AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
ANNUAL REPORT 1957

TO WORSHIP RIGHTLY IS TO LOVE EACH OTHER
—Whittier
It is often said that "life begins at 40." The American Friends Service Committee at 40 finds that it already has at least some perspective with which to face the life that lies ahead. The past years have been full of tragedy. They have called forth the sympathy of our many generous friends and fellow workers. But they have been years also of recurrent hope and promise. We have learned that love and goodwill, expressed in deeds as well as words, still can drive out hatred and can help men to see more sanely the answers to the urgent questions of races and nations. John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet, born just 150 years ago, wrote:

O sometimes gleams upon our sight
Through present wrongs the eternal right;
And step by step since time began
We see the steady gain of man.

As this year's report shows, we continue to hold to the ideals which lay behind our work in 1917-18, though we may need to express them differently. Relief of the innocent needy is still part of our work. Now, however, we are concerned also with problems of the cold war, which call for patient personal contacts and diligent efforts at reconciliation. And in more than one area of our country's life we see another kind of cold war between the forces of freedom and justice and those of repression and fear.

Today, as 40 years ago, little groups like ours have responsibilities and opportunities far out of proportion to our size and means. The years of experience behind us are a rich heritage. "To whom much is given, of him shall much be required."

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Spanish-speaking Texas tots, who will soon be enrolling in Austin schools, learn English as they play at a city recreation center under guidance of AFSC work campers. A fifth of Texas population is Latin American.

Cover photo is by United Press, those on p. 3, top to bottom, by C. Lloyd Bailey, Martin D. White, Dave Myers, Olcutt Sanders, Sanders, Ted Hetzel; p. 4, left to right — Earl Edwards, Bailey; p. 5, Myers, unidentified; p. 6, Gwen Gardner, Wiley, unidentified; p. 7, unidentified, Madeste von Unruh, Russ Jorgensen; p. 10, Dandelet, Hetzel; p. 11, Austin American-Statesman, Fort Wayne Journal Gazette; p. 12, Sanders, Myers, Sanders; p. 13, unidentified.
EAST-WEST CONTACTS GROW IN LEADER PROGRAMS (pages 4-5)

International Quaker team renews Polish contacts.
First international student seminar in Poland is held; young Poles and Yugoslavs take part in Western European and U. S. seminars.
First conference for parliamentarians draws law-makers from 12 nations of West Europe plus the U. S.
First AFSC representative in Central Africa begins work.

U. S. CITIZENS SEEK PEACE IN ATOMIC WORLD (page 5)

Peace institutes, caravans, camps and petitions focus on disarmament and moral implications of nuclear tests.

REFUGEE NEEDS, RURAL POVERTY CHALLENGE ACTION (pages 6-7)

Hungarian refugee need is met with immense outpouring, including largest volume of relief shipments for any one month in AFSC history; AFSC becomes only private agency to concentrate on refugee welfare services in Yugoslavian camps.
A short-term relief project aids Suez Canal Zone refugees and evacuees.
Surplus food distribution, begun in 1950, reaches 5 millionth person.
Village participation grows in fifth year of India development work.

GREATER OPPORTUNITY SHOWS REGARD FOR ALL MEN (pages 10-11)

School consultant service helps prepare North Carolina schools for integration.
Philadelphia self-help housing project completes restoration of second half of block.
Indian work expands to the San Carlos Apache reservation and Southern California reservations.
New prison visiting program in San Francisco helps families of inmates.
Rights of conscience program turns emphasis to race relations and passport problems.

EACH GENERATION FINDS PROBLEMS TO TEST IDEALS (page 12)

Louisville experiment combines work assignments in industry and community agencies.
Week-end service in mental hospitals grows to include four regions.
High school programs enlarge perspective with establishment of a national coordinating office.

WORLD SERVICE REQUIRES PLANNING, BROAD SUPPORT (page 13)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (pages 14-15)
MORE EAST-WEST CONTACTS DEVELOP AS PART OF INTERNATIONAL LEADER PROGRAMS

In AFSC programs this was a year for growing international contacts. Men and women met to discuss personal responsibility in their government positions, even as bomb and missile tests continued. They crossed ideological barriers for frank exchanges, though Hungary and the Middle East erupted in violence.

QUAKER WORK AT THE UNITED NATIONS stressed disarmament efforts, closely following the negotiation in London and New York. The regular staff was supplemented for varying periods during the General Assembly sessions by Friends from Canada, France, England and the United States. Among special interests pursued were economic aid for underdeveloped areas, aid for European, Arab and Chinese refugees, Kashmir dispute settlement and a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Nine seminars at Quaker House brought delegates and Secretariat members into a free discussion of world problems in the light of social research and humanitarian concern. More than 500 seminar participants and individual visitors were helped to learn about the U. N.

INTERNATIONAL PLATFORMS continued to promote understanding through discussion and direct association. Traveling Quaker representatives added to the outreach.

Recognizing Africa as an area of growing world importance, the AFSC sent a Quaker representative to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where a new multi-racial university was one factor inviting exploration of a new program in a time of transition. Another Quaker with much previous African background returned to the continent for extensive visiting. The AFSC also encouraged a program of leader exchange between the United States and South Africa. The executive secretary emeritus and an AFSC vice chairman visited AFSC work and other points of Quaker interest in Asia and Africa.

While the Geneva center continued public meetings on world affairs and an international summer school, the staff became very active in negotiations and conferences on refugee problems. Refugees affected the Vienna center program, too. Besides direct aid, regular activities expanded to include benefit musical concerts performed by Hungarian refugees and others. The Paris center maintained official relations with UNESCO, expanded its refugee work, continued educational activities. At Delhi one regular group was an international student club with 150 members.

A Quaker representative in Tokyo with long experience in Washington spoke widely on citizen action for peace. A representative from one of his broad international contacts interpreted peace problems to Mexican community leaders. Amsterdam and Copenhagen Friends centers received financial support.

Davis House in Washington welcomed 569 guests from 66 countries, often as the first point of contact with American life. Among frequent seminars held there was a monthly series for educators, arranged by the director, who also headed the AFSC Office of Education. International houses in Washington and Los Angeles enlisted the active help of citizens' committees to meet the social and cultural needs of hundreds of foreign students.

A MISSION TO POLAND spent the first two weeks of September in renewing contacts and observing current conditions. The eight U. S., British and Scandinavian representatives of the AFSC and East-West Committee of the United Nations took the opportunity to visit the Polish Institute of International Affairs. As part of their study of Polish life, they inquired into freedom of religion through talks with leaders of many faiths.

CONFERENCES FOR DIPLOMATS brought together 68 young foreign ministry officials from 36 nations for a free exchange of views in a friendly setting. Two Soviet diplomats came to each of the two conferences on "National Interest and International Responsibility." Represented at the 10-day sessions for the first time were Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Lebanon, Nigeria, Romania and Sudan. Hungary and disarmament were among subjects discussed in off-the-record frankness. Besides the two summer conferences in Switzerland, plans were laid for another one in Ceylon in December. Many of the 325 alumni of 46 nations continued to meet in capitals to which they returned.

A CONFERENCE FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS held in Switzerland, applied to the pattern developed with diplomats to 26 law-makers from 12 countries of Western Europe plus the U. S. More than half were former cabinet members, and one held a current cabinet post. Most countries had a representa-
tive of the majority party and one from an opposition party; thus 11 came from socialist and labor parties, 9 from Catholic and conservative parties, and 6 from liberal or moderate groups. They unanimously urged further conferences of this type.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SEMINARS
in Washington brought government executives, legislators and journalists into contact with social scientists and foreign affairs experts in 56 small unpublicized meetings. Discussions were based on current research on such topics as implications of population pressures for U.S. foreign policy, Americans abroad, images of the U.S. held by Soviet refugees and the future of voluntary service in the Middle East. Among the 340 different participants were 8 senators, 19 representatives, leading officials of 21 government bureaus and agencies, and reporters and columnists for 25 periodicals.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SEMINARS
held in Europe, the United States and Japan increased emphasis on exchange of ideas between East and West. Polish participants were included in all 4 European seminars — in Austria, France, Poland and Yugoslavia. A Yugoslav and 2 Poles were brought to the U.S. for 4 to 6 weeks to travel and to join in seminars. There were 2 Japan seminars; 25 participants from 11 Asian and African countries and 3 Americans were brought to Japan for seminars and work camps.

In groups of 25 to 40, tomorrow's political and professional leaders discussed today's problems. The 367 participants, staff and consultants came from 53 countries. Sharing household tasks, they learned the difficulties inherent in the search for international cooperation. If they follow earlier alumni, about 4100 in the past 11 years, they can be counted on to continue to promote understanding.

OBSERVERS IN MOSCOW
attended the World Youth Festival as an extension of relations with East European attenders at AFSC seminars. Two Board members, the AFSC college program director and a leader of the Young Friends Committee of North America were conscious of the political implications of the enormous assembly but urged continued participation of mature representatives in this kind of event because of the opportunities for unrestricted personal association.

U.S. CITIZENS SEEK PEACE IN ATOMIC WORLD

Along with programs to build human understanding at the leadership level, other AFSC peace efforts tried to reach the basic elements of a democratic society — alert citizens and their voluntary organizations.

COMMUNITY PEACE EDUCATION
sought to strengthen the concern of the American people for the problems of peace in a troubled world. An emphasis on disarmament coincided with the long and complex negotiations by the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee.

Participants studied non-violent approaches to world problems in 6 summer and 9 week-end institutes, 300 one-day conferences and 10 family camps. A major effort was begun to educate public opinion to the dangers and moral implications of nuclear weapons testing. Several regions used a petition signature campaign as a focus for public attention.

This position was supported by two actions of the AFSC Board. First was public concurrence on moral as well as scientific grounds with Albert Schweitzer's powerful statement on testing. Later the Board sent identical letters to the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. on this subject.

PEACE ACTION THROUGH THE CHURCHES
was encouraged as a second field worker joined the staff to help state and local councils of churches and other religious groups assume greater responsibility for peace education. About 60 AFSC-led exploratory conferences with clergy and laymen prepared the way for community conferences, congressional district conferences and workshops.

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PROGRAM
was resumed in April. Monthly editorial and cartoon releases were provided to 750 labor editors. Special materials went to national trade union leaders, and the services of staff offered as resource leadership for courses in international affairs at labor summer schools.

FRIENDS PEACE SERVICE
maintained close contact with the Society of Friends through the personal visitation by one staff member to Friends Meetings, conferences and retreats and the counselling of young Friends facing the draft. Special emphasis was given to strengthening the peace testimony and to basic work in the field of international relations. Occasional mailings of selected peace literature went to 6000 Friends in every Friends Meeting in the U.S.

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Nigerian student in international seminar receives welcome from a bürgermeister of Vienna, long-time friend of Quaker work.

Church peace leader addresses a community conference in Minneapolis. Delegates study issues and prepare to act in own groups.
Human misery was still a commonplace in a world that could spend billions for armaments. Sharp new tragedies swelled refugee ranks. Ancient poverty weighed down countless human beings. In more than a dozen lands the AFSC tried to relieve suffering, but even more it tried to maintain self-respect and build self-reliance.

**REFUGEE ASSISTANCE** loomed large again in AFSC operations, often in close cooperation with British and other Friends. The major new factor, of course, was the Hungarian crisis, with some need arising also in Egypt. But the plight of earlier refugees continued to call for unremitting effort.

In Austria the first stage of Hungarian refugee work was meeting immediate physical needs. Later, while other U.S. agencies concentrated on arranging emigration, the AFSC turned its attention to assisting the integration of those refugees choosing to remain in Austria, or unable to qualify for emigration. This help paralleled the AFSC program for earlier refugees in providing counseling, job placement, housekeeping equipment or loans, loans to start small businesses or farms, and other financial help.

In Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Yugoslav government, two AFSC representatives started work in May. They were the only voluntary agency staff providing welfare services for about 20 widely scattered Hungarian refugee camps. Self-help, recreational and educational materials were almost non-existent until the AFSC brought them in.

In Germany a long-term project of employment and housing continued from Munich, making an impact on efforts supported from many quarters to empty the refugee camps. In France the Paris center still coped with a steady stream of seemingly insoluble cases referred by other organizations for job placement and other services.

In Egypt, the AFSC undertook a short-term program to meet needs of Canal Zone refugees and evacuees caused by the November, 1956, hostilities. This help, coordinated with efforts of the Egyptian Government and of other private agencies, included 4000 small cooking stoves and utensils for refugee families, medical supplies, grants for a recreation program in refugee camps, and a grant to the International Committee of the Red Cross to assist in aid and emigration for members of the Jewish community in Egypt.

In Geneva and the United States the AFSC worked in cooperation with other agencies for more liberal immigration policies and for international solutions of refugee problems; it supported extension of the UN office of High Commissioner for Refugees beyond 1958 and provision by the UN for 700,000 Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. In the United States the AFSC helped find sponsors for refugees. The two California regional offices gave refugee counseling and job placement services.

**KOREAN REHABILITATION** emphasized projects that might be carried on entirely by Koreans, in anticipation of the end of a five-year program in December, 1957. The Friends Service Unit in Kunsan has been an international team of physicians, nurses, a physical therapist and social welfare workers. Besides in-service training for doctors, training courses were given for nurses and laboratory technicians in the provincial hospital, and for nurses in a nearby rural health institute. Antenatal and postnatal clinics were established in the city. The welfare program has included literacy classes, projects for widows and refugee housing.

**MATERIAL AIDS** volume increased substantially because of the Hungarian refugee emergency, but other persistent needs were met—including older groups of refugees in Germany, Austria and the Middle East, flood victims in India and Japan, war widows in Korea, undernourished university students in France, poor villagers in Italy.

Countless individual volunteers and local sewing groups shared in preparing clothing. Gifts came from textile manufacturers and other firms, and free freight in many instances was provided by trucking firms, commercial air lines and the U.S. air force. The three AFSC warehouses shipped 1,721,588 pounds of clothing, yard goods, yarn, bedding, drugs, soap, sewing and other supplies to 13 countries (Austria, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Yugoslavia and the U.S.). U.S. government surplus food shipments of 7,712,817 pounds and large gifts of baby food brought the total to nearly 10,000,000 pounds.

**SOCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE** has brought fresh encouragement and more productive methods to economically underprivileged rural areas.

In the state of Orissa, India, the Barpali village development project reported encouraging achievements as
it passed the halfway mark in a 10-year program. Over 70 pump wells were installed this year, bringing safe drinking water to homes in an area where half the children die before the age of 12 and where the average life expectancy is 31 years. Villagers installed more of the project-designed sanitary latrines, for a total of 300 in the district. Audio-visual aids helped to stimulate interest among largely illiterate people.

A prepaid medical plan grew to include 2,000 family members. More than 500 lepers were on the rolls of the out-patient clinic. At government request women health workers were trained in new nine-month courses. The work of over 60 Western and Indian workers extended into 44 villages with indirect effects on a much larger area. The giant new Hirakud Dam made possible irrigation water which reached the project area during the summer, with electricity expected in some villages soon. The project has planned with the villagers toward the great changes in agriculture and other aspects of life which can be anticipated.

The AFSC continued to provide some personnel and funds for the village development work of the Rasulia Rural Center, a project in Madhya Pradesh operated by the Friends Service Council, London.

The AFSC gave funds and other help to Italian organizations for adult education, community development and social welfare. The major portion went to the Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy, which runs 48 educational centers in Southern Italy, Sardinia and Sicily. Besides literacy classes, programs included discussion groups, clinics, handcraft and agricultural projects; in many cases staff members also served nearby hamlets. Material aids and surplus commodities went to over 200 institutions and organizations, with a definite educational value often supplementing the material value as local persons helped with the distribution.

Community development approaches were employed in other places, including El Salvador and on U.S. Indian reservations. In Israel plans were laid for a project with rural Arabs. The AFSC arranged for a brief evaluative study of the effects of its former village work in Jordan.

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS, which the AFSC has helped set up in several countries to lend social strength to communities afflicted by war and other problems, grew steadily toward self-sufficiency. They offered a social and educational service to various age groups.

The Berlin, Darmstadt, Frankfurt and Wuppertal centers all operated with German directors. Similar progress, with planned annual reduction of U.S. help, was made in the Mito and two Tokyo centers in Japan. The Acre, Israel, center also found increasing local support in a community which is about two-thirds Arab and one-third Jewish.

Besides classes and clubs, the Dacca center continued training courses for volunteer social workers in East Pakistan; a staff member also spent a month in Karachi at government request to extend training to West Pakistan.

OVERSEAS WORK CAMPS provided road building and construction projects during the summer where Arabs and Jews, Yugoslavs and Americans, Egyptians and Frenchmen could work together. AFSC camps were held in Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Israel, Japan and Kenya. Over 60 Americans were sent from the United States to AFSC camps and to those of other international work camp organizations. They were joined by 40 Americans already abroad and others of many nationalities. Seven Europeans and one each from Israel and Haiti were enabled to come to projects in the U.S., Mexico and El Salvador.

COMMUNITY SERVICE UNITS in Mexico and El Salvador enlisted 154 volunteers for construction, teaching and medical work in rural villages. Two year-round units served in El Salvador. In Mexico 6 summer units were held, with some staying longer. This friendly service, directed to the needs of the villagers, was a personal bond. Units represented 9 countries and many racial and religious backgrounds.

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INSTITUTES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE gave the chance to weigh current issues in an atmosphere of democratic inquiry. Six high school and college-age world affairs summer camps joined serious discussion and outdoor vacation. Two high school civil liberties week-end conferences made freedom an active topic in Midwest and California classrooms from which delegates were nominated.

About 250 high school students and 200 persons of college age saw the federal government and the United Nations in action, and spoke out for peace and freedom to officials in Washington and New York; a Pittsburgh high school seminar dealt with "the place of human values in urban and industrial development."

After a college camp institute, two international and interracial peace caravans toured Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland communities to discuss peace, non-violence and personal responsibility.

A RADIO SERVICE recorded 200 short conversations with 42 persons connected with the AFSC or sharing AFSC concerns. These were offered to 370 stations, with 50 to 150 requests for each tape. A weekly 15-minute series was requested by about 40 educational and about 40 selected commercial stations.
INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS 1925: German and Polish leaders were brought together unofficially to discuss national minority problems. 1957: An international Quaker team at the UN confers with a Polish diplomat.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS 1942: Japanese-Americans, forced out of West Coast homes by war hysteria, were assisted to relocate. 1957: Hiring on basis of individual merit is encouraged in South and North.

MATERIAL AID 1932: Child food a first step toward rehabilitation. West Virginia coal mining area. Clothing for Hungarian refugees provided before resettlement begins.

SELF establishment was a first step toward rehabilitation. West Virginia coal mining area. Clothing for Hungarian refugees provided before resettlement begins.

The larger pictures on the top row, reading left to right, are by Leo Rosseto, Ted Conant and Harold Kurzman. The smaller pictures are by photographers.
EXPENSIVE

PEACE ACTION 1944: Conscientious objectors in AFSC-sponsored projects fought forest fires to demonstrate peace convictions. 1957: Students in a Washington seminar explore policies for world understanding.

YOUTH SERVICES 1923: Individual assignments in settlement houses and other institutions gave young volunteers a chance to learn by doing. 1957: U. S. project members share with Mexican villagers in community improvement.
EXPANDING FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM AND OPPORTUNITY SHOW REGARD FOR ALL MEN

The strength of U.S. community life shows itself in the response to diversity. In a time of great changes, the AFSC has tried to demonstrate a belief in "certain inalienable rights" which must underlie all human relations.

THE SCHOOL CONSULTANT SERVICE tried to give guidance and inspiration to some Southern communities where there was a willingness to move toward desegregation. The entrance of a token number of Negro children into schools in Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Charlotte tested 15 months of AFSC work to develop resources in the first two cities and elsewhere in North Carolina. Staff members helped prepare for this initial step by talks with the governor, school superintendents, newspaper editors, school board members and parents. An interracial seminar for teachers and principals examined the desegregation process.

The school consultant in the national office related the AFSC's successful four-year integration program in Washington, D.C. to current school efforts. She spent a month in consultation with the Dade County Human Relations Council (Miami, Fla.).

When the Little Rock school crisis arose, the AFSC Board appealed to the President to address the nation by radio and television "to reaffirm the orderliness of the democratic method and reassert the fairness of the democratic goal."

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES for minorities were regarded as a key issue for good intergroup relations, as the AFSC worked for non-discriminatory patterns in Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco areas.

The AFSC became involved in tense community feeling rising when a Negro family moved into Levittown, Pennsylvania. Staff worked closely with local organizations to influence the neighborhood to accept the new family. The AFSC tried with others unsuccessfully to prevent an initial segregated pattern at Levittown, one of the largest U.S. private housing developments.

Most AFSC housing work has been able to stress the application of democratic and religious beliefs in an unsensational and constructive way. In several Philadelphia suburbs the AFSC provided advisory services to human relations groups and individuals trying to develop integrated housing patterns or deal with other sources of poor community relations. Foundations for a similar emphasis were laid in Chicago.

Trumbull Park, an integrated public housing project in Chicago, continued to be the focus of resistance from the surrounding all-white neighborhood. A new staff member began devoting full time to counselling harassed families in the project. A "communications group" brought representatives of eight public and private agencies into monthly discussions. An AFSC interracial camp included 16 Trumbull Park families.

In Santa Clara County, California, the AFSC helped private builders to develop one of the nation's largest non-discriminatory housing projects. Besides housing, the Santa Clara staff and a new worker in San Mateo County, California, undertook a broad approach to community relations as they affect jobs, education and civic participation.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT programs in five cities offered new insights and techniques to overcome resistance which limits minority opportunity.

In Greensboro, North Carolina, the AFSC sponsored two vocational guidance conferences with school leaders and personnel officers. A panel of pioneers visited schools and colleges to give personal reports and advice on new job trails being blazed.

A dinner in Indianapolis cited 34 firms for commendable merit employment policies. The staff sought qualified applicants as new jobs were opened on a non-discriminatory basis. In suburban Philadelphia local ministers and other community leaders visited employers to share their concern for merit employment. In Chicago the AFSC emphasized recruitment of qualified Negroes as pioneers.

In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the AFSC provided the only fully staffed action program working to eliminate discrimination. It thus became the channel for concerned individuals in the community. Two national manufacturing firms began upgrading minority workers. Through national office contacts, firms with branches in the South were encouraged to establish merit employment policies in that region.

THE SELF-HELP HOUSING PROJECT in Philadelphia came to fruition with completion of 36 apartments in the second half block. Already in use were 52 apartments, which replaced the substandard overcrowded condition of the deteriorating Civil War era homes. Purchasers could contribute...
labor as a down payment. This urban development experiment was carried on in cooperation with Friends Neighborhood Guild.

THE FARM LABOR PROGRAM worked with one-time migrants settled in the rural fringe of Tulare County, California. In one community, guidance was given in organizing a "community service district," a first step toward a domestic water system that will eliminate hauling water several miles. AFSC encouragement for community action has developed self-reliance and personal growth, with increasing indigenous leadership.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN PROGRAM expressed the active concern of seven AFSC regional offices to deal creatively with serious social and economic problems.

On the Maricopa reservation in Arizona cooperative farming methods, under AFSC inspiration, made possible new sources of income. The women arranged for a sewing room and laundry in the community building.

The Papagos built a substantial business by making charcoal from abundant mesquite and marketing it in nearby cities. The tribe continued its basket marketing, credit union and newspaper.

In August a staff member was assigned to the San Carlos Apache reservation in Arizona. Reservation residents, who knew the AFSC through summer work camps and staff visits, had asked for help in community development. Another staff member began work with reservations in Southern California, where major concerns include water and mineral rights and land use.

A field worker in Northern California continued helping Indians and non-Indians face realistically the challenge of proposals for termination of federal supervision. AFSC-sparked committees in three Northern California communities and in Tucson, Arizona, promoted educational opportunities for Indian students.

At the Intertribal Friendship House in Oakland an additional staff member was appointed to provide much-needed services to families in the area and expand contacts with community organizations and agencies through counseling and referral.

On the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota staff guidance resulted in the development of cooperative gardening and the use of an abandoned building for community activities. An understanding of community organization began to emerge.

A summer volunteer did recreation work on the Menominee reservation in Wisconsin and another on the Crow Creek reservation in South Dakota.

A staff member spent the summer near the Klamath reservation in Oregon exploring implications of termination of federal supervision for the Klamath Indians and for their relations with the total community.

WORK WITH LATIN AMERICANS grew as more volunteers joined in teaching English and citizenship classes in Austin and other Texas cities. The program made available a collection of books and materials for elementary teachers and another collection of general interest.

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN encouraged learning about people at home and abroad through practical sharing. Popular projects included lajetes for Hungarian refugee babies (10,490 pounds), school supplies, sewing materials (8000 pounds), mittens (82,452 pairs), kits for migrant children, and friendship cards for hospitals and other U.S. institutions. Children earned and saved money to buy 350 stoves for Egypt.

An increasing number of child-serving agencies shared in planning and promoting the materials. Changing needs abroad led to preparation of a new series of packets, "Days of Discovery," stressing service in U.S. communities. In cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith a new edition of Books Are Bridges, a list of recommended books for children, was published.

PRISON VISITING extended friendly encouragement to men in several California institutions. Under a new San Francisco program, a staff member gave special attention to about 35 families of inmates. Volunteers helped with family visits and counsel on getting jobs, use of community services and assistance during illnesses or emergencies. A visiting program conducted by the Pasadena office reached its tenth year. During the period 153 men had the support of a personal relationship before and after release.

THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE PROGRAM in its second year put much of its emphasis on assisting persons in difficulty because of conscientious stands in race relations and passport litigation. Grants were made in about 30 cases for legal aid or to relieve personal financial distress.

The AFSC Board took a position in support of those who had conscientious scruples against answering political affiliation questions on passport applications. It also upheld the right of organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "to work for justice within and under the law."

SERVICES TO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJEC

TORS helped young men faced with compulsory military service. Draft calls were reduced in 1957, but the staff interviewed 150 men and corresponded with 250 others about classification of job assignments. Five field visits were made to men in alternative civilian service and in non-combatant military assignments. Of 2000 men in civilian service, 40 found places with AFSC.
SERVING AND LEARNING PROJECTS gave about a thousand high school and college-age young people a chance to test their ideals outside the classroom. At home and abroad (see pages 5 and 7), the AFSC provided, as it has for over a third of a century, a living laboratory.

The forms varied. Some stressed manual labor. Others were in direct service to persons. Seminar-type projects looked like more traditional study, but some of the most important learning came from the human contacts across national lines rather than from lectures. And "job" projects, including those in industry, pushed beyond paychecks to basic social purposes and personal vocational decisions.

Reinforcing individual experiences were group study, household chores, recreation and worship. In an age of conformity, at least some of the next generation of citizens would insist on hammering out first-hand answers. In a time of despair some would know that to care is to hope.

INTERNES IN INDUSTRY in three cities experienced the economic and social problems of the American wage-earner. In Denver industrial jobs were hard to find; some internes picked peas, earned about 25 cents an hour and developed a strong interest in migrant labor problems. Others of the 57 internes worked in Lynn, Massachusetts, and Chicago.

An experimental project in the changing "border" city of Louisville placed some of the 18 college-age participants in local industries. Others worked in social agencies on problems characteristic of a large industrial city. Still others worked with community organizations toward constructive changes in the city's life. Two or three evenings a week were given over to the study of the total experience.

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE UNITS gave 82 volunteers in 9 locations a way of expressing brotherhood. Besides helping with practical tasks for which over-worked staffs often did not have time, these young people found modest ways to enrich the routine of lives which had little hope, little companionship.

Units worked in mental hospitals, schools for the retarded and correctional institutions in Maine, Indiana, New Mexico, Delaware, Oregon, New York and Arizona. Over 400 volunteers took part in a growing number of week-end mental hospital units in Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, California and elsewhere.

INTERNES IN COMMUNITY SERVICE lent a hand in heavily-burdened agencies in Chicago and Oakland, California. Through direct participation the 44 young people, who worked from 2 to 12 months, learned about social problems in rapidly changing urban areas and how community organizations can deal with them.

AMERICAN WORK CAMPS put 116 high school and college-age volunteers to tasks of practical friendliness. Participants from Germany, France and Haiti joined U. S. young people to help build a community center sponsored by the Lummie Indian American Legion post in Bellingham, Washington. Similar groups met physical and social needs of Latin-American children in Austin, Texas; migrant workers in Clinton, New York; victims of floods in West Virginia; mountain people in Kentucky; Russian refugees and Mexican-American youth in California. About 75 week-end work camps offered a chance for service throughout the year.

THE COLLEGE PROGRAM tried to help students discover a sense of social responsibility. AFSC secretaries visited 300 colleges to talk with individuals, classes and clubs, often enlisting faculty members on committees, as speakers or in recruitment for one-day, week-end and summer working and learning projects. They made a special point of friendly contacts with foreign students.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM took a major step toward an integrated purpose with the appointment of the first secretary for AFSC high school programs. He was given direction of the School Affiliation Service, as well as coordinating and encouraging regional work with teen-agers through institutes and seminars, high school visitations, civil liberties conferences and recruiting for summer work camps.

THE SCHOOL AFFILIATION SERVICE assisted 110 U. S. schools and 120 schools in England, France, Japan and Germany, which continued to exchange classroom projects and correspondence. In Japan, a part-time staff member was added. The first Belgian affiliation and the first teachers' college affiliation were arranged.

Forty exchange students from the U. S. and abroad studied in their partner schools and attended orientation conferences. Two teachers were exchanged by partner schools. The annual International Teachers' Conference took place in Germany. Students and teachers attended regional conferences in France, Germany and the U. S.
WORLD-WIDE SERVICE NEEDS SKILLED
PLANNING AND BROAD SUPPORT

THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION of a multi-million dollar service agency must seek a delicate balance. It should be big enough for efficient operation; it should be small enough to let maximum resources go directly to helping people. A committee of businessmen scrutinized administrative budgets and procedures. While they had practical suggestions, they found that the AFSC was carrying out its operations economically and effectively.

The executive secretary's participation in a number of national groups recognized the AFSC's desire to cooperate with others. He was treasurer of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief. He served under appointment by the Secretary of State on the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. He was a vice-chairman of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service and chairman of the Interim Committee on U.S.-South African Exchange. He also carried responsibilities in the Consultative Conference on Desegrega-

tion, American Immigration Conference, International Voluntary Service and several Quaker committees.

STAFF, VOLUNTEERS AND CONTRIBUTORS included not only Friends but a substantial number from other religious backgrounds. The regular staff numbered about 420 persons in national and regional offices and overseas, together with many nationals of countries in which work was done. In addition, 90 leaders were appointed for summer projects. A volunteers' desk, manned by a volunteer, was established to increase the number of national and regional volunteer workers. Thousands of volunteers aided in clothing workrooms and other local AFSC programs. About 75,000 contributors supported the AFSC through national and regional offices.

THE CORPORATION, BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES provided the guidance for all AFSC enterprises. Twenty Friends' Yearly Meetings in the U.S. and Canada nominated representatives to the 249-member Corporation. A Board of 39 Friends was elected from the Corporation. Hundreds of persons served on other national and regional committees.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

The American Friends Service Committee depends on the gifts of interested individuals, groups, foundations, and corporations for the support of its work. You can help carry on AFSC programs in several ways.

1. By direct contribution. Most AFSC funds are received in the form of gifts for general purposes or for a particular project in which the donor is interested. Many persons find it appropriate to send a contribution as a memorial to or in honor of some friend or relative. Checks should be made payable to the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, and sent to any office listed on page 16.

The government encourages contributions to organizations like the AFSC, and gifts to the AFSC of up to 30% of your gross income are deductible for income tax purposes. For many contributors there may be tax advantages through gifts of securities, property and real estate, or through short-term trusts. Detailed information will be supplied on request.

2. By providing a bequest for the AFSC in your will. During the past fiscal year the AFSC received 36 bequests, ranging in size from $50 to $37,250 and totalling $223,620. The following form may be used: "I give and bequeath to the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated (a Delaware corporation) dollars."

3. By setting up a trust fund for income to yourself or to someone else during his lifetime, with the principal to come to the AFSC at death. This plan may result in tax advantages to you now or to your estate. Details will be gladly furnished.

4. By naming the AFSC as the sole and irrevocable beneficiary of one or more of your insurance policies. Premiums on such policies are deductible, and proceeds are non-taxable.

5. By sharing this report with friends, foundations, or corporations who might be interested in supporting AFSC work.
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES
For the Year Ended September 30, 1957

WE RECEIVED (Note 1):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIFTS OF CASH</td>
<td>$3,130,157.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIFTS OF MATERIALS (Note 2):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, textiles, drugs, etc.</td>
<td>1,684,898.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus food contributed by United States</td>
<td>1,113,678.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income (ocean freight reimbursement,</td>
<td>496,454.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participants' fees, literature sales, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>6,425,189.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WE SPENT (Note 3):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Relief and Community Development Programs Overseas (Note 4)</td>
<td>3,688,308.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and technical assistance, refugees, neighborhood centers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Work and Study Programs</td>
<td>228,084.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work camps, internes, institutional service units.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Programs Toward World and Domestic Understanding</td>
<td>1,247,902.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace education, international centers, seminars, school affiliation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Programs Dealing With Domestic Social Problems</td>
<td>438,236.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic, social and educational opportunities for minorities; self-help housing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For General Services</td>
<td>680,082.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General administration, personnel, publicity, finance.</td>
<td>6,282,613.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXCESS OF AMOUNT RECEIVED OVER AMOUNT SPENT ........................................... $ 142,575.49

BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR ................................................................. 1,556,240.64

BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR ................................................................................. $1,698,816.13

THIS PART OF THE BALANCE IS ALLOCATED AS TO USE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserved for contingencies</td>
<td>$390,427.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held for special purposes of the Committee</td>
<td>252,236.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use specified by contributors</td>
<td>608,254.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undistributed relief clothing, etc.</td>
<td>16,689.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required for working funds (advances, receivables, etc.)</td>
<td>118,465.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,386,073.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BALANCE UNALLOCATED AT END OF THE YEAR ......................................................... $ 312,742.48
NOTES TO SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1957

1. Amounts received include approximately $969,000 cash and $736,000 materials received through regional offices.

2. Gifts of new and used clothing, new textiles, drugs, food, soap, supplies and equipment are valued at standard prices considered to approximate conservative realizable values. 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 $3,229,000 in the current year) which have been transmitted to its representatives abroad, portions of which may not have been distributed at the end of the fiscal year.

4. Amounts spent for relief and community development overseas include $867,718.01 in cash; $1,706,911.69 in clothing, textiles, drugs, etc. and $1,113,678.48 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, 1957. 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, 1957 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

December 17, 1957

HASKINS & SELLS
American Friends Service Committee
Incorporated

20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Associate Executive Secretaries
COLIN W. BELL
EARLE EDWARDS

Finance Secretaries
HUGH W. MOORE
GUY W. SOLT
ALPHONSE B. MILLER
HUGH M. MIDDLETON
HENRY G. RUSSELL

REGIONAL OFFICES

AUSTIN, Texas
407 West 27th Street
F. E. Hutchens, Executive Secretary

CAMBRIDGE 38, Massachusetts
P.O. Box 247
Robert A. Lyon, Executive Secretary
Herbert S. Huffman, Finance Secretary

CHICAGO 2, Illinois
59 East Madison Street, Room 218
John W. Willard, Executive Secretary
George R. Bent, Finance Secretary

DAYTON 6, Ohio
915 Salem Avenue
Matt Thomson, Executive Secretary

DES MOINES 12, Iowa
4211 Grand Avenue
Wilmer J. Tjossem, Finance Secretary

HIGH POINT, North Carolina
1818 South Main Street
B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary
B. Russell Branson, Finance Secretary

PASADENA, California
P.O. Box 966-M
Edwin A. Sanders, Executive Secretary
Kale A. Williams, Associate Executive Secretary
E. Kellogg Peckham, Finance Secretary
Robert S. Vogel, Associate Finance Secretary
Helen Sawa, Associate Finance Secretary

PHILADELPHIA 7, Pennsylvania
20 South 12th Street
Lyle Tatum, Executive Secretary

PORTLAND 14, Oregon
1108 S. E. Grand Avenue
Wilton E. Hartzler, Executive Secretary

SAN FRANCISCO 15, California
1830 Sutter Street
Stephen Thiermann, Executive Secretary
Russell F. Jorgensen, Finance Secretary

SEATTLE 5, Washington
3959 Fifteenth Avenue, N. E.
Harry Burks, Executive Secretary
IT IS OFTEN SAID THAT "LIFE BEGINS AT 40."

The American Friends Service Committee at 40 finds that it already has at least some perspective with which to face the life that lies ahead. The past years have been full of tragedy. They have called forth the sympathy of our many generous friends and fellow workers. But they have been years also of recurrent hope and promise. We have learned that love and goodwill, expressed in deeds as well as words, still can drive out hatred and can help men to see more sanely the answers to the urgent questions of races and nations. John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet, born just 150 years ago, wrote:

O sometimes gleams upon our sight
Through present wrongs the eternal right:
And step by step since time began
We see the steady gain of man.

As this year’s report shows, we continue to hold to the ideals which lay behind our work in 1917-18, though we may need to express them differently. Relief of the innocent is still part of our work. Now, however, we are concerned also with problems of the cold war, which call for patient personal contacts and diligent efforts of reconciliation. And in more than one area of our country’s life we see another kind of cold war between the forces of freedom and justice and those of repression and fear.

Today as 40 years ago little groups like ours have re-

---

**MORE EAST-WEST CONTACTS DEVELOP**

In AFSC programs this was a year for growing international contacts. Men and women met to discuss personal responsibility in their government positions, even as bomb and missile tests continued. They crossed ideological barriers for frank exchanges, though Hungary and the Middle East erupted in violence.

An eight-member international team visited Poland to renew associations and observe current conditions. The first international student seminar in Poland was held; young Poles were included in the other three European seminars, and a Yugoslav and two Poles were brought to the U.S. for seminars and additional travel.

The first conference for parliamentarians, held in Switzerland, applied the pattern developed with diplomats to 26 law-makers from 12 countries of Western Europe plus the U.S. The first AFSC representative in Central Africa began work. Other international centers and representatives continued work in Asia, Europe and the U.S., including the program at the United Nations.

**U.S. CITIZENS SEEK PEACE IN ATOMIC WORLD**

Along with programs to build human understanding at the leadership level, other AFSC peace efforts tried to reach the basic elements of a democratic society—alert citizens and their voluntary organizations.

Peace institutes and conferences, youth caravans and world affairs camps, petitions and literature focused on disarmament efforts and the moral implications of nuclear tests. Peace action through the churches was encouraged as a second field worker joined the staff to help state and local church groups assume greater responsibility for peace education. Other programs stressed peace efforts with organized labor and sought to strengthen the peace testimony within the Society of Friends.

*continued on page 4*
INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS 1925: German and Polish leaders were brought together unofficially to discuss national minority problems. 1957: An international Quaker team at the UN confers with a Polish diplomat.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS 1942: Japanese-Americans, forced out of West Coast homes by war hysteria, were assisted to relocate. 1957: Hiring on basis of individual merit is encouraged in South and North.

MATERIAL AID 1932: Child feeding a first step toward rehabilitation West Virginia coal mining area. Clothing for Hungarian refugees vided before resettlement begins.

SELF establish were With operat as a le
In 1957, Clinics and hospitals in Serbia after World War I left for Serbian operation. 1957: Markets developed, a weaving co-operative in Bapalai, India, will continue to run enterprise.

PEACE ACTION 1944: Conscientious objectors in AFSC-sponsored projects fought forest fires to demonstrate peace convictions. 1957: Students in a Washington seminar explore policies for world understanding.

YOUTH SERVICES 1923: Individual assignments in settlement houses and other institutions gave young volunteers a chance to learn by doing. 1957: U.S. project members share with Mexican villagers in community improvement.

David Myers and Campbell Hays; in the second row by J. Harold Smith, others unknown to us except for the photo of Japanese-Americans by Acme.
AFSC has tried to demonstrate a belief in "certain inalienable rights" which must underlie all human relations.

A school consultant service tried to give guidance and inspiration to some Southern communities, especially in North Carolina, where there was a willingness to move toward desegregation. The AFSC worked for non-discriminatory housing patterns in Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco areas, and for employment on merit in five cities, north and south.

The American Indian programs expanded with assignment of a staff member to the San Carlos Apache reservation, another to reservations in Southern California, and an additional worker at the Intertribal Friendship House in Oakland to provide much-needed family counselling. Services were continued to one-time migrants in California and to Latin-Americans in Texas.

Under a new San Francisco program, a staff member gave special attention to families of prison inmates. The Philadelphia self-help housing project came to fruition with the completion of rebuilding of the second half block of run-down but basically sound urban residences. The rights of conscience program emphasized helping persons in difficulty because of conscientious stands in race relations and passport litigation.

- EACH GENERATION FINDS PROBLEMS TO TEST IDEALS

Serving and learning projects gave about a thousand high school and college-age young people a chance to test their ideals outside the classroom. At home and abroad the AFSC provided, as it has for over a third of a century, a living laboratory.

The forms varied. Some stressed manual labor. Others were in direct service to persons. Seminar-type projects looked like more traditional study, but some of the most important learning came from the human contacts across national lines rather than from lectures. And "job" projects, including those in industry, pushed beyond paychecks to basic social purposes and personal vocational decisions.

Besides longer term projects, there were about 75 week-end work camps as well as week-end mental hospital units with over 400 volunteers.

Educational materials for children encouraged learning about people at home and abroad through such practical deeds as providing 10,490 pounds of layettes for refugee babies and 8000 pounds of sewing materials. School affiliations continued to link U.S. and overseas students and teachers.

- RESOURCES FOR SERVICE

The regular AFSC staff numbered about 420 persons. But this was only the beginning of participation by Friends and those of many other religious backgrounds. Add project workers, committee members, contributors of money and materials, clothing workroom helpers—the total was close to 100,000 persons.

The AFSC depends on the gifts of interested individuals, groups, foundations and corporations for the support of its work. During the past fiscal year, through September 1957, the AFSC received 36 bequests ranging in size from $50 to $37,250 and totalling $223,620. Cash contributions amounted to $3,130,-157. Material contributions were valued at $2,798,577.