



ANNUAL REPORT

1959

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

WHILE PEOPLE OF MANY FAITHS support the work of the American Friends Service Committee, they may be interested to see the identity between the ideals of past Quakerism and present AFSC programs. This report, therefore, has been linked to rubrics of long-standing Quaker practice.

The Society of Friends was not ten years old when its spokesmen boldly explained to Charles II why they would never be moved "to fight and war against any man with outward weapons." Their 1660 statement began, "The Spirit of Christ, by which we are guided, is not changeable, so as once to command us from a thing as evil and again to move unto it."

For over three centuries Friends have been generally consistent, not merely in their many refusals, but in their positive concerns. Let us consider some early experiences with major problems that also occupy the AFSC today — relief and refugees, race relations, peace and international understanding.

Quaker relief of war victims in America dates back to the Revolutionary War and indeed to King Philip's War a century before. As for refugee problems, Philadelphia Friends had their first experience in the 1750's. For political reasons the British had ousted French residents of Nova Scotia to more southerly colonies. Led by Anthony Benezet, whose Huguenot family had previously fled persecution in France, the Quakers arranged material aid and expressed personal friendliness for the Acadians in the City of Brotherly Love, as described in Longfellow's "Evangeline."

In the field of interracial service, from the beginnings of Quaker settlement in America the treatment of Indians and Negroes has been of special concern. It is noteworthy that new efforts for their welfare based on standards of justice played a large part in AFSC programs during the past year.

The promotion of peace between nations by approach to influential members of governments and by enlisting general public support is another case of continuity of concern. The former goes back as far as the interviews



Henry J. Cadbury examines a 1660 manuscript by George Fox.

between those two striking contemporaries, George Fox and Oliver Cromwell. Organized peace societies date from about 1815, but the historian of the peace movement states that both before and since that time "at any stage of the movement the quiet, persevering efforts of Friends" will be found in the picture.

These and other precedents are rarely in the thought of the AFSC; the present work is a spontaneous response to current needs. It is not imitation but the living spirit which is unconsciously producing fruits of the spirit similar in aim and scope. The world of today seems to suggest greater urgency and greater responsibility.

This report focuses on a few representative programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1959. To give a sense of the diversity of our outreach we have referred briefly to other activities. Won't you let us give you further details about programs in which you are particularly interested?

I close with a note of gratitude for the nearly 100,000 persons, most of them not Friends, who have made our continued service possible. What we report here is the result of their confidence and support—with time, money, material aid, and skills.

Henry J. Cadbury

Chairman



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COVER: Half of the quarter million Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia are children. (Sketch, from United Nations photo, by Carl Andrews, who also designed this report.)

PHOTOS by Matt Herron except the following: page 5, George Silver and Roberta Channel; 7, Dick Thomas and Harold Smith; 13, Royal Studio and Jean Johnson.

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meeting human need, encouraging self-help



"Cotton garments and straw shelters are the only protection from winter for these refugee children," wrote a field worker from Tunisia. Firsthand investigation of the condition of refugees from Algeria strengthened the Committee's resolve to bring relief through a \$500,000 program of supplies and services.

Beginning in March, shipments of clothing, blankets, textiles, and drugs went to Tunisia and Morocco, where 250,000 refugees had fled from violence in Algeria. With only the scant clothing they wore, they faced a winter of near-freezing temperatures in mountainous areas.

In August, field staff began work in Tunisia to establish relief services among the suffering people. The AFSC Children's Program launched projects to provide woolen caps and school kits for Algerian refugee schoolboys. Treadle sewing machines and contributed textiles were sent to equip self-help sewing centers.

The work, undertaken at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was one of two new programs opened by the AFSC in conjunction with World Refugee Year (July, 1959, to July, 1960).

In Hong Kong, where one million Chinese refugees are crowded into the tiny Crown Colony, the Committee began a community services program. Staff arrived in September to establish demonstration child-care centers for children of working mothers; the Hong Kong Government has provided suitable space. Investigation began on the possible training of young refugees whose employment chances could be increased by the learning of skills — carpentry, plumbing, and mechanics.

The Committee's refugee work continued in Europe and the Middle East with contributions of food and clothing as well as counseling service for those integrating into new countries. Funds were made available for the relief of Tibetan refugees in India. Arrangements for the sponsorship and resettlement of refugees coming to the United States continued.

Shipment of supplies to North Africa was part of 11,020,426 pounds of material aid, including U. S. Government surplus foods, sent to needy persons in 13 countries. The quality of material aid reached an all-time high: one out of every four bales contained new clothing or bedding, made by sewing groups or contributed by manufacturers. In Cuba, Japan, and Lebanon, emergency relief went to those who suffered civil strife or natural catastrophe. Surplus commodities were handled by the AFSC for less than half a cent per pound. Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan received basic food items of flour, milk, rice, and corn meal.

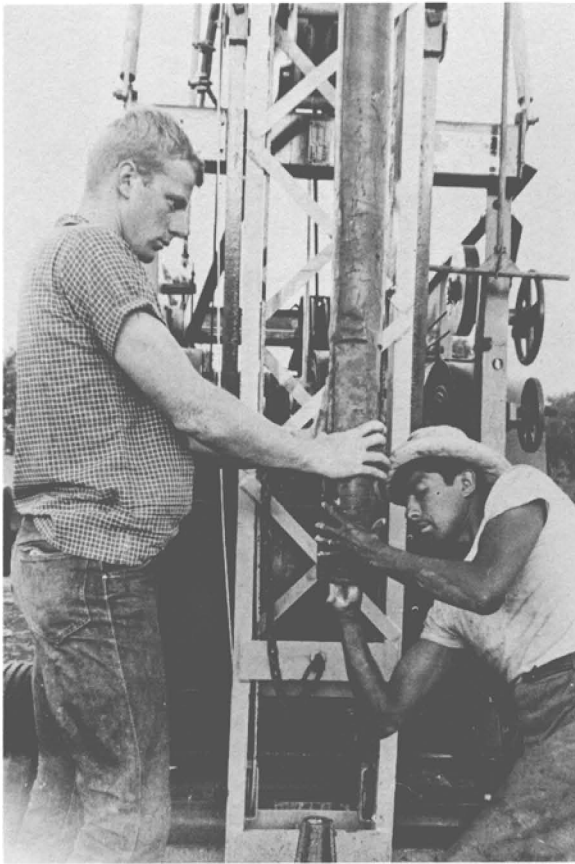
In 1959, because of the increasing recovery of some war-torn countries, the AFSC terminated general clothing relief to France, Germany, and Japan. Commenting on the Committee's decision, the U. S. International Cooperation Administration wrote: "It is gratifying to have voluntary agencies take the initiative in terminating programs when circumstances no longer justify continuance. To reach a point where help is no longer needed is the ultimate objective of voluntary foreign aid, and represents the highest possible commendation for a job well done . . ."

Social and technical assistance are part of the Committee's work to relieve suffering and help people help themselves. In Yugoslavia, the AFSC gave further assistance to a national program for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. An occupational therapist went to direct a six-month training program throughout Yugoslavia. A study tour in Germany and England was arranged for the prosthetics engineer from the Belgrade Rehabilitation Center.

Training for village leaders was emphasized in the multipurpose village development program in India during the eighth year of a ten-year program in the State of Orissa.



William Jones (on the right) records that when he and H. J. Allen were proceeding through Brussels from England to their services in devastated areas of France after the Franco-Prussian War in 1878, the British Ambassador advised Friends "to adopt a star as our badge, in lieu of the 'Red Cross,' which he said unauthorized persons were using. His suggestion was adopted and the star became the badge worn by all our fellow-commissioners of the War Victims' Fund." It is now the emblem of world-wide Quaker service.



An American volunteer and a local technician drill for water to meet one of the most urgent needs of Mexican villages.



Arab women in Israel leave Tamra community center after a sewing class. Uprooted from former homes, they want to develop skills to improve their living conditions.

The AFSC has worked in close cooperation with long-term Indian Government projects. More than 50 Indian technicians and social workers and 7 Western staff members carried on medical, agricultural, economic, and educational projects.

In Germany and Japan, neighborhood centers became independent of AFSC financial and material support. One exception was Mittelhof, a significant center of contact and understanding in the tense climate of West Berlin. An AFSC representative joined the German staff to specialize in international student work at Mittelhof.

Urban community development advanced in AFSC centers in Pakistan and Israel. At Dacca, health clinic, adult education, and literacy services reached into diverse sections of the city. The center assisted the university in offering field training for social work students.

In Acre the Committee took a fresh look at the center it had started in 1950 when the walled city's population was predominantly Moslem and Christian. By 1959 half were Jewish. The center has gradually developed an integrated program. Several members of its advisory committee are Jews.

The AFSC also sponsored a seven-week study tour of village community centers in Italy and Greece for social workers from Israel, and assisted in the development of village centers in communities where displaced Arabs are resettled.

Literacy work in Southern Italy, and health and education programs in Mexico and El Salvador continued. Return visits to Korea and an evaluation study indicated the ongoing impact of medical-social work recently concluded there.

Two new sound movies of AFSC overseas programs were completed in 1959. *BARPALI*, produced by Ted Conant, tells the story of the first eight years of village development work in India. *THE ALPHABET ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH*, produced in Rome by the Union For the Struggle Against Illiteracy, shows advances made in social work in Southern Italy. Both films are available on loan.



aiding communities to accept minorities



Penn's relationship with American Indians in a colonial situation has fresh meaning in today's world. An AFSC "working party" was asked by the Board of Directors to review this country's race relations and point directions for bringing belief and practice nearer together. They found a close tie between current challenges to colonialism with its usual assumptions of racial superiority and new stirrings for just relationships in the United States. They said in their report, *Race and Conscience in America*:

The trend toward freedom here is but one current in the river which is sweeping away old barriers all over the world . . . How the nonwhite people react to the United States will depend not on what we say but on what we do. The impression we make on other people is part of our responsibility; but more urgent is the moral call to make the "American creed" live, to be our best selves, individually and collectively.

In the domestic "current" of this world-wide movement the Community Relations Program has developed work with American Indians and Spanish-speaking people as well as in the field of Negro-white relationships.

Recently efforts have been intensified in the South. The school program in North Carolina has worked since 1956 with citizens concerned to provide a climate where every child can enjoy full, equal, and impartial use of public school facilities. In seven North Carolina communities in the fall of 1959, 53 Negro children enrolled in previously white schools as compared with 11 when "token integration" began in 1957. Staff members helped in Durham, where 225 Negro students asked for transfers, and 7 were actually enrolled. They helped Negro parents, school officials, and other concerned citizens to act creatively as patterns changed.

Programs in North Carolina and in Baton Rouge, La., continued to open new job opportunities to Negro citizens and urged the development of skills which can help improve an applicant's prospects. Citizen efforts in Houston set the stage for an AFSC program in merit employment scheduled to begin there in early 1960.

Two experimental short-term community counseling programs were undertaken in Little Rock and the Deep South. Experienced staff from other community relations programs were assigned to Little Rock for work with white and Negro leaders considering constructive next steps and the moral issues involved in that community's crisis. A new staff member was appointed to work in Louisiana and Mississippi to try to encourage citizens, often geographically and spiritually isolated, wanting to act creatively in the midst of social tension.

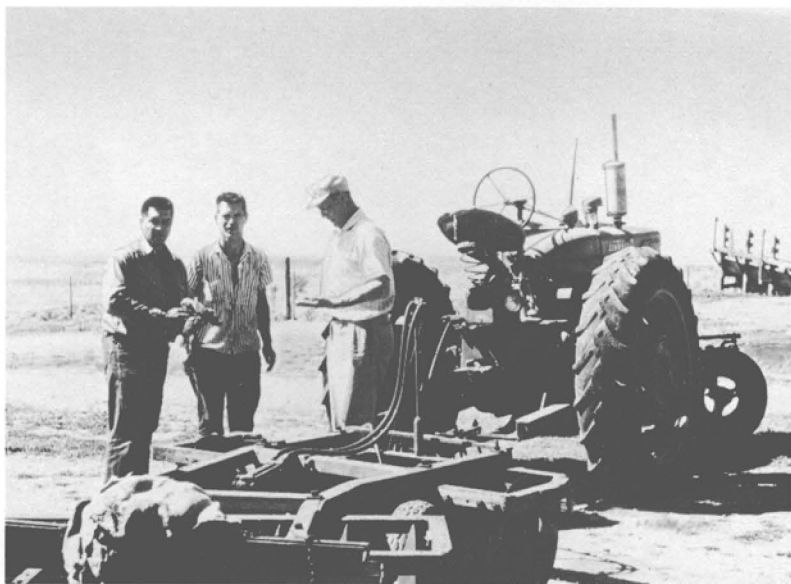
In the North, housing segregation has increased as a critical problem. Programs in housing, designed to create more democratic communities, were pursued from regional offices in Philadelphia, Cambridge, Chicago, Des Moines, Pasadena, and San Francisco.

Another aspect of this domestic program involves community development work with American Indians. Last summer an AFSC worker on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona flew to Sierra Leone in Africa. He had been invited to speak at a World University Service conference on community development. His experience pointed up the relationship between technical assistance needs in villages in other lands and the less well-known need in isolated American Indian communities.

An estimated half million Indians, too often ignored and forgotten, ask for help. The AFSC answered three more requests in 1959 and placed staff on the Tule River Reservation in Northern California, the Penobscot Reservation in Maine, and the



Quaker relations with American Indians were cordial from the days when William Penn smoked the pipe of peace with them, and his successors established the "Friendly Association for Gaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures." The association had the above medal struck for presentation to principal Indian chiefs. The association distributed material aids, protested unjust government policies, and arranged for a Quaker to be present to protect Indian rights whenever a treaty was made between a white man and Indians.



After studying an AFSC-guided experience with mechanized farming on another reservation, Pala Indians decided to organize a cooperative association.

Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. At Tule River, with a population of 500 Indians, tribal government has been reactivated. Indian leaders and their neighbors are beginning to learn how to discuss together such projects as water development, recreation areas for tourists, and the renovation of a tribal hall.

A couple who led a summer work camp on the Penobscot Reservation stayed on as the first full-time AFSC workers. Their beginning programs with the community of about 700 emphasized recreational activities for young people.

Other programs with American Indians continued work on the San Carlos Apache Reservation, assistance to scattered tribes in Southern California, services to urban Indians at Intertribal Friendship House in Oakland, Calif., and volunteer work in Tucson, Denver, and the Seattle area.

Community development techniques were employed in the AFSC Farm Labor Program with settled migrants in Tulare County, Calif. These workers have learned to tackle some of their major problems as they practice organizational procedures and build self-confidence.

Offices in California and Texas have been concerned with Spanish-speaking people, most of whom do not participate fully in community life. The AFSC has been trying to get at the causes of high rates of school dropouts among this group. Intercultural workshops in Texas have brought new understanding to staff of social and civic agencies serving the Spanish-speaking population.

Though many AFSC programs develop as needs are observed from a national perspective, others grow separately out of local concerns. Work with men in prison and those recently released has continued in Northern and Southern California.



A pioneer employee in a non-traditional job tells a North Carolina high school "career clinic" about demands of such a placement.

RACE AND CONSCIENCE IN AMERICA, a review prepared for the AFSC, was published in July by the University of Oklahoma Press. The 14-member working party included Quakers and non-Quakers, Negro and white, from widely separated areas. The LIBRARY JOURNAL said: "Fearless analysis . . . warmly recommended . . . will stimulate intelligent discussion of crucial issue." (50 cents a copy.)



helping youth to grow through service



"You folks are different. You talk to a person — make him feel he's got friends."

Thus a mental patient summed up her reactions to AFSC volunteers in a new program of service to mental hospitals. Last summer 18 college young people worked on experimental projects in two institutions. They gave individual attention to mental patients and encouraged them to participate in normal social activities. A Kentucky institution reported a substantial improvement in the condition of patients given this special care. Another 55 students worked in five mental institutions as regular attendants. Their work brought them into direct practical contact with the problems of mental illness.

Across the United States and abroad, the AFSC provided young people with personal challenges of a humanitarian nature. Over 3800 students and nearly 200 leaders took part in week-end, summer, or year-round projects. They came from more than 300 U.S. colleges in every state, and from 47 foreign countries. They represented all major religious faiths.

The first of these programs began 25 years ago when the Committee experimented with a work camp in a depressed coal mining area of Pennsylvania. Today the experimenting continues as voluntary institutional service units and survey projects try to answer some of the new problems of a changing society.

Week-end projects which attempt to involve students on a continuing basis in these problems and their solution have shown remarkable growth. During the past year 231 such projects attracted over 2700 students and 100 faculty members. They included week-end institutional service units, work camps, and short-term institutes and seminars on peace and international affairs. Activities on over 200 campuses were also part of the responsibilities of 11 college secretaries. Eight regions carried on organized high school programs.

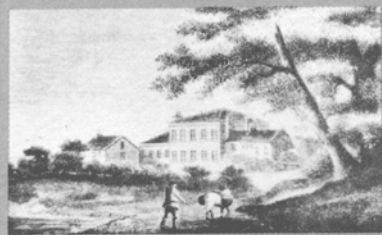
The quarter-century summer work camp tradition continued with 59 college and 100 high school volunteers. Groups worked with Indians in Maine, Arizona, Idaho, and North Dakota. Others improved the facilities of a North Carolina interracial conference ground and a Kentucky child welfare agency.

Community service in Latin America expanded to include Cuba, where the first AFSC work camp helped build a dispensary and 25 homes for families left destitute by the revolution. In Mexico 123 young people served villagers through three year-round units and five summer projects.

International voluntary service extended into a new area with the first AFSC camp in Turkey. Volunteers from ten countries dug foundations for a mosque and repaired earthquake damage. Ten other AFSC camps, seven in Japan and one each in Poland, Germany, and Southern Italy, built fences, constructed playgrounds, and repaired flood damage. Altogether, 162 volunteers were assigned to the AFSC camps and to camps of 17 other organizations in 19 countries.

A different application of the work camp idea, called Youth for Service, won an Achievement Award from PARENTS' MAGAZINE. Their citation read:

Instead of roaming the city making trouble, YFS groups look for trouble they can correct. Made up mainly of 14 to 18-year-old boys from poor areas of San Francisco, these work gangs have done a variety of chores, ranging from building much-needed bridges on an Indian reservation to painting slum apartments, cleaning up a refuse strewn churchyard, scrubbing walls and floors for sick or aged people, constructing a shelter for remedial reading classes for the children of migrant workers. The groups are interracial and 27 different clubs are represented in the 275-member YFS group.



Out of religious concern, Friends have acted on such problems as bad housing, the penal system, and "lunatic asylums." In 1796 English Friends began the York Retreat, the first institution expressly established to treat the insane by non-violent methods. Similar institutions were soon opened in Pennsylvania and New York. They forbade chains, abandoned the customary bleeding and starving, and introduced occupational therapy. Volunteers were organized to visit the patients, who "were much gratified with the attention of their friends."



Work campers stack rafters to roof a child-care center for migrant farm workers in southern Michigan.

This summer volunteer at a mental hospital has time for the personal, friendly attention that helps patients back to health.



Survey projects in North Carolina and Pennsylvania collected information on discrimination in employment and housing. In Durham, N. C., eight college students interviewed 371 business firms to determine employment possibilities for Negroes in non-traditional jobs. Sixteen high school students polled 870 home owners, real estate agents, bankers, and social workers in Lower Bucks County, Pa., to learn attitudes toward integrated housing and merit employment.

Some 70 internes in community service worked on a summer or year-round basis in social agencies in Chicago, Oakland, St. Louis, and Seattle. In the East Harlem district of New York City nine project members lived scattered through the Puerto Rican neighborhood. They held regular jobs and tried in their spare time to stimulate community responsibility and a spirit of self help.

Internes in industry found jobs in Philadelphia and Chicago. Some of the 27 participants experienced effects of the steel strike. They considered this and other problems of industrialization in their educational program.

At the elementary school level, the Children's Program gave year-round opportunities for learning and sharing. Besides gathering thousands of pounds of sewing supplies and other materials, boys and girls contributed \$5000 in nickels and dimes.

The School Affiliation Service joined 230 elementary and high schools in the U. S., Germany, France, England, and Japan, and for the first time Southern Rhodesia and Mexico. Sixty-four students and five teachers augmented the exchange of classroom projects by spending a year in partner schools in six countries.

PANORAMA, a set of slides in color, interprets AFSC voluntary service projects for young people. It is available on loan.

Ten posters (11 by 15 inches) have been printed for use as a bulletin board series or in combination for larger display. They touch on various phases of AFSC work. Sets are free on request; they need not be returned.



educating americans for peace action



The AFSC ventured in a new medium — the legitimate stage — to expand its peace education outreach. It did so with a DocuDrama, *Which Way the Wind*, based on the best-selling Quaker pamphlet, *Speak Truth to Power*. A critic for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR described the form by saying that the author had written his “message” and fitted a new kind of play to it. “This direct, nonfiction approach takes advantage of the stage for dramatic effects but fights free from the entangling distractions of a plot to which the playwright would not be devoted in the first place.”

The drama opened in Philadelphia before starting a 50-performance nationwide tour. Nearly a year of preparation preceded the September premiere, of which a drama critic for the Philadelphia INQUIRER said: “It is guaranteed to jolt any viewer who is complacent about the way in which the world is heading.” A critic for the Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER said the play should be presented at a summit meeting or as a TV spectacular. Written by Philip C. Lewis, it was produced and narrated by Albert Bigelow, skipper of the “Golden Rule,” which tried to sail into a restricted Pacific area to protest nuclear weapons testing.

Other established Community Peace Education programs were pursued intensively. In its work with the churches the AFSC stressed preparation for the nationwide study program in peace and world affairs being sponsored by the National Council of Churches. It stepped up field work through the use of regional volunteers. It held conferences in 75 cities of 13 states. One in West Palm Beach, Fla., had delegates representing 15 churches in 9 denominations. A publication of the United Church of Christ called the conference a “success story.” Executives of councils of churches, ministers, and others were sent six mailings during the year. Other mailings went to religious periodicals and ministers.

An estimated 40,000 persons attended some 300 one-day conferences, 10 week-end institutes, 12 family institutes, 5 adult summer institutes, and 7 high school world affairs camps.

One of the best-known speakers brought from overseas was Philip Noel-Baker, a member of the British Parliament and winner of the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize. Sale of peace literature distributed by the Committee increased 28 per cent during the year.

The Labor International Affairs Program made significant outreaches with conferences of trade union members in Chicago and New York. In each city the subject was “Labor and the Cold War.” A labor advisory committee to the local peace education program grew out of the Chicago conference.

A specialized program reached 7,000 Friends in every meeting and church in the United States. Friends Peace Service mailings dealt with fallout, conscription, Christian pacifism, capital punishment, Geneva negotiations, and the Young Friends experiment as host to three Russian youth leaders.

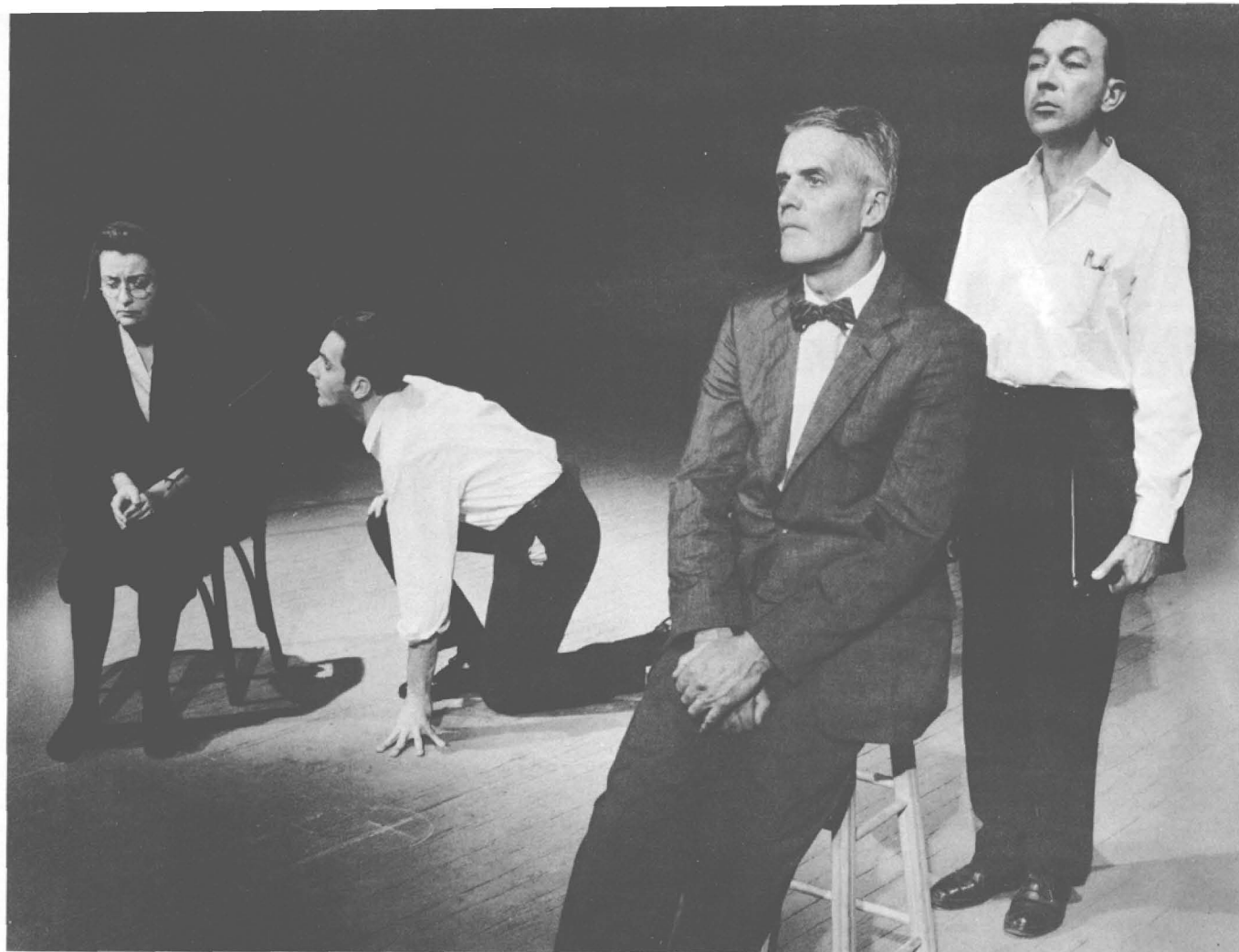
A service to conscientious objectors had personal or correspondence contacts with

mepris de la Loi de
st rempli de divers
ofanations blasphéma-
tout de même aussi
e Monde est rempli
vres, de Ravissements
ens, de Krigandages,
& de toutes sortes
Tellement, qu'il est
à l'Image de Dieu,

La Vengeance
& la Guerre
contraire à
Christ.

Friends have sought to cultivate in themselves and others the “spirit that takes away the occasion of war.” Robert Barclay, the theologian, is not often thought of as a peace worker, but when a treaty was being negotiated at Nijmegen in 1678 he wrote a polished plea in Latin to the assembled ambassadors. And 70 years later at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, English and Dutch Friends sent each representative at the “summit” a copy of Barclay’s *Apology* in the appropriate language.





about 500, of whom 300 were seeking job placement. Fourteen men were appointed to AFSC projects.

In another area the AFSC has worked to support freedom of conscience. Its Rights of Conscience Program made 11 legal assistance grants where a position on principle in regard to political belief, race, war, or test oaths caused difficulty for the applicant. Suffering grants provided economic aid where unpopular stands on racial issues resulted in loss of job or business.

Other projects included a survey to determine public attitudes toward renewal of the Selective Service Act.

In world affairs camps and institutes, seminars in Washington and at the United Nations, and other conferences, high school students were challenged to consider their role in the problems of peace. Issues of war, the arms race, nuclear testing, civil liberties, and race relations were examined. One participant wrote following her experience, "It seems even more clear to me now that the power of love and understanding is infinitely greater than any other means of relating to people."

Two peace caravans of five college students each traveled in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State during the summer and discussed peace issues with community, church, civic, and social groups. The caravans had, in addition to Americans of different races and faiths, students from Pakistan, India, and Korea. Other programs for college students included a series of seminars in Washington and at the United Nations. Topics discussed included, "Integration, How Fast?" "Defense in the Missile Age," "The Middle East Between East and West," and "The Role of Race in World Affairs."

Simple costumes establish the rapidly changing scenes in a DocuDrama about the search for nonviolent ways to deal with international conflicts.

With other peace organizations the AFSC shared in the production of the film, ALTERNATIVES, which outlines the position of conscientious objectors under the draft and suggests the philosophy and opportunities for alternative service. The 20-minute sound, color film features Don Murray, well-known actor who took the CO position. It may be rented or purchased from the AFSC.



Students have a briefing session with a UN delegate from India, to be followed by their own give-and-take discussions.

building world understanding among leaders



"The trip was arranged in such a way that every member of the delegation derived the maximum use and pleasure from the visit," read the MOSCOW NEWS. The paper quoted a woman astrophysicist, one of three Soviet scientists who had spent a month in the United States as guests of the AFSC, returning the earlier visit of three American Quaker medical men to Russia. As part of the professional exchange, transcontinental itineraries were arranged giving the guests opportunity to meet Americans in related fields. Their individual interests included, beside space research, heart surgery and automation.

The visit was one aspect of the Committee's concern to increase East-West exchange as part of international understanding.

A 1959 milestone was the first AFSC conference for diplomats to be held in the United States. It also reached a more senior group: 19 persons of minister-counselor level devoted three days, in a quiet mountain setting, to discussing causes of misunderstanding between East and West. Represented were 17 countries, reflecting all major positions in the international political scene. Lester Pearson of Canada and Philip Jessup of the United States were co-chairmen.

The conference was one of 14 similar sessions which the AFSC has arranged since 1952 to help build lasting friendships across national lines. Three more were held this year in Switzerland, two for diplomats and one for parliamentarians. Follow-up meetings with alumni of earlier conferences were held throughout the year at Quaker international centers in New Delhi, Tokyo, London, Paris, Vienna, New York, and Washington.

East European students and young professional people again joined others in AFSC international seminars around the world. This year they met in West Germany, Austria, Poland, Japan, India, and Ceylon. A total of 334 participants and leaders from about 40 countries took part. Japanese students also went to Asian and European countries for the study sessions.

At the Quaker international centers in Geneva and Vienna, New Delhi and Paris, people of diverse viewpoints met together in an atmosphere of impartial good will. Work in Geneva was related to United Nations concern with World Refugee Year, nuclear test ban discussions, and the foreign ministers' conference.

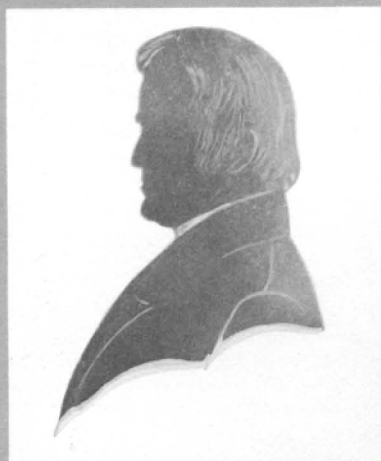
Hospitality at the Vienna center was extended to all interested persons when the World Youth Festival brought thousands of delegates to the host city in August. Nine Americans went to the Festival as observers for the AFSC.

The Quaker center staff in New Delhi were host to Martin Luther King, Alabama minister and leader of nonviolent action for equal rights, and his wife. Under joint sponsorship of the AFSC and the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Kings were accompanied by the Quaker international affairs representative during their one-month visit in India.

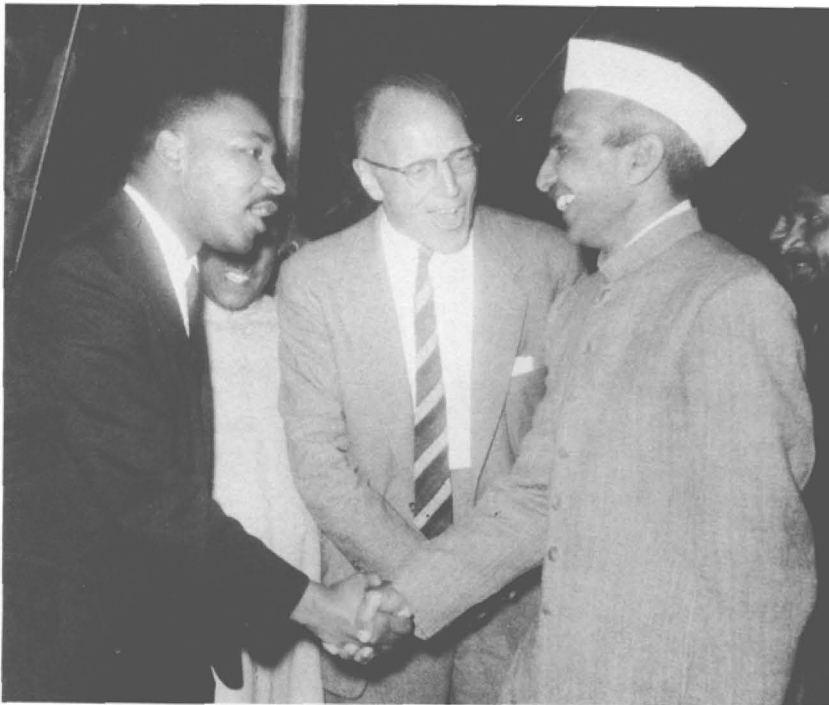
Reports of the Quaker representative in Paris kept the Committee informed on the problems of Algeria and other topical issues.

From Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia came firsthand reports of rising nationalist pressures, resulting in declared states of emergency and the imprisonment of political leaders. These developments made more difficult, yet more important, the interracial reconciliation efforts of the AFSC's representatives in the Central African Federation.

Other international affairs work continued at centers in Mexico City and Washington, D. C. Locally-directed Friends centers in Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Beirut provided similar focal points of communication and service. A Quaker representative



Joseph Sturge, the Quaker humanitarian, combined two familiar modern roles. Before the Crimean War in the 1850's he used his influence in the British Parliament and even more effectively by visiting the Czar and his cabinet in Russia to try to prevent war between the two countries. Having failed in this, after the war he led a Quaker "team" to restore the damage done by British bombardment of the defenseless fishing villages of Finland, as described in Whittier's "The Conquest of Finland."



An American leader of nonviolent resistance to racial discrimination is introduced by an AFSC representative to the president of the Congress Party of India.

with extensive international experience spent six months abroad making contact with religious and intellectual leaders.

At Quaker House in New York, United Nations delegates and members of the Secretariat met for discussion of current problems close to the Committee's concern: refugees, disarmament, economic development. Seminars for visitors to the United Nations reached hundreds of individuals eager to learn more about the important processes of international government.

In Washington, D. C., government officials and others close to the national political scene joined in AFSC seminars which stressed the contribution of human relations studies to the conduct of foreign affairs.

At off-the-record conferences in Switzerland younger diplomats can explore fundamental values in relation to national policies.



WAYS 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. The Government encourages contributions to the AFSC and similar causes by permitting an income tax deduction of up to 30 per cent of adjusted gross income. In addition to direct contributions, you can make gifts to the AFSC in several ways.

1. You may honor friends and relatives with a gift to the AFSC at the time of an anniversary or other joyous event. A memorial gift may be made at the time of a death. The AFSC sends an appropriate card or letter telling of each gift.
2. You may include in your will a bequest for the work of the Committee. During the past fiscal year the AFSC received \$220,185 from 39 bequests of from \$50 to \$77,372.
3. You may name the AFSC as beneficiary of life insurance policies. This is especially a possibility if those dependent on you have become self-sufficient. Gifts of life insurance, when irrevocable,

entitle you to an income tax deduction for both the present value of a policy and any future premiums.

4. You may make a life income gift to the AFSC in the form of cash, securities, or other property. The Committee will keep your gift invested during your lifetime and return to you whatever income it may yield. This type of gift provides important tax advantages for many contributors.

5. You may set up a trust fund through a bank which will provide a lifetime income to you or to someone else, with the principal to come to the AFSC at the death of the income beneficiary. This plan may also result in tax advantages to you now or to your estate.

If you would like to know how one of these possibilities can be adapted to your particular situation, please feel free to ask. Gifts or requests for information may be sent to any of the offices listed on page 16.

Finally, you can help by sharing this report with friends, foundations, or corporations who might be interested in supporting AFSC work. If you think it appropriate, it would be most helpful for you to give us the name and an introduction.

financial information

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1959

WE RECEIVED (Note 1):

GIFTS OF CASH	\$2,796,970	
GIFTS OF MATERIALS (Note 2):		
Clothing, textiles, supplies, etc.....	585,513	
Surplus food contributed by United States Government.....	697,303	
OTHER INCOME (ocean freight reimbursement, participants' fees, literature sales, etc.)	475,863	\$4,555,649

WE SPENT (Note 3):

For Relief and Community Development Programs Overseas (Note 4)	\$1,901,467	
Social and technical assistance, refugees, neighborhood centers.		
For Work and Study Programs	264,823	
Work camps, internes, institutional service units.		
For Programs Toward World and Domestic Understanding.....	1,371,238	
Peace education, international centers, seminars, school affiliation.		
For Programs Dealing With Domestic Social Problems.....	259,104	
Economic, social, and educational opportunities for minorities.		
For General Services	692,865	4,489,497
General administration, personnel, publicity, finance.		

EXCESS OF AMOUNT RECEIVED OVER AMOUNT SPENT.....	\$ 66,152
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ADJUSTMENT OF BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR— Resulting from change in reporting foreign expenditures (Note 3)....	150,950
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BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.....	1,492,260
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BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR.....	\$1,709,362
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THIS PART OF THE BALANCE IS ALLOCATED AS TO USE:

Reserved for contingencies	\$ 415,506	
Bequest funds reserved for use in subsequent years.....	439,749	
Use specified by contributors	641,733	
Undistributed relief clothing, etc.	40,686	
Required for working funds (advances, receivables, etc.).....	129,748	1,667,422

BALANCE UNALLOCATED AT END OF THE YEAR.....	\$ 41,940
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ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION

HASKINS & SELLS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 10

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED:

We have examined your summary of current fund transactions and balances for the year ended September 30, 1959. 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, 1959 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied, except for the change in reporting foreign expenditures (as explained in Note 3 to summary of current fund transactions), on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

December 21, 1959

HASKINS & SELLS

NOTES TO SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1959

1. Amounts received include approximately \$920,000 cash and \$295,000 materials received through regional offices.
2. Gifts of new and used clothing, new textiles, supplies and equipment are valued at standard prices considered to approximate conservative realizable values. Surplus food is valued at export prices.
3. Effective October 1, 1958, the Committee adopted a change in accounting practice with respect to cash and materials transmitted to its representatives abroad, portions of which may not have been distributed at the end of the fiscal year. Heretofore, such cash and materials were considered as expended, in the summary of current fund transactions, when transmitted abroad. This procedure has been continued as to materials transmitted to the Committee's representatives abroad, whereas transfers of cash funds to such representatives abroad are not considered as expenditures until ultimately disbursed by such representatives. As a result of this change in procedure the current fund balance at October 1, 1958, has been increased by \$150,950. Expenditures for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1959, would have been approximately \$30,000 less if the above change in accounting procedure had not been instituted.
4. Amounts spent for relief and community development overseas include \$639,118 in cash; \$565,046 in clothing, textiles, supplies, etc. and \$697,303 in surplus foods.
5. During November, 1959, the Committee signed a purchase agreement for the acquisition of land and a building at an aggregate cost of approximately \$155,000. This agreement is not binding on the Committee unless certain conditions are met by the seller prior to October 1, 1960. The Committee intends to use this property, situated at the southwest corner of 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., as the new location of its national headquarters.
6. This statement does not include the transactions and balances of the trust, property, etc. funds of the Committee.

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



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

INCORPORATED

20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Executive Secretary

COLIN W. BELL

Associate Executive Secretary

STEPHEN G. CARY

Finance Secretaries

HUGH W. MOORE

GUY W. SOLT

HENRY G. RUSSELL

HUGH M. MIDDLETON

EARLE J. EDWARDS

ROY McCORKEL

REGIONAL OFFICES

AUSTIN 1, Texas 1705 North Congress Avenue

GARNET GUILD, *Executive Secretary*

CAMBRIDGE 38, Massachusetts

130 Brattle Street (P. O. Box 247)

ROBERT A. LYON, *Executive Secretary*

HERBERT S. HUFFMAN, *Finance Secretary*

CHICAGO 7, Illinois 300 West Congress Parkway

KALE WILLIAMS, *Executive Secretary*

GEORGE R. BENT, *Finance Secretary*

DAYTON 6, Ohio 915 Salem Avenue

MATT THOMSON, *Executive Secretary*

WILLIAM F. HAYDEN, *Finance Secretary*

DES MOINES 12, Iowa 4211 Grand Avenue

C. H. YARROW, *Executive Secretary*

WILMER L. TJSSEM, *Finance Secretary*

HIGH POINT, North Carolina

1818 South Main Street (P. O. Box 1307)

WILTON E. HARTZLER, *Interim Executive Secretary*

B. RUSSELL BRANSON, *Finance Secretary*

PASADENA, California 825 East Union Street (P. O. Box 991)

EDWIN A. SANDERS, *Executive Secretary*

E. KELLOGG PECKHAM, *Finance Secretary*

ROBERT S. VOGEL, *Associate Finance Secretary*

PHILADELPHIA 7, Pennsylvania 20 South 12th Street

LYLE TATUM, *Executive Secretary*

PORTLAND 15, Oregon 4312 S. E. Stark Street

Acting Executive Secretary to be appointed

JOHN W. WILLARD, *Finance Secretary*

SAN FRANCISCO 21, California 2160 Lake Street

STEPHEN THIERMANN, *Executive Secretary*

RUSSELL F. JORGENSEN, *Finance Secretary*

SEATTLE 5, Washington 3959 Fifteenth Avenue, N.E.

HARRY BURKS, *Executive Secretary*

JOHN W. WILLARD, *Finance Secretary*

