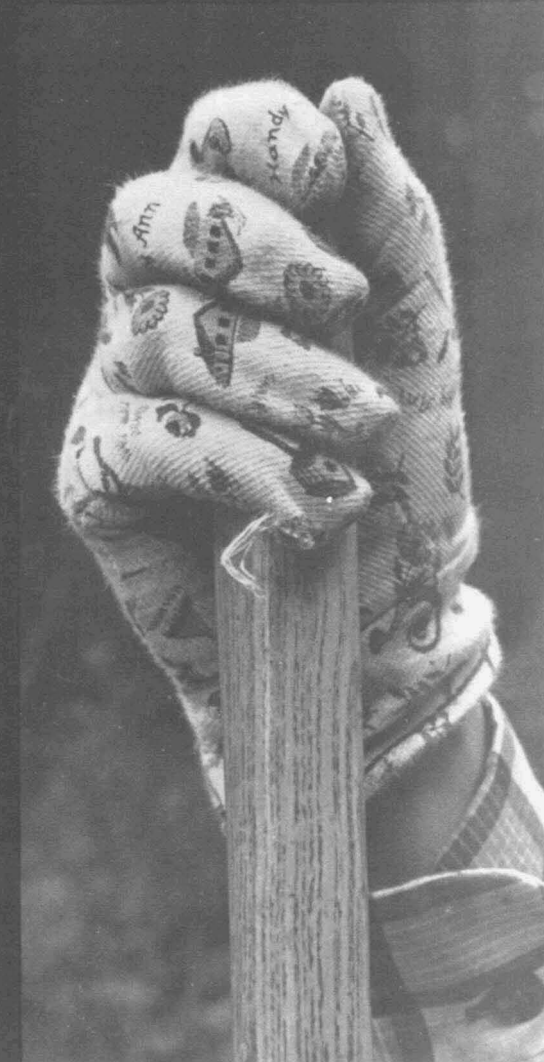
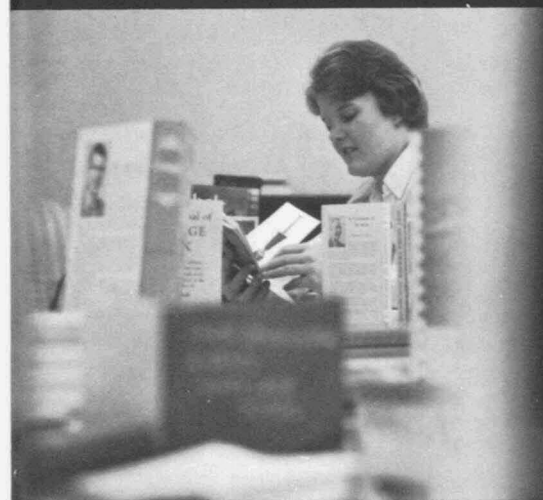


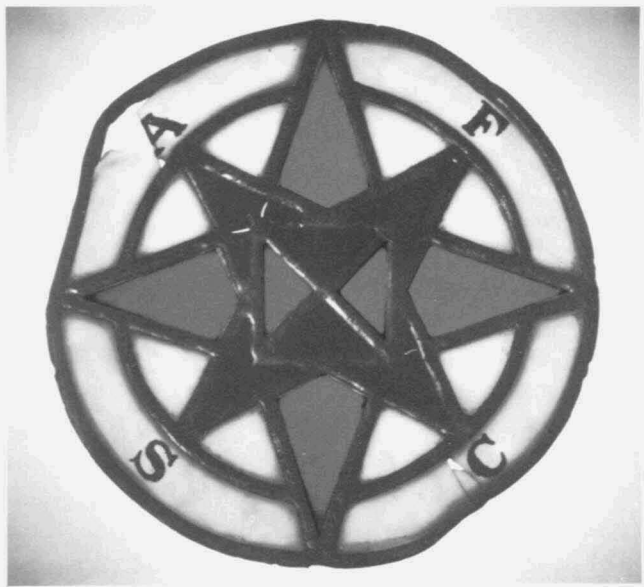
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE 1964 Report





The AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, founded in 1917, is one of the corporate expressions of Quaker faith and practice. It is rooted in the conviction that each human life is sacred, each man a child of God, and that love, expressed through creative action, is the only power that can overcome hatred, prejudice, and fear. To that end, the Committee undertakes programs of relief, service, and education, ministering to both the physical and spiritual needs of men.

The work is made possible by the generous cooperation of thousands of concerned persons of all faiths.



A CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN A CRITICAL AGE

Thoughtful men in every age have regarded the time in which they lived as one of great historic significance in the unfolding story of mankind. Of course they have always been right in some measure. It would indeed be a sign of spiritual ill-health if there arose a generation of men who decided that they were living in an insignificant period of history. Judgments of that sort are normally made by those who come after.

What of our age? We are no exceptions in thinking that we live in a critical time, and in some areas of human experience many would be inclined to use superlatives. We face the fact that it is now possible for a few men to decide upon the elimination of life on earth; that if we do not use them for incalculable woe, the powers we have wrested from nature can bring us incalculable weal; that the ordering of human society is changing; that more men than ever before have rejected fatalism and resignation as an adequate way of life and have caught the vision of what they and their children might be; that the nation-state as the final repository of power is an idea whose time is passing; that

love must lie at the base of every valid way of life.

What a moment of history to live in! The following pages deal with immense challenges and some responses, of which the intent is large even when their scope is small.

• *Developing community leadership*

Today's vast social problems seem to demand vast solutions. Yet often it is the humble plan of action, evolved locally out of local conditions, that has the most lasting effect on the lives of the persons involved. In its concern for human personality, the AFSC concentrates on helping the men and women of a small community identify their own problems and work together cooperatively and democratically toward the achievement of common goals. The process is essentially one of education, of bringing out from the persons involved the best they have to offer the group. The method is one of stimulating and encouraging, rather than offering blueprints. The result cannot be fully measured in specific projects completed, but

rather in the participants' growth in their ability to work together and to share responsibility. From community development as thus understood, community leadership naturally emerges.

In July 1964, the Service Committee completed 25 years of community development service in the rural villages of Mexico. It is estimated that during this period more than 3000 young men and women from 34 different countries went to Mexico to work in a total of 68 communities. The program in each has been varied, depending on the needs of the people. Projects in education, agriculture, irrigation, health and nutrition, the establishment of libraries and nursery schools have been high on the list. In addition to two ongoing projects in San Francisco, Tepeyecac, Puebla, and San Damian, Tlaxcala, five summer programs were conducted in July and August.

A new community established in Peru

A disastrous fire which swept one of the *barriadas* (squatter communities) of Lima in December 1963 has resulted in unusual opportunity for the new AFSC program in Peru. Early in January the government of Lima asked the Service Committee to help in the resettlement of some 300 families, 80 of whom were dispossessed by the fire. In the new *barriada* of Pamplona Alta, created to meet this emergency situation, AFSC personnel have helped the *barriada* dwellers to organize two cooperative workshops. A women's sewing group has been so successful that it is now regarded as a model for small industry on the *barriada* level, while a bedframe factory will be, when completed, the first producers cooperative in Lima.

Across Lima, in the *barriada* Ciudadela Chalaca, a group of South American students, who call themselves *Los Amigos del Peru*, have been working under AFSC sponsorship, organizing recreation, providing sewing and literacy classes, and helping in several health surveys.

The core of this group has been a number of young students who had experience with the AFSC in Mexico, and were eager to introduce the method of community development to their homeland. The program is regarded as an important experiment in finding ways and means of involving local volunteers as well as local people in the solution of common problems.

Credit cooperatives help Jordanians

On the other side of the world, in Jordan, the AFSC continues with its program of training village leaders in the methods of cooperative organization and agricultural credit control. In the village of Artas, south of Bethlehem, an ancient problem of water distribution was at last solved when the villagers learned to work out a common solution to their irrigation needs through the creation of a local cooperative.

This year has seen the establishment in Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) of a new urban community development project in the municipality of Broken Hill. In March an AFSC representative arrived in Broken Hill at the invitation of African leaders to work with the men and women of Bwacha township toward the identification and fulfillment of their common needs. In the first months of this program the director has helped the women of one neighborhood establish their own sewing and literacy classes, has developed a small producers cooperative among men skilled in carpentry, and has advised local leaders on the expansion and strengthening of an adult night school which the residents had developed for themselves.

A nation-wide program of community development has now been launched by the government of Zambia. It is clear that in this newly independent nation, as in many others, it is necessary for the people to throw off the reliance on paternalism which is the heritage of

the colonial period, and begin to understand that they must find solutions for their own problems. In this important effort, the AFSC pilot project will play a key role as a laboratory for training students, and for the development of ideas which can be applied throughout the land. The director of the program has agreed to serve on the faculty of the new institute for training in community development being organized in the Copperbelt.

If we have really succeeded in helping people to help themselves, the moment comes when the community involved no longer needs the stimulus and encouragement of the Service Committee. This moment came to the Friends Center in Dacca, East Pakistan, in the spring of 1964. After 14 years of outside administration, it was time for the center to become independent. A Pakistani staff, trained by the Friends, continues to run the various activities, while neighborhood groups have taken over the responsibility for administering and financing the center. A film, *Seeds of Tomorrow*, describing this successful devolvement, has been prepared and will be useful, it is hoped, for many years to come. Meanwhile, the directors of the Dacca Center have been in West Pakistan exploring possible sites for an urban community development program in that side of the developing nation.

Urban project begun in Baroda, India

Similar explorations conducted by AFSC representatives in India during 1963 have led to a plan for the establishment of a pilot project in urban community development in the city of Baroda, State of Gujarat. The new program as envisioned will involve work in different types of urban areas. These might be: a slum area of heterogeneous population and occupation; a slum area of Harijans (untouchables); a declining middle-class area of mixed business and residential use; and a new residential area

developed as a result of industrialization. In each area the program will be developed around the expressed needs of the people involved. Again, it will not be the completion of physical projects, but the development of new attitudes that will be of chief concern. A staff of three workers is now in the field and the program is under way.

Self-help programs aid farm laborers

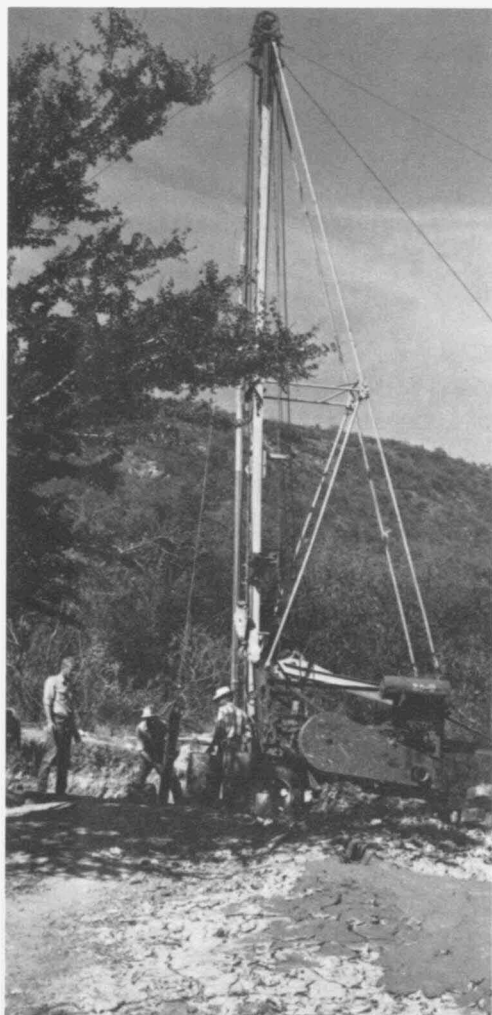
The concept of involving the people themselves in the solution of their own problems is as applicable in a city slum as in a rural village, and as applicable in the United States as any land abroad. In Tulare County, California, a ten-year program with farm laborers has resulted in the organization of a workers cooperative and a self-help housing project. In the latter, workers build their own homes at an average saving of \$4000. During the past year, the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has used the AFSC experience to stimulate similar self-help housing projects among other farm labor groups. Also during this past year the AFSC and the Workers Co-op have spearheaded a retraining program for 200 farm laborers under the Department of Labor's Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training.

The AFSC is at work with American Indians on reservations in North Dakota, Arizona, southern California, and western Washington. In addition it seeks to make a contribution to the pressing problems of Indians coming into an urban area with a program at Intertribal Friendship House in Oakland, California. The goal of this work is to develop competence and confidence in American Indian communities to meet their pressing social, economic, and political problems and to build understanding between Indians and non-Indians which will permit a two-way sharing of values and ideas.



WELL DRILLING, MEXICO (CIRCA 1940)

WELL DRILLING, MEXICO



PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, MEXICO



REFLECTING ON 25 YEARS OF AFSC WORK IN MEXICO, staff there pointed up the philosophy behind the program: "The major emphasis has been placed on helping villagers to help themselves, working under the progressive local and regional leadership which is Mexico's hope as it provides an example to Latin America and to the world of what can be accomplished by effectively utilizing its human and material resources. . . . We believe one of the best ways to build friendships among the peoples of the world is by working together on tasks, chosen because there is a general recognition and accep-

tance of their importance and value. We also feel that the social and economic problems of any country must be solved primarily by the people and the social institutions of the country itself, rather than by well-intentioned visitors from other parts of the world. That is why we look upon the strengthening and support of local institutions as the most important contribution we can make to the healthy growth of a nation."

This philosophy is also basic to the Committee's work in Guatemala and Peru.



LITERACY WORK, GUATEMALA

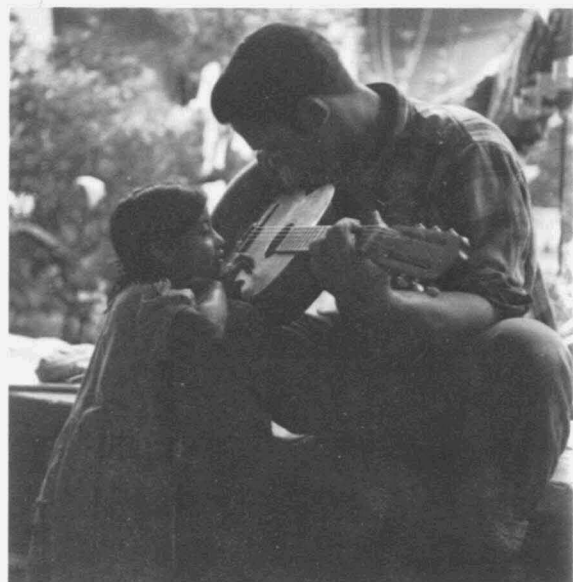


ROAD CONSTRUCTION, MEXICO

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PERU



YOUTH PROJECTS, MEXICO



• **Searching for peaceful solutions**

For more than 30 years, the AFSC has conducted week-long summer institutes on international relations and peace. These institutes provide opportunities for people to exchange ideas on the important issues of our time, and to hear experts in world affairs present information and opinion. Nearly 400 persons participated this summer in an institute at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, on the theme "Two Americas, Two Worlds." At Avon, New Hampshire, 350 more persons examined "The Quaker Approach to a World in Revolution," and gave special attention to the current civil rights struggle.

An expanded peace caravan program sent five groups of young people to Oregon, Southern California and Arizona, Ohio and Indiana, Michigan, and New York. Each group toured its area speaking on domestic and world affairs and offering personal views on constructive approaches to peace.

Other programs of peace education were directed to the interests of special groups. A conference on the theme "Teaching about Peace Issues" was held at New York University and attended by 75 educators from all parts of the United States. In Cambridge, Massachusetts, a peace education seminar for clergymen drew together local leaders among the various faiths to discuss the moral issues of war and the role of the church. In San Francisco, a seminar of businessmen and academicians, initiated by AFSC staff two years ago to discuss disarmament and reconversion, has led to the formation of a Governor's Advisory Panel on the Aerospace and Electronics Industry in California.

Quaker group studies China policy

A working party composed of Quaker scholars and others has been formed to analyze the United States policy toward China, and to prepare a statement setting forth policy proposals

rooted in a Quaker approach to international understanding. Work on this study began this year. In addition, a staff person has been jointly appointed by British and American Friends to concentrate in this area. During the year, the Quaker International Affairs Representative in Japan has formed an advisory group on approaches to China which meets regularly. He has also established contacts and gained information from persons knowledgeable on China located in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and elsewhere. In addition, he has carried out the regular activities of a QIAR, maintaining close contact with diplomats in Tokyo and encouraging reconciliation efforts in the East Asia area. Other QIARS are located in Germany, India, and Switzerland.

The decision of the Chinese not to accept the Committee's invitation to the Diplomats' Conference in Warsaw, Poland, was a disappointment. It had been hoped that the occasion might provide for a real exchange between Chinese and Western participants, including Americans. The conference was successful in other respects, as were the other two conferences for diplomats, one in Hyderabad, India, and the other in Clarens, Switzerland.

Asian seminars face vital questions

In Asia, three seminar programs for young professional people were held, one in Pakistan on "Rural Development and National Growth," one in Malaysia on "Education in Asia," and one in Ceylon on "Developing Leaders for Changing Societies." Other AFSC seminars were in Togo, Hungary, France, Hong Kong, and Japan.

In September, an AFSC international affairs seminar was convened in Cotonou, Dahomey, for representatives of seven countries in West Africa. The week-long program dealt with the subject "Africa Today: Common Tasks and Aspirations." Participants included representa-

tives from Cameroun, Nigeria, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Mali. Plans are now underway for other West African seminars in 1965.

Among the activities of the Quaker United Nations Program this year was a four-day conference for U.N. delegates and staff held at Lake Mohonk, New York, where a total of 41 persons discussed "The Evolving Role of the United Nations in the World Community." More such conferences are planned.

In Washington, the AFSC expanded its weekend seminar programs for governmental officials from two to four such events annually. The regular dinner and luncheon seminars also continue. Participants in the weekend seminars, held at Capon Springs, West Virginia, have included congressmen, government executives, and members of the diplomatic community. In the future, leaders of business, labor, religion, education, and the press will be included.

• ***Stimulating practical idealism***

The real wealth of any society may be largely measured by the promise of its youth. For many years the AFSC has accepted the challenge of young people who are eager to find practical expressions for their ideals and values. The VISA program, which provides a two-year period in service and learning for young adults, is one aspect of the Committee's response to this challenge. In 1964 the VISA program was expanded to include a unit in the United States, as well as the regular units in India, Tanzania, Guatemala, and Germany.

Six new volunteers started work in October in Beaufort County and St. George in South Carolina; in Atlanta, Georgia; and in Harlan and Clay Counties in the Appalachian region of Kentucky. Women volunteers are tutoring young people in rural and urban settings. The Beaufort County assignment, where one volunteer is helping the people turn an unused school

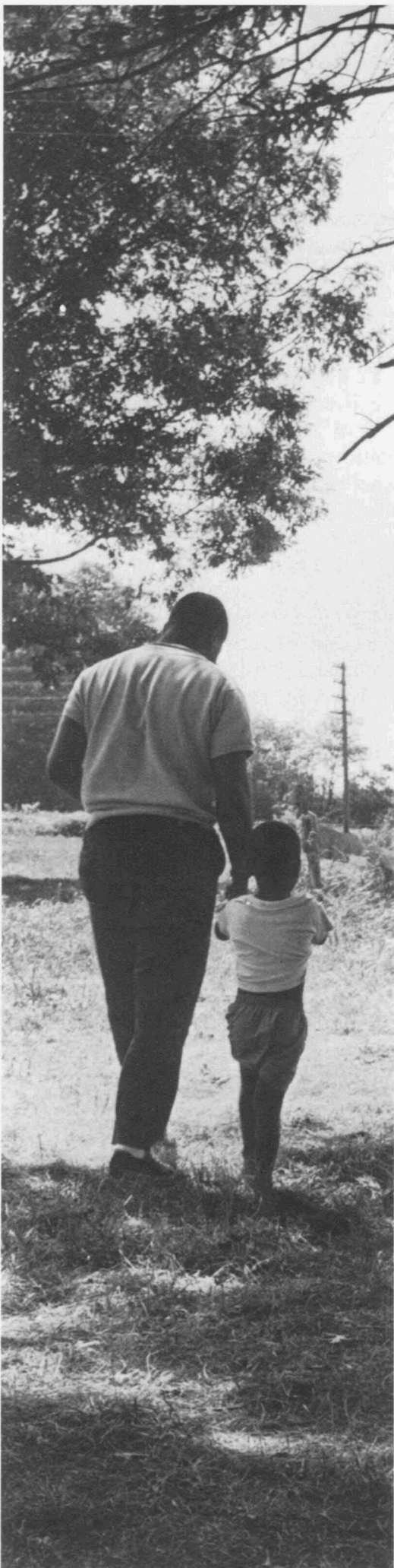
house into a community center, is a typical one for the men. Of primary importance is the growth of community pride.

Volunteers serve in rural villages

In Guatemala, the experience of the VISA unit has prepared a way for the nine new volunteers who replace five returnees in September. Against a setting of smoking volcanoes and emerald lakes, volunteers are assigned to mostly rural villages, where they are engaged in community development and are teaching literacy and home economics. One young couple has made their thatched abode a gathering place for local villagers. The furnishings made by the husband have excited an interest in carpentry among his boys-club members. The village is operating a commercial fish pond which he helped to build. His wife teaches the girls to knit, and to cook with recipes which introduce the use of proteins. "There is a need for the feeling of pride here," she states. "Without this, there is no community action except that enforced by the local authorities. The problems are large, but we bite off a bit at a time of that which makes up the world."

The Youth Opportunities Program in Chicago places the accent on children nine to thirteen years of age. Started two years ago to bring together children of different backgrounds, the program is shifting its emphasis to smaller groups. Each group consists of two children from a deprived area of Chicago and two children of another race or background from elsewhere. The limited size encourages deeper relationships and allows the children to give more attention to a specific subject such as music, art, physics, or nature lore. Children are exposed to culture other than their own through visits to museums, concerts, homes, and farms. Further community involvement is stimulated through the new parents advisory board.

THE CURRENT CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE IN THE UNITED STATES has had impact on AFSC programs at several points. Some of them are illustrated on these pages. Speaking of these efforts, the chairman of the AFSC board of directors has said: "Each of us needs to look into his heart to ask what he can do to promote the conditions in which rights may be claimed with dignity, and people may grow in peace. The American Friends Service Committee is one means through which we may shape practical alternatives to the way of violence. The service of those who work with civil rights leaders in



URBAN PROBLEMS

YOUTH SERVICE PROJECTS

EMPLOYMENT ON MERIT

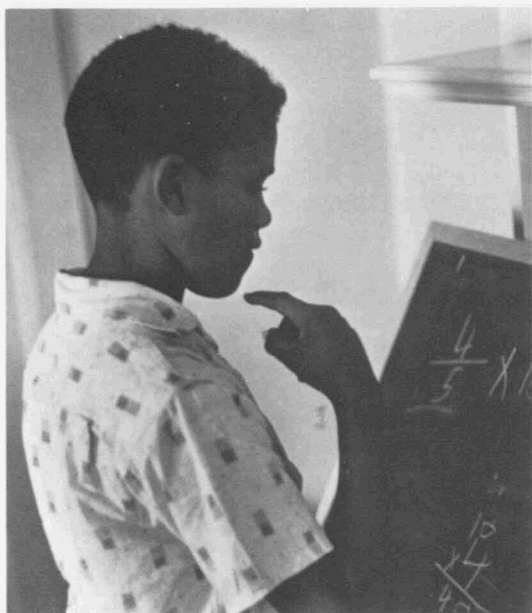


cities of the North and the South is aimed at finding peaceful solutions to situations of acute tension."

In its community relations work, the AFSC seeks to act on the belief in the worth of the individual and his right to grow up in a social environment in which he can freely develop his God-given potentiality. For over two decades AFSC race relations programs have been based on this belief. Thus, the Committee's present concern for this principle is both informed by long experience and deepened by a spirit of rededication in this critical period.



SCHOOL DESEGREGATION



TUTORING AND DROPOUT PROGRAMS



FAIR HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND VOTER REGISTRATION



The summer Institutional Service Unit in Anchorage, Kentucky, demonstrated AFSC's willingness to experiment with new opportunities for service. This effort involved high school students in a project initially designed for participants of college age. Experts in the field of mental health are enthusiastic about the effectiveness of high school aides because of their responsive and open-minded approach. Participants assisted hospital staff by being interested friends of the patients, giving them a link to the outside world. They helped patients prepare for re-entry into community living through improved conversation and grooming, and through development of reading, writing, sewing, and other skills.

This summer's work project in Yugoslavia reflected AFSC's continuing efforts to maintain channels of communication with Eastern European countries. Participants cleared a hillside for construction near an international youth vacation center in Bohinj in the Slovenia Territory. The project provided opportunity for the growth in mutual understanding which is inherent in a small group. The usual pattern of youth service projects in Eastern Europe and in developing nations is that of a "work drive," consisting of brigades of hundreds, some of whom represent national interests. Participants in the AFSC endeavor strove for a self-directed and community-oriented project as a departure from the large, authoritarian structure with its emphasis only on the work to be accomplished.

Soviet, British, American youth meet

The last in a series of three summer Work and Study Projects, consisting of ten participants each from Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States, was held at Camp Reinburg near Chicago. The previous projects were held in Bristol, England, in 1962, and in Nalchik in the Soviet Union, in 1963. Activities were divided among construction of

camp dining facilities, formal discussions, and socialization among participants and the local community. One student from the University of Moscow expressed her new awareness of the concern of young Americans for our social problems. A Russian linguistics student said: "The project was important to me personally, particularly in meeting just real American people whom I talked to and tried to understand. This is important if Russian, British, and American people are to understand each other."

Internes learn while they serve

Peace internes, in 11 regional offices, assist AFSC staff in bringing to the American people educational programs on issues of peace and war. In 1964, internes helped organize and participated in summer peace caravans. They assisted in arranging conferences, institutes, and workshops on peace and world affairs in cooperation with religious, academic, civic, and labor groups. Peace internes pursue the study and practice of the Quaker approach to non-violent solutions of conflict. An interne in Detroit states, "I have grown to feel that I am a part of mankind and that I share in a small way responsibility for the direction and future of our world."

In September, the AFSC appointed three persons to the interne program of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. These NAIRO internes, young people and adults, are working with the AFSC in its community relations programs. In Chicago one interne meets with civic, religious, and fraternal groups to plan programs to achieve equal opportunities in housing. He assists in arranging workshops, informal discussions, and distribution of educational materials. An Indian Program interne in the Northwest works for the improvement of the Indian student's educational experience. He encourages him to complete his schooling and promotes understand-

ing of the Indians' problems among public school faculties. An interne in the Employment on Merit Program in Atlanta visits employers, organizes workshops for those seeking better jobs, and looks for minority group applicants who qualify for jobs traditionally closed to them.

• **Realizing new opportunities**

The struggle for racial equality is surely one of the critical issues of our age. To help minority groups realize the opportunities now open to all, the AFSC supports constructive community programs throughout the nation.

This summer, tutorial programs were developed in the South to prepare students and parents for transition into desegregated school situations. Projects five or six weeks long were held in Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, under the supervision of AFSC staff. Local groups assisted with equipment and supplies. Tutors helped students develop reading and study skills and improve their use of written and spoken English. They informed students of the expanding range of vocational opportunities open to them, and of the sources of financial aid available for their education beyond secondary school. Altogether 325 students and nearly 100 tutors participated in the tutorial schools in the six communities.

When a federal judge directed the Mississippi communities of Jackson, Biloxi, and Leake County to prepare for compliance with school desegregation orders, staff were already at work seeking support in the white communities and encouraging Negroes to take advantage of the court's decision. Among those the staff was able to assist was an organization initially made up of prominent Jackson women who felt the need for a public school program and desired peaceful compliance with the law. An act of the Mississippi legislature which provided tuition grants to children to attend private

schools and avoid public desegregated schools provided the opportunity for action on the part of this group. They ran a full-page ad in the largest Mississippi newspaper, appealing for citizen support of public schools, and declared the time for argument over desegregation was past. The names of the leaders of the group were signed to the advertisement, and a coupon was included. Little in the way of harassment developed and at least 50 coupons were returned. By the time of school registration, 800 women throughout the state were hard at work among the white parents and other community leaders, laying the groundwork which might prevent a boycott of the schools by white parents as Negroes registered and attended formerly all-white schools. They were able to rent billboard space for advertisements urging support of public schools. Meanwhile the AFSC was actively at work in the Negro community helping to facilitate registration of Negro students. After months of work, the first day of school found 39 Negro students attending previously all-white schools in Jackson. In Biloxi, 16 students entered previously segregated schools, although AFSC had no direct responsibility here. And in Leake County, where the situation was most difficult, one six-year-old Negro girl entered first grade.

Fair housing opportunities sought

AFSC work in the field of housing began in Chicago in 1951. Today, this work is centered in Chicago, Boston, New York, Washington, and Pasadena.

During the year some 20 new human relations councils have been formed by suburban residents in the Chicago area. The AFSC advises such groups. Between 30 and 40 Negro families have moved into homes in previously all-white suburbs this year. This compares with a figure of 15 families in 1963 and 4 in 1962.

The New York program is affiliated with the

Association of Fair Housing Councils of Metropolitan New York. Staff and volunteers work with 120 local fair housing committees to provide leadership for implementing fair practices. Communication has been established between the fair housing groups and the minority communities in the area, to facilitate those links which will ultimately lead to the breakdown of segregated patterns.

Three new staff members in the Boston area are working with low-income families who live in racial or ethnic neighborhoods and who now face dislocation because of urban renewal and other construction projects. The program is based on a study which pinpoints the interrelatedness among race and urban relocation and community relations problems.

In metropolitan Washington the housing program will enter its third year amid a growing potential for constructive change in the area. Progress in integrated housing has exceeded all expectations. Staff continue to work with agencies, fair housing groups, the minority communities, and the real estate industry. Since the program's inception, Negro families have moved into every area where the AFSC is at work with a fair housing group.

Handbook on housing is published

The concern for sharing our experience led to the recent publication, in cooperation with the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, of a fair housing handbook. This practical manual for those who are working to create and maintain inclusive communities was drawn largely from the experience of AFSC field staff and is a useful reference piece for all who seek to make freedom of choice in housing a reality in American life.

The American Friends Service Committee was one of a number of private agencies, with grass-roots experience in confronting poverty, which testified before the special Congressional

sub-committee regarding the Economic Opportunity Act. The Committee urged the Education and Labor subcommittee to "operate on the democratic assumption that all people, including the poor, can plan effectively for their futures if given the necessary facilitating resources of skilled personnel and funds." Testimony was based upon cumulative experience gathered over the years in the fields of community relations and work camping, as well as upon information related to studies in the economics of disarmament.

During the year the AFSC has been studying current economic problems as they relate to the Committee's work in community relations. Results of this study will have implications for future program planning. Meanwhile, the interrelatedness of the problems of poverty and the problems of discrimination are clearly reflected in two new programs opened in 1964.

Rural poverty project undertaken

The community development program in southern New Jersey will focus on the economic, educational, and housing needs of rural residents in five counties. For the state as a whole, 17% of all rural families have an income of less than \$3000 a year. One of the "poverty pockets" is in the delta area of the Maurice River where the oyster industry is in difficulty and truck farming is seasonal. The Farmers Home Administration has initiated a project in self-help housing among low-income rural families in Cumberland County patterned after the AFSC project in California. The AFSC will work here also, with its major focus on the communities of Bivalve and Shellpile which represent in microcosm the major problems of disadvantaged rural people from a minority group. The program will seek to find local leadership which can help these people in decisions which affect their future, and to involve federal, state, and private agencies in

long-range programs to meet the needs of the people.

In southeastern Pennsylvania the AFSC has undertaken a program with migrant families, employers, community groups, and public agencies, on the problems of migratory labor. This began at the invitation of the Chester County Migrant Committee, a local group which has been at work in the area for some time. The original goal of the program was to develop techniques by which communities may be mobilized to give maximum services to migrants and to meet their seasonal needs. Now it seems clear that the need is for a program directed toward restructuring of employment patterns and the elimination of forced migrancy. The AFSC recognizes the great importance of intelligent fact-gathering about migrants. Already some accepted "facts" have been discovered not to be true. It hopes through its work to meet the pressing need for accurate information which to date is not available, and the need to relate the problems of migrants in the North to the problems of both the rural South and the northern ghettos. There are many agencies working on betterment of the actual conditions of the migrant. The AFSC contribution is at a more fundamental level of social change, that of raising the status of seasonal labor.

The Service Committee continues its work on the problem of equal employment opportunity, in Atlanta, in North Carolina, and in Houston, Texas. The goal here is for employers to recruit, hire, and up-grade on merit, and for training facilities and union membership to be made available on a non-discriminatory basis.

• ***Respecting the dignity of individuals***

There is no more tragic figure in the modern world than that of the man who must make a new beginning for himself in mid-life. He may be the victim of historic forces which turn him

into a refugee from his native land. Or he may be the victim of his own past errors facing the building of a new life after a term in prison. Whatever the reason, the American Friends Service Committee, out of deep concern for the dignity of individuals, provides help—wherever it is able—to the man, the woman, the family in this situation.

In Algeria, the long struggle for independence left over two million people homeless as refugees within their own land. The AFSC has been at work since 1962 providing basic training in skills, health education, agriculture, and community development. Increasingly in the past year the work has centered about an integrated program for women. Not only are medical services made available in several maternal and child health clinics, but the mothers themselves are offered courses in sewing, knitting, child care, and nutrition. Out of this work has grown, in turn, a deep concern to find ways to help these women, so many of them ill and overburdened by too many children, with the means to plan their families. During the fall a family planning expert was sent by the AFSC to Algeria to spend some weeks consulting with the field staff nurses on methods of introducing family planning as a regular part of our ongoing program.

Material aids help meet urgent needs

The shipment of material aids—soap, blankets, used clothing, yard goods, knitting wool, drugs, shoes, and baby food—has continued in the past year to be an important aspect of the Algerian program. Some of these supplies have been used to stock the rural clinics and workshops which the Quaker field workers are operating. Other shipments, particularly of used clothing, are being distributed through orphanages, old people's homes, hospitals, and other institutions which, because of the general economic conditions of the country, have been

particularly needy in the past years. In addition, in the early fall a shipment of light-weight used clothing and of school supplies was sent to the Congo where a former AFSC employee took responsibility for its distribution among the many refugee groups within that nation. Through AFSC Children's Program activities American children have the opportunity to share gifts of money and materials with children in other parts of the world.

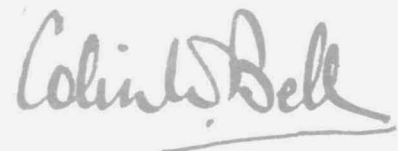
Since 1959 the AFSC has maintained a program among the Chinese refugees in overcrowded Hong Kong, with a community center in one of the biggest resettlement areas in Kowloon. Recent developments in this program have included the organization of a training program in social group work, and the formation of a community development program among several refugee fishing villages. In the past year, a staff concern for the health of the mothers involved in the center program has led to an exploration for ways to introduce family planning methods within the resettlement area.

Helping with the resettlement of refugees who come to the United States has long been a concern of American Friends. In the past year the AFSC has continued to assist families principally from Cuba and Indonesia to make a new start for themselves in a new land. In addition, the U.S. Refugee Program has played an active role in bringing public attention to

bear on the necessity of reforming the present immigration laws. The National Origins Quota System selects persons for entry into this country not on the basis of their skills but on the basis of their place of birth, with particularly restrictive features for those of Asian ancestry. Such a system is not consonant with the Quaker view of the dignity of the individual. In August the director of the Service Committee's U.S. Refugee Program offered testimony in support of new immigration legislation. Work is now under way on a pamphlet to bring further public attention to bear on the problem.

A program of visiting prisoners, begun in southern California in 1947, led to the creation of Crenshaw House, a residence for men in the critical period after leaving prison and before finding a place for themselves again in society. The success of that half-way house which opened in Los Angeles in 1958 has now led to the founding of a second such facility, Austin-MacCormick House in San Francisco.

These, then, are highlights of our efforts to respond constructively to the critical issues of our own age. On the financial pages of this report there is a full listing of programs grouped according to the five main divisions of the Committee's work. Additional information on these AFSC programs is available to readers upon request.



COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

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. Contributions are tax deductible up to 30 per cent of adjusted gross income in accordance with provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition to regular contributions, you can make gifts to the AFSC in several ways.

You can honor friends and relatives with a gift to the AFSC at the time of an anniversary or other joyous event. A memorial gift can be made at the time of death. The AFSC sends an appropriate card or letter telling of each gift.

You can include in your will a bequest for the work of the Committee, or you may name the AFSC as beneficiary of life insurance policies. During the past fiscal year the AFSC received funds from 77 bequests.

You can make a life-income gift in the form of cash, securities, or other property and still receive during your lifetime whatever income it yields. The gift can be made directly to the AFSC or as a trust fund with your bank.

Finally, you can help by sharing this report with friends, foundations, or corporations who might be interested in supporting AFSC work.

The AFSC Board of Directors has approved a cash expenditure of \$3,915,871 for program activities during the 1964-65 fiscal year. This figure represents an increase of 7.8 per cent over the previous budget. This was done with the faith that you, our contributors, will continue your support, and that we shall also gain additional funds from our new sources. Gifts or requests for information can be sent to any of the offices listed in this report.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION • GILBERT F. WHITE, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CHARLES J. DARLINGTON, ESTHER B. RHOADS, M. ALBERT LINTON, *Vice Chairmen* • ELLIS B. RIDGWAY, JR., *Treasurer* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus*.

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1964

WE RECEIVED:

Gifts of Cash and Securities	\$2,954,177	
Gifts of Clothing, Textiles, Supplies, etc. (Note 1)	580,003	
Transfers from Bequest Fund (Note 2)	1,262,193	
Other Income (ocean freight reimbursement, participants' fees, literature sales, etc.)	439,618	\$5,235,991

WE SPENT:

FOR INTERNATIONAL SERVICE—Refugee relief, rehabilitation, and resettlement in Algeria, Austria, Hong Kong, Jordan, and United States; social and technical assistance in Algeria, the Congo, India, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Rhodesia, and Zambia; hurricane relief to Cuba and Haiti.		
Cash	\$691,153	
Clothing, textiles, medical supplies, etc. (Note 3)	570,203	\$1,261,356
FOR YOUTH SERVICES—For young adults: Voluntary International Service Assignments in Germany, Guatemala, India, Tanzania, and United States. For college students: work camps in Africa, Europe, Asia, Mexico, Guatemala, and U.S.A.; voter registration and citizenship education projects in the South; service units in institutions; internes in community services and industry; seminars. For high school students: work camps, seminars, and world affairs camps in the U.S.A. School affiliation service linking elementary and high schools in U.S. with schools abroad. For children: educational materials and projects		
		1,065,843
FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Seminars and conferences in Europe, Asia, and Africa; international representatives in Delhi, Tokyo, and Berlin; seminars in Washington, D.C.; work at the United Nations in New York and Geneva		
		552,940
FOR PEACE EDUCATION—Summer institutes on the Quaker approach to international conflict; family camps; weekend institutes; organization of working parties on China and on nonviolence in international conflict; peace literature; conferences with academic groups; speakers and group discussion of crisis issues, including the social and economic implications of disarmament		
		561,316
FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS—Work in metropolitan areas of the North and West to find creative solutions to a broad range of urban problems, particularly housing; work in the South to promote equal job opportunity; school desegregation activity in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi; community development efforts with farm laborers, migrants, and other rural poor in California, Southeast Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey; community development and leadership training with American Indian groups in Arizona, California, and Washington; work with released prisoners in California		
	556,170	
FOR GENERAL SERVICES—General administration, personnel, publicity, finance	1,192,207	5,189,832

EXCESS OF AMOUNT RECEIVED OVER AMOUNT SPENT	\$ 46,159
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BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,450,917
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BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	\$1,497,076
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THIS PART OF THE BALANCE IS ALLOCATED AS TO USE:

Reserved for contingencies	\$ 384,539	
Reserved for use in subsequent years	193,583	
Use specified by contributors	727,919	
Undistributed relief clothing, etc.	28,731	
Required for working funds (advances, receivables, etc.)	158,936	1,493,708

BALANCE UNALLOCATED AT END OF THE YEAR	\$ 3,368
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NOTES TO SUMMARY OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES **For the Year Ended September 30, 1964**

1. Gifts of new and used clothing, textiles, food, and supplies are valued at standard prices considered to approximate conservative realizable values.

2. It is the policy of the Committee to use bequest funds over a period of years unless otherwise required by the provisions of a will. This is in keeping with the Committee's interpretation of the intent of donors, and in order to use this fluctuating income most effectively in its programs. To implement this policy, bequests received are recorded as income in the Bequest Fund rather than the Current Fund, and transfers are made to the Current Fund for expenditure as authorized by the Board of Directors. A summary of the transactions and balances of the Bequest Fund for the year ended September 30, 1964 follows:

Balance at beginning of the year	\$2,876,025
Bequests received	2,162,576

Interest, dividends, gains on sales, etc.	119,295
Total	\$5,157,896
Less transfers to Current Fund	1,262,193
Balance at end of the year	\$3,895,703
Part of this balance was restricted as to use:	
Restricted by testators	\$ 250,363
Restricted by the Committee	1,804,870
	<u>2,055,233</u>
Balance allocated for use in future years in accordance with the Committee's bequest policy	<u>\$1,840,470</u>

3. It is the Committee's policy to include as expenditures materials transmitted to its representatives abroad. Portions of these materials may not have been distributed by the end of the fiscal year.

4. The Summary of Current Fund Transactions and Balances does not include the transactions and balances of the bequest, endowment, property, and other special funds of the Committee.

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

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, 1964. 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 for us to extend our examination beyond the Committee's accounting for recorded receipts.

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, 1964, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

January 22, 1965

HASKINS & SELLS

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

NATIONAL OFFICE 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

- *Executive Secretary:* COLIN W. BELL • *Associate Executive Secretaries:* STEPHEN G. CARY, Regional Office Relations • EARLE EDWARDS, Finance • LOUIS SCHNEIDER, Program
- *Finance Secretaries:* ARTHUR M. DYE, JR., ROY McCORKEL, HUGH M. MIDDLETON, ARTHUR C. RITZ, WILLIAM TAYLOR

REGIONAL OFFICES

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

44-A Brattle Street (P.O. Box 247)

John A. SullivanExecutive Secretary

Thelma BabbittFinance Secretary

Chicago, Illinois 60605

431 South Dearborn Street

Kale Williams, Jr.Executive Secretary

Hugh P. MaxwellFinance Secretary

Dayton, Ohio 45406

915 Salem Avenue

Matt ThomsonExecutive Secretary

William F. HaydenFinance Secretary

Des Moines, Iowa 50312

4211 Grand Avenue

Cecil HinshawExecutive Secretary

Wilmer TjossemFinance Secretary

High Point, North Carolina 27261

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

Wilton E. HartzlerExecutive Secretary

B. Russell BransonFinance Secretary

Houston, Texas 77004

4717 Crawford Street

Garnet GuildExecutive Secretary

New York, New York 10011

Suite 220, 2 West 20th Street

Robert VogelExecutive Secretary

Pasadena, California 91103

980 North Fair Oaks Avenue

(P.O. Box 991—Code 91102)

Edwin A. SandersExecutive Secretary

E. Kellogg PeckhamFinance Secretary

Helen PerkinsAssoc. Finance Secretary

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

1500 Race Street

Dudley M. PruittExecutive Secretary

San Francisco, California 94121

2160 Lake Street

Stephen ThiermannExecutive Secretary

Norman GoerlichFinance Secretary

Charlotte Marshall ..Assoc. Finance Secretary

Seattle, Washington 98105

814 N.E. 40th Street

Virginia Barnett ..Acting Executive Secretary

John W. WillardFinance Secretary

