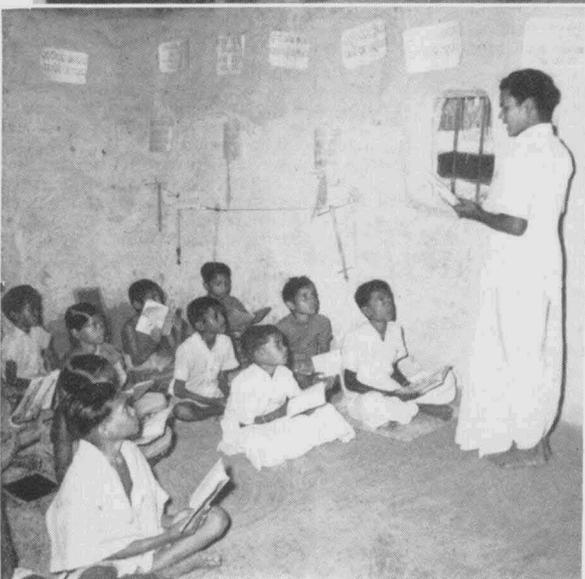


American Friends Service Committee

BULLETIN

March • April, 1956



This school in Falaise, France (above), is affiliated through SAS to Germantown Friends School. *photo: EDDIE AND ROBERT WORTH*

At left is a view of the first school in the village of Kusanpuri, India. *photo: PREM PRAKESH*

. . . venture without guarantees . . .

Philadelphia, Pa.
March 1956

Dear Friend:

Anti-Western demonstrations, which had been occurring in Jordan in December, broke out in January in the vicinity of Quaker work, some 35 miles north of Amman. On January 9 a thousand or so Jordanian rioters, who started gathering from a town outside our project area but recruited from project villages as they passed through, destroyed the buildings of the American Friends Service Committee rural development work. The five dwellings, office building and small storehouse were all one-story, made of stone and mud. Paul B. Johnson, director of the work, and his wife Jean were the only Americans at the project on that day. They were taken away by Jordanian police shortly before the rioters came.

This incident has raised again some long-range as well as immediate questions. Why do people use violence against those who are trying to be helpful? Was everything lost? What shall we do now?

The rioters were reacting not to our work but to United States policy in the Middle East. Part of the irony, of course, is that Friends themselves are opposed to the military power policy which is part of the cause of the present tension.

We feel great sympathy for our American and Arab staff members who since 1953 have poured their energies into these five villages, trying to approach old problems with new methods and contagious hope. As the written records of their accumulated experience went up in smoke, they could try to assess what might remain. They could recall the villagers who were convinced by farm demonstrations to use new grape stock or new terracing methods. They could

remember the farmer who made a field trip with them to a more progressive area 50 miles away, and his wonder-struck response, "Now I have seen the world." Perhaps the most important things cannot be torn down—some new ideas and some willingness to entertain these ideas.

Even the very contradictions of the situation that puzzle us may work quietly in the inner consciences of those who were swept into the destruction of our project, Point IV, Mennonite, Baptist and other Western-related activities.

But the contradictions must work also in our own consciences. All of us are involved as citizens in helping to create the problems. As our field staff weighs the future of our work in Jordan, it must consider not only the attitudes of local people but also the possible threat to the local situation caused by continued presence of Westerners. This in turn depends on the turbulent political atmosphere—influenced by oil, refugees and military alliances, East-West tensions, Arab-Israeli conflict and rivalry among Arab states.

Those of us who are related to the AFSC like to be able to point to results of our planning and our giving and our working. But we need to judge by other standards, too. Somebody must try the untried, must venture without guarantees. At the modest level where we usually operate, we can afford to experiment in ways that large-scale public undertakings sometimes cannot. We have the chance to test human potentialities as well as prove technical skills. We must even be ready for what appear to be defects. This kind of undertaking requires supporters and workers with an uncommon measure of faith.

Sincerely,

Lewis M. Hoskins Executive Secretary

New Peace Program Is Action-Oriented

The new action-oriented emphasis in Community Peace Education puts this AFSC program more on a participation than a spectator basis. In some circles involvement is favored as the key word.

Each of the dozen regional offices has its own peace education committee, so that approaches vary widely. Hitherto most regional CPEP programs have been "event-centered." Events have varied from single lectures by outstanding speakers to international affairs institutes and conferences lasting from one day to two weeks. Member participation has been developed mainly in question periods after lectures and in discussion groups led by speakers or resource persons. The national CPEP office has given important service in helping to obtain speakers.

A trend away from this event-centered plan for institutes has been followed up for several years at Avon Old Farms, Conn., by Russell Johnson, Peace Education Secretary for the New England regional office. Progressively less attention has been devoted to imported speakers and more to members' round table discussions bringing out group resources and judgment.

Coming to the Chicago regional office as Peace Education Secretary after wartime experience overseas with the Office of Strategic Services, Bob Pickus developed a notably successful "involvement type" program. Large numbers of individuals began to participate personally in continuous activities.

So that results of this experience could be passed on through the national CPEP office

to secretaries in other regional offices, Bob Pickus more than a year ago prepared a document outlining 20 program areas in which concerned individuals could participate in significant projects. This was circulated at the January 1955 Round-Up in Atlantic City, but regional peace and high school secretaries came to no agreement on the proposals and they were not adopted.

Since that Round-Up however, there has been growing interest in such developments as family institutes and discussions following film screenings—both implying greater participation by individuals. There has also been a revival by the Middle Atlantic and New England regions of a modification of one of the earliest AFSC peace education projects, the "peace caravans"—now known as traveling institutes.

Films, including "Which Way to Peace?" "Sound of a Stone," "Mahatma Gandhi" and "Time for Greatness," are being used to launch discussions by the Middle Atlantic, Southeastern, Pacific Southwest, New England, Chicago, Seattle and Portland, Ore., regional offices. The Southeastern office has been carrying on a special program of peace education literature mailings to 300 AFSC contacts in its region, financed by gifts from Ada Field, a Friend and former chemistry professor at Guilford College. The Middle Atlantic region is currently carrying "involvement" into the actual planning of an institute for the coming summer. It has sent questionnaires to concerned individuals in 100 communities, so that they may cooperate in the setting up of the program.

AFSC Sends First Appointees to Africa

The first two AFSC appointees to a work camp project in Kenya, East Africa, are at their new posts.

The two men, Don Vorhees of Whittier, Calif., and Ralph Way of Port Matilda, Pa., both transferred from other AFSC projects to their new assignments. Don was a member of the AFSC team in Kunsan, Korea, and Ralph transferred from the project at Rasulia, India.

They will work on a housing project associated with a tuberculosis hospital where six cottages will be erected for convalescent patients and their families. They will also help with the agricultural development of land at the settlement.

The Friends Service Council of England will send three other persons to the camp.

AFSC aid to Africa includes material aids of milk, butter oil, cheese, clothing and a sewing machine. The clothing will be used at an epileptic colony affiliated with the hospital. The sewing machine will be used in a British Friends project near Nairobi where members of the Mau Mau are detained.

Another project under consideration by AFSC would involve sending a couple to Salisbury, Africa, to work with students at the new multi-racial university being developed there.

Latest Publications

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS—student project folder; SPRINGTIME PACKET—for children and families. *Now costs 50 cents.*

AFSC SERVICE OVERSEAS: STATUS AND TRENDS

By LOUIS W. SCHNEIDER, *Foreign Service Secretary*

THE gradual change in the activities of Quaker workers in Europe from relief distribution to a wide variety of educational undertakings, reflects the challenge today before the AFSC on the continent—the challenge to apply the convictions of Friends to the multitudinous problems of international understanding.

While this is the trend in Europe, where we began work 39 years ago, the AFSC finds itself increasingly committed to work in Asian countries and the Middle East and with increasing interest in Africa. This is not so much a matter of the problems of Asia and the Middle East and Africa being more pressing than in the past; it is more a matter of everyone in the West having become more sharply aware of them in the past five or ten years.

Asian and Middle Eastern affairs figure more and more prominently in the thinking of Americans. Thus it is both appropriate and essential that AFSC be actively engaged in several kinds of work in these areas with a heavy emphasis, however, on social and technical development.

AFSC Started Emergency Work

Ten years ago AFSC started emergency rehabilitation work in Germany and other European countries. This merged into community activities, such as neighborhood centers and refugee resettlement. At the Haus Schwalbach conference the Quaker worker (a German) reporting on refugee work summed it up, and to a considerable extent reflected the situation regarding what might be called the Committee's "physical" work in Europe, by saying:

"The fact that we want to withdraw from this work reminds us that there are many problems yet to be solved; however these are German concerns and can be solved only through German legislative action. It is to be hoped that further favorable economic development will solve the remaining problems. . . . And for that reason we appreciate the desire of the Quakers to undertake new and more important tasks which are awaiting them, especially in Asia."

Besides the material recovery of Europe there is the changed political climate. Newspapers in both East and West refer to relaxed tensions. Al-



JEAN JOHNSON

The AFSC is increasingly committed to work in the Middle East.

though there are many elements in this, the circumstance should be viewed positively. Another factor is the increasing recognition that war with atomic weapons is unthinkable as a means of furthering national policy. And we must not overlook the fact that there is a struggle of spiritual values implicit in the world of "co-existence."

The AFSC workers in Europe and the Committee's administration in the United States have deeply pondered the implications of these changed circumstances. In this consideration we are mindful that our fundamental principles do not vary in time or area, but are based on the same religious conviction. Whether a situation is favorable or unfavorable, whatever its components, the faith and witness are the same. For the interpretation of these principles in its work abroad the AFSC is wholly dependent on its workers to reflect a deeply spiritual faith. How can our religiously-motivated activities serve the new situation?

Programs May Grow

Our programs in the field of international understanding are being strengthened and extended. The informal Conferences for Diplomats offer one possibility. In 1955 two were held in Switzerland and one in Ceylon, the first time this work has been carried to Asia.

These conferences are not mere "get-togethers." They offer stiff intellectual and spiritual challenges to men charged with heavy international responsibilities and who rarely meet each other except as representatives of their nations. In Vienna the idea is carried forward in monthly meetings of Eastern and Western diplomats at Quakerhaus.

International work with young people is another opportunity. The Committee's long-established activities include School Affiliation Service, International Student Seminars and Voluntary Work Camps. The prospect exists of exploring ways to have SAS touch schools on the East side of the East-West division of Europe. With increased opportunities and resources, the refreshing and revealing experience for young people of many nationalities to live and study together in an international seminar could be more widely spread.

In the past year it has been brought home to AFSC that if the highest values are to be had from international voluntary work camps experience, the Committee should find more resources to have camps of its own, created as an integral part of the total AFSC work in any country. Friends International Centers, in both Europe and Asia, have the roots and the capacities to extend their activities for international friendship.

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Die Brücke

Die Brücke—What Is It?

Students at Jacobi Gymnasium thought of school affiliation as a bridge when they started the exchange with George School and began publishing a magazine which they named, "Die Brücke." To them it represented a bridge connecting their two nations.

School Affiliation Service is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. It is "one little tool" being used to overcome barriers between peoples. Its activities include exchange of letters, classroom projects, students and teachers, and participation by them in summer activities with their partner schools.

How We Look From Across the Bridge

"I had always thought that Americans earn their money by just sitting in the office chewing gum and smoking lots of cigarettes."

"American education, compared to ours, is far behind the times. The children are only taught about half as much and concentrate mainly on physical education more than mental."

"There are no old-fashioned quarters in their cities, simply because there has never been an old-fashioned America."

"At one time the American politics and law courts were the most corrupt in the world. . . ."

Admittedly those are the ideas of school children—some in the seventh grade—who have only the barest knowledge of America. They welcome the chance which may come for a better understanding through letters, a school paper or magazine, maps, scrap-books, photographs or personal associations with a foreign student or teacher.

SCHOOL AFFILIATION SERVICE:

"I have had the experience to know that there are so many differences between your people and my people. We ought to look around for some interpreter, some method of bridging the gap.

"Of this method of interpretation we must require that it makes us grow closer together, that it conveys insight and knowledge to help us to understand each other.

"School affiliation is only one little tool to help change world history."

The German boy who wrote that had spent a year at George School in Bucks County, Pa., as an exchange student from Jacobi Gymnasium, Dusseldorf, Germany.

What Does School Affiliation Try to Do

Here are some of the answers:

- . . . to help students and teachers understand and enjoy similarities and differences in people.
- . . . to promote personal friendships between people of different nations.
- . . . to encourage schools to integrate experiences in international understanding into their regular curriculum.
- . . . to help students and teachers better understand the world by participation in an international program.

Foundations Laid in 1946

Dr. Alfred E. Stearn, headmaster emeritus of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., laid the foundations for the School Affiliation Service in 1946. He thought that schools in the United States should send aid to schools in war-devastated areas of Europe. The project, he reasoned, would help American students understand some of the problems of war-stricken nations.

An Overseas School Committee was set up in Boston and material aids were sent abroad. International friendships through personal letters were encouraged. Later, as Europe began its economic recovery, the material aids feature of the program was replaced by other means of expression.

The American Friends Service Committee was asked to cooperate in the program by giving overseas guidance. At that time—1947—the program included France, Italy and the Netherlands. Shortly afterwards Germany was added. Upon Dr. Stearn's retirement in 1948 the AFSC took full charge of the program.

School Affiliation Is Different

It is not an international travel program or an arrangement of summer exchange visits. Nor is it a pen pal club.

It is a continuing educational experience involving cultural and personal exchanges between schools. Students, teachers and school administrators visit, study and teach in their partner schools. School Affiliation Service conferences in the Philadelphia area, New England, on the West Coast, in France, Germany and England give participants a broader sense of their relationship to all the schools in the program.

A ten-year link between schools



Heidi Schreiber, center, of Munich, Germany, is a student this year at Friends Central School, Philadelphia. Her hosts, Sue, left, and Pat Price.



The Price family music circle includes Heidi. She takes the regular junior class work at the school.

At the conferences teachers, students and parents may receive inspiration and exchange ideas with persons from abroad.

The SAS Teachers Conference, held annually in Europe, gives teachers and administrators from partner schools in Europe and the United States a chance to dispel barriers of misunderstanding and develop lasting friendships.

220 Schools in Eight Nations

Growing out of the concern of one individual and a few schools, School Affiliation Service has expanded in ten years to include about 220 public and private schools, secondary and elementary. They are located in England, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, United States, Japan and Jordan.

How the Plan Works

School Affiliation Service staff members and volunteers in the United States and Europe help coordinate the program with participating schools.

An SAS representative visits interested schools, explains the idea and gets information needed to assure a balance between the two schools which will affiliate. Factors such as their size,

curriculum, and student body (male, female or co-educational) are considered.

Once an affiliation has materialized the partner schools can make the program as intensive and far-reaching as ingenuity and enthusiasm permit.

Tri-National, Four-School Affiliation

Early last June two boys—one German, the other American—arrived at Jules Ferry School in Coulommiers, France, to start the first tri-national affiliation.

Ken Thompson of George School in Bucks County, Pa., had been an exchange student at Jacobi Gymnasium in Dusseldorf, Germany.

Klass Schmalbruch of Jacobi Gymnasium had been at George School for a year.

Since 1947 George School, a co-educational school, has affiliated through SAS with two German schools—Jacobi Gymnasium, for boys and Gertraudenschule, a girls school.

With the arrival of Ken Thompson at Jules Ferry each of the four schools became affiliated with each of the others in a four-way tie-up.

Into the Future

School affiliation has unlimited possibilities for increasing the number of young people and teachers who can share experiences across international boundaries. Enrichment and expansion continues on both sides of the Atlantic. In Europe greater responsibility and direction is being taken by nationals of the respective countries. The help of AFSC regional offices and volunteers in this country permits wider interpretation and recruiting. Progress in these directions is as rapid as resources permit.

Making fudge and cooking typical American foods are among the varied experiences Heidi enjoys as an exchange student.



all photos by DON MESSENGER

AFSC SUMMER VOLUNTEERS

apply study and team work to current problems

THIS SUMMER about 650 young men and women will look for new solutions to some old problems. In AFSC work camps, service units and seminars these volunteers will take constructive action on specific projects, while studying their broad social, economic, even political implications.

A recent ecumenical conference of 3000 students proclaimed that the first step in solving man's problems is "the smashing of barriers of prejudice everywhere." In their interracial, interfaith, international projects, AFSC volunteers see barriers crumble under the business of living together, for, as one participant put it, "blisters don't discriminate" and a guitar and songbooks have universal appeal.

Diversity of background becomes not a hindrance but a stimulus as the groups direct their collective thinking toward fresh approaches to current problems.

Problem:

ECONOMIC HARDSHIP

The city slum-dweller, the migrant farm worker, the reservation-bound Indian share the plight of underprivileged groups in a land of plenty. Volunteers in U. S. WORK CAMPS join these people in their struggle for a better life. They help build and repair homes and schools, establish community centers, plan and direct needed recreation for children and adults. Both campers and community gain perspective as they discover new outlooks, new modes of living.

Problem:

CROWDED INSTITUTIONS

Our mental hospitals, schools for the retarded and correctional institutions are often handicapped by overcrowding and understaffing. Individuals receive mass treatment when they most need personal attention. Members of INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE UNITS provide interest, understanding and friendship, attempt to restore confi-



CAMPBELL HAYS

dence and dignity. They study the causes and results of mental disorder and delinquency. Frequently they have the opportunity to interpret institutional needs to the community.

Problem:

MECHANIZED ROUTINE

The influences which shape a worker's thoughts and actions are vividly experienced by INTERNES IN INDUSTRY. They learn the weariness of hunting a job (and the exultation of finding it), the regimen of the time clock, the monotony of the assembly line, the interaction of worker, foreman and employer. Living in populous factory neighborhoods they observe related social conditions. Discussions with leaders of labor and management, education and religion enlarge their view of industrialization.

Problem:

COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION

Areas of urban decay challenge INTERNES IN COMMUNITY SERVICE. Working with small welfare agencies, internes make studies of housing, family life, delinquency and minority integration. They see how overcrowding has blighted once-prosperous neighborhoods, how discrimination has confined residents. Internes also organize groups of all ages for education and recreation, craft and homemaking

Quiet worship and meditation may bring new insights.



courses. They encourage neighbors to work together for local improvements.

Problem:

CLICHE THINKING

A maze of slogans, stereotypes and cliches often obscures the facts and principles behind current events. Week-long COLLEGE INSTITUTES bring together thinking young people and informed leaders for discussion of timely issues. Themes are as varied as the locations; for example, an institute in Washington, D. C., focuses on our government in action. In a six-week peace caravan, teams of young people follow up one institute with peace education visits in small communities.

Problem:

CULTURAL ISOLATION

Hindered by meager education and lack of idea-exchange with the outside world, many a villager in Latin America is almost helpless to improve his poor housing, food and sanitation. Volunteers in COMMUNITY SERVICE UNITS IN MEXICO AND EL SALVADOR seek to give physical assistance and to promote goodwill. "Los Amigos" help with health and sanitation programs, handicrafts, homemaking classes, recreation, construction. They become an integral part of the community, contributing to its growth, sharing in its rich traditions.

Conference for Diplomats Held in Asia

It rained four days on the first Quaker Conference for Diplomats in Asia held in Ceylon last December. But rain, mosquitos, noise, crows and other minor disturbances did not dampen the enthusiasm of participants.

Twenty-eight "middle-level" diplomats from 13 Asian and Western nations were present for the ten-day conference held at the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya. They had come for a new experience in international relations. The weather and other problems were peripheral.

Diplomats, unlike many other professional groups, don't seem to get together in conventions and conferences to promote their peculiar vocational interests. Maybe that is a handicap as they work at world affairs. Quakers were thinking of this need when they started the Washington Seminar on International Affairs several years ago.

The idea flowered into the Clarens conferences in 1952. The fifth and sixth of those were held last summer in Switzerland.

The following nations were represented at the Ceylon conference: Canada, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, Australia, United States, United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, West Germany and Ceylon. Other nations represented among the staff and consultants were Burma and Norway. Thirteen Asians participated.

Co-chairmen of the Ceylon conference were A.M.A. Azeez, principal of Zahira College, Colombo, and Geoffrey Wilson, an English Friend and former director of the Colombo Plan. Consultants included two Americans, an Indian and a Pakistani.

Informality and privacy are features accepted as guiding principles in the

mechanics of the conferences at Clarens and in Ceylon. Talks and discussions may or may not follow the tentative outline sent beforehand. No newsmen or visitors are admitted, no resolutions drawn, no decisions made. At Ceylon the talks and discussions had these themes; problems of sovereignty, national interest and international responsibility, national morality compared with personal morality, colonialism, foreign aid, disarmament, co-existence and language problems.

Participants and consultants are invited to the seminars. Only two of those invited to Ceylon were absent. They



The University of Ceylon.

attend as individuals and are expected to speak only their personal thoughts.

Consultants at past conferences have included: Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary General, United Nations; Paul-Henri Spaak, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Belgium; Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Director General, WHO; Dr. Raden Mas Soebandrio, Indonesian Ambassador to Moscow; Kenneth Younger, former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, United Kingdom; Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Director, Social Sciences Department, UNESCO; and C. J. van

Heuven Goedhart, High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations.

In the area of ideas and attitudes, measurements are difficult and unreliable but nevertheless useful. The Service Committee's most impressive evaluation of the seminars has come from the alumni who maintain interest and contact with the program.

A former participant discussing the lasting values of the conference wrote:

"Once you break away from the formal approach of official representative to official representative, you find there is much more room for accommodating the views of others, without harm to one's own legitimate national self-interest. It was amazing and illuminating to see how we had all come with set views on the many problems we discussed: how in the beginning we instinctively were on the defensive when the policies or viewpoints of our respective governments came under question; and how in the end, following ten days of community living, free exchange of views publicly and privately, some of the chips had fallen off our shoulders."

Commenting on the value of friendships which developed on a first-name basis during the ten days, he said, "The full effect of this will not, in my estimation, be lost should two or three of us at some future date be in the position of negotiating together in an official capacity toward the solution of some knotty problem of diplomacy at issue between our governments."

Now the seminar program will be extended to the United Nations. The Service Committee expects to conduct the first of the U.N. series this spring for members of the Secretariat and permanent delegations.

Problem:

HAMPERING ENVIRONMENT

Non-arable land, natural disaster and man-made poverty are problems common to many peoples. Participants in OVERSEAS WORK CAMPS lend help and encouragement to such projects as preparing rocky fields for cultivation, clearing avalanche and flood damage, building homes and schools, directing recreation. The camps on three continents are sponsored by AFSC and by organizations abroad. As they live simply and share attitudes, campers find basic similarities underlying differences of homeland, belief.

Problem:

INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS

World problems assume real meaning and urgency when 20 nationalities gather around a conference table. In INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS students from many countries, together with skilled consultants, analyze the causes of international conflict and explore fundamental means of prevention. The informal seminar atmosphere invites lively discussion, and both facts and biases receive careful scrutiny. Some seminars combine study with a work project, to further enrich the intellectual experience.

Scores of young people have already decided to take positive action on their beliefs this summer, to apply study and teamwork to the problems of 1956. A number of places are still available; information sent upon request.



MARTIN WHITE

Work campers learn from American Indians and other minorities.

AFSC SERVICE OVERSEAS

Continued from Page 3

This is not a comprehensive description of Quaker work in Europe but it indicates the course the present work has pursued and the direction in which it is being extended.

Asia, the Middle East and Africa are growing in importance in world affairs. Having recently won a large measure of political freedom, countries of these regions are now launched on a tremendous effort to achieve social and economic freedom. In the West these freedoms are seen as the root problems of poverty, disease, malnutrition and illiteracy. It is at these levels that AFSC works in community development in India and the Middle East.

These are long-term undertakings, more so than any in Europe after either the first or second world wars. They require continued support and interpretation. The aim of this Quaker work is the same as in other places. Quaker workers go into the so-called underdeveloped areas with as much need and eagerness to acquire as to impart knowledge, lest they weaken rather than strengthen, through their innovations, fine cultural and spiritual values of long standing. They are working in India, Korea and Pakistan, Jordan and Israel. A Conference for Diplomats

such as that held last December in Ceylon probably will be repeated some place in Asia this year, and in Japan work goes on in neighborhood centers, work camps and seminars. The Committee has sent two young men to Kaimosi, Kenya, where they will help build cottages for recuperating TB patients at the Friends African Mission hospital.

The term "social and technical assistance" covers many things and probably



EDDIE AND ROBERT WORTH

The need for AFSC material aids continues in Europe.

means different things to different people. In the shadow of the huge Hirakud Dam in Orissa, one of the three largest engineering undertakings of the Indian government, Indian villagers are experiencing the many meanings of technical development. Since 1952 Quaker workers and their Indian co-workers have been based at Barpali, Orissa. While their activities may be described in the usual terms—health, education, better crops, sturdier cattle and poultry—their work is essentially to help the villagers in revolutionary adjustments called for in almost every phase of their lives. The engineering feat will eventually bring electricity to the village hut; it already has brought a searching to nearly every heart where cherished concepts handed down through generations must be questioned.

The Committee goes forward in this work, believing with William Penn that: "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. Christians should keep the helm and guide the vessel to port; not meanly steal out of the storm of the world and leave those that are in it without a pilot to be driven by the fury of evil times upon the rock or sand of ruin . . ."

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

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

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