplies have been given to Hungarian refugees. Eight American and overseas airlines have transported tons of AFSC goods abroad without charge.

The Committee had sponsored a variety of programs in Hungary following World War II, including youth and child feeding, clothing distribution and flood relief.

Middle East Survey

Early in December a staff member, who was formerly a director of the AFSC program with Arab refugees in the Gaza Strip and later of the village development program in Jordan, was sent to Egypt. His mission was to investi-
Where lie the sources of human hope? Men who are weary from centuries of war and poverty ask this question. So also do we of the American Friends Service Committee as we conclude our 39th year of responding to human needs. We feel we must strengthen our work with the causes of these needs.

It is true that immediate relief remains vital in many areas. Refugees still struggle for clothing and shelter, and even people untouched by war linger near starvation in harsh environments. In these situations, we continue to provide such necessities as coats, bricks and grain.

Increasingly, however, we are working for the prevention of discord and suffering. We seek to inspire understanding between diverse and suspicious peoples through programs which bring them together informally to exchange ideas. We endeavor to make privileged men sensitive to the problems of the underprivileged, by opening avenues for constructive action. Among the distressed themselves, we try to quicken the will to self help through training and encouragement.

Varied as our activities are, they spring from ideals that have been practiced for 300 years by the Religious Society of Friends. Care for growth of the spirit led the early Quakers to face imprisonment for their beliefs; today we strive for free expression of the individual conscience. Respect for personal dignity motivates our helping minority Americans to find suitable homes and jobs, just as it prompts our guiding Asian villagers toward a more wholesome existence. Our prayer for peace has led us to help both children and diplomats to grow in friendly ways. Thus we feel a unity throughout our program.

We feel a unity also in our fellowship. Included are the child who saves his nickels to help a child in another country, the adult who budgets to share beyond his family circle and the large organization which finances an entire project. The committee person who gives his evenings to plan a service unit with the mentally
ill, and the student who volunteers his summer to work in it are cherished members. So too are the textile manufacturer who donates yards of cloth, and the grandmother who stitches it into little shirts. So too the builder who shares our ideals by making his houses available without regard to religion or color.

Our staff members, like our contributors, are of many faiths, races and nationalities. About one-third are Friends. Nearly 500 people work regularly with the Committee—in our national headquarters in Philadelphia, in 12 regional offices and 16 project areas across the United States, and in long-term programs in 15 foreign countries.

These are the American Friends Service Committee—our staff and our contributors of time, energy, money and goods—more than 80,000 individuals seeking to relate themselves to the problems of humanity and to express their ideals in creative ways. Believing that man’s hope rests on his response to the leadings of God, we recall the words of Quaker William Penn: “True godliness does not turn men out of the world, but enables them to live better in it, and excites their endeavors to mend it.”

CHAIRMAN

P.S. The accounts of our work which follow are brief. We hope they will give you a broad picture of what we have done, and tried to do, in the year October 1955 through September 1956. We will gladly send more detailed information about any program.

A refugee lad about to make a fresh start receives good wishes from the AFSC worker in Germany who found him a home and job.

Little girls growing up as good neighbors and good schoolmates learn early to appreciate the rich variety of American life.

AFSC Washington staff and special consultants plan international affairs seminar for government officials at Davis House.
Eagerness to learn illuminates the faces of young and old alike in this Italian village classroom. The AFSC, too, seeks to learn, with a heart receptive to the needs and aspirations of those among whom it works. In 1955-56 the programs abroad constantly adapted to changing conditions. AFSC gifts of food and materials, still needed to ease war sufferings, also gave a lift to the self-help efforts of underprivileged peoples. The Committee was able to conclude one refugee project in Germany, but the growth of others showed that the problem of the displaced person is still with us. In India the Committee continued social and technical assistance to villages. A similar program was ended in the Middle East, although neighborhood center and youth activities were maintained . . . the Committee looks for other ways to put to use its experience in that critical area. Service in Africa was begun this year with an international work camp. AFSC school affiliation increased by a third its exchange of European and American high school students. And in a flood-stricken village in Mexico, young volunteers accepted the invitation of local authorities to “walk with our people in their extremity.”
SOCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE has sought to awaken villagers in economically underprivileged areas to confidence in their ability to shape a better life. In India and Jordan the AFSC with local support has looked for new answers to the ancient problems of starvation, disease and ignorance; to train the minds and hands of villagers to help themselves and to encourage them to take eventual responsibility for community activities. In Italy the AFSC has acted through indigenous agencies.

In India assistance has been extended to over 50 villages by American-Indian teams. During its fourth year the program at Barpali, Orissa, intensified its activity. Villagers pumped pure water from 36 new wells. Farmers upbred their poultry and livestock, and pioneered with new vegetables, fruits and sugar cane. Mothers learned to cook new foods. Weavers improved their techniques and formed a marketing cooperative. More people sought out the clinics for prevention as well as cure of sickness. Similar projects were operated through village centers in Madhya Pradesh by the AFSC and the British Friends Service Council. The United States Government contract for support of this work expired on July 31. The AFSC sought to supplement its resources in order to continue these village programs.

In Jordan an American-Arab team continued projects in agriculture and animal husbandry until early 1956. During a period of general political unrest and anti-Western sentiment in January, the buildings and demonstration plots were destroyed by rioters, mostly from villages outside the project area. In the next months the staff concluded their activities. The buildings were rebuilt in late spring by volunteer labor from the villages involved in the riot, and were turned over to the Jordanian government as originally agreed. It was decided not to resume operations since the project had achieved many of its objectives and further progress appeared unlikely at that time.

In Italy the AFSC has assisted the Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy, which runs adult education centers in 43 isolated villages. Besides literacy classes, some of the centers have begun clinics, craft workshops and agricultural projects. In Florence and Rome two other organizations aided by the AFSC have helped build the skills of teachers and volunteer social workers. AFSC aid, besides giving a spiritual and material lift to Italian groups, has enabled them to operate independently of politics.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION in Korea has been the mission of an international team of medical and welfare workers. In Kunsan 186 houses were built on land donated by the city with materials supplied by the team and with labor, where possible, by the families who were to occupy them. Small loans, useful new skills and gifts of livestock started widows toward independence. Courses for teachers in literacy, crafts and homemaking resulted in courses for the community. Although fire ruined one wing of the provincial hospital which had been partially rebuilt by the team, another was pressed into service. The training of doctors, nurses and laboratory technicians was continued, while the brace and limb-making shop was transferred to local craftsmen.

MATERIAL AIDS valued at more than 3½ million dollars were shipped to the cold, hungry and sick in several corners of the world. Individuals, organizations, retailers and manufacturers contributed 1,724,000 pounds of clothing, cloth, yarn, bedding, medicine, soap and other supplies. Hundreds of volunteers of all ages pitched in to collect, sort, sew, knit, repair and pack the items. The AFSC also distributed 10,605,000 pounds of government surplus butter, dried milk, cheese, cottonseed oil, beans, rice, wheat and flour. The food and supplies helped relieve immediate needs and develop the strength for self help among underprivileged groups in Austria, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea and the United States.

REFugee assistance made it possible for dispossessed individuals again to become respected, self-supporting participants in community life. In France the AFSC provided job placement and financial aid to uprooted persons. Loans to start farms and small businesses were made in Austria. A long-term project of employment and resettlement was completed in the Oldenburg area of Germany, while a similar one was expanded in Munich. Shelter and livelihoods were found for refugees in Korea. Acting through Friends...
Meetings in the United States, the AFSC located sponsors to help settle and integrate 553 refugees in this country. The AFSC continued to work beside other agencies for solution of the refugee problem and for more liberal immigration policies.

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS gathered a widening fellowship through a variety of services: kindergartens for children, recreation and discussion groups for youth, classes for adults and social hours for older folks. The Berlin, Darmstadt, Frankfurt and Wupper- tal centers in Germany and the Mito and two Tokyo centers in Japan have all become locally directed and are working toward financial independence. The Acre, Israel, center has served a community of varied faiths and cultures, gaining increasing local support.

SCHOOL AFFILIATION was a vital educational experience for 237 public and independent schools around the globe. Schools in the United States were paired with schools in England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Japan; there was one triangular linkage. The schools exchanged 37 students and 3 teachers, and shared classroom projects. Teachers met to compare ideas in regional and international conferences. Some 80 American students spent the summer in Europe as visitors to their partner schools, work campers or members of a choir giving concerts in affiliated schools.

OVERSEAS WORK CAMPS involved 100 young Americans in the hardships of other peoples. Together with comrades from many countries they took up shovels and hammers to build a road, lay foundations for a school, erect a church bell-tower, clear a playground for crippled children, repair the decrepit homes of aged city-dwellers. Humor, patience and a common concern for the work overcame barriers of language and nationalism. Arabs labored beside Jews, Filipinos beside Japanese, Americans beside East Germans. Camps were sponsored in Austria, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan and Kenya. Five Europeans and one Haitian were brought to America to serve in AFSC projects.

COMMUNITY SERVICE UNITS in Mexico and El Salvador gave 191 young people the opportunity to cooperate with government agencies and villagers on projects of rural development. In Mexico "los Amigos" taught language, sewing, crafts, hygiene and recreation. They aided families left destitute by a hurricane and floods to rebuild their homes, schools and roads. In El Salvador they helped promote literacy, medical care, poultry and crop improvement, nutrition and community storekeeping. Representing 11 countries, they brought to 11 remote villages a spirit of international comradeship.

Gifts from friends overseas bring warmth to the body and the spirit. (Left) French students assemble a cosmograph sent by their affiliated school in America. (Right) Jordanian village women happily display clothes they have made from AFSC cloth and embroidered with traditional designs.
SERVICE
AT HOME

As the Committee serves abroad, it is constantly reminded to strengthen constructive forces at home. This institutional service volunteer rallies all his kindliness and resourcefulness to help a small victim of the pressures of our society. In the same spirit, 12 AFSC offices across the country join in programs of national scope and initiate special activities to aid those in their regions. In 1955-56 an intensive two-year study by a social scientist of AFSC work in community relations was completed, giving firm ground for charting future activities. Meanwhile the Committee continued basic projects to enlarge opportunities for minority groups. Just as the Committee pleaded for communities to recognize the social and economic rights of every member, it pleaded for the courts to clarify the legal rights of the individual conscience. Knowing that all freedoms flourish best in times of peace, the Committee redoubled efforts to awaken citizens to their responsibility in the shaping of world events. Faith in the future was sustained by work with young people who directed their active minds to current problems and rolled up their sleeves to do many useful tasks.
The SCHOOL CONSULTANT SERVICE, like other AFSC programs in community relations, has been based on the belief that an individual makes his best contribution to society when he is free to develop his capacities and widen his perspectives. It began this year to give guidance to northern and southern communities trying to implement the Supreme Court decision. Behind the service lay AFSC experience with school integration in Washington, D. C. In a pilot program in North Carolina the AFSC urged administrators and citizens of good will to work toward a democratic education for every child.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES are inseparably linked to progress in such focal points of intergroup relations as schools and churches. In four areas the AFSC has worked with interested citizens to make previously restricted homes available to minority groups. The crisis of Trumbull Park has proven an obstacle to toppling rigid residential barriers in Chicago. Focusing attention on this trouble spot as a symptom of a national problem, the AFSC sent a mission to explore the possibility of new approaches to a solution. In Richmond, Calif., a program closed after only a measure of success. In Philadelphia and Santa Clara County, Calif., staff cooperated with the builders of private housing developments to provide a demonstration of integrated living. The AFSC distributed 20,000 copies of "They Say That You Say," a pamphlet setting down myths and facts about integrated neighborhoods.

The SELF-HELP HOUSING PROJECT in Philadelphia has enabled low and middle income families to own modern apartments by contributing labor as a down payment. FHA-insured mortgages have been assumed by a cooperative corporation of the homeowners themselves. Restoration of the second half of one run-down but basically sound city block into attractive dwellings got underway this year.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT without regard to race, creed or national origin was promoted among businesses in five cities. In Chicago, for example, the AFSC made significant placements in banking and law firms. In Baton Rouge, branch offices were urged to adopt the fair policies of their national parent companies. Minority persons in Greensboro, N. C., were told of job opportunities opening to them, and schools and colleges were advised to intensify their vocational preparation. Local funds underwrote the Indianapolis program and a local committee became interested in taking over the Dallas program. A new illustrated pamphlet explained to employers "Merit Employment: Why and How."

The FARM LABOR PROGRAM was launched in Tulare County, Calif., this year. There 31,000 workers eke out a living by farming the crops in season. Many migrate from place to place, but others have settled in 40 shack towns. Among those who have put down roots the AFSC began to spark community action to better the standard of living and acquire such public services as water systems.

The AMERICAN INDIAN PROGRAM has worked patiently beside these culturally-rich people on their social and economic needs. An AFSC study, "Indians of California," was the basis of work in the state to see that government withdrawal from Indian affairs be accomplished in a just and responsible manner. An AFSC center in Oakland gave Indians new to city life a place to find companionship, learn domestic skills and air their perplexities. Bay area families welcomed Indian children into their homes for holidays. On the Maricopa and Papago reservations in Arizona the AFSC has helped develop long-range cooperative efforts to improve livestock, food and fiber crops and local industries. A similar program unfolded with the Sioux in South Dakota. Work campers served Navajos and Hopas. "The Spirit They Live In," a pamphlet which has received wide public notice, suggests principles of action toward a more equitable Indian policy.

WORK WITH LATIN AMERICANS has aimed to bring one of our largest minorities into the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. Volunteers in Austin and other Texas cities taught English and citizenship to hundreds. Work campers befriended Spanish-speaking children in San Antonio. Staff in Santa Clara County, Calif., also strove to enlarge opportunities for this population group.

PRISON VISITING has brought companionship and encouragement to men in several California institutions. Each visitor or married couple got to know just one inmate and tried to develop a relationship aiding his readjustment in society and his finding of a job when he was released. An AFSC public institute called on citizens to assess methods of rehabilitation and crime prevention.

The RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE PROGRAM assisted those who suffer from taking positions based on conscientious conviction. About 30 cases were helped this
year. Legal aid was granted to individuals who conscientiously refused to sign non-disloyalty oaths, to inform on others before legislative committees or to comply with civil defense regulations. Financial aid was given to victims of economic reprisals for acting on behalf of racial integration. In keeping with Friends’ long-standing concern for civil and religious liberty, the program sought to clarify the limits within which conscience enjoys legal protection under the Constitution.

SERVICES TO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS offered fellowship and assistance to young men who cannot accept military duty. The AFSC counseled many about their relationship to the draft, and visited others in prison, in non-combatant military assignments and in alternative civilian service—55 worked in AFSC projects. A close relationship was maintained with Selective Service officials and a network of local C. O. counselors and Friends Meetings.

COMMUNITY PEACE EDUCATION has worked to motivate citizens to challenge conformity and complacency and make a practical contribution to harmony between men and between nations. Thoughtful adults met in 300 day-long conferences, 19 institutes of international affairs and 6 summer family camps to talk over their obligation to help find peaceful solutions to the problems of our day. A number felt inspired to bring together groups to study an AFSC statement on non-violence in international affairs, “Speak Truth to Power,” or to discuss significant films. On the West Coast the AFSC united with other organizations to sponsor two city-wide conferences on disarmament.

FRIENDS PEACE SERVICE sought to strengthen the testimony for peace among the 118,000 Friends in this country and to keep the AFSC close to its religious roots. The staff visited 100 Friends Meetings, conferences and retreats, reporting on AFSC activities, building peace action programs and advising young Friends facing the draft.

PEACE ACTION THROUGH THE CHURCHES was stimulated by helping councils of churches and other religious groups in 14 states to plan thought-provoking conferences. In 70 AFSC meetings, clergy and lay leaders discussed how their congregations could make a practical contribution to foreign relations, demilitarization and world development.

The RADIO SERVICE provided 10,000 copies of 500 tape-recorded programs to 257 radio stations—the equivalent of broadcasting for 4 hours daily. The programs, used as guest spots on commercial time, were largely 5 and 15 minute conversations between a professional broadcaster and individuals working with the AFSC or sharing its objectives. Sixty-four educational stations offered a special AFSC series as a basis for classroom discussions.

The OFFICE OF EDUCATION carried AFSC concern for spiritual values and freedom in academic life to educators through conferences and newsletters. The value of practical project experience in giving depth to classroom studies was stressed. The Office also served to keep AFSC youth programs attuned to educational needs and trends.

CAMPUS PROGRAMS endeavored to make students aware of their ability to do something positive about human need and conflict. Speaking with individuals, classes, clubs and faculties at 300 colleges and dozens of high schools, AFSC secretaries recruited participants for over 80 weekend and 50 summer-long service and study projects.

INSTITUTES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE drew together those of many backgrounds to clarify their thinking on current issues. Seminars in Washington and New York enabled 396 young people to observe our government and the United Nations in action, and express their concern for peace and freedom to officials. Six high school world affairs camps supplied an outdoor setting for discussion groups. A college camp institute was followed by two six-week peace caravans in the Middle Atlantic area. A conference on civil liberties in California could accept only 450 out of 1000 teenage applicants. A session in Pittsburgh looked at international industrial relations. And, for a week, a group of 32 surveyed changing patterns of race relations, taking field trips to cities north and south of Washington.

INTERNES IN INDUSTRY became, for a summer, part of our vast labor force in Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlanta and Lynn, Mass. These 73 young men and women found unskilled factory jobs in order to heighten their understanding of some of the critical economic and social problems posed by industrialization. Evening discussions with leaders of labor, man-
agement, social work and religion broadened the experience. Living as harmonious international, inter-faith, interracial groups, the internes, like other AFSC volunteers, often made an impact on the surrounding communities.

INTERNES IN COMMUNITY SERVICE made it possible for about 30 understaffed social agencies to expand their activities this year. In Chicago, Oakland and Bloomington, Ind., 53 young people gave 2 to 12 months to help integrate ethnic and racial minorities into community life and halt the spread of urban blight. Their work took such forms as making door-to-door studies of social conditions, organizing neighbors to work for local improvements, leading recreation to direct youthful energies away from delinquency.

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE UNITS brought 115 college-age volunteers to work in 11 hard-pressed public mental hospitals and training schools last summer. They joined the regular staff in strenuous duties, and tried to offer friendship and respect to the individuals in their care. As they served mentally ill or retarded patients and juvenile offenders, they received valuable insights into human nature. Hundreds more volunteers joined new weekend units in New York and Pennsylvania as well as on-going units in California.

AMERICAN WORK CAMPS last summer introduced 102 high school and college-age people to victims of neglect and disaster in their own country. In East Stroudsburg, Pa., and on the Hoopa Indian Reservation, Calif., campers worked beside families to restore their flood-damaged homes. In San Antonio, Texas, they helped Latin-American children adjust to their new environment through recreational programs. They helped build Navajo chapter houses in Crown Point, N. M., a center for migrant laborers in Wautoma, Wis., and a camp for nature study in Yellow Springs, Ohio. In addition, weekend work camps in several regions offered a chance for service during the winter.

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN provided dozens of things to learn about and do for others in many lands. Even teenagers and adults adopted some of the 18 varied projects. On Hallowe'en thousands of youngsters "begged" for 28,000 pounds of good used clothing to send abroad. At Christmastime they trimmed trees with 50,000 pairs of mittens. For Valentine's Day they wove countless baby bonnets. During summer vacation they made toys and games. They saved enough nickels to build the walls of 256 houses for Korean refugees. As they shared with others, they discovered that all children are basically alike, and that differences are part of God's plan for a diversified world.

The way is opened for minority group members. (Left) A volunteer helps a Latin American apply for citizenship. (Center) A Maricopa Indian learns how to enrich the soil of his land in Arizona. (Right) A Negro saleswoman shows the skill and poise that make her a valued store employee.
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

While working to build an active concern for human welfare and world peace among peoples at home and abroad, the Committee also serves on an international level. This Quaker worker is informally exchanging views on disarmament questions with United Nations staff members. The Committee believes that in spite of barriers of nationalism, warm individual relationships can be developed as a foundation for international progress. One application of that belief in 1955-56 was work toward improved East-West relations. In America the Committee gathered groups of national and international officials away from the glare of publicity to discuss means of lessening cold-war tensions. The Vienna international center fostered contacts between East and West Europeans. Bulgarians, Poles and Russians were among the participants and consultants in conferences for diplomats and student seminars. A widely-noted booklet, "Meeting the Russians," recorded the impartial observations of last year's Quaker mission. In these and other activities in crucial areas, the Committee emphasized the need for informed thinking and a desire to understand the viewpoints of others.
INTERNATIONAL CENTERS have provided a setting of warmth and hospitality where responsible people may gather freely to explore approaches to peace. During 1956 Davis House in Washington welcomed guests from foreign countries and members of AFSC seminars. In that city and in Los Angeles, International Houses were social and cultural havens to hundreds of foreign students. The Geneva center was host to staff workers of international agencies. The Paris center cooperated with UNESCO. The Vienna center took advantage of its crossroads location to assemble groups of youth and adults from East and West. The Dacca center helped U.N. and Pakistani officials to train volunteer social workers and teachers. The Delphi center arranged for the exchange of Indian and Pakistani students. Paris, Vienna and Delhi also held meetings for diplomats who are alumni of AFSC conferences. Quaker representatives in Tokyo and Mexico City worked to strengthen peaceful influences there. Support was also given to Friends centers in Amsterdam and Copenhagen.

QUAKER WORK AT THE UNITED NATIONS has sought to apply the philosophy and practical background of Friends to international affairs. Informal evening seminars at Quaker House in New York this year gave members of delegations and the Secretariat an opportunity to examine world problems in a humanitarian perspective. Particular attention was focused on U.N. mediation efforts in the Middle East. Close touch was also kept with the Kashmir and South Africa questions. Support was given to disarmament negotiation and increased participation in U.N. economic assistance programs through contacts with delegates and other officials of the governments concerned. The AFSC complied with several U.N. requests to describe Quaker experience in colonial areas and with minority groups. Over 1000 students and Friends visiting the U.N. got a closer view through meetings with AFSC staff. Many more persons were reached by an intensive program of written interpretation in pamphlets and periodicals.

CONFERENCES FOR DIPLOMATS encouraged the frank and friendly exchange of views on world affairs in a non-political atmosphere. Some 93 young foreign affairs officers from 35 countries of Asia, Africa, East and West Europe, the Middle East and North America participated in two ten-day conferences in Clarens, Switzerland, and a third in Ceylon. They probed more deeply into the cultural and spiritual values underlying diplomacy than is possible in highly publicized official meetings. The theme "National Interest and International Responsibility" posed the dilemma which now faces all governments and the diplomats who represent them to the world.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SEMINARS of Washington assembled small groups of government executives, legislators and journalists each month to discuss ways in which recent developments in the social sciences can be applied to world relations. Social scientists and foreign affairs experts acted as consultants in the off-the-record sessions. Discussions included influences upon foreign policy opinions of the American public, trends in diplomacy, attitudes among overseas representatives, improving international conferences, atoms for peace, world mental health and assistance to underdeveloped areas. About 375 different individuals participated in 53 meetings this year.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SEMINARS called together potential leaders of tomorrow. About 300 students and young professional people from 5 continents and 40 countries attended seminars in Austria, Denmark, England, Japan, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and the United States. Resident faculty provided a broad background of knowledge and concern for the study of current issues. Work projects in 3 seminars enriched the intellectual experiences. Living as a group, participants discovered the common fears and hopes that lay behind their diverse attitudes. As in past years, friendships continued after the seminars and strengthened a sense of personal responsibility for peaceful change and development of the world.
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES
For the Year Ended September 30, 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE RECEIVED (Note 1):</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIFTS OF CASH: $2,832,151.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIFTS OF MATERIALS (Note 2):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, textiles, drugs, etc. 1,099,115.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus food contributed by United States Government 2,380,179.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER INCOME 420,545.72</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong> $6,731,992.47</td>
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<tr>
<th>WE SPENT (Note 3):</th>
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<tr>
<td>For Relief and Community Development Programs Overseas (Note 4) $4,330,483.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social and technical assistance, refugees, neighborhood centers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Work and Study Programs 263,310.28</td>
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<td>Work camps, internes, institutional service units.</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Programs Toward World and Domestic Understanding 1,246,372.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>School affiliation, seminars, international centers, peace education.</td>
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<td>For Programs Dealing With Domestic Social Problems 273,007.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic, social and educational opportunities for minorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For General Services 649,446.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>General administration, personnel, publicity, finance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 6,762,620.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXCESS OF AMOUNT SPENT OVER AMOUNT RECEIVED $30,628.15

BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1,586,868.79

BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR $1,556,240.64

THIS PART OF THE BALANCE IS ALLOCATED AS TO USE:

| Reserved for contingencies $443,072.58 |
| Held for special purposes of the Committee 209,982.25 |
| Use specified by contributors 433,158.22 |
| Undistributed relief clothing, etc. 37,097.54 |
| Required for working funds (advances, receivables, etc.) 188,378.07 |
| **Total** 1,311,688.66 |

BALANCE UNALLOCATED AT END OF THE YEAR $244,551.98
NOTES TO SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES
For the Year Ended September 30, 1956

1. Amounts received include approximately $864,000 cash and $484,000 materials contributed through regional offices 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.

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. Surplus food is valued at export prices.

3. It is the Committee's policy to include in amounts spent cash and materials (amounting to approximately $4,032,000 of the trust, equipment, etc. funds of the Committee.

4. Amounts spent for relief and community development overseas include $806,350.67 in cash; $1,143,953.29 in clothing, textiles, drugs, etc. and $2,380,178.71 in surplus foods.

5. This statement does not include the transactions and balances of the trust, equipment, etc. funds of the Committee.

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

ACCOUNTANTS’ CERTIFICATE

HASKINS & SELLS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED:

We have examined your summary of current fund transactions and balances for the year ended September 30, 1956. 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, 1956 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

December 17, 1956

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, Incorporated and sent to any of its offices. Contributions are deductible for Federal income tax purposes.

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

A growing number of friends are remembering the Committee in their wills through legacies of money or property. During the past fiscal year the Committee has gratefully received 41 bequests, ranging from $85 to $50,800 and totaling $247,822. The following form may be used when money is left to the Committee: