

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
BULLETIN
May • June, 1957

40 *Years of Service*

- Let us then try what Love will do . . . **TO RELIEVE SUFFERING**
- . . . **TO BUILD PEACE** ● . . . **TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY**

“A good end cannot sanctify evil means; nor must we ever do evil, that good may come of it . . . *Let us then try what Love will do:* for if men did once see we love them, we should soon find they would not harm us. Force may subdue, but Love gains; and he that forgives first, wins the laurel.”

—WILLIAM PENN, *Some Fruits of Solitude*.

The American Friends Service Committee and the Friends Service Council (London) were joint recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947. The AFSC is the only U.S. organization ever to receive the honor. Henry Cadbury, AFSC chairman, spoke in accepting the award in Sweden.



With this report you are invited to pause at a moment in history. Recall with us 40 years of world-wide service. Consider the need and the promise of the next decade.

If you have come to know the AFSC only recently, you may place our current efforts in some perspective.

If you have followed one strand of AFSC development, you may see your particular interest mingled in a broader pattern.

If you have known the AFSC for a long time, you may catch fresh insights from familiar facts rearranged.

APRIL 30, 1917–1957

The birth of AFSC

by HENRY J. CADBURY, *Chairman, American Friends Service Committee*

It was 40 years ago on April 30, 1917, when 14 Friends gathered in a small room at 140 North 15th Street, Philadelphia and founded the AFSC. America had just entered the first war against Germany after sitting two and a half years on the side lines and boasting with superiority, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier." Conscription had been instituted, with still undefined status for conscientious objectors. It was evident that in the Society of Friends many young men, following the principles of Quakerism, would refuse military service. But they would be dissatisfied without some chance to engage in active and constructive tasks consistent with their peace witness. To provide such young men (and women) an opportunity to satisfy this "concern" and to render aid to civilians abroad in dire need, the AFSC was founded. Older Friends and Meetings could cooperate through financial as well as moral support.

Conscription had been last used in America in the Civil War and, except for the remote Spanish American War, Friends had had little experience in the problems of a major war. Two years before, their young Friends had called a conference in Indiana, which by an important precedent had included representatives of all groups of Friends in America. It had organized a Friends National Peace Committee which had spoken for Friends' position inside and outside the Society. As chairman of that committee, I was to arrange for the AFSC to succeed it. Other scattered Quaker efforts had been undertaken in this country to try to provide alternative moods and actions to the draft into war. Friends in England had dealt since 1914 with similar situations. We were in touch with their activities. Some Americans had joined the Friends Ambulance Unit. Others volunteered for the English Friends War Victims Relief, which was working, as in 1870, for civilians in France, reviving as badge the familiar eight-pointed red and black star.

The new American committee arranged to cooperate with this committee, adopting these volunteers and calling for others. By July a hundred young men, including like-minded non-Friends, had assembled for training at Haverford College under the direction of Dr. James A. Babbitt and, of course, Rufus Jones, chairman of the AFSC. They studied

carpentry, automotive engineering, medical first aid, and—hardest of all for some—a little French.

I was living—like my colleagues, Professors Babbitt and Jones—at Haverford College, but when summer came I was soon, with one secretary, in charge during the daytime at a small office desk in Philadelphia at the present familiar AFSC address. My memories of that time are of feverish activity in many directions by members of the Committee. We little knew whether we would succeed even in the small beginnings of that day. I had been a teacher in a country at peace and with a major prepossession with the philosophy of religious pacifism. Now I had to turn my mind, not for the last time, to more "practical" matters. There were sailings to be arranged, passports to be secured for a hundred men who, in spite of the required oath of allegiance, would neither swear nor defend by force. Releases had to be obtained from unwilling draft boards all over the country. There was the continuing selection of more workers from new applicants.

Undoubtedly, many details have faded from my memory in forty years. Ten years ago, when AFSC bank check #1 was unearthed from the files for exhibit at our thirtieth anniversary, I was chagrined to find that it was drawn to my name, though I could not in the least recall what I had done with it. The evidence happily suggests that I opened with it a bank account for the unit at Haverford.

Retrospect has its limitation of memory, but the past is secure. For forty years the events of the rich history of AFSC have followed each other in now unchangeable sequence. Prospect is different, though it too has its sequences, but they cannot be foreseen. Every beginning is small and obscure. By present perspective, we were living then in a fog. We had no inkling of either the opportunities or the difficulties that lay before us. We might have been dismayed if we had foreseen. Rufus Jones loved to quote the words of Cromwell, "A man never goes so far as when he does not know where he is going." In 1917 he and his associates were willing to take the first steps that those days seemed to demand, and they trusted God with the future. Our case is really no different today as we begin the fifth decade.

In 1922 the Committee tried what love would do for the bewildered, hungry children of Germany. Over a million children were fed a good hot meal each day.



Let us then try what Love will do . . .

to relieve suffering

"We wanted to mend houses," wrote an AFSC worker in France during the First World War, "but the reason we wanted to mend houses was that it would give us a chance to try to mend hearts."

There has been much mending of both kinds for the Committee to do in the past 40 years. Each time, AFSC workers have earnestly sought to transform relief activities as soon as possible into long-range self-help efforts to build peace and community. Yet a

succession of emergencies in more than 50 countries has continued to call on AFSC resources.

Although the Committee is staffed by only a few hundred workers, it has been able to give a response out of proportion to its size. This is due to the wide fellowship of its supporters—those who volunteer their spiritual, mental and material resources. These AFSC supporters include tens of thousands of individuals who are diverse in background, but united in the

creative expression of their love for mankind.

Support also comes from groups—religious, philanthropic, industrial and governmental. For example, many religious denominations underwrote AFSC relief services during bitter 1929 labor strife in North Carolina. Quaker groups from other countries worked along with the AFSC in 1918, and have cooperated in many projects since.

American manufacturers helped make possible AFSC relief services after the Korean War by donating such items as textiles and drugs. Largely through the generosity of Finnish-Americans, the Committee was able to perform extensive rehabilitation in Finland after World War II.

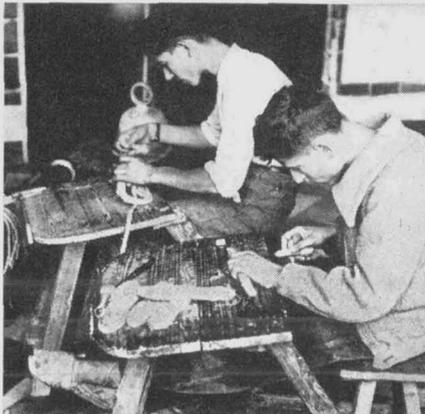
In 1921 the United States government contributed funds to AFSC relief projects in ten countries. Today the government makes available millions of dollars worth of surplus foods.

Through the AFSC, many nations expressed their sympathy for Spain during her Civil War by sending supplies such as Brazilian coffee and Canadian dried fish. In 1948 the United Nations invited the Committee into the Gaza Strip to administer international aid to 230,000 Palestinian refugees.

Much support has come to the AFSC because of its impartiality in the face of need. This non-partisan spirit enabled AFSC workers to cross and recross battle lines giving medical aid during the Chinese Civil War, and to rescue distraught Hindus and Moslems stranded in hostile territory following the partition of India. Most recently, the Committee has helped both Arabs and Jews in Egypt.

AFSC workers must be able to distribute good will as well as relief supplies. When work campers undertook to rebuild Austrian homes which were leveled by American bombs, they first had to clear away the rubble of bitterness.

Staff have found the understanding grows when people work side by side on constructive projects. The Committee was able to extend both its physical and spiritual reach when it



Wm. J. Finley

(Top) AFSC workers haul supplies to help war victims through bitter Russian winter, 1920. (Left) Refugees from Spanish Civil War learn shoe-making. (Right) Children of unemployed miners get cod liver oil and food during U.S. Depression.





Campbell Hays

After feeding and clothing Arab refugees in the Gaza Strip, AFSC helped them set up schools.

drew in 40,000 Germans to help prepare food for malnourished children in 1921. Over 1,000,000 German children were fed daily by this means.

The simplicity of its organization has enabled the Committee to move quickly in emergencies. With a trans-Atlantic go-ahead, staff in Vienna began to distribute supplies immediately to Hungarian refugees who streamed into the city. Such lacks as underwear and stoves were filled at once by purchase.

This flexibility has allowed the Committee to set boldly to work in situations in which it can, by its character, make the fullest contribution. When Japanese-Americans were hastily evacuated from the West Coast after Pearl Harbor, the AFSC helped many to terminate their business affairs. Staff brought them supplies while they were in camps, and later helped place them in new homes, jobs and schools.

From time to time the Committee has responded to natural, as well as man-made, disasters—a flood in Iowa, a fire in Korea, an avalanche in Austria, an earthquake in Japan. But since the Committee is above all concerned with human relations, it has been drawn principally to areas in which these relations have broken down—to mend hearts as well as houses.

It also follows that the Committee is reluctant to depart abruptly when the immediate physical suffering is relieved. From AFSC relief efforts have sprung village development projects, neighborhood centers, international centers and affiliated schools in countries—including our own—in which the need for emergency help is decreasing, but the need for human warmth and understanding remains critical.

Friends ambulance team fights epidemics and does emergency surgery in China during World War II.



RELIEF AND RECONCILIATION

1917-1918 FIRST WORLD WAR

France and Russia: emergency clothing, housing, medicine, transport of supplies and refugees.

1919-1924 POST-WAR RECOVERY

Austria, France, Germany, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Syria, Albania, Bulgaria: material aids; anti-typhus and malaria campaigns, agricultural and industrial rehabilitation; home, school and hospital rebuilding.

USA: relief during 1922-1923 strife in Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal fields.

1925-1938 UNREST AND DEPRESSION

Russia: limited medical aid until 1931.

USA: relief during 1929 textile strike in Marion, N.C. and 1931-1934 depression in coal fields of six states.

Austria: aid to victims of 1934 civil uprising.

Spain: relief to both Loyalists and Nationalists in Civil War 1937-1938; Cuba: hostel for Spanish refugees.

Austria, Germany, France, Switzerland: aid to non-Aryans fleeing Nazi persecution.

1939-1945 SECOND WORLD WAR

France: relief for French, Jewish, and Spanish refugees on both sides of invasion line until 1942; work continued in limited manner by French *Secours Quaker* until truce.

Italy (until 1941), Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland: aid to stateless refugees seeking emigration.

England: medical-social services in air raid shelters; hostels for bombed-out families.

USA: homes, jobs, hospitality for European refugees; aid to Japanese-Americans evacuated from West Coast.

India: famine relief.

China: Friends Ambulance Unit carrying medical supplies; mobile medical units.

1946-1949 POST-WAR RECOVERY

Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland: rehabilitation, food, clothing, tuberculosis campaigns, reconstruction, industrial aid; help for displaced persons, orphans, apprentices, the aged.

Algeria, Morocco, Spain, Switzerland: aid to stateless refugees; Holland: aid to Indonesian refugees.

USA: assistance to wartime immigrants; helping Japanese-Americans relocate in homes and colleges.

China: campaigns against malaria, blackwater fever, kala-azar; impartial aid during 1948 Civil War.

India, Pakistan: famine relief; evacuating pockets of displaced Moslems and Hindus during Punjab riots.

Palestine: administration of U.N. relief to Arab refugees in Gaza strip 1948-1950.

1950-1957 UNSETTLED YEARS

Austria, France, Germany, USA: relief and rehabilitation of war refugees.

Korea: food, clothing, housing, medical care, widow employment beginning 1953.

Austria: aid to refugees from Hungarian uprising, beginning 1956.

Egypt: aid to homeless Arabs in Suez canal zone and to disturbed Jewish community, beginning 1957.

Let us then try what Love will do . . .

to build peace

In 40 years of service in building for peace, the American Friends Service Committee has become an active laboratory for experiments in truth and love. This part of our work has been especially important in a nation such as ours, which has emerged—almost during the short life of the AFSC—as a leader among world powers.

Peace work brings the Committee into contact with people at the policy-making level in governments, with leaders in local communities, and with ordinary citizens perplexed by the problems of war and peace.

Over 2,000 people a year attend Institutes of International Relations, inaugurated by the Committee in 1930. Through them educators, churchmen, community leaders and concerned citizens from all walks of life have experimented with new ideas, new approaches to conflict problems. Peace Caravans, begun in 1927, enable col-

Conferences for Diplomats encourage free and informal exchange of ideas.



Schlemmer

lege-age people to tour the country, going into communities with the challenge of peace-making. This project, discontinued for a lengthy period during and following World War II, is being revived experimentally today.

In 1926 the Service Committee sent its first two peace speakers on a nationwide tour. Since then literally hundreds of speakers from the United States and abroad have addressed audiences totaling many hundreds of thousands in communities across the land.

The AFSC has long advocated talks between nations at all levels. In the years of vigor for the League of Nations some support for it came from the Quaker International Centers in Europe which grew out of Friends' relief work in World War I. Today, a similar program works closely with the United Nations in New York, reaching diplomats and UN personnel in informal, off-the-record sessions. Service Committee observers in Centers in Europe and Asia support this emphasis.

Since World War II, the Committee has developed other programs which involve upper echelon policy makers. The Washington Seminar on International Affairs brings together United States governmental staff in exploratory sessions with social scientists and research scholars. Conferences for Diplomats and Conferences for Parliamentarians involve diplomatic personnel and lawmakers of many lands in separate programs. Such conferences bring diplomats together for short periods of communal life, enabling them to engage in informal

discussion and friendly exchange of ideas. International Student Seminars similarly bring together future leaders of many lands.

Practical Peace-Making

Field workers for peace in the 1920's and 1930's laid the groundwork for today's more fully developed regional office programs which touch on work with youth, relief projects, race relations and other concerns. Experience gathered at the community level made clear the need for approaching farm, church and labor people through their national organizations. Work with conscientious objectors in three wars has led to more and more work with Friends groups in seeking reaffirmation of the peace testimony of Quakers in our time.

Through its educational materials for children, the AFSC gives youngsters opportunities to learn brotherhood. In these programs children share gifts and affection across the barriers of intolerance which can develop between nations, religions, races and classes. High school and college students have their own institutes where they think out their attitudes on world affairs. Special programs for teenagers and college-age youth—which include guided tours and study programs—are held in the nation's capital and at the UN headquarters. A School Affiliation Service today links over 200 American and European schools through exchanges of letters, school work and gifts as well as teachers and pupils.

What has this education for peace included? At times it has been a con-

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF AFSC PEACE WORK

* * * * *

WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

- 1917 AFSC formed to give conscientious objectors opportunities for constructive work in the relief of suffering.
- 1920 First international center established (Paris, France).
- 1922-1924 More international centers established (Berlin, Frankfurt, Warsaw and Moscow).
- 1923-1924 Peace Section begins operations.

THE RETURN TO NORMALCY AND ISOLATION IN AMERICA

- 1926 First AFSC peace speakers make nationwide tours.
- 1927 First peace caravan (24 young people) goes into the field.
- 1929 Conferences on peace-making with editors of religious periodicals.
- 1930 First Institute of International Relations (Haverford College).

THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE LENGTHENING SHADOWS OF WAR

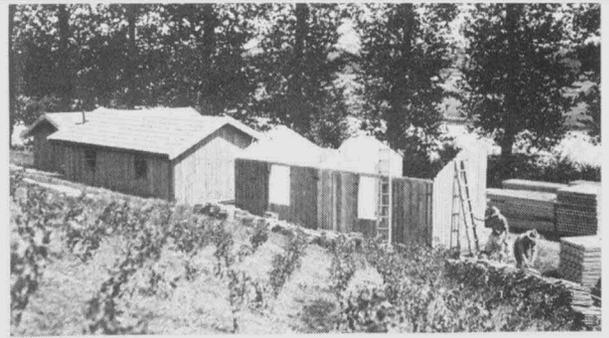
- 1932 News releases, stressing peace point of view, reaching 450 editors regularly.
- 1933 Nofrontier News Service begun, aided by AFSC.
- 1935-1937 Two year Emergency Peace Campaign planned and executed (with other peace groups); 30,000 contributors give over \$500,000; 20 regional offices set up.
- 1937 Work among the 10,000 college students involved in the Emergency Peace Campaign assumed by AFSC Peace Section.

WORLD WAR II

- 1939 New centers opened in Copenhagen and Amsterdam to help Jews, other refugees.



Peace Caravans take their challenge to American communities, after being organized in 1927. Ten years earlier the first CO workers helped build houses in France.



certed effort to win support for the peace-making functions of the United Nations. Often it means promoting public discussion and support of disarmament. Above all, it has sought to show the relevance of religious values in any world political situation.

East-West Relations

As far back as 1922 the Service Committee noted:

"Russia will call for our kindly help and sympathy for many years to come. Her people must be made to feel that the people of the United States are interested in their welfare, and that no matter what political or social changes take place, they are still our brothers and sisters."

As relations between the United States and the Soviet Union deteriorated rapidly in 1949, the AFSC formed a Quaker working party to seek insight and present specific measures. The result was the booklet, **THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION—SOME QUAKER PROPOSALS**. This was followed by other group studies. The most recent, **SPEAK TRUTH TO POWER**, challenges the doctrine of peace through military strength and seeks to analyze the relevance of the Sermon on the Mount to contemporary world conflicts.

When travel to Russia became possible, an American Quaker team visited the USSR in 1955 to demon-

strate good will and to gain first-hand information. Members of the team toured the U. S. reporting on their findings to large audiences and issued a printed summary of their views. In the midst of cold war fatalism these Quakers pointed to the seeds of hope in Russia: evidence of some relaxation of internal controls, the growth of interest in religion accompanying a new measure of religious freedom, a genuine longing for peace among the common people, the impact of education, and the decline of fanaticism in a middle-aged revolution.

Experiment and Challenge

Service Committee pacifism is not the result of ivory-tower theorizing but stems from direct experience with the raw edge of strife. That these peace efforts have not been wholly in vain is attested to by the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the AFSC and its British counterpart in 1947.

Peace and freedom must go hand in hand. The Service Committee has been concerned with conscientious objectors from its beginnings in 1917. Today, the Rights of Conscience Program gives financial and moral support to persons who encounter legal difficulties because of their unpopular stands on grounds of conscience. A recently inaugurated civil liberties program holds statewide conferences for high-school youth, utilizing nationally known leadership. Even in times of world and do-

mestic tension, the AFSC points to the need for reaffirmation of the basic tenets of democracy.

Over thirty years ago the Service Committee noted:

"It is comparatively easy to carry on relief when there is a tremendous need and people know about it. The starving child can always be fed, but when one comes to dealing with the more subtle things that engender ill will and hatred between races and nations, one is confronted with a far more difficult task." It has always been harder to find the pennies to work for the prevention of armed conflict than the dollars to minister to the appalling suffering caused by war.

In its peace-making—its experiments in "what love can do"—the AFSC has always been more concerned with prevention than with picking up the pieces, with reconciliation more than with relief for its own sake.

* * *

At the close of World War I, the French poet Paul Valery viewed the destructiveness of man and sounded a solemn warning: "The abyss of history is big enough for all of us." In the era of the H-bomb and the intercontinental ballistic missile, the abyss yawns wide and all of humanity stands at the brink. Only basic truths can have relevance. Only truth can speak to such power.

* * * * *

- 1940 C.O. problem comes to fore. AFSC aids in formation of National Service Board for Religious Objectors.
- 1941 Civilian Public Service camps organized with AFSC support and administration.
- 1943 Friends Peace Service inaugurated. Peace testimony stressed among Friends.
- 1943 Committee on Educational Materials for Children formed.

THE COLD WAR

- 1946 AFSC ends administration of CPS camps. Does not wish to condone peacetime conscription.
- 1947 Quaker UN Program inaugurated.
- 1947 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to AFSC.

- 1947 Centers well established in New York, Paris, Geneva, Calcutta and Shanghai.
- 1948 First high school institutes planned and held.
- 1948 School Affiliation Service establishes ties between 192 American schools and 215 European schools—mostly in France and Germany.
- 1949 First center set up in Japan.

FROM KOREA TO THE SUEZ CRISIS

- 1952 Washington Seminar on International Affairs begun.
- 1953 First Conference for Diplomats in Clarens, Switzerland.
- 1955 Rights of Conscience Program begun.
- 1955 First Conference for Diplomats in Asia takes place in Ceylon.
- 1957 Conference for Parliamentarians in Europe planned and approved.

Let us then try what Love will do . . .



Dandeleet

to strengthen community

Young work campers help American Indians get a better water supply.

Self-help housing in Philadelphia approaches a serious urban problem on a cooperative basis.

Revolutionary changes alter century-old patterns for villagers in Orissa, India.

Neighborhood centers in Germany, Israel and Japan open new vistas of health, recreation and culture.

In each case AFSC programs draw on four decades of experience, often in short-term undertakings, to achieve long-range results. Objectives are carefully determined through mutual exploration and agreement between the Committee and those it offers to help. Thus the Committee, and those who receive its aid, have self-imposed boundary lines in anticipation of the date when programs can be taken over by the communities where they operate.

In a typical summer project 18 college-age students worked on the Hoopa Indian reservation in Northern California. One of their tasks was clearing a dam and laying water pipes to give a community a supply of clear mountain water. A high school group on the Navajo reservation helped remodel a barn into living quarters and repaired other community buildings.

These were among some 1,200 young people who were given work and study opportunities in the country. Beyond this number countless others in summer and year-round projects get closer to the problems of a world they must help build as adults. They work in community service projects in hospitals and on industrial jobs. In week-end projects they try to improve the surroundings of those in blighted neighborhoods. Work camps in foreign countries provide enriching experiences on an international level.

At the beginning in 1917 the Committee did not foresee its present role. It had expected its mission of service to have a terminal point after the crisis of war and rehabilitation. Its new outlook foresees that in race relations, as in some other program areas, long-range undertakings are necessary. Its short-term approach is being altered to the realities of long-range needs.

For example, regional offices in High Point, North Carolina and Aus-

tin, Texas hope to expand their service in the South. Already there is a strong emphasis on merit employment for minorities in both offices. In North Carolina the Committee is working with communities which show a willingness to desegregate their school systems.

As a further step the Committee hopes to place a representative in Atlanta to develop a program aimed at improving intergroup relations in that area.

In the Southeast the Committee's work with minorities reaches the problems encountered by Latin-Americans. Literacy and citizenship classes in Texas help them make an easier adjustment and become more self-sufficient.

Another area in which the AFSC gets at problems where answers come

slowly is housing. The need for better housing for minorities and low-income persons was tackled first by the Committee during the depression era. The Penn-Craft homestead project in Pennsylvania was a self-help venture meeting the need of 200 families.

The idea is being used in Philadelphia to improve a blighted neighborhood and provide modern apartments for families who may use their own labor for the capital investment in the cooperative housing project.

In another approach to the problem the Committee, through its Community Relations Program, encourages builders to adopt an open occupancy policy and tries to help expand and encourage integrated neighborhood patterns.

Overseas the Committee is working at other long-range problems and

MILESTONES TOWARD COMMUNITY * * *

- 1922 The Committee started its first "home service" programs to give young people a chance to work on some of the social or industrial problems. Another of the first projects in this hemisphere was appointment of a man and wife good will team to serve in Mexico City.
- 1925 Committee reorganized to include Foreign Service, Inter-racial, Peace and Home Service Sections. Inter-racial Section launched programs of study and information on minority problems. Sponsored Japanese students for study in this country.
- 1931 A three-year village health service project in Bengal, India was the Committee's first approach to social and technical assistance in that area of the world.
- 1934 First work camp in the United States held at Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Forty-one men and fourteen women volunteered to help miners at homestead project establish water system and improve homemaking and recreational facilities. The idea has grown to include summer and year-round work camp experiences in the U.S. and many others abroad.
- 1937 200-acre Penn-Craft homestead project in Pennsylvania organized to relocate miners and provide opportunity for self-help construction and community improvement projects. By 1950 the Committee could be relieved of active staff participation.
- 1939 Little River Farm project in South Carolina started rehabilitation work with sharecroppers on 808 acres as an experiment in simple cooperative living. After nine years all the former tenants had become owners. A summer work camp in Mexico helped build a school and model village. Year-round projects in Mexico began in 1941.
- 1940 First Internes in Community Service project permitted 23 young people to work in Philadelphia settlement houses and assist the regular staff with summer projects. The program continues to offer on-the-job summer and year-round experiences for youth.
- 1943 Women's Service Units supplemented staff services in mental hospitals. This project complemented the opportunities offered conscientious objectors and in 1945 expanded into Institutional Service Units for men and women.
- 1944 Race Relations Committee organized for attention to increasing racial tension. The present Community Relations Program continues this concern and included the Committee's efforts in housing and job opportunities, school integration, and work with American Indians. Lecture series project started sending Negro scholars to white institutions. First interne



TCA photo by Chapelles

AFSC encourages use of natural resources, modern machinery, to increase income of Indian villagers.



Phil Stein

Quaker workers help American Indians adjust to urban life. Other programs are on reservations.



In work camps, begun in 1934 in the coal fields, young people learn as they give practical assistance.

and needs. Beginning in 1952 it undertook a program in India to stimulate and help villagers of Orissa make better use of their resources. New possibilities would soon be opened when the vast Hirakud Dam was completed.

Thus, early in 1957 life for the villagers took on new dimensions when the dam made possible large-scale irrigation and electric power resources. But new ideas were adopted before

the dam was complete. A village leader could say after the first year's work, "You see, we now have a little more courage to do the things we never dreamed we could do before."

Methods of community organization being used in India evolved from experimental approaches of the Committee at other times and places in its four decades of service. Some had been tried in the coal mine areas of

the United States during the depression, when furniture-making enabled idle men to create a new source of income.

Elsewhere abroad the AFSC shares its experience. In Korea, housing and small loans have given widows of Kusan a start toward security.

In Italy the Committee assists the Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy to help isolated villages with agricultural projects, clinics, workshops and literacy classes.

Rural development projects in Mexico and El Salvador cooperate with government and villagers in varied community service activities. Language, sewing, crafts, hygiene and recreation are taught in Mexico. Other program areas in El Salvador include crop and poultry improvement.

In more urban settings the AFSC works in another way to strengthen community. Neighborhood centers, an idea developed in America, apply social service techniques to community problems.

The center at Acre, Israel, is an example of how health, welfare and cultural programs can be used to unify people of different backgrounds. Arabs, Jews and Christians share their religious holiday celebrations as well as their common desire to use the center's baby clinic. At other times they enjoy crafts, dancing and cultural programs.

Other centers in Germany and Japan have similar services modified to meet local needs. In each case the committee encourages the expansion of community responsibility for financial support and program leadership.

Undergirding all these programs are ideals which have motivated the Society of Friends for 300 years, and the AFSC since it was organized in 1917. The Committee's experience has convinced it that the power of love is a compelling resource the world around for those who would tighten the ties of community.

* * * * *

in industry project permitted students to combine on-the-job experience and cooperative living. AFSC cooperated with Friends Ambulance Unit transporting building materials to villages for reconstruction project. The Committee's work in Italy continued to include social and technical assistance to indigenous agencies.

- 1945 New program started to seek broader job opportunities for minorities through placement and counselor services. Advisory help given Flanner House self-help housing project. Cooperative industrial crafts centers started in villages of India.
- 1946 Neighborhood centers established in three zones of Germany to provide educational, cultural and leisure-time activities. Overseas work camp program started in Finland.
- 1947 Neighborhood center started in Vienna. Committee counsels group setting up self-help housing project in Lorain, Ohio.
- 1948 Work camp on Navajo Indian Reservation built dormitory to permit school re-opening. AFSC renewed emphasis on problem of American Indians. AFSC took over Indian Center at Los Angeles and in 1954 was able to withdraw when Indians took full responsibility.
- 1949 Neighborhood center organized at Dacca, Pakistan. The first of three centers started in Japan. The Committee now makes annual grants to the Japanese centers which have complete local direction. Self-help housing project started in Philadelphia to improve blighted neighborhood.
- 1950 In Israel an agricultural development program was started at Tu'ran. After five years the Committee withdrew leaving the project to be continued under Israeli government direction. A neighborhood center is organized at Acre and continues to draw intercultural support and approaches the point of becoming independent. Village development work started in El Salvador.
- 1951 Village development program started in Jordan. It was discontinued in 1956 after physical facilities were destroyed by rioting.
- 1953 Work camp in Alaska helped Indian fishing village repair school and provided children's recreation program.
- 1955 Indian center in Oakland, California was opened to serve growing number of Indians migrating to city.
- 1956 First work camp in Kenya helped build tuberculosis recovery home.

... the long-range problems ...

Philadelphia, Pa.
May, 1957

Dear Friends:

The AFSC has never expected to look with precision at its responsibilities for many years ahead. It has tried to keep flexible—to be ready to meet new needs. Of course, there has been considerable continuity in programs where the need seems perennial. But varied emergencies have arisen all too frequently, and more are likely to come.

On this 40th anniversary, however, perhaps we can look ahead for at least a decade. Our convictions and our experience led us beyond war relief and post-war rebuilding. In some programs, stemming from Quaker testimonies on peace and human equality, the task is obviously long-term.

Recently the AFSC Board has for the first time accepted responsibility for certain programs over a period of years. For example, the social and technical assistance project in India should cover a decade. The first five years, already productive in themselves, yet leave to be harvested some of the richest benefits.

We are committed to maintain a Quaker witness in some of the key capitals of the world—like the United Nations, Washington, Paris, Geneva, Tokyo and Delhi. Our message of international understanding and reconciliation becomes increasingly effective with the continuity of these Friends Centers.

In our own country we feel an ongoing responsibility to help build peaceful attitudes; citizens of this powerful nation need to discuss world issues and challenge the military assumptions that limit the quest for peace. Likewise, our concerns for harmony among people of different back-

grounds cannot be laid down as long as large segments of our population are deprived of their rights and opportunities as citizens and human beings. Finally, we must continue to offer our young people constructive channels of service, relating them realistically to human needs here and abroad.

These, then, will tend to become core programs where continuity of effort and long-range planning can increase effectiveness. We must not let continuity become routine, however, nor let planning make us rigid. There should always be room in AFSC programs for individual Friends and groups to express fresh concerns.

We hope and pray we may never be called upon to pick up the pieces from another war. We hope that in time our responsibilities for refugees and displaced persons may be completed. We hope we will not be faced with new major crises.

Our energies can then be directed with renewed devotion to the long-range problems of constructive peace-making. On our anniversary 20 years ago Rufus M. Jones spoke of the values I have in mind:

We must now cultivate trust and confidence and understanding and good will. These things are stronger than navies. They hold across frontiers and beyond seas . . . They draw people together for cooperative ends and for higher ways of living.

You will see the part you can have in this effort during the coming decade.

Sincerely your Friend,

Lewis M. Hoskins Executive Secretary



Photo by Frank Ross
Reprinted by permission of the Saturday Evening Post
Copyright 1951 by the Curtis Publishing Co.

Lewis M. Hoskins, left, became executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee in 1952, when Clarence E. Pickett retired from the responsibility he had held for 20 years. Clarence Pickett continues to share his services with Committee as executive secretary emeritus.

OLDEST AFSC PROGRAM REPORTS RECORD MONTH

The Material Aids Program, originally called the Clothing Program, is the oldest activity of the AFSC. It has been in continuous operation since the Committee's founding in 1917. Thousands of tons of materials have been shipped to needful people abroad and at home during those 40 years.

The month of January, 1957, witnessed a new record for the amount of clothing and related materials processed by the AFSC clothing centers at Philadelphia, Pasadena and San Francisco—over 300,000 pounds. This increased volume was made possible by two things: First, gifts of materials from thousands of individuals, groups, churches, hotels, manufacturers and others. And second, gifts of labor from hundreds of volunteers.

Service of Love Speeds Supplies

One clothing center kept a record of volunteers during the peak of the Hungarian crisis. In those four months there were almost 2300 entries, representing 1100 individuals.

Some came once, some many times. Some worked a few hours, some all day. Devoted AFSC staff workers kept the center open evenings and Saturdays so that volunteers could give the time most convenient to them.

They Came in Groups and Alone

There were students from 43 high schools and colleges. There were groups from 20 churches and 50 Friends Meetings. There were workers from 23 organizations, including the YWCA, Scouts, Rotary Clubs, a local bank, a

publishing company, a German-American club, a Hungarian club.

And there were many who came as individuals—ranging in age from 10 to 88. One, a Hungarian refugee, worked placidly at the mountains of splendid clothing, but broke down when he saw a barrel of sewing supplies. He said that women in the refugee camps needed such supplies very much. So too did his wife, who was still in Hungary.

SIX MONTHS REPORT OF MATERIAL AIDS SHIPMENTS

(October 1, 1956 to April 1, 1957)

Clothing, shoes, bedding, textiles, soap, drugs, and the like:

400,000 lbs. to Austria for relief of Hungarians

612,000 lbs. to Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Jordan, U.S.A.

Government surplus and other food:

304,000 lbs. to Austria for relief of Hungarians

3,946,000 lbs. to Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Korea

5,262,000 lbs. total shipments

American Indian Work Expands

A new program with Indians on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona will start this summer. Chuck McEvers, with previous AFSC experience in Indian work, will direct the program. He will work closely with the tribal council to develop social welfare and economic activities.

Another new program has been started to work with Indians on reservations in Southern California. Emphasis will be placed on problems related to termination.

High School Director Named

Stronger emphasis and coordination of the AFSC programs for high school students will be directed in the new office of High School Program director starting next fall.

Most regional offices of the Committee have seminars and institutes and sponsor other programs which involve high school students. Several have staff members assigned full or part-time to work in the area.

Wilbert Braxton, head of the science department at William Penn Charter School, will direct the office. His responsibilities will include the School Affiliation Service and the American section programs with high school students.

He was a member of the first AFSC work camp, held at Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. He and his wife have directed work camps for the Committee in Indiana and Tennessee. He was formerly principal of the Friends Boarding School at Barnesville, Ohio.

Junior Work Camps Announced

Some 60 teen-agers will serve and learn in three AFSC junior work camps this summer.

In Eastern Kentucky, campers will join townspeople in a project to control erosion from the steep hillsides around their community. They may also help with sanitation and flood reclamation work.

Campers in a West Virginia mining town will help families clear away flood debris and repair damage to their homes.

A traveling work camp in California will enable campers to serve in two locations. They will first work with Russian refugees in their cooperative settlement at Glendora on such projects as renovating houses. Later they will move to a Mexican-American community near Santa Barbara. There they will convert a barrack into a much-needed youth center.

Seminars Expand Outreach

This summer the AFSC will sponsor an international student seminar in Poland—its first program in that country since relief work was ended in 1949. The three-week seminar will be held near Warsaw.

Other European seminars are planned for Austria, France and Yugoslavia. Each will include about 40 students and faculty from all parts of the world, including East Europe. There will be two seminars in Japan.

The Committee hopes that students from Poland, Russia and Yugoslavia will, for the first time in many years, be able to take part in its three U.S. seminars and other activities.

Surplus Food Cost Is Low

Surplus commodities being distributed overseas by the AFSC are being handled for less than three-fourths of a cent per pound.

At current costs to the Committee, one dollar will deliver 133 pounds of food, valued at about \$35, to a family in a foreign country. A ton of food can be sent abroad by the Committee for \$15.

Costs to the Committee do not include reimbursement by the U. S. government and other countries for ocean freight. Another factor keeping the AFSC cost low is the usual distribution through indigenous welfare organizations in countries where the Committee has staff members who supervise program.

Conference for Lawmakers Set

A new AFSC program will bring together about 25 lawmakers and their families at Clarens, Switzerland September 2 to 8.

The Conference for Parliamentarians will be similar to Conferences for Diplomats held each summer in Switzerland. The idea has been extended to Asia, and the second diplomats' conference in that area is scheduled for next December in Ceylon. The informal conference atmosphere permits a free exchange in off-the-record group and personal discussions.

For the new conference parliamentarians from 16 West European and North American countries are being invited. An effort is being made to secure representatives of majority and minority political groupings in each country.

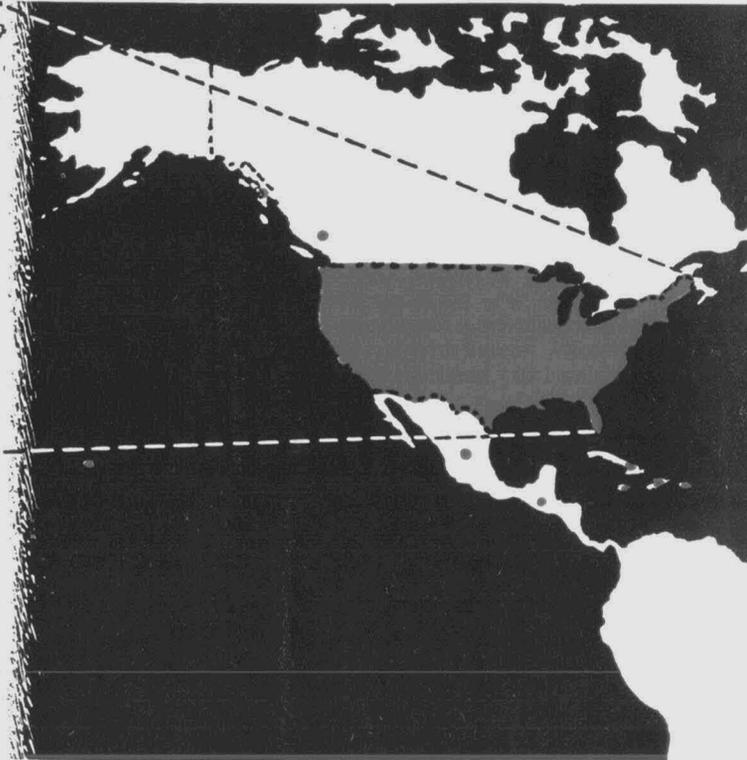
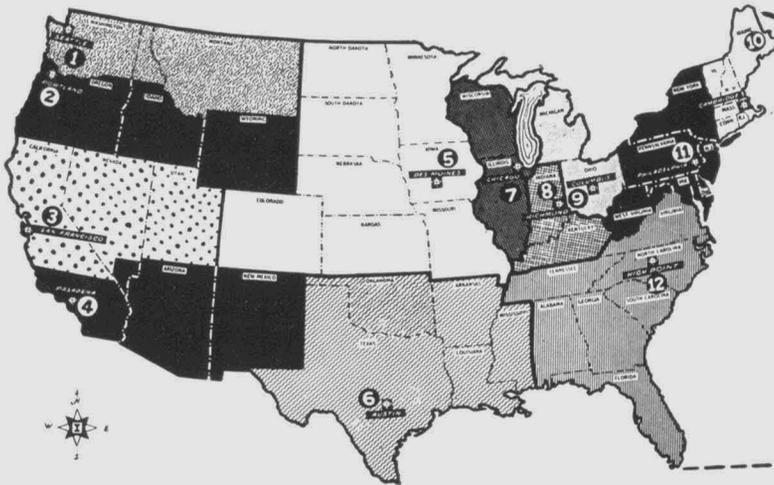
Brock Chisholm of Canada, retired director of the World Health Organization, will be chairman of the conference. He has served as chairman or consultant in four of the Conferences for Diplomats.

New Publications, Film

1957 WORK AND STUDY PROJECTS (April Edition)—A one-page "newspaper" giving times, places, and costs of youth projects scheduled for the coming months.

IN EGYPT—Colorful six-page folder describing an Egyptian mother's troubles in today's war-torn Middle East—and how American children can help her have a little stove. Includes an Egyptian recipe Americans might like to try. (Single copies free). Illustrated coin card available for children's nickels.

"Hungarian Refugee Report" is a new movie of the story of relief supplies from this country to Austria. Most of the silent, 16mm, 10-minute film was made during the Christmas holidays by AFSC staff members.

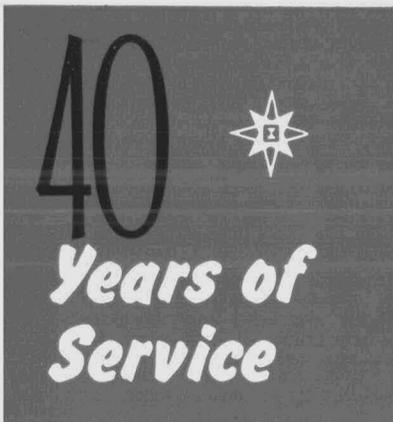


REGIONAL OFFICES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. SEATTLE 5, Washington
3959 15th Ave. N.E.</p> <p>2. PORTLAND 14, Oregon
1108 S.E. Grand Ave.</p> <p>3. SAN FRANCISCO 15, California
1830 Sutter St.</p> <p>4. PASADENA, California
P.O. Box 966-M</p> <p>5. DES MOINES 12, Iowa
4211 Grand Ave.</p> <p>6. AUSTIN 5, Texas
2106 Nueces St.</p> | <p>7. CHICAGO 2, Illinois
59 East Madison St.</p> <p>8. RICHMOND, Indiana
8 Quaker Hill Drive</p> <p>9. COLUMBUS 5, Ohio
1309 East Broad St.</p> <p>10. CAMBRIDGE 38, Massachusetts
P.O. Box 247</p> <p>11. PHILADELPHIA 7, Pennsylvania
20 South 12th St.
NEW YORK 3, New York
237 3rd Avenue</p> <p>12. HIGH POINT, N.C.
1818 South Main St.</p> |
|---|--|

• Areas where the AFSC has had major programs.

American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.





Volunteers pack for shipment



Students help in Vienna

Austria meets emergency: HUNGARIAN REFUGEES GET QUICK AFSC HELP

by ALEX MORISEY

"It was all so wonderful . . . how quick they brought the things we needed . . ."

The idea was not easily transmitted in English but the feeling and sincerity compensated for the struggle the Hungarian refugee had with her listener's language.

Mrs. Kovacs was one of the handful of refugees who crossed the border before the exodus to Austria began on November 4. She arrived at the Traiskirchen refugee camp before Austrian officials and private agencies knew the extent of the new problem they would face.

Traiskirchen was a group of desolate buildings which had first been a well-kept military academy and most recently a camp used by the Russian occupation forces. The withdrawing soldiers had stripped the buildings of windows, doors, plumbing and wiring, leaving ghostlike shells to deteriorate in their emptiness. Cold and barren facilities like these "welcomed" the thousands of refugees early in November.

Clothing and Food Already on Hand

Mrs. Kovacs and her two teen-age sons slept on straw piled on the floor when they arrived. None of the basic living facilities had been provided.

The international Quaker team in Vienna was able to move swiftly to help because it had available funds and material aids which it had expected to make available to earlier refugees. Stored there were 50,000 pounds of used clothing and 75,000 pounds of surplus food. These were offered to the Austrian government and accepted.

continued on page 3

Alex Morisey, writer-photographer, and James Magee, movie cameraman, went as AFSC Information Service staff members for a first-hand view of refugee work in Austria. They flew back on a plane with refugees.



Refugees wait near the border where warm clothing is available.



Photo upper left by Ted Hetzel; others by Alex Morisey

... other refugees left behind ...

Philadelphia, Pa.
March, 1957

Dear Friends:

In recent months the world's attention has been gripped by the crises in Central Europe and the Middle East. We here at the Service Committee have been particularly involved in trying to help alleviate the human needs arising from such international tragedies.

Our team in Vienna has been busy meeting emergency requirements of refugees from Hungary. Both Americans and Europeans have generously contributed funds and materials. The AFSC has shipped large quantities of clothing and supplies to Vienna, as well as medicines and other equipment to refugees in Egypt.

The operation on behalf of Hungarian refugees in Europe and the United States has been a magnificent one, characteristic of our people at their best. Many voluntary agencies and governmental authorities have worked closely to help refugees move promptly into American communities and take their places in our life. Delays, bureaucratic red tape, legal difficulties have been slashed dramatically in order to extend an immediate welcome to these people.

We cannot, however, face with ease of spirit those countless thousands of other refugees left behind if we do not make every effort to offer them the same benefits now en-

joyed by the Hungarian group. Earlier Hungarians fled into Austria or Germany and have been rotting in camps for years waiting visas and sponsors in this country.

How can they help but be bitter when they see this new group treated so differently? The refugees, the displaced persons and the escapees who continue to come from Eastern Europe all are waiting interminably in line for their quota number or for their sponsor or for their visa to be processed. And what about those millions of refugees elsewhere—Chinese, Arabs and others—some of whom also eagerly seek a haven in this country? They eke out their existence in drab and miserable conditions seeing no hope.

The Statue of Liberty says:

Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore:

Send these, the homeless, tempest tossed, to me:

I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

Americans can decide to give this welcome, this freedom and this opportunity not only to Hungarians but to others equally deserving who have been waiting so long to join us.

Sincerely your friend,

Lewis M. Hoskins

Executive Secretary

Four Join U.N. Program

The Quaker program at the United Nations has been strengthened during the General Assembly session by the work of several Friends who joined the regular staff for special periods.

Errol T. Elliott was present for three weeks in December. He is chairman of the Friends World Committee for Consultation, general secretary of the Five Years Meeting of Friends and editor of the *American Friend*.

J. Duncan Wood, a member of London Yearly Meeting and secretary of the Friends International Center in Geneva, worked with the New York program for six weeks.

Arthur J. Dorland of Canada Yearly Meeting and Marguerite Czarnecki of France Yearly Meeting spent short periods in January. Arthur Dorland is honorary chairman of the Canadian Friends Service Committee. Marguerite Czarnecki is field representative for the AFSC School Affiliation Service.

Weekend Projects Expanded

With the aid of a special grant, the Service Committee is expanding its Weekend Institutional Service Unit program in the Middle Atlantic and Ohio-Michigan Regions. From January through May each weekend will see groups of young volunteers working with mental patients at Embreeville State Hospital, near Philadelphia. A similar program will soon begin under the direction of the Columbus, Ohio, office. Plans are nearly complete for a Chicago Weekend ISU. There are ongoing AFSC Weekend ISU programs in New York City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Kentucky, and Middletown, Connecticut.

Weekend Work Camps—another form of

voluntary service primarily for high school and college students—are well established and steadily expanding throughout the country.

Civil Liberties Work Expands

A successful civil liberties conference held last year in California for 450 high school students (1000 applied) provided the spark for an expanded program this year.

A foundation grant permits three conferences to be held in different parts of the country. The first one was conducted in February at Asilomar, California, with Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court and Clark Kerr, provost of the University of California, as speakers.

The other conferences are scheduled for Green Lake, Wisconsin, April 5-7 and eastern North Carolina June 4-6.

New York Program Reorganized

AFSC's New York College Program office has become the New York City office of the Middle Atlantic Region. Organizationally the new arrangement gives a broader outreach and more service to constituents in greater New York City. Robert Gilmore will remain in charge of the office.

North Carolina Office Moves

The Southeast Regional Office has moved from Greensboro to new quarters 18 miles away at 1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina. The change of address became official January 14. Mail should be sent to P.O. Box 1307, High Point. The new offices are located in the old Blair homeplace, owned by the Carolina pioneer educator's family. The entire staff continues in the new location.

40th Anniversary

The AFSC will have a 40th Anniversary Observance and Reunion of former workers at Haverford College on Sunday, April 28 at 2 P.M.

Further details upon request.

New Publications

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS—A folder describing 1957 conferences on international relations for foreign and American students in the U. S.

SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS—A brochure listing work camps, institutes, and world affairs camps for teenagers.

FRIENDSHIP CARDS—A folder giving instructions to children for making and sending cards, with a small gift enclosed, to retarded, handicapped or hospitalized youngsters.

YOU HELPED BUILD A HOUSE IN KOREA—Illustrated story folder showing how American children have helped refugees build houses with their nickels—each of which buys three building blocks.

MITTEN MAGIC—A short brochure with a story illustrating the "Mitten Tree" program for children.

BOOKS ARE BRIDGES—A 64-page handbook listing children's books which promote international, inter-racial and inter-faith good will. Enlarged revision of AFSC's 1953 edition, prepared in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Books are listed by age-group and topic. 25c



A family starts toward a new home in the United States.

Alex Morisey

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES GET QUICK AFSC HELP

continued from page 1

The Quaker workers in Vienna were asked to organize the clothing distribution at the Traiskirchen camp, about 15 miles from Vienna. The financial resources of the Quaker project enabled the team to make immediate purchases of supplies and equipment with a promptness which warmed the hearts and bodies of Mrs. Kovacs and others of her countrymen.

Hundreds of buckets were needed before sanitary services were available

at the camp. Butane gas stoves were purchased for cooking and hot water. Warm underwear and stockings were secured to fill a gap in the supplies of clothing which had been shipped from America. More than \$42,000 was spent in a period when there seemed to be no other immediate source of quick emergency funds.

As the Quaker team in Vienna mobilized for this new crisis, AFSC staff in Philadelphia and the 12 regional offices moved promptly to support the on-the-scene work in Austria.

A cablegram from Vienna asking additional funds and material aids got

an immediate response. Needed layettes and baby food, given by manufacturers, were hurriedly dispatched by commercial airlines which bore the costs as their contribution to a cause which many Americans were beginning to support generously.

Cars, trucks and arm-weary individuals started a steady stream toward the Service Committee warehouses and offices in this country. Supplies piled higher and overran the normal storage space, which soon was enlarged. An appeal for volunteers to process and pack the materials drew hundreds of individuals from Friends Meetings and other groups who gave hours of labor.

In the first four months of Hungarian relief the AFSC had shipped to Austria 642,230 pounds of clothing and material aids, which were conservatively valued at \$406,137. Mean-

continued on page 8

SUEZ EVACUEES, JEWS IN EGYPT ASSISTED

The Middle East crisis has added to the world's refugee and relief problems in recent months, and AFSC aid has gone to Egypt as well as Austria. Medicines and small cooking stoves were made available to displaced families from the Suez Canal area. Other aid was channeled through the YMCA. AFSC financial assistance through the International Committee of the Red Cross helped persons in the Jewish community of Egypt.

A staff member with previous AFSC experience in the Gaza Strip and in village development work in Jordan, Paul Johnson, laid the groundwork for assistance which the AFSC is giving in Egypt. He reported, following a two-week trip to the Middle East in December, that up to 135,000 persons from the Canal Zone had been uprooted by the hostilities in Egypt. About 40,000 of that number were housed in schools and centers under government care.

The AFSC, in association with British, French, Canadian, Swedish and other Friends, furnished 4,000 one-burner kerosene stoves and as many cooking pans for distribution by the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs to Port Said families who had lost homes and household utensils.

The Committee has provided \$15,-

000 worth of drugs and medicines for use by the Red Crescent Society, an agency similar to the Red Cross.

An appropriation was made to enable the YMCA to purchase recreational equipment and maintain volunteer workers at refugee camps.

Stand-by approval was granted by the AFSC board of directors for the assignment of funds and personnel, if needed, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for its work with the Jewish community in Egypt.

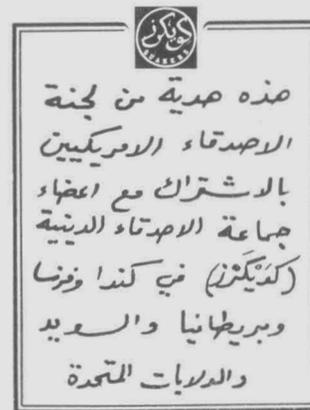
A small grant made available in December was used by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its program to reopen and operate social welfare institutions, relieve immediate economic distress of individuals and meet the costs of travel for those wishing to emigrate from Egypt.

From other vantage points the Service Committee was able to reflect Friends convictions on international problems. At the United Nations, in Vienna and at Geneva there were frequent talks with leaders who shared in major policy decisions.

A conference with Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Egyptian foreign minister, enabled two British Friends and other Quaker representatives to express their great regret at British intervention.



British Friends Ambulance Unit members work at the warehouse in Vienna.



Label in Arabic pasted onto each stove container.



Type of one-burner kerosene stove sent to Egypt.



Young and old come to the Barpali clinic to prevent diseases as well as cure them.



Young women at midwifery class learn to build the health of mothers and infants.

Her school was built through cooperation among villagers, government and AFSC.



AFSC PARTNERSHIP IN INDIA

Fish are a favorite design of the village weavers of Barpali in eastern India. Fish are also helping to solve two major village problems; malnutrition and poverty.

Four years ago fish were a rarity in the Barpali diet. True, the state government had a fish breeding program. Each village had large rain-water reservoirs which could accommodate fish. But few villagers could afford to go to the distant state hatcheries or to order enough to warrant a delivery.

The AFSC staff encouraged villagers to take advantage of the state program, and agreed to pool and distribute their orders. With the assurance that the AFSC would arrange for people from the outlying villages to call for the fish, the state consented to supply a large batch.

The difficulties were many, ranging from human frailty to droughts that emptied the reservoirs and baby fish that died. But at last the fish were delivered into the pots and jars of waiting villagers. Some had come from as far as 12 miles away by bullock cart or on foot.

The fish in the Barpali reservoirs quickly grew to eatable and marketable size, and the next year more were wanted. One village council took over part of the task of placing and receiving orders.

In 1955 the demand became larger than the state could feasibly supply. The AFSC then urged officials to hasten the establishment of a breeding station in Barpali itself.

Today a new industry is flourishing in Barpali, and the people are healthier because of increased protein in their diet. The AFSC helped bring a public need and a government service together, then gradually shifted responsibility to local leaders and government agencies.

This story illustrates the functioning of an unusual international partnership. The senior partner is the government of India, which is seeking to raise the living standard of the 550,000 villages where 80 per cent of the population lives.

In 1952 the government welcomed the AFSC as a partner in the search for ways of building village health, productivity, literacy and initiative. An AFSC social and technical assistance project was set up in Barpali, an area soon to receive the benefits of flood control, irrigation and electric power from a large dam.

The government makes available funds for experimenta-

Photographs by

Cattle — valued for milk and draft — are kept healthy through inoculation.



'ACKLES VILLAGE PROBLEMS

tion, and sends workers to the project for special training. Some of the innovations developed at Barpali are being introduced in other regions. "We look to you and other private agencies for perspective, fresh ideas and good will," an official said.

An average of ten Western technicians and their families, the majority American, work alongside about 50 Indians on the AFSC staff. The skills of this international team cover such fields as medicine, agriculture, education, mechanics and handicrafts.

The staff seeks to remain sensitive to what villagers consider their foremost needs, and does not try to impose programs upon them. People are encouraged to discuss their community problems in public meetings. They learn democracy through experience, and eventually come to plan and organize their own public services.

The government of the state of Orissa is a third partner in the Barpali project. It provides land and buildings, and pays the duty on imported equipment. State workers are released to serve on the staff. In addition, state officials participate in staff and village meetings, offering assistance where possible.

For the first four years of the Barpali project there was another element to the partnership, the United States government. Through the International Cooperation Administration, the U. S. State Department contributed the bulk of funds needed for this work. The government contract has now expired. The Committee must depend on the aid of private groups and individuals to carry forward its social and technical assistance in India for another necessary five years.

The importance of Western support for work in India far exceeds its material aspect, which is but a fraction of India's rural development program. It represents encouragement for the democratic efforts of a newly-independent nation to help its people. But perhaps the deepest significance lies in the expression of brotherhood between East and West.

Other AFSC projects on the subcontinent include international centers in Delhi, India, and Dacca, Pakistan, as well as a social and technical assistance project in Rasulia, India, in cooperation with British and Canadian Friends.

em Prakesh

Girl winds thread for weaving, an ancient industry stimulated and improved by AFSC.



An Indian government official, center, inspects water pump in the project workshop.



Rice crop improves as villagers start to use good seed, to transplant and fertilize.

Latrines of simple, inexpensive construction set a new standard of village sanitation.



NEW PROGRAM HINTS ANSWERS FOR SUBURBAN INTER-GROUP PROBLEMS

How does the mass flight to the suburbs affect inter-group relations? Is racial discrimination growing in the communities surrounding the nation's larger cities?

These are troublesome questions with which individuals and organizations have grappled at the urban level.

Answers are emerging from a project begun about 18 months ago. Under the Community Relations Program of the American Friends Service Committee, communities in the Philadelphia area are the testing ground for study and action.

A staff member surveyed the major communities nearby and selected three for more intensive study and work.

The three experimental areas have distinctive characteristics. The Main Line is an old suburban area where a great number of the city's economic and cultural leaders live. Its orientation is towards Philadelphia, and it has an indigenous Negro population. It contains more commercial establishments than the typical suburban community, and there is an increasing number of all-white housing subdivisions.

Norristown, not properly classified as a suburban community, but importantly linked to Philadelphia, has seen a migration of younger skilled Negro workers to Philadelphia for better employment and housing opportunities. A number of industrial firms in the city and adjoining towns totally exclude Negroes from employment. The area

is undergoing intense industrial growth.

West Chester is a small city not directly related to Philadelphia and is considered extremely conservative. The area is just beginning to feel the pressure of population and industrial growth.

What has been accomplished to date?

Newspaper Acclaims Work

The most intensive work in the initial period has been in the greater Norristown area. In response to the request of a group of citizens, a human relations committee was organized. Before the end of its first year the committee's accomplishments were lauded editorially.

A large tire manufacturing firm, the telephone company, drug stores, ladies specialty shops, chain novelty stores and department stores are among the firms which have hired minority employees.

Two principal techniques have been used by the program director to create new job opportunities. Small teams from the human relations committee have visited employers for discussions and persuasion.

The other approach has been through a series of small luncheon meetings bringing together employers who have integrated their work force and others who have not.

Other results of the effort to improve human relations: a high school now



Norristown Times-Herald

Several leaders of the Human Relations Committee of Central Montgomery County discuss its work in the Norristown area.

refers students on a non-discriminatory basis, several white churches are seeking Negro members, a real estate firm is seeking land for an interracial housing project.

On the Main Line the program is concentrating on teacher integration in the public schools. Another phase of its work is with clergy, which is being encouraged to take a larger responsibility for better human relations.

The work in West Chester is centered around the organization of a citizens housing committee for Chester County. The program director serves as consultant to the group. He is giving an increasing amount of time to this community using some of the experience gained in the other two communities.

view of the impact of industry on a community. Internes will work in factories, social agencies, labor unions, city planning offices and the like. Living together, they will share experiences and educational programs.

Three aspects of the mental health problem will be focused by a new type of Institutional Service Unit in Columbus, Ohio. Volunteers will work in a mental hospital, a school for the retarded and a correctional school, yet will live together and meet with mental health and psychiatric workers.

An unusual chance to take a stand against "loyalty" oaths is offered by another Institutional Unit in Wingdale,

New York. Since the State requires oaths of salaried employees, AFSC volunteers will meet the acute needs of the mental hospital by serving as attendants without pay.

A new project with social agencies in Austin, Texas, will enable young people to help integrate the Latin American minority group into city life and prepare them for citizenship. Volunteers will also have a work camp project to repair community facilities.

Young people who must study or work in New York City during the summer will still be able to take part in an International Seminar. The regular seminar pattern of study and discussion

of world issues will take place during evenings and weekends.

For the first time, individual service opportunities are opening up for young couples on Indian reservations, in migrant worker communities and in areas of racial tension.

In addition to these new projects there are many opportunities for young people to give needed service and build understanding in regular AFSC Work Camps, Institutional Service Units, Internes in Industry and Community Service, Mexico and El Salvador Units, Peace Caravans, International Seminars, Institutes and World Affairs Camps.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES GET QUICK AFSC HELP

continued from page 3

while cash contributions began arriving, at first largely without solicitation. AFSC fund-raisers, uncertain as everyone else about the long-term needs, modestly set a \$25,000 goal. This objective was quickly met, and the growing problem necessitated upward revisions until \$250,000 was being sought. This too was reached and exceeded in less time than expected.

British and Canadian assistance helped swell the special fund established for the new program. British Friends contributed more than \$36,400. The Lord Mayor of London's fund for Hungarian relief gave \$44,800. Canadian Friends contributed \$1,000.

The centralized work of the Quaker team at the Traiskirchen camp continued for about two months until the services there and at 26 other large camps were assumed by the League of Red Cross Societies.

Freed from this responsibility, the Quaker team has undertaken to help meet the needs of many other refugees who are housed in smaller installations, inns, camps and homes in Austria. Among these are most of the refugees who will remain there. Their needs are long-term as contrasted with emergency needs which must be met when the refugees first cross the border.

Now four months after the initial crisis Quaker workers have girded



Alex Morisey

These new residents of the United States were among the first refugees to arrive at Traiskirchen refugee camp early in November.

themselves for the long haul of refugee relief and the expanded problems created by the Hungarian uprising. It is not an unfamiliar role; the needs are similar to those which have been faced in Austria since World War II and in other places where the AFSC has tried to help solve some of the problems of people in distress.

While future needs in Austria and

Eastern Europe cannot be foreseen, it is certain that human suffering will challenge the sympathies and resources of more favored peoples for some time.

American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

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.

© 3547 Requested