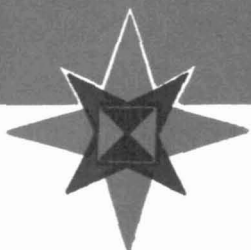


AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE



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1940

In order to enable the Society of Friends in America to continue to be of service at home and abroad, the following approved form of bequest may be used when writing a will:

“I give and bequeath to the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., with headquarters at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., the sum of \$....., the principal and interest of said sum to be used at the discretion and by the direction of the American Friends Service Committee, Inc.”

Checks for the support of the work should be made payable to:

William R. Fogg, *Treasurer*

20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE mystery of suffering overtops, I think, all other mysteries. There is nobody who does not sooner or later meet trouble. When Shakespeare said, "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin," he was using the word "touch" in its primitive meaning of affliction: "one touch of suffering," which brings us all into kinship. It is significant that every child comes into the world with a cry.

There are two ways of meeting this issue of trouble. One way is the way of easy optimism, which refuses to *see* trouble as real, or endeavors to build hedges to keep it out of view. The *Book of Esther* gives the classic instance of this method: "No one might enter the King's Gate clothed in sackcloth." Every sign of trouble was excluded from the area of the palace.

The other way is a method of displacement, the attempt to lessen or to remove or at least to share the trouble by an active and determined spirit of love and service. The first way always fails. The second way is often effective. The American Friends Service Committee is dedicated to this method of displacement, the attempt to give "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." The following Report shows in what a variety of ways this method of displacement has been attempted.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rufus M. Jones". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title of the report.

Chairman.

Annual Report - 1940

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

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ELEANOR STABLER CLARKE

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FOREIGN SERVICE SECTION REFUGEE COMMITTEE

Over the face of half the world roam the homeless, disinherited and disfranchised. Torn from kith and kin, they wander, fleeing before the stern hand of persecution and war. Of those who finally reach America, many come to the Refugee Committee offices in New York and Philadelphia.

The Refugee Committee extends its services especially to those who do not logically come under the care of any other recognized agency, Catholic, Protestant or Jewish. Many of them have been referred to us by our Centers in Europe and China. The Committee also seeks to supplement the services of other agencies by developing special projects open to those of all religious faiths.

Representing only a few in the mass dislocation of human lives, the 3,597 appeals received during the year nearly overwhelmed the refugee staff. In 1940, new appeals averaged 300 a month from 52 countries — almost half of them coming from France where families are caught in internment camps.

It is estimated that effective advice and assistance can be offered to only 30 per cent of these. For the remaining 70 per cent, sympathy and kindness are given through the medium of the written word. And who is to say that such words carried across great distances may not arrive at a crucial moment in someone's life. From a refugee in South America comes a letter in return, which seems to be an answer:

"I do not know if you would understand how much did your letters help me, from them so much love and sympathy came, they stirred me so deeply and I am so thankful. It is something wonderful for me that people so very far away from each other in language, climate and kulture and still they can find common sympathy and be helpful. You do not know me—in spite of all, you have been on my side helping me in my terrible situation and gave me words which helped my wife and me to gain back courage and belief that we could begin again in a new land."

IT BEGINS It is usually on the Continent where the Com-
IN EUROPE mittee is first able to extend this "common sym-
pathy." Sometimes that is all we are able to do,
but it is important enough to those who find understanding and the
warmth of human sympathy in Quaker offices in a world that seems
relentlessly misunderstanding and hostile.

As one door after the other closed in Europe, and enforcement of immigration laws in the United States became more strict, it became increasingly difficult through the year to aid successfully those who were fleeing to freedom. For the hundreds who crowded the foreign centers and offices, 230 affidavits of support were secured by the Committee and by individuals and groups associated with it. Some help and advice in the preparation of documents was given for more than 200 other family units.

Workers in the foreign centers are liaison officers between individuals, consular offices, steamship agencies, and those resources in America on which emigration depends. Interviews, conferences, cables and letters fill their days, and they work under great urgency, but each family assisted is a sufficient recompense.

WELCOME IN Refugees who have known Friends abroad come
NEW YORK to the New York office of the Committee for advice and discussion of their future plans. The workers arrange for hospitality and they direct the newcomers to the national committee which can best care for their resettlement. This may or may not be the American Friends Service Committee.

THE The friendly waiting room in the Refugee
PHILADELPHIA Office in Philadelphia is open every week-
OFFICE day for consultation with interested Americans and with refugees seeking the services offered by the Committee. Some have spent long weeks of agonized waiting for permission to leave the Continent and for boat passage; many have waited in China, South America, Cuba, or Africa for permission to enter the United States; still others have come from the scenes of recent bombings in their home countries, or from internment camps in Southern France. These people, for the most part, are educated, cultured, tried and tested in the fires of persecution. But they have come to a strange country where everything is new and different. They must learn a new language, new social customs, and, most important, they must find employment. It is the work of the Refugee Committee to help the newcomers make a well-balanced readjustment to their new life.

Some of them may go back to New York to stay with friends until plans are completed for resettlement in some other area. Others may go for a period of orientation and adjustment to some hospitable American family. The Committee is grateful to the many Friends and friends who opened their homes in this way during the year. Still others may go for a period of resettlement to one

Work in the out-of-doors helps refugees to find new life and to develop useful skills.



of the hostels and there many of them are helped to find permanent places in areas of work where they are most needed and where they can find happiness. Sometimes it is possible to find positions similar to those held abroad. Often refugees must adapt themselves to new careers. Some of them ingeniously make places for themselves, introducing new industries.

The Refugee Committee is emphasizing among its services the helping of former teachers and scholars and professional people from related fields to prepare themselves for continuing their educational careers in this country. This is done mainly through retraining projects, apprenticeships or internships in schools and colleges, and a general counseling service.

Statistics in retraining and resettlement for the year include 136 training opportunities for teachers and students, 41 scholarships and fellowships, 33 internships and teaching appointments, making a total of 210. There were 14 other academic openings found which could not be used. A large part of this excellent showing is due to field trips made by Dr. Ruth Pope in the spring and summer, and her enthusiasm in showing educators the possibilities of enriching their curricula by using the culture and learning brought to us from abroad.

Two hostels are our main form of resettlement, but in addition 27 families were wholly or partially established through the efforts of the office or Friends Centers.

Apart from the scholastic field we can point to 73 placements in full or part-time jobs, 47 from the office and 26 by Friends groups over the country.

Always an effort is made to keep families together and to make its members assets to the communities in which they finally settle.

SCATTERGOOD At Scattergood Hostel and placement center, near West Branch, Iowa, newcomers are initiated into American manners and customs through living and working cooperatively with an American staff. Study courses in history, economic geography, accounting, housekeeping and tutoring in English are provided. Opportunities are given them to become acquainted with business and professional situations. When they are ready for it, contacts are made, and the refugees are helped to establish themselves in communities in the Middle West. For the 65 adults resident at Scattergood in 1940, 42 job placements were found, which enabled 29 single persons and 9 families, comprising 21 individuals, to be resettled.

QUAKER HILL Last summer Quaker Hill Hostel was opened as a part of the resettlement plan for refugees. This home was made possible by the generosity of Isaac and Adah Woodard of Indianapolis, who remodeled the old Evans homestead in Richmond, Indiana. The routine of daily life and program of study is similar to that of Scattergood. So far only 26 refugees have come as residents to Quaker Hill but, with the devotion and interest of Richmond Friends and the many opportunities offered by them and by Earlham College, it is hoped that a number of newcomers may be successfully established in the Middle West.

FINCA PASO SECO The service for which the hostel near Havana, Cuba, was established has been completed. Quota numbers have been assigned to Cuba so that the refugee population is emigrating rapidly and the hostel was closed early in 1941. In all 106 refugees have been cared for since Hertha Kraus opened the hostel in July, 1939. The hostel was made possible through the cooperation of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee who consider it one of the most constructive services for refugees in Cuba.

SUMMER HOSTELS AND RETRAINING PROJECTS Sky Island Hostel near Nyack, New York, for the second summer provided a welcome retreat for refugees from the city heat and noise. In the beautiful surroundings of this estate, belonging to Dr. Viola Bernard and Mrs. Whittlesey, 100 newcomers spent holidays averaging a fortnight. Under the direction of Caroline Norment the refugees and the American staff worked and played together.

WOLFEBORO The summer of 1940 marked the first session of a seminar for foreign scholars held at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. This project was due to the imagination and energy of Hertha Kraus who enlisted the support of Dr. Herbert A. Miller and others. Here 42 European scholars who hope to pursue their vocations in America learned the peculiarities of American pedagogy and the cultural pattern of American community life as well as the intricacies of the American language. In turn they contributed much to the New Hampshire town in which they were living.

LANGUAGE LABOR CAMPS The expansion of the language-labor camp program under the leadership of Donald Watt and the Experiment in International Living in Putney, Vermont, gave opportunity for additional refugee instructors to teach German, Italian, French, Spanish, music, sculpture, dramatics, folk dancing, photography and painting. Three camps were set up, one at Goddard College, Vermont, one at Hidden Villa Ranch, California, and a third at Stillwater, Minnesota.

COOPERATIVE COLLEGE WORKSHOP A Cooperative College Workshop, again under the direction of Hertha Kraus, was opened at Haverford, Pa., in December and 30 refugee scholars enrolled. Educators, writers, artists, musicians, and others — all outstanding in these fields in their own countries — until June will be studying American government, the English language and the American educational system. Several colleges and Main Line schools are cooperating in furnishing the scholar-students with opportunities for study, observation, and practice teaching. It is hoped that refugees may be enabled in this way to make valuable contributions to American culture.

Quaker Hill, the refugee hostel at Richmond, Indiana.



A second such cooperative project is being organized in New York City for refugee artists, musicians, actors, and radio entertainers.

BRITISH CHILDREN An event of 1940 was the forming of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children. Through Clarence Pickett and Edwin Zavitz, the Service Committee worked in close cooperation with this Committee. Due to the cooperation of the two Committees, 18 children of English Friends under 16 years of age came over for the duration of the war. Eight of these are in the Philadelphia area and are happily adjusted both in their foster homes and in the community. Twenty-five other Friends, children and adults, came through independent arrangements.

MEXICO As an outgrowth of the relief work done in Spain during and after the Spanish Civil War, a growing concern for the Spanish refugees who had emigrated to Mexico led to the appointment of Daniel and Elizabeth Jensen for service in that country. Since February, 1940 these two Friends have lived in Mexico City serving the needs of the Spaniards in whatever ways they found possible. Their home was a center of friendliness where men and women could come and be assured of sympathy and understanding. Clothing, sent from the storeroom in Philadelphia, was distributed to the neediest of the refugees. In cooperation with the offices in France, they helped many of the emigrées to locate relatives, and some were aided in their emigration to Mexico.

The Jensens assisted in the schools set up for refugee children and scholars and helped as they could, to institute ways and means for the refugees to begin life anew in Mexico.

VOLUNTEERS The work in the offices in New York and Philadelphia would be greatly weakened were the services of the many volunteers curtailed. More than 75 volunteers gave more than 8,000 hours of valuable and skilled assistance during 1940. Sincere gratitude is expressed for their regular and conscientious help and their willingness to fit smoothly into the unspectacular routine of the office.

Barinda Ghose, an Indian leader, once said, "The Light is catching, like fire, travelling from point to point, from soul to soul, given the right conditions and the spiritually auspicious moment." Certainly there could never be a more auspicious moment, and our refugee friends have brought us the opportunity to kindle and to renew our faith through our service to these people who have suffered so greatly.

EUROPEAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

War has other casualties than those of the battlefield and in its wake brings not only the hardships of famine and disease but a bitterness of the human spirit. It is for the ministry of the spirit as well as for the alleviation of human misery that the American Friends Service Committee continues to work in troubled and warring Europe.

With the flight of half a million refugees to France at the close of the Spanish Civil War, relief services were established in France in 1939. The International Commission for Child Refugees headed by the director of the American Friends Service Committee, Howard E. Kershner, was the administrative agency for both American and English Friends. In the months of war while two continental armies waited behind their fortified lines, committee workers were active in the concentration camps of Spanish refugees. Children were rescued from the camps for protected care in spacious houses in the country; food, clothing, medicines, and books were distributed to the interned refugees. "Los Amigos Cuaqueros," as the Spaniards designate the Friends, stood by to lessen some of the hardships of the people without a country.

In a Quaker Canteen in France. Note mural in the background painted by a refugee artist.



THE TIDE OF On May 10th, the invasion of Holland, Belgium
HOMELESS and Luxembourg unloosed war in earnest and
clogged the roads of France with three and a
half million frightened civilians. They came in railroad coaches
and crowded cattle cars, in vans, on bicycles, even on foot, hurrying,
always hurrying south.

In Paris our workers set up a hostel in a great swimming pool
near the southern gates of the city, saw it fill at night to its full
capacity of 3,000, then empty in the morning as the homeless
moved on to safer areas. Seeing those hurrying millions, workers
who could be spared from Paris hurried south to establish new
services; to Toulouse whose population doubled, then trebled; to
Bordeaux through which half a million refugees passed in the
short span of three weeks; to crowded Angouleme and Poitiers; to
Montauban where people slept in the streets. Workers from the
Perpignan office moved up from the south to help in Montpellier,
Narbonne, and Sete. In great canteens they fed thousands daily, in
public halls where straw mattresses were spread in long rows on
the floor they gave shelter. Trains and trucks of food supplies,
clothing and medicines moved swiftly to service those centers.

The dispatch with which these new emergency services were set
up owed much to the generosity of the American Red Cross which
made grants totaling \$100,000 and to the initiative of our trained
relief workers.

As the battle lines closed over Paris more refugees fled south and
finally on June 10, after the government had abandoned the city,
the Paris staff moved out to establish new headquarters in Bor-
deaux. While the Battle of France moved to swift conclusion and
a civilian nation seemed on the march, our relief services continued
to function.

ARMISTICE The news of separate armistice, traveling first by
rumor then by official confirmations, necessitated
the evacuation of the entire English staff of thirty persons on June
17. With their going the American Friends Service Committee
assumed full administrative and financial responsibility for the
care of stricken, homeless people.

With only a skeleton staff remaining, Quaker workers went on
feeding the hungry, clothing the ragged, meeting new calls for help.
The lines of demarcation drawn in armistice divided France, di-
vided, too, the Quaker services, for the Bordeaux office was in the
new occupied zone while Toulouse, Montauban and Perpignan

were in the unoccupied area. Working on two sides of the line is the Quaker way and with the permission of German authorities Quaker workers were soon crossing between the lines to maintain the unity of those scattered services.

Armistice did not lessen the needs of the refugees, did not immediately give the homeless their homes again. Needs in those weeks of June and early July increased. Montauban was feeding 2,000 daily, caring for 1,000 disabled Spaniards, giving protected care to wounded and sick children released from hospitals. Toulouse was feeding 5,000 daily in canteens, sending food and clothing to the crowded camps where 85,000 Belgian boys dwelt in squalor and neglect, sending trucks of provisions to the crowded villages. Perpignan continued to dispatch food and clothing, needed blankets to the distressed areas. The Quaker workers saw official stores being rapidly depleted in feeding this great additional population of seven million and a defeated army. They saw this free France cut off from its great hinterland of milk, meat and grain, thrust back to the Pyrenees and grape country.

CARE OF CHILDREN So in August when refugees had begun to move north again, American Friends Service Committee headquarters were established in Marseille, although the Bordeaux office continued to function with a smaller staff. In those days, Quaker workers in the south labored day and night carrying food along the station platforms for the refugees moving north. The emergency services were not needed after August, but new services to cushion the hardships of the dire winter were envisaged, new services centering as they must on the care of children.

The needs of children had multiplied and the demand for

A cup of warm cocoa for a tiny refugee in Southern France.



Quaker colonies increased until more than 1,000 children were being cared for. These young people included children of many nationalities and an ever increasing number of French children, many of them with fathers numbered among the 2,000,000 prisoners of war or demobilized to unemployment.

France today is a land of shortages, a land of ration cards where a housewife must stand all day in line to get even part of the food specified on her card. The children are the first victims of undernourishment and starvation. In the fall of 1940 with the cooperation of French local committees and using the facilities of the schools, we began feeding 30,000 French school children in 10 cities of unoccupied France. We call these meals supplementary rations, the French term is "complimentaire." The local committees provide soup for the midday meal, the Quaker rations include rice, cocoa, sugar, milk. That food costs two cents a day for each child.

Babies born along the road of evacuation, in cellars and in railroad stations need milk, a rare commodity these days in France. Their plight is the more serious since mothers, weakened by undernourishment, are unable to nurse them. By the end of the year 10,000 babies were each receiving a pint of milk daily from our stores at an approximate cost of ten cents for each infant.

EXILES OF MANY LANDS The needs of the resident civilian population and refugees are bound up together and many refugees remain in unoccupied France. More than 50,000 live in the protective custody of the French government in internment centers, many more go hungry in the cities. Those who are outside the camps crowd the Quaker offices in Marseille, Perpignan, Toulouse and Montauban. They ask for shoes for the children, warm clothes for unheated houses and chill winter, help in arranging papers so that they may emigrate to the New World and new life. German, Czech, Polish, Austrian, Spanish, they come with such faith in the Quakers Americans it makes us humble.

Our workers go to those who cannot come to us, the refugees interned in camps. Crowded in unspeakable squalor, prey to disease and to the hopelessness which comes on those who have no opportunity to be useful, many of the internees are now in their third year of internment. Yet as our delegates write: "How can the French have a margin for charity when their own are suffering so." With the cooperation of French commandants we work to ameliorate the conditions in the camps, our staff bring food and clothing

for the 3,000 children, extra rations for the sick, establish workshops so that they may help themselves.

In contrast with the work in the unoccupied zone, that in the occupied area of France is small, providing as it does care for a few hundred children in colonies, services for the British civilians interned in the Paris area, funds so that the Paris Quaker Center established more than twenty years ago may go on working.

FRIENDS AND RELIEF WORK It is often asked how such a service is maintained. The initiative is Quaker, the spirit is a love of God reflected in a love of man, but the larger measure of financial support is non-Quaker. The money transferred under United States Treasury Department license comes from church and philanthropic committees, from individuals including the nickels saved weekly by 1,100 students of Oberlin College on their weekly "ration" meal. It comes from those who have much and those who have little, in generous response to the needs across the sea. It has come, too, from the French government in recognition of this American generosity.

We are frequently asked where we obtain supplies. Because of the British blockade which since June has included France, supplies have had to be purchased in Europe. As early as May, foreseeing that the French reserves were being depleted in the emergencies of May and June, Quaker workers arranged for purchases outside France. Milk is purchased in Switzerland, sardines, oils, soap, clothing in Portugal, dried fruits and vegetables from North Africa and Eastern Europe.

The story of relief work in France is not told alone in human misery or the cold statistics of those who are daily fed but in the untiring devotion and warm generosity of staff workers, both those who have gone from Philadelphia and those who, living abroad, have joined the staff as volunteers there. In all the chaos of the

*Clothing Committee
Volunteers at work
in a Meeting House
in New York.*



collapse of France they stood by their posts, in all the anxious months after the armistice they have been true ambassadors of good will. From the men who did the menial jobs to those who have directed the services, they have shared the hardships of those they serve.

LOOKING AHEAD Since January 1941 the British blockade has been relaxed to permit the passage of a limited number of American Red Cross ships carrying American supplies to the children of unoccupied France. The second ship which sailed March 17 carried children's clothing to the value of \$25,000 as the gift of the American Friends Service Committee to the American Red Cross. The Service Committee hopes that in the months ahead it may be permitted to ship goods to its services in France. Its present supply line of European purchases hangs by a slender thread and may be cut by a new shift of war.

On January 18, 1941, four commissioners of the Service Committee sailed for Europe, D. Robert Yarnall and Henry D. Cadbury bound for London, James G. Vail, American director of relief, and Harold Evans, Berlin-bound. The commissioners to England went to consult with English Friends about the needs of civilian victims in the bombed areas for which the Service Committee is now contributing \$10,000 monthly. They talked, too, with British government officials about the blockade in relation to the Friends relief program in France. The delegates to Berlin discussed the possibilities of extending services to the occupied areas, visited Denmark and Norway and France. As this report is written, the four commissioners have just returned home. It is not possible at this early date to estimate the effects of their missions except that they are indicative of the desire of Friends to extend services even if it must be in a small way to Europe's victims of war. It is a desire springing not from humanitarian motives alone but the recognition that in a world of force the power of love and goodwill must continue to manifest itself, that when men lay down their arms at last they may find, too, peace of the spirit.

CLOTHING COMMITTEE

Wherever workers wearing the Quaker Star go to administer food relief, there also bales of clothing must follow, for hunger and cold go hand in hand. From the Service Committee storerooms in Philadelphia and New York more than 32 tons of clothing, shoes, bedding

and books, were shipped during 1940 to the victims of famine and exposure in 5 countries. In the two months at the close of the year, after the West Coast Clothing Committee was organized, 3 tons of clothing were sent to European and Chinese refugees in China to be distributed from the Shanghai Center.

In the United States the Committee continued for the tenth year to send clothing to the bituminous coal fields of West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Several bales were also sent to southern Negro schools, to a center in Alabama and a center in Kentucky. Books were sent to the Scattergood Hostel in Iowa and to the Paso Finca Hostel in Cuba. Several Central European refugees who came to Philadelphia were outfitted with clothes. During 1940 the American Friends Service Committee had two workers in Mexico whose special concern was the Spanish refugees in that country. The Clothing Committee sent them several bales of clothing which helped to outfit many refugees of all ages. Through an American doctor in Santo Domingo the Committee was able to help the clothing need in that little country which has admitted so many thousands of Spanish and Jewish refugees.

During the first half of the year the Committee shipped clothing to France for the use of refugees, originally Spanish and later other nationalities. The last shipment left New York the day after the fall of Paris. It travelled a roundabout route through Africa and across the Mediterranean and finally reached our workers in France in October. Several tons of clothes crossed the Atlantic during 1940 destined for England to be distributed there by English Friends.

The work of clothing relief is made possible through the donations of several thousand people of good will, Friends, and others. Some people knit or sew at home, others meet in groups under the auspices of Friends Meetings, churches or clubs, others work in independent groups. Some collect second-hand clothing and shoes. Some contribute money to purchase materials and clothing and to help defray freight charges. Whatever form the contribution takes, it has its value in saving human life and bringing comfort to a few individuals among the millions who are suffering actual cold and privation.

FOREIGN CENTERS

There have always been refugees fleeing before persecution and intolerance, but never before has there been such a mass dislocation of human lives. Quaker Centers have been lights in the blackout of Europe for many of those, who bereft of homes and livelihood, sought to leave Europe in 1940. The Centers, all of which have remained open through war and occupation, have had as their chief concern, physical and spiritual aid to these refugees, and help in their emigration.

As the curtains fell one after the other upon Denmark, Holland and France, English Friends were unable to continue their joint maintenance of the Copenhagen, Amsterdam and Paris Centers. They are still able to contribute to the support of the Centers at Geneva and Shanghai. International cooperation has become increasingly difficult but there have come during the year several instances of remarkable cooperation between our Quaker workers and military officials and governments. Our representatives have been allowed to cross frontiers in order to reach the Centers and to carry on their work.

IN EUROPE

THE BERLIN CENTER There have been American representatives at Prinz Louis Ferdinandstrasse 5, during the entire year. Two Quaker social workers, Elizabeth Shipley and Alice Shaffer, went to Germany in the summer of 1939. The former returned in March and the latter in August 1940. Leonard S. Kenworthy, on leave of absence from Friends Central School, arrived in July and Douglas V. Steere, on sabbatical leave from Haverford College, arrived in August. Howard W. Elkinton spent from May to August with his headquarters in Berlin, traveling to other Centers. This intervisitation has meant much to the group of German Friends who have continued their meetings for worship and the special "family" meeting with the children once a month. They have had also a monthly business meeting and lecture. German Yearly Meeting was held at Bad Pyrmont in October. German Friends feel very strongly their responsibility toward those who are suffering and are taking a special interest in helping English citizens who have been interned in Germany. There has been a continual correspondence between Philadelphia and Berlin concerning refugees who are endeavoring to leave Europe, either by Lisbon, the only open door in Europe, or across Siberia to Vladivostok.

In November the German Yearly Meeting formed a new committee to have direct charge of the Vienna Center, an arrangement which has seemed an important step forward.

THE VIENNA CENTER Work at Singerstrasse 16 has continued through the devoted service of Kate Neumayer, who has been at the Center for nearly twenty years. From February until September Margaret E. Jones, an American Friend, was Director. Before Italy entered the war, many refugees were able to leave Europe from Italian ports, and both the Berlin and Vienna Centers assisted anxious men, women and children to secure the countless necessary papers, visas and tickets. For the last six months of 1940 almost every avenue of escape was blocked, and the Center has been able to give little more than advice and comfort and a friendly atmosphere. It has assisted both the Catholic and Swedish Missions to give relief and has given other help where it could.

A young German Friend, Grete Sumpf, joined the Vienna staff in June, acting as a liaison between the German Yearly Meeting and Vienna. Some of the rooms at Singerstrasse which were used for the Hostel have been satisfactorily sub-let.

THE GENEVA CENTER Although the war has not yet actually reached the Geneva Center and Hostel in the Palais Wilson, 52 Rue des Paquis, they are surrounded by war and are acutely conscious of it. Bertram and Irene Pickard, English Friends, who have been associated with the Center for fifteen years, had to leave in May with their family, as did other Friends of several nationalities. James and Anne Forsythe, American Friends, who had been in charge of the Hostel since August, 1938, returned to America in May. It seemed probable for a time, that both Center and Hostel would have to be closed, but fortunately both have remained open. An American Friend, Gilbert L. MacMaster, living in Switzerland, took charge of the Center in June. Rénee Iturbide, a Swiss "friend of the Friends," has kept the Hostel open. At the beginning of November, Felix and Violet Ansermoz came to the Hostel and with Rénee Iturbide are in charge. The winter term opened in November with 28 students of ten nationalities. A special arrangement has been made to allow all American Quaker workers in different parts of Europe to spend a brief holiday in Geneva. The Center is serving as a clearing house for European correspondence and communication. The Friends Service Council in England is still able to remit funds to the Geneva Center and Hostel.

THE PARIS CENTER In spite of the many difficulties in France, the Paris Center at 12 Rue Guy de la Brosse, has never been closed. Although several Friends left Paris for a short time, Marguerite Czarnecki kept it open. Helen Kirkwood, an English Friend who had been at the Center since the Autumn of 1939, returned to England in May. A Colony for about 14 German and Austrian girls was opened at Charmes just before Christmas, 1939, and a similar one for about 10 boys at Nocé early in January. The boys' camp was closed in May, but the Charmes Camp has continued throughout the year and, being in unoccupied France, it has been cared for by the Service Committee office in Marseille.

The Paris Center opened a canteen in July, giving over 60 meals a day. This was stopped in November, but it is hoped that this service can be continued in 1941. French Friends are deeply concerned to care for German and Austrian refugees as well as the few English Friends who have been interned.

Although no public lectures are allowed, the meeting for worship continues with a weekly attendance of about 20 persons. Many people are looking to the Paris Center not only for physical help, but for spiritual strength.

THE ROME OFFICE Howard Comfort, on a sabbatical leave from Haverford College, reached Italy early in January. He found great need for help among the 4,000 refugees who were trying to leave Europe from Italian ports. A permit was not secured from the Italian Government to open an office until May 23d. This was located through the helpful cooperation of the American Church, who offered space, rent free, in the vestry of St. Paul's, Via Napoli 58. Three weeks after the office was opened, Italy entered the war, thus closing the ports from which refugees had hoped to sail to North and South America. Since there is no Quaker group in Italy, Rome headquarters should be considered as only an office. When Howard Comfort returned to the United States in the summer, an American volunteer living in Rome kept the office open during August, September and part of October. She gave out small sums of money three times a month for relief, and did what she could to assist persons in distress. In the meantime, Roswell and Marjorie McClelland were waiting in Lisbon through August and September to secure necessary permits to enter Italy, but early in October they reached Rome, and are endeavoring to help the few people who can still leave the country by way of France, Spain and Portugal.

THE AMSTERDAM CENTER Mary Champney, the American director of the Quaker Bureau at Raphaelplein 2, left early in January. She was replaced by Margaret Collyer, an English Friend who was forced to leave in May. *Since that time Dutch Friends have carried the work of the Bureau, continuing the care for refugees stranded in Holland, and the little meeting for worship. There have been Centers and Quaker groups for a long time in Berlin, Paris and Geneva, but one feels a special interest and concern for the new Centers in Amsterdam and Copenhagen, both of which have come to birth in such difficult times and under such tragic conditions.*

The Ommen School, situated only a few miles from the German border in Holland, has been an especially interesting joint venture of Dutch, English and American Friends. It was started in 1933, to provide a home and education for German children, particularly, *but there have been other children of various nationalities. At the present time there are nearly eighty children enrolled. The Farm School, started in 1939, is still continuing. In spite of the fact that the school is in occupied territory, it has been allowed to continue under the direction of a German headmaster and his English wife.*

Two German Friends, Manfred and Lilli Pollatz, started a school in Haarlem to provide a home and education for a few German children whose parents could not pay any tuition for them. It is supported almost entirely by gifts from interested Friends. In spite of all the difficulties of this past year, it has been able to continue.

COPENHAGEN CENTER As at Amsterdam, the Copenhagen Center came to birth because the Scandinavian Friends felt that they had a real service to perform for the many persons needing aid for emigration. A location was secured at Vendersgade 29 and the Center opened in January, 1940, but much of the work had been done in the homes of several Friends for the last two years. It was a joint Center under the care of the English and American Friends until April. Myrtle Wright came in January as an English representative. Early in April she left Denmark to visit Norwegian Friends, where she has had to remain. In spite of the many difficulties during the year, Danish Friends write enthusiastically of their work and their Meeting for worship and have a strong desire to keep the premises for another year, which it is hoped can be arranged.

IN THE ORIENT

THE SHANGHAI CENTER The Center at 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road has had a very active year. The two English Friends, Harry T. Silcock and Herbert M. Hodgkin, who opened the Center in 1939, have remained. The staff has been increased by four other English Friends, Leonard Tomkinson and Dorothy Behenn, who came from West China, and by Kenneth and Hope Lee, who stopped in the United States and Japan in June on their way from London to Shanghai. The Meeting for worship has increased in size with an average attendance of 30, and is filling an important need among various nationalities.

Evelyn Mary Chen, the Chinese office secretary, is now the warden of the Receiving Home for Chinese boys and girls, a joint enterprise of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Friends Center. This was opened on May 8th when four children were taken in. The children who enter the home are either orphans, or lost from their parents, and the Receiving Home endeavors to trace their family or to place them in permanent homes. Some are being trained in jobs that will make them self-supporting. There is now an average of thirty children in the Home, at a cost of \$25.00 each (Chinese money) a month.

There is great need for clothing in Shanghai, both for European and Chinese refugees. The Church of the Brethren and the Pacific Coast Branch of the Service Committee have established three centers on the West Coast to collect clothing for China.

Two young men, Howard Sollenberger, a member of the Church of the Brethren, and Louis Whitaker, a member of the Wider Quaker Fellowship, worked through the Friends Center distributing money for relief in the unoccupied part of Shensi Province. Working in constant danger, they finally contracted typhoid fever after reaching Chengtu, where Louis Whitaker died in September. His dedicated service to the Chinese people cost him his life and the Service Committee records this loss with sorrow. Howard Sollenberger will return to the United States early in 1941.

On November 11th Forest Eisenbise, also a member of the Church of the Brethren, sailed for Shanghai to join the staff at the Friends Center. This will strengthen the close cooperation between the work of the Friends and the Brethren in China. The Friends Service Council in England is still able to remit funds to Shanghai.

THE TOKYO CENTER In the last month of 1939 the Japanese Friends in Tokyo sent a letter stating that they hoped to open a Center at 14 Mita Dai Machi, next to the Friends Meeting House. The Center has been active during 1940. It has a guest room for Japanese Friends visiting from the country, or for Friends travelling from other countries. Intervisitation between Tokyo and Shanghai has been possible and it seems particularly important to continue the two Centers in these countries. Although Tokyo has less of a problem with European refugees than any of the other Centers, some have come asking for help in emigration, and the number is likely to increase.

Friends in Japan have been faced with a difficult religious problem since the summer, and on October 16th the Japanese Yearly Meeting joined the Union Japanese Church. It is too soon to know what will be the future of the Center, but it is hoped that it will continue unchanged. The Service Committee is cooperating with the Friends Mission Board in Philadelphia in the financial assistance of this Center.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT HOUSE

International Student House, 1708 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C., is a Quaker Student Hostel where between fifteen to twenty students live and work together. During the year there have been, among others, a student from the Ministry of Education in Argentina, two Filipinos, two American born Japanese, three Americans and students from Nicaragua, Chile, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. There are always transient students and others who take their meals regularly at the House.

The Service Committee pays the salary of the Director, Grace S. Lowry, but the House itself is under the care of a Committee of Washington Friends.

The most noteworthy event of the year has been the purchase of The Farm, a tract of twenty-six acres, near Sandy Spring, Maryland. This was the gift of Mrs. Bancroft Davis, in December 1940. The students are enthusiastic about it and have started clearing the ground around the old house on the property. The Farm will be a valuable addition to the life of International Student House.

SOCIAL-INDUSTRIAL SECTION

At home the scenes have shifted almost as rapidly as those abroad. Although the results are, for the most part, less tragic, they carry potential human disaster. Because the Committee is concerned with those problems of our democracy involving human welfare, it has carried on projects of social reconstruction throughout 1940 and has expanded its program to include new projects.

In the last few months of the year many who were unemployed went back to work in mines and factories, so for the present some of the tension in industry has been relieved. But the basic problems in American economic and social life persist, and the Social-Industrial Section has continued its work, following along the two fundamental lines of community rehabilitation and educational projects through the work camps.

In a world dominated by war and social bitterness, it seems important to build even small communities which are concerned primarily with human values. Students who participate in the life and activities of these communities, as they do in some of the work camps, find it a significant and stimulating educational experience.

PENN-CRAFT COMMUNITY In the spring of 1937 the Service Committee, charged with a concern for displaced miners, and sensing the social and economic dangers of such a situation, started a rehabilitation experiment in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. A farm of 200 acres was bought. Half of it was divided into homestead plots. The other one hundred acres were set aside for farm and grazing land. An old red-brick house and a few smaller dwellings were the only buildings on the property. The families of fifty unemployed or part-time employed miners were settled on the homestead, each one building a one-room frame poultry house to live in temporarily. Recapturing the pioneer spirit, they lived "on the land," growing their own food, building their homes with their own hands, with stone quarried from the hillsides roundabout.

Today, twenty of the fifty families are living in their new homes. Fifteen other houses are nearly completed. According to the present construction schedule, all of the houses should be completed by October, 1941.

Penn-Craft stands a symbol to the promise of economic security and a better social life for industrial workers everywhere. It is an example of what can be done with a small cash investment and community spirit and energy. Two thousand dollars and approximately 2,000 hours of exchange-labor in construction pays for the plot of ground and a six-room house complete with basement, plumbing and heating system. In twenty years, at the rate of \$10.00 a month, the workman's home is his own. The experience at Penn-Craft has demonstrated that one way for low income groups to obtain proper housing is for the people to build their homes themselves.

The knitting mill, organized in February, 1939, is still struggling with the problem of training unskilled workers in a new trade, as well as obtaining a market in a highly competitive industry. Progress has been made during the year along both of these lines, giving promise of ultimate success. The pick-up in the coal industry, due to the defense program, has provided more employment in the coal mines than at any time during the past ten years. This has removed temporarily the pressure to retrain the miners for new jobs, but it has not solved their employment problem. Harry Wolfe, of Circleville, West Virginia, has joined the field staff to explore new economic opportunities for the community and to direct the retraining for new skills.

In the old red-brick farm house there are parties, lectures, and entertainments. Sunday School is held there each Sunday morning. And there the homesteaders meet to discuss the problems and to plan for the activity of their own community. The participation of the Homesteaders in the life of the community during the year has been most gratifying. This has been done through the Homesteaders Association, the activities of the Mothers Club, the Maternal Health Clinic, the Baby Clinic, the Sunday School Committee, the Cooperative Store Association, and the willingness of the homesteaders to assume responsibility for community leadership.

AMONG THE SHARECROPPERS Two concerned Friends, Wilmer and Mildred Young, believe that one of the first necessary steps toward a successful Democracy is the self-rehabilitation of those citizens who have been reduced to sub-normal standards of living, aided by those who are

more fortunate. Because of this and because, as Mildred Young said once, "the seeds of war lie among the first neglected human beings," last March the Youngs went to live in a sharecropper region near Abbeyville, South Carolina.

Money for a rehabilitation project was not immediately available, so the Youngs rented a farm and moved there as tenant farmers. They planted crops, raised a garden, "swapped" tools with their neighbors, exchanged labor during rush seasons, and entered fully into the life of the community. The Youngs won their way into the community on a basis of neighborliness and friendliness. This equal relationship with the other tenants proved to be a fortunate way to start the project. The year's experience in farming the land and living in the community has confirmed the Youngs' first judgment that this is a suitable location for such a project.

A grant of \$3,000 per year for the next three years by the Ella Lyman Cabot Trust, together with additional funds that will be raised, seemed to assure the actual starting of the project early in 1941, and plans have been made for Friends Service, Incorporated, to buy the 808 acres of land.

Penn-Craft—This self-rehabilitation project nears completion.



It is hoped that eventually the sharecroppers may be able to buy their own small farms on a long-term basis. Wherever it is possible, the developments will be carried out on a cooperative plan.

COAL AREAS The adult educational program which was conducted for five years in the coal fields of Eastern Ohio in cooperation with the Federal Council of Churches was discontinued in July. Many governmental agencies, both State and Federal, are now carrying on most of the activities which were sponsored by the adult educational program. The Affiliated Council which was the local sponsoring committee will continue to work with some of the projects which are not cared for otherwise. The many expressions of appreciation by the people in the community of the work of Stanley and Marie Hamilton showed what a deep impression they made on the life of the community. The Hamiltons are now the directors of the Refugee Hostel in Richmond, Indiana.

*At the year-round
Work-Camp at Cooperstown,
New York.*



FRIENDS The Friends Health Center at Logan, West
HEALTH CENTER Virginia, under the direction of Winnifred
 Wencke, continues to render an invaluable
service to the women and children of the County. Winnifred
Wencke is also the secretary of the Crippled Children's Society of
the County so that the work of the Friends Health Center and the
State work are closely coordinated. This program is now sup-
ported almost entirely by a local sponsoring committee in Logan.

WORK Late winter and spring bring a flood of inquiries about
CAMPS Quaker Work Camps to the Social-Industrial Section,
 from young people all over the country. The chaos of
the world beyond our shores, and the tension and conflict in our
own country, have increased the urge of both college and non-
college youth to seek more direct methods of making a concrete
contribution to the relief of human distress. Students who are
puzzled by the enigma which the present day offers, seem to want
to "work through it." A great many are turning to the work camps
of the Service Committee, not so much for an outlet for physical
energies, as for an honest attempt to get at the basic problems of
democracy.

The program was enlarged this past year to meet a rising tide of
sincere interest and desire for action. In place of the seven camps
in 1939, there were twelve this past summer. In 1940 there was an
increase of seventy-nine campers in the enrollment of 151 men and
110 women, a total of 261. The twelve camps were scattered from
California to New Hampshire, from Chicago to Georgia. The
campers came from thirty-three states, British West Indies, Canada
and Switzerland. Eighty-two colleges were represented.

Through seven or eight hours of work each day for eight weeks,
on a project of significance to the community, through discussions
with community leaders on pertinent local problems, and through
natural friendly relationships with local people, campers were able
to get a more complete understanding of the life and problems of
people in areas of the country new to their experience. Many col-
leges have begun to realize the educational value and strong motiva-
tion to learning which is given by the work camp program. One or
two institutions are studying ways in which they can apply this
technique in their college curricula.

In addition to their fresh insights into community problems,
work campers are exploring new techniques for community living.

Work Campers help marginal farmers start a forestry products cooperative.



Simplicity and democracy are the bases of successful work camp life. Group problems are discussed and solved in a spirit of cooperation. The daily meeting for meditation and worship brings a note of special understanding and tolerance to discussions and gives new perspective on the work of campers in the larger community.

An experiment was made this past summer in setting up camps in more difficult situations into which campers of greater maturity and experience could go. Four such camps were held this past summer — at Soddy, Tennessee, Scotts Run, West Virginia, Chicago, and at Merom, Indiana. This experience seemed to justify the continuance of camps for more mature people.

For some time the Work Camp Committee has been exploring the possibility of year-round work camps. Special projects in migrant labor situations have been considered. The increase in the world's suffering has accentuated the desire to many to give a longer period of service. With this in mind, a National Volunteer Service was started in August as a joint responsibility of the Social-Industrial and Peace Sections, for the administration of year-round camps.

The Cooperstown Summer Work Camp was the first to be extended to a year-round basis. As a National Volunteer Service camp, the reforestation and soil conservation project was worked out with the cooperation of State and National Forestry officials. The work is done under their direction.

Edward and Ruth Miller, Directors of the summer camp, remained at Cooperstown as Directors of the year-round project. By December 1st, twenty-seven young people had joined in the camp for a year's volunteer service.

In the light of another year's experience in the work camp program, there is every reason to feel assured of its creative vigor. The completion of the American Youth Commission's report on the work camps is evidence of increased interest in educational circles. The larger enrollment, the development of regional administrative committees in New England and Chicago, and the demonstrated ability of work camp groups in several locations to win their way in community life in the face of national defense psychology, are all important indications of the potential resources of this phase of American Friends Service Committee student work.

PHILADELPHIA The Philadelphia Summer Service Group gave twenty-three young people an opportunity for intimate contact with life in crowded city neighborhoods of Philadelphia. The members of this group were placed in nine different Settlement Houses for nine weeks, where they became assistants to the regular staffs, aiding in the regular summer projects of the Houses. They directed playgrounds, took small groups to the country, and helped with clubs and sports.

Weekly meetings at the Service Committee offices, or in the Settlement Houses, and field trips in and near the city, helped the group to understand some of the basic problems of a city. The program was further enriched by joining in some of the meetings of the Council of Social Agencies.

The tone was set for the whole summer by a conference at Pendle Hill, June 22d—24th. Here the group had an opportunity for fellowship among themselves. They were introduced to the Friends' approach to social problems through the work of the American Friends Service Committee, and were presented a pictorial outline of settlement work in Philadelphia.

PEACE SECTION

With world peace more remote and intangible than ever, the Peace Section continued in 1940 to help people search for solutions to the difficult basic problems of war and peace, and the problem of maintaining democracy in a world moving rapidly toward totalitarianism. Its task is to help people understand the problems and bear the burdens of peace.

The program increased considerably during the past year. Community and church leaders, college faculty members and students participated in larger numbers than ever before. The number of Institutes of International Relations increased and a notably larger number of students volunteered their summer vacations. The International aspect of the student work was emphasized by sending volunteer workers to Cuba as well as to Mexico.

During 1940, with the advent of national conscription, the scope of the Peace Section broadened to include not only educational group activities, but the counseling of a large number of individuals affected in one way or another by the draft. As never before the Peace Section is confronted with many opportunities to interpret the Friends' peace testimony as a positive and creative way of life.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INSTITUTE Eleven Institutes of International Relations were held during the summer of 1940. These Institutes have been designed to build an informed, articulate public opinion among community leaders and to direct it toward world peace. The program provided for a study of "America's Task In a World at War" from four approaches: (1) The basis of an enduring peace; (2) the contribution of religion in a world at war; (3) the place of racial and religious groups in the development of democracy; and (4) how to keep the United States out of war in order that we may make a maximum contribution to the peace of the world.

A significant addition to the Institute program was the sponsoring of a Youth Institute planned to fit the needs of senior high school students in the study of international relations.

The faculty included such well-known people as O. K. Armstrong, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the American

Legion; George H. Blakeslee, professor of History and International Relations at Clarke University; Henry J. Cadbury, professor of Divinity at Harvard University; Vera M. Dean, Research Director for the Foreign Policy Association; Gerald Heard, author; Samuel Guy Inman, expert on Latin America; T. Z. Koo, distinguished Chinese Christian leader; Muriel Lester, founder of Kingsley Hall; Kirby Page, author and lecturer; Clarence K. Streit, leading proponent of Federal Union; and Quincy Wright, professor of International Law at the University of Chicago. Such men and women as these, because of their varied points of view, made the Institutes stimulating, educational ventures.

The total registered attendance at the Institute was 2,282. Of this number, 776 were teachers and 541 were students. Ministers, representatives of women's and men's organizations, business men, housewives, and farmers, made up the remainder. In addition to these several thousands more came for evening lectures. Forty-six states were represented.

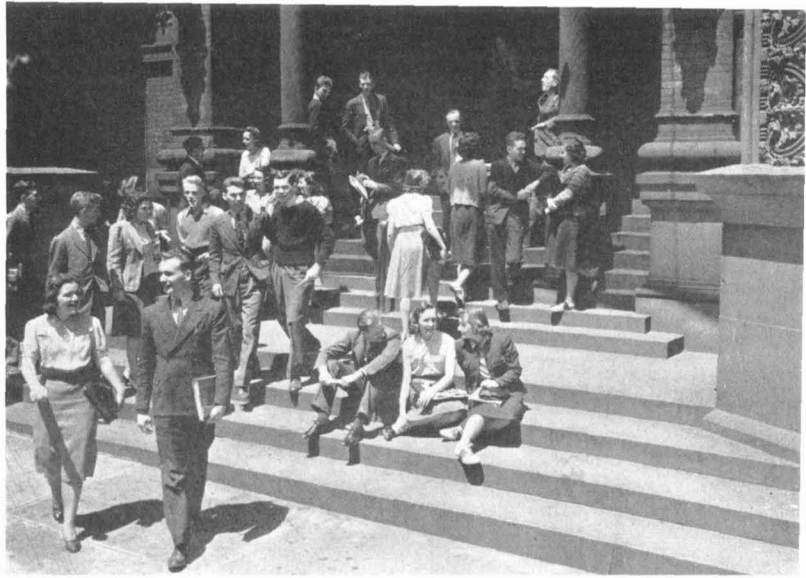
Institutes in 1940 were held at: Bethel College, Kansas; Grinnell College, Iowa; Reed College, Oregon; Manchester College, Indiana; Denison University, Ohio; University of North Carolina, N. C.; Mills College, California; Wellesley College, Massachusetts; Whittier College, California; Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania; Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania.

STUDENT PEACE SERVICE During the summer of 1940, 119 college students volunteered for a full-time program of peace education and activity under the direction of Student Peace Service.

These students were selected on the basis of their personal spirit of tolerance and reconciliation, their dedication to the building of a world of love and brotherhood, their educational preparation, and their abilities in public speaking, writing, dramatics, meeting people and organizing. They came from 55 different colleges, representing 26 different states, 8 nationalities, and 16 religious denominations.

For the first time, all the summer volunteers were brought together for training at one Institute held at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. Under excellent leadership they studied for ten days the philosophy and techniques of peace action.

*Caravaners prepare
for community and
college peace educa-
tion.*



Three to five volunteers were assigned to each of 23 regular teams. Typical of the teams was the one sent to Barnesville, Ohio. The leader was a second-year Volunteer from a Colorado Quaker home, now a graduate student at the University of Minnesota. The other three members were a Pennsylvania Lutheran who had finished her junior year at Albright College with a major in psychology, a Hawaiian girl of Japanese parentage who is preparing at Southwestern Baptist Seminary in Texas for missionary work, and a California Methodist who is majoring in history at the University of California. Two had lived most of their lives on farms, and the Hawaiian girl had spent eleven years on a pineapple plantation. All had varied speaking experiences, a little journalistic background, and some skill in dramatics.

Multiply the above team by twenty, and there is a picture of the teams that went forth from the Institute for six to eight weeks to carry on programs of peace education and action in Wisconsin, Kentucky, North Dakota, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Mexico, and Havana, Cuba. Most of the teams found some avenue through which they could offer some physical service to the community that was their home for the summer.

During the winter the regular staff of four field secretaries visited approximately 300 college campuses, helping student organizations devise and carry out effective programs of peace education on their campuses and in neighboring communities. Peace group retreats were planned, study groups were formed, inter-collegiate peace institutes and conferences were arranged, and new

Volunteers were recruited and financed for the summer work. A regular literature service which includes the Student Peace Service publication "*Student Digest*" goes out each month to a mailing of approximately 600 student leaders.

MEXICAN SERVICE SEMINAR Twenty-seven men and women went into the Laguna region in Mexico last summer in a second Mexican Seminar. The work project consisted of assisting Mexicans with the construction of an adobe schoolhouse paid for with money earned from their cooperative farming enterprises. The women of the Seminar helped native teachers in various near-by schools and were given an opportunity to interpret American customs to the school children through the teaching of simple songs and games. Time was set aside after the busy working hours for the first-hand study of problems confronting Mexicans through discussions with peasants, land-owners, business men and government officials. From the experience of the two summers there is already evidence that the Seminar develops good-will and better understanding between countries politically suspicious of each other.

Clarence Senior, Director of the Information Center of the American Bureau in Mexico City, arranged a four-day session of study and sight-seeing in the capital city, as well as the Seminar on the Laguna.

LITERATURE SERVICE More than 2,500 orders for literature have been filled by the Peace Section during the past year, varying in quantity from a single copy to five thousand copies. The demand has been largely for books and pamphlets dealing with current international affairs, conscription and religion.



*Discussion group at
Institute of Inter-
national Relations.*

Through the eleven Institutes of International Relations, books and pamphlets dealing with economics, pacifism, education, minorities, world organization, Europe, the Orient and Latin America were distributed. Sales amounted to \$1,600 and a quantity of literature was given away.

NOFRONTIER NEWS SERVICE Devere Allen returned to this country from Europe in the spring of 1940 and continues to send out Nofrontier News Service which becomes increasingly valuable in the face of more rigid censorship and intensive propaganda.

CONFERENCES During January a Peace Service Training Seminar was held at Pendle Hill which brought together fifteen pacifist leaders from different parts of the country. Coming from fourteen states, Friends, Brethren, Mennonites and Congregationalists were represented. The program of study and the series of lectures included detailed consideration of practical religious pacifism, the task of achieving world peace, and concrete techniques and procedures of community peace education, organization, and service.

In early July, when it became apparent that the passage of a conscription bill was imminent, a meeting was arranged at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, by the Peace Section in cooperation with Peace Association of Friends in America and other Friends groups. Here representatives from 23 Yearly Meetings considered the implications of conscription, particularly with regard to religious conscientious objectors. Appreciable progress was made in the unification of Friends' thinking and program.

In order to prepare Friends to meet the problems raised by the present national and international situation, including the problems of the conscientious objector, the Peace Section arranged a series of conferences among Friends and other groups last year. In the fall, conferences were held in New England, the Middle Atlantic area, the Southern Atlantic area, the Middle West, and on the West Coast.

As one of the conference leaders, Raymond Wilson traveled 10,153 miles, participated in 31 Friends conferences in 15 states, and talked or led public discussions in 116 sessions.

**CONSCIENTIOUS
OBJECTOR
COMMITTEE**

In order to give special consideration to the problems of the conscientious objector to war and military training, the Peace Section, in the fall of 1939 appointed a sub-committee to work jointly with a similar committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. This joint committee has been meeting monthly and is carrying on valuable research, maintaining centers of information for conscientious objectors in various Meeting Houses in the Philadelphia area, supplying speakers for meetings and conferences, preparing and publishing literature. The publications of this committee include two editions (20,000 copies) of the 105-page pamphlet "What About the Conscientious Objector," and 30,000 copies of the leaflet "Why They Cannot Go to War." From it have developed two specialized committees: a Committee on Sufferings to relieve economic distress brought on conscientious objectors and their families, and a Committee on Civilian Training Units for Women to consider how women may share with men opportunities for pacifist service, and adequate preparation for it.

**FRIENDS
WAR PROBLEMS
COMMITTEE**

In June the Friends War Problems Committee was appointed by the Board of Directors as a sub-committee of the Peace Section. Although it has functioned through the machinery of the Peace Section, its legislative work was independently financed, and members of the committee gave generously of their time in weekly meetings and in trips to Washington.

Esta es la segunda Escuela para los hijos de Ejidatarios Laguneros que construyen los AMIGOS DE LA PAZ de la ciudad de Philadelphia. Es un monumento para consolidar las buenas relaciones entre los pueblos de Mexico y de Estados Unidos.

As a testimony of lasting peace and friendship this school was built in the summer of 1940 by the joint labor of the Mexican Ejidatarios and a group of students from the United States under the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE of Philadelphia.

BANCO DE CREDITO EJIDAL, S. A. Agosto de 1940.



Students help build a foundation for international friendship.

Paul Comly French became the full-time representative of the Committee in Washington, to interpret to Congressmen and government officials the Friends' position with regard to conscription and to secure legislative and administrative consideration of the conscientious objector. This service on the part of a number of people is largely responsible for the recognition given the conscientious objectors in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. They were not successful in securing complete exemption for conscientious objectors who feel they cannot do any work under compulsion, in lieu of military service. Friends have been concerned for those men whose consciences would not permit them to register and who have been sent to prison because no other provision was made for them in the law. An effort is being made to work out with the Federal Bureau of Prisons the basis by which these men may be paroled to useful work.

A sub-committee, composed of Quaker lawyers in the Philadelphia area, was appointed to aid conscientious objectors in legal difficulties. Some of its members have volunteered part-time service in the office to counsel with conscientious objectors by correspondence, and in person. With the cooperation of Friends in other parts of the country, they have built up an advisory board of lawyers who are willing to help conscientious objectors in or near their communities.

**NATIONAL
SERVICE BOARD
FOR RELIGIOUS
OBJECTORS**

With the establishment of military conscription, the Peace Section helped to create a National Service Board for Religious Objectors, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. The Service Board is supported by Friends, Mennonites, Brethren, Christadelphians, Methodists, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Through its executive secretary, Paul Comly French, it has been working closely with the Selective Service officials on procedure with regard to conscientious objectors and the Selective Service Act.

THE FELLOWSHIP COUNCIL

The spiritual Message of the Religious Society of Friends nourishes the inner motivation from which the service activities spring and are quickened into life. The chief concern of the Fellowship Council is to interpret and strengthen this spiritual foundation.

The Council has two specific functions. One is the development of a deeper personal and spiritual understanding between the members within the Society of Friends. Through intervisitation, correspondence, regional conferences and the distribution of literature, the vital thought life of the Society is kept in circulation. The distribution of the Handbook of the Society of Friends and the Calendar of Yearly Meetings has greatly facilitated this exchange of friendly perspective. The Council is prepared to arrange itineraries for visiting Friends and to assist traveling Friends in locating Meetings in the course of their journey. Thus new and old, rural and urban, liberal and conservative, convinced and birthright Friends are brought into personal fellowship and each learns from the other some of the deeper meanings of our faith and practice.

NEW AND UNITED MEETINGS The life and growth of New and United Meetings receives special attention from the Council. New Meetings strong enough to be recognized as established Meetings are assisted in finding their proper and most beneficial relationship within the pattern of existing Yearly Meetings. If this is impossible for the time being, the Meeting can become affiliated with the Council until it finds its place in the existing Yearly Meetings. Most of the Meetings affiliated with the Council are situated in University Centers, and large cities where specialized interests are developed.

WIDER QUAKER FELLOWSHIP The second major concern of the Fellowship Council is the interpretation of the Message of Quakerism to persons who are not Friends, and the nurture of those who have joined the Wider Quaker Fellowship. Many young men and women who have used a pick and shovel in a summer Work Camp or who served in the Student Peace Service or in some other way have contributed to the Service Committee work, manifest a desire for a closer spiritual fellowship with Friends. Some of them have attended Quaker Meetings, read Quaker literature, or have a valued friend who is a Quaker. These, too, desire a tangible contact with the Society of

Friends. The Wider Quaker Fellowship is a fellowship of such persons now numbering more than 1,400, who desire, as "friends of Friends," to share the Quaker way of life although they have other religious affiliations. Various facets of the Quaker philosophy of life appeal to these members. Some seek strength for their pacifist testimony. Some seek the practical expression of religion in social action. Some are drawn by the mystical approach to religion and the methods of silent meditation. Some return because their ancestors belonged to the Society. But all of them seek to be enrolled as members of the Wider Quaker Fellowship, feeling the need to develop a spiritual power in their lives sufficient for the days in which we live. Four times a year some specially prepared message is sent to these members and personal contacts are made wherever possible and desirable. These individuals bring a dynamic contribution to the Society of Friends.

STUDY There are others also who secure through the Fellowship Council resource material for research studies in the field of Quaker thought. The Quaker Bibliography, which lists more than 800 classified volumes and the Selected List of Quaker Books and a Lending Library are available aids in this connection.

MINISTRY OF MAIL Individuals who desire to become members of the Society of Friends, but who are unfamiliar with the procedure followed in seeking membership or who are uninformed where the Meetings are located, turn to the Council for this information. Persons not living near any Meeting may be assisted to non-resident membership through the Council. A ministry of mail helps to overcome their sense of isolation and gives fellowship.

Tribute—Not to those whom we have lost but rather to that of them which remains to us. Their light shines on—even through the darkness of death. . . .

The small group of Friends who in 1917 guided the formation and early steps of the Service Committee met their responsibility at once seriously and eagerly. Among them was *Lucy Biddle Lewis*, who in this enterprise as in many others was a pioneer. She had a creative mind, good judgment, and tireless energy—a combination of the greatest value to all the interests which she generously undertook. To none was she more devoted than to the American Friends Service Committee. In its meetings she spoke thoughtfully and forcefully; she carried her share of every load as long as her strength permitted. Her death on January 14, 1941, has removed a member who helped to set the standards and the pace for the Committee, and who served it for more than twenty years.

Thomas R. Kelly will always be remembered in the American Friends Service Committee for the unusual piece of work which he and Lael Kelly did in their fifteen months of Service in the Berlin Quaker Center in 1924-25, where they helped to transform it from a relief headquarters into an international center; for his deep concern for the Quaker outreach in the Far East and the large share which he had in the planning of the new center in Shanghai; for his memorable religious journey to Germany in the summer of 1938 where he gave the Richard Cary lecture and brought the bread of life to those he visited; and finally, as chairman of the Fellowship Council for the past two years, an office which he infused with a sense of the burning, spiritual mission of the Society of Friends in our day. Pioneer, prophet, colleague, friend, we treasure his memory and are stronger for his having lived among us.

QUAKER CENTERS ABROAD

- Africa:* Kisumu via Mombasa—Mr. Fred N. Hoyt, Kenya Colony, East Africa. Johannesburg—F. W. Fox, P. O. Box 7205, South Africa.
- Australia:* Tasmania, Hobart—Bronwen Williams, Friends School.
- China:* Canton—Dr. William W. Cadbury, Lingnan University, Chengtu—William G. Sewell, West China Union University, West China. Shanghai—Harry T. Silcock, Friends Centre, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
- Cuba:* Puerto Padre—Emma P. Martinez; Jaruco, Havana—A. Ellen W. Pain.
- Denmark:* Copenhagen—R. Halfdan-Nielsen, Vendersgade 29, IV.
- England:* Friends' Service Council, Paul D. Sturge, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N. W. 1.
- France:* Paris—Henri VanEtten, Société des Amis, 12 Rue Guy-de-La-Brosse, Paris (5e).
Marseille—Howard E. Kershner, 27 Rue D'Athenes.
- Germany:* Berlin—Howard W. Elkinton and Leonard Kenworthy, Friends' International Centre, Prinz Louis Ferdinandstr. 5, Berlin N. W. 7.
Austria—Grete Sumpf, Friends' Centre, Singerstrasse 16, Vienna I.
- Greece:* Saloniki—Theodor Litsas Charles House, The Farm School.
- Holland:* Amsterdam—Friends' Centre, Raphaelplein 2; Friends' Student Hostel, Jim Lieftinck, 14 Valeriusplein.
- Ireland:* Dublin—Elsie M. Wigham, Edenvale, Conyngham Rd.
- India:* Madras—Frederick Gravely, Museum House, Pantheon Road, Egmore; Itarsi—Ranjit M. Chetsingh, Friends' Settlement, Rasulia, Hoshangabad, C. P.
- Jamaica:* Highgate—Sada F. Stanley, Highgate P. O., B. W. I.
- Japan:* Tokyo—Gilbert Bowles, 14, Mita Dai-Machi Shiba.
- Madagascar:* George K. Raws, Tananarive.
- New Zealand:* North Canterbury—Philip J. Thorne, Sefton.
- Norway:* Stavanger—Thoralf Bryne, Brynes Rosen og Planteskole.
- Palestine:* Ramallah—Dr. Khalil A. Totah.
- Sweden:* Stockholm—Greta Stendahl, Askrikegatan 3.
- Switzerland:* Geneva—Gilbert MacMaster, Friends' Students Hostel, Palais Wilson, 52 Rue des Paquis.
- Syria:* Beirut—Dr. Najeeb Saad, American University; Brummana—H. John Turtle, Brummana, Mt. Lebanon; Ras-el-Metn—Daniel Oliver, Hammana, Lebanon.
Brosse, Paris (5e). Marseille, etc.

FIELD STAFF—1940-41

EUROPEAN STAFF—Foreign Service, Relief and Refugee Committees

Center Representatives:

*Howard W. Elkinton, *Berlin*
*Leonard Kenworthy, *Berlin*
James and Anne Forsythe, *Geneva*
*Gilbert MacMaster, *Geneva*

Traveling Commissioners:

Errol Elliott	James G. Vail
Raymond Wilson	Harold Evans
Douglas V. Steere	Henry J. Cadbury
Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr.	D. Robert Yarnall

Representatives for the Polish Committee:

J. Edgar Rhoads	Arthur Gamble
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Foreign Representatives for the Refugee Service:

Alice Shaffer	Howard Comfort
Elizabeth Shipley	*Roswell McClelland
Margaret Jones	*Marjorie McClelland

Representatives for the Relief Committee in France:

*Howard E. Kershner, *Director*

*Gertrude T. Kershner
*Allen Bonnell
*Dorothy H. Bonnell
*Burns Chalmers
✓ Arthur Clark
*Mary Elmes
Margaret Frawley
*William Frey
*Carolyn Hill
*Helga Holbek
✓ *Wilhelm Holst
*Herbert Lagler
*Seraphine Lieven
*Laura Loyson
*Harriet Marple
*Josiah Marvel
*Una Mortished
*Isabel Needham
*Douglas Orangers
Edna Ramseyer
*Alice Resch

✓ *Celine Rott
Donald Stevenson
*Bessie Strongman
*Howard Sturges
*Rosanna Thorndike
*Catherina Van Oordt
*Barbara Watkins

Representing the Church of the Brethren

*David Blickenstaff
Paul Bowman

Representing the Mennonite Relief Committee

Ernest Bennett
*Henry Buller
*Jesse Hoover
*Henry Wiens

*Still in Europe.

REFUGEE SECTION — Hostel and other field personnel
Room 1601, 165 W. 46th St., New York City

New York Office

Louise Clancy
Jean Reynolds

Scattergood Hostel

Martha W. Balderston, *Director*
Giles and Lynn Zimmerman
George and Lillian Willoughby
Earle and Marjorie Edwards
Robert Berquist
Esther Smith
Walter Balderston

Quaker Hill

Stanley and Marie Hamilton, *Directors*
Robert Anthony
Robert and Ruth Burgess
Mary Lane Charles
Virginia Perkins
Marianne Simon

Finca Paso Seco

Chase and Grace Conover, *Directors*
Randolph Hutchins
Dale Brown
Chat Patterson
Clement Lapp
Tom White
Lowell Wright

American Seminar

Herbert A. Miller, *Director*
Hertha Kraus, *Secretary*
Justice Neale Carman
W. C. Ruediger

Sky Island

Caroline Norment, *Director*
Willard Jones
Christina Jones

Co-operative College Workshop

Caroline Norment, *Director*
Rachel Garner
Elizabeth Porter
Lucy Gaunt

PEACE SECTION

Field Secretaries, Student Peace Service

Mary Morrisett
J. Olcott Sanders
Robert Rumsey
Henry Wheeler
Eleanor Smith
Lucille Bernstein
Stuart McMackin
Allen Bacon

Institute Secretaries

Helen Binford, North Carolina
George Selleck, New England
Herschl Coffin, Whittier
Max Burke, Grinnell
Joe Conard, Mills
Herald Campbell, Reed
Tom Hunt, Kansas
E. A. Schaal, Middle Atlantic and New York State
Carl V. Voss, Youth Institute

SOCIAL-INDUSTRIAL SECTION

Penn-Craft

David W. Day, *Director*
Olive Day
Errol D. Peckham
Mary Peckham
Henry Regnery
Eleanor S. Regnery
Harry C. Wolfe
Eugenia Wolfe

Eastern Ohio

Shadyside

Stanley Hamilton
Marie Hamilton

Friends' Health Center, Logan, West Virginia

Winifred Way Wencke

National Volunteer Service Camp, Cooperstown, New York.

Edward R. Miller, *Director*
Ruth Miller

HOLDERS OF FOREIGN FELLOWSHIPS

MARY CAMPBELL FELLOWSHIP for European Study

ROSWELL McCLELLAND

Although he is the holder of the Fellowship for 1940-41, his year of study has been postponed until later. He and Marjorie McClelland are directors of the Rome office.

MARY WILLIAMS FELLOWSHIP for a teacher at the Friends School, Ramallah, Palestine

WADI G. DIDES was the holder of the Fellowship for 1939-40. A teacher in the Friends School, Ramallah, he came to Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, where he received the M.A. degree in June 1940. Due to the war and the fact that he had married while in America, he was granted the Fellowship for the years 1940-1941 and 1941-1942 in order to enable him and his wife to return to Palestine.

WORK CAMP MEMBERSHIP—1940

READING WORK CAMP, Reading, Pa.

David and Mary Richie, *Directors*

Barus, Anne	Kempelmacher, Max M.	Rapp, Sarah A.
Clark, William H.	Kieser, Elizabeth	Reed, Alexander S.
Eaton, Andrew J.	Leche, Jackye	Richardson, Channing B.
Frysinger, Daniel	Mellville, Arthur	Saenger, Peter
Gara, Lawrence	Morkovin, Alva H.	Sandles, Leonard M.
Goldstein, Abram	Morkovin, Vladimir	Walker, Ruth N.
Hall, Louis B.	Post, Robert L.	Worrall, Jay W.
Hutt, Dorothy		

COOPERSTOWN WORK CAMP, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Edward and Ruth Miller, *Directors*

Baum, J. Lore	Draper, Anne G.	Korff, Nicholas M.
Bowne, Hays G.	Dreyfuss, Martin J.	Lee, Martin D.
Butterworth, Harrison	Erskine, Harriette M.	LeSeur, John D.
Carpenter, Charles E.	Frazer, Grant V.	Schoepperle, Lydia
Clark, Harry, Jr.	Hartley, David S.	Taylor, Alide F.
Cooks, Marion L.	Haworth, Margaret P.	Rahill, William
Conrad, Edna C.	Huetting, Virginia L.	

CHICAGO WORK CAMP, Chicago, Illinois

Thomas and Esther Jones, *Directors*

Alexander, Howard W.	McCrea, Theodore H.	Pitcher, Emma
Gittings, Clarence J. Jr.	Musselman, Vivienne	Pitts, Henry
Head, Wilson A.	Neill, Kathleen	Powell, Maude
Johnson, Charles	Nelson, Wallace F.	Stafford, David B.
Johnson, Marie	Peterson, Mary	Tibbets, Louise
Leatherman, Dora A.	Pitcher, Alvin	

SODDY WORK CAMP, Soddy, Tenn.

James May and Maxine McKinley, *Directors*

Albertson, Elizabeth	Jenney, Virginia	Steinert, Sturge
Elliott, Lois E.	Karcher, Kenneth, Jr.	Thomas, Howard
Fitts, George	Raecher, Mary L.	

MEROM WORK CAMP, Merom, Indiana

Wilbert and Nina Braxton, *Directors*

Baron, Leonard	Erickson, Ruby E.	Morrissett, Edith R.
Berge, Peter Vanden	Goulding, Esther S.	Neuendorffer, Ruth
Boardman, Howard	Goulding, Paul W.	Richardson, Hetty L.
Carpenter, Charlotte M.	Hinkey, Wendell	Ringland, Bertha
Copley, Allen	Jones, T. Canby	Schulman, Harold J.
Divine, Robert W.	Merrill, Elizabeth	Wilson, Frances
Ehrenfeld, John		

CIRCLE PINES WORK CAMP, Cloverdale, Michigan

Ernest and Edith Wildman, *Directors*

Applegate, Esther C.	Hodgson, Marshall G. S.	Sherrer, Jane E.
Cartwright, Roberta J.	Kunkel, Peter	Stein, Lester
Clark, Malcolm D.	Levin, Aaron R.	Tibbetts, Norris L., Jr.
Cox, Lowell D.	Mentor, Hugo	Weinberger, Marian B.
Draznin, Julius	Mesner, Phyllis L.	Williams, Hugh R.
Fort, Ivan E.	Meyers, Eleanor E.	Williamson, John W.
Hartman, Neil H.	Olena, Arnold T.	Zunk, Betty Ann
Henderson, Elizabeth		

SCOTTS RUN WORK CAMP, Pursglove, West Virginia

David Swift and Ruth Mabee, *Directors*

Badgley, Selma G.	Koch, John H., Jr.	Robinson, Katherine B.
Clausen, M. Carolyn	Marks, Warren C.	Scattergood, Henry
Clement, Harry G.	Miller, G. MacCulloch, II	Sidwell, Florence O.
Cobb, Maurice W.	Peacock, Mary L.	Stevens, Clarence E.
Healey, Alice P.	Ritter, George	Thiermann, Stephen

PENN-CRAFT WORK CAMP, R. R. No. 1, East Millsboro, Pa.

Walter and Mary Kring, *Directors*

Arnold, Dorothy	Harvey, Bartlett	Pittenger, Robert E.
Burns, Eleanor Lee	Holm, Carl B., Jr.	Price, Julia H.
Burr, Carleton	Johnson, Charles S., Jr.	Richardson, John, Jr.
Buttrick, John A.	Johnson, Lorraine R.	Richman, Leonard D.
Carson, David O.	Lobenstine, Susan C.	Sherertz, W. Hector
Cunningham, Suzanne	Lockwood, Richard H.	Spivey, James R.
Foster, Nancy	Miller, Lawrence McK.	Stamm, John S.
Garretson, Virginia	Nicholson, Carolyn R.	Tucker, Carll, Jr.
Gyatt, Doris V.	Orlansky, Harold	Wriggins, W. Howard
Hallowell, Thomas E.	Page, Laurama	

NEW HAMPSHIRE WORK CAMP, North Weare, N. H.

Robert and Mary-Frances James, *Directors*

Barbour, Hugh S.	Hollzer, Herbert M.	Shaw, Susan V.
Behre, H. Edward	Johnston, Leslie	Squires, Vernon C.
Brost, Martha	Kelsey, Philip M.	Taylor, Thomas B.
Bushnell, Elizabeth	Loewen, Esko	Toconita, Michael J.
Duncan, Roderick M.	Mandrey, Althea M.	Tompkins, Wyntha A.
Ettelson, Jerome L.	Maris, M. Pauline	Unger, Gitta
Goodman, Peggy E.	Ricker, Wayne	Wohlwill, Hans E.
Hannum, Margaret J.		

DELTA WORK CAMP, Rochdale, Mississippi

Thomas and Alison Currie, *Directors*

Alexander, Marguerite L.	Hepler, Grace L.	Reckard, Edgar C., Jr.
Ballard, Sara B.	Langenwaller, Louise M.	Scaff, Alvin H.
Buskin, David	Ley, Albert P.	Scaff, Marilee K.
Creecraft, William A.	Meads, Donald E.	Stewart, David D.
Dingman, Nancy McL.	Miller, Clair	Winter, Gibson
Erdman, Donald S.	Newhall, Jeannette	Winton, Sally K.
Gregg, Gerald H.	Ratliff, Minnie B.	Zager, Irving

MACEDONIA WORK CAMP, Clarkesville, Georgia

Marvin and Pansy Shore, *Directors*

Beaman, Alice	Howenstine, E. Jay, Jr.	Rees, Albert E.
Bell, Edgar D., Jr.	Howenstine, Janice D.	Richeson, Carolyn A.
Brush, John E.	Mays, J. O'Donald	Rowland, W. Bradford
Calvin, Dorothy B.	Meld, Murray	Stewart, Gwendolyn
Compton, Alice	Moody, Douglas A.	Thomson, Donald G.
Estes, John W., Jr.	Moore, H. Marjorie	Timmons, Lamar S.
Gibson, Mary	Orton, May	Weiss, Barbara
Hayman, Margaret S.	Panzera, Tommy	Wiser, Arthur

DELANO WORK CAMP, Delano, Calif.

John and Alice Way, *Directors*

Beach, Dorothy	Jaenicke, Joachim	Oppliger, Pierre
Binford, Richard	James, Raymond	Parker, Maude
Candee, Ben	Langston, Martha	Pfeiffer, Louise
Claus, Hilda	McMurdo, David	Stukey, Mano
Creed, Ked	Main, Malcolm	Stukey, Marion
Eberhardt, Del	Miller, Clement	Tompkins, Rex
Ferguson, Janet		

PHILADELPHIA SERVICE GROUP

Mareen Bixler	Marjorie Littell	Betty Rivenburg
Betty Cooper	Mary Looby	Mary Smucker
Dave Davis	Helen Lybbert	Sophie Steckbart
Dorothy Davis	Laura Martin	Frances Turisco
Helen Ely	Margaret McNees	Carolyn Voigt
Mary Elizabeth Harris	Eleanor Nelson	David White
Janet Henderson	Eleanor Pickrel	Robert Wiegner
Betty Keeney	Beatrice Pyles	

PEACE VOLUNTEERS—1940

Aebischer, Helen
Allen, Edith May
Allen, Elisabeth
Anderson, Lelia
Bacon, S. Allen
Barber, Harlan
Barrie, Ruth
Beach, Barbara
Beal, Irving
Bedell, Wallace
Bendsen, Victor
Bergum, Shirley
Bilheimer, Robert
Blewitt, John
Bolling, Landrum
Booz, Don
Borden, Liscum
Brim, Orville
Brown, Dale
Buckman, Preston
Carlson, Perry
Chin, Wesley
Clay, Curtis
Cohen, Harry
Cornwall, Frances
Curtis, Jeanne
Darr, Bill
Davis, M. Jayne
Dennison, Esther
Dorson, Marjorie
Eddy, Norman
Edwards, George
Farber, Bonnie
Felt, Paul
Fisher, Edith
Flad, Elizabeth
Forman, Betty
Forman, Robert
Franz, Galen
Fye, Verna
Galt, Faith
Gardner, Dale
Garner, Bess
George, Betty
Godbey, Ivol
Godfrey, Alice
Good, Rachel
Goodman, Theodore
Gray, Margaret June
Guetzkow, Harold
Guthrie, Marjorie
Habert, Charles
Hare, Bill and Pauline
Hart, Noble
Hartog, Myra
Hollenbach, Margaret
Houser, George
Hunt, Tom and Trudie
James, Walton
Johnson, Bates

Katz, Robert
Keller, Dan
Kimura, Emi
Kruskal, Molly
Lawson, Dolores
Leasure, Melvin
Locke, Dick
Majors, William
Mayer, Adrian
McCracken, Wilbur
Meyer, Freeman
Myers, Philip
Nute, Cyril
Oliver, Douglas
Owen, Monica
Paden, Rev. and Mrs.
Page, Theodore
Pelz, Don
Perkins, Virginia
Piper, Dorothy
Pollitt, Daniel
Pope, James
Popp, Mary Jean
Rahn, Sheldon
Randall, Helen May
Reid, Richard
Reiniger, Mary Jane
Rhoades, Benton
Rhoades, Lourinda
Roberts, Preston
Rubenstein, Byron
Ruhl, Adah Marie
Saito, Itsuko
Saunders, Dwight
Scanlan, Alice
Scheuer, James
Schilpp, Erna
Schweiker, Hilda
Severance, Helen
Sherer, Katherine
Sherwood, Annette
Silva, Verlinda
Smith, Ruth
Solenberger, Donald
Steinorth, Margaret
Street, James
Sutherland, William
Swayne, Clare Alma
Thomforde, Philip
Tillinghast, Pardon
Traylor, Mary
Trumbull, Mary
Viets, Wallace
Vining, Lester
Warner, Ruth
Wedeman, Miles
Wheeler, Henry
White, W. Gardner
Whittlesey, Margaret

COMMITTEES 1940-1941

REFUGEE SECTION

† *Deceased.*

Emily Green Balch	Evelyn W. Hersey	Ruth V. Werner, <i>ex-officio</i>
Martha Balderston	Hannah Clothier Hull	Mary M. Rogers, <i>ex-officio</i>
Julia E. Branson	Elizabeth A. Jackson	John F. Rich, <i>ex-officio</i>
Emma Cadbury	Louisa M. Jacob	Marjorie P. Schaufler, <i>ex-officio</i>
Barbara L. Cary	Margaret E. Jones	Leslie D. Shaffer
C. Reed Cary, <i>ex-officio</i>	Rufus M. Jones	Florence S. Sanville
Eleanor Stabler Clarke	†Thomas R. Kelly	Edith Reeves Solenberger
John L. Elliott	Mary Kelsey	Karoline Solmitz
Evelyn Daetsch, <i>ex-officio</i>	Natalie B. Kimber, <i>ex-officio</i>	Irmegard W. Taylor
Howard W. Elkinton	Hertha Kraus, <i>ex-officio</i>	Annelise Thieman, <i>ex-officio</i>
Katherine W. Elkinton	Elizabeth M. Lantz	Wilbur K. Thomas
Gertrude Ely	David C. McClelland	Jeannette Kleim Trumper
William Eves, III	Mary W. McClelland	James G. Vail
Bliss Forbush	Albert P. Martin	Elizabeth Walton, <i>ex-officio</i>
Laverne Forbush	†Anne H. Martin	Anne Willis
Eliza Ambler Foulke	Josiah P. Marvel	Elizabeth B. Yarnall
Edith Glenn, <i>ex-officio</i>	Richmond Pearson Miller	D. Robert Yarnall, <i>Chairman</i>
Hanns Gramm	Florence F. Murphy	
Kathleen Hanbly Hanstein, <i>ex-officio</i>	Harvey C. Perry	
John S. C. Harvey	Julianna R. Perry	
	Clarence E. Pickett	

EUROPEAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

James G. Vail, <i>Secretary</i>	C. Marshall Taylor	William Eves, III, <i>Chairman</i>
*Dr. Frank Aydelotte	*John F. Rich	Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr.
Eleanor Stabler Clarke	J. Edgar Rhoads	*Hugh Moore
*C. Reed Cary	Clarence Pickett	*Mrs. Ross D. Murphy
*Clement M. Biddle	Rufus M. Jones	* <i>Finance Committee.</i>
D. Robert Yarnall	*John S. C. Harvey	

CLOTHING COMMITTEE

Eleanor Stabler Clarke, <i>Chairman</i>	Maud G. Woodruff	Harry Haworth, <i>Chairman,</i> <i>Clothing Committee of</i>
Margaret C. Brinton	Harriett Woodward	<i>Pacific Coast Branch</i>
John Judkyn	Florence Murphy, <i>Church</i> <i>of the Brethren</i>	
Mary Sullivan Patterson		

FOREIGN SERVICE SECTION

Barbara E. Allee	Barbara L. Cary	David C. Elkinton
Martha Balderston	C. Reed Cary	Katherine W. Elkinton
William C. Biddle	Mary Goodhue Cary	Howard W. Elkinton
C. Walter Borton, <i>ex-officio</i>	Elizabeth W. Comfort	J. Passmore Elkinton
Rebecca B. Bradbeer	Howard Comfort	William Eves, 3d, <i>Chairman</i>
Phillips Bradley	Howard W. Cope, <i>ex-officio</i>	Frances C. Ferris
Margaret P. Brinton	Anna L. Curtis	Harris Haviland
Ruth Carter Burgess	Merle L. Davis, <i>ex-officio</i>	Dana G. How
Emma Cadbury	Ruby Davis	Marie C. Jenkins
Henry J. Cadbury	Edith Hilles Dewees	A. Willard Jones
Jessie G. Carter	Susan J. Dewees	Mary Hoxie Jones, <i>ex-officio</i>

Elizabeth B. Jones,
ex-officio
 Rufus M. Jones, *ex-officio*
 †Thomas R. Kelly
 Hertha Kraus
 Grace S. Lowry
 Effie D. McAfee
 M. Elsie McCoy
 Albert P. Martin
 †Anne H. Martin
 Edith Nowlin
 Caroline G. Norment
 Harvey C. Perry
 Julianna R. Perry
 Clarence E. Pickett,
ex-officio
 Joseph E. Platt
 William R. Redick

Grace E. Rhoads, Jr.
 John F. Rich
 Abby Mary Hall Roberts
 Elizabeth T. Shipley
 Edmund C. Stanton
 Dorothy M. Steere
 Douglas V. Steere
 Esther E. Thomas
 L. Ralston Thomas
 Robert H. Frazier
 Eleanor E. Garrett
 Ruby P. Haworth
 Elizabeth L. Hazard
 Allen D. Hole
 Helen G. Hole
 Wilhelm Hubben
 Hannah Clothier Hull
 Elizabeth Averill Jackson

Caroline Nicholson Jacob
 Louisa M. Jacob
 Arthur W. Hummell
 Wilbur K. Thomas
 Agnes L. Tierney
 Rebecca S. J. Timbres
 Tom A. Sykes
 Harold J. Turner
 James G. Vail
 Margaret C. Wagner
 Milton Wagner
 John R. Weske
 Janet Payne Whitney
 Miriam D. Standing
 Helene Wittmann
 M. Wistar Wood
 Nancy M. Wood
 Howard E. Yarnall

SOCIAL-INDUSTRIAL SECTION

W. Clyde Allee
 E. Wight Bakke
 Orlando T. Battin
 Herbert Bergstrom
 Georgia Bergstrom
 William C. Biddle
 Betty Bishop
 Phillips Bradley
 Joseph Howard Branson
 Ernest L. Brown
 Thomas K. Brown, Jr.
 Margaret P. Bruton
 Edmund G. Burbank
 Ruth Carter Burgess
 John Buttrick
 Ora W. Carrell
 W. Warner Clark
 Eleanor Stabler Clarke
 Edith S. Coale
 Edwin H. Coggeshall
 Martin Cohnstaedt
 Dorothy N. Cooper
 Charles J. Darlington
 Alice O. Davis
 David W. Day
 Arthur Dayfoot
 Wayne Dockhorn
 Marian S. Dockhorn
 Thomas E. Drake
 Earle J. Edwards, Jr.
 Wayland H. Elsbree
 Robert English
 Madeline R. Erskine
 Anna Cope Evans
 Margaret Whitall Evans
 Esther Forsstrand
 Charles H. Frazier, Jr.
 Paul J. Furnas
 Edith W. Hall
 Thomas B. Harvey

Mary C. Hastings
 James D. Hull, Jr.
 William C. Ivins
 Arthur C. Jackson
 Elizabeth A. Jackson
 Elizabeth March Jensen
 Margaret Jones
 Margaret E. Jones
 Olga A. Jones
 William M. Kantor
 Nicholas Kelley
 W. Patton Kinsey
 W. Perry Kissick
 Helen Lea
 Eleanor Wildman Lippincott
 Robert Leach
 Richard McCoy
 Richard H. McFeely
 James S. Maier
 Jean Warren Malandra
 Ruth Outland Maris
 Margaret E. Matthews
 Richmond P. Miller
 Arthur E. Morgan
 Elizabeth L. Morgan
 Edwin Morganroth
 Edna W. Morris
 Elliston P. Morris
 Jane Rhoads Morris
 Warren D. Mullin
 William H. Newman
 Ray Newton
 Mary Sullivan Patterson
 S. Howard Pennell
 Corwin H. Perisho
 Edith N. Perry
 J. Theodore Peters
 Lilly P. Pickett
 Thomas I. Potts
 Alice H. Pusey

Elizabeth Pusey
 Phebe A. P. Rahll
 Henry Regnery
 Eleanor S. Regnery
 William H. Regnery
 Richard H. Rhoads
 John F. Rich
 Comly B. Richie
 David S. Richie
 Mary Wright Richie
 Don Royer
 Alice P. Sellers
 Joseph B. Shane
 Martha B. Sharpless
 T. Kite Sharpless
 Daniel N. Shoemaker
 Dorothy W. Shoemaker
 Mary G. Shoemaker
 Joseph R. Silver
 Ward W. Silver
 Ruth Simkin
 William E. Simkin
 Eleanor Slater
 Elton Smith
 Esther Morton Smith
 Irving J. Smith
 Ethel Betty Linton Snyder
 Richmond F. Snyder
 Elizabeth T. Stabler
 Miriam D. Standing
 Eva T. Stanton
 W. Macy Stanton
 Douglas V. Steere
 Frederick W. Swan
 Carl Taylor
 Howard M. Teaf, Jr.
 W. Taylor Thom
 Edward Thomas
 A. Curtis Tomlinson
 H. Haines Turner

Susan Tatum Wallace
 J. Barnard Walton
 Bernard G. Waring
 Grace W. Waring
 D. Herbert Way
 Allen White
 Janet Payne Whitney
 Mary A. Wickersham

James M. Williams
 Theodate P. Wilson
 Hazel O. Wood
 Maud M. G. Woodruff
 Howard E. Yarnall
 Mildred B. Young
 Wilmer J. Young

Ex-officio
 Rufus M. Jones
 Clarence E. Pickett
 Homer L. Morris
 Elmore Jackson
 Naomi Binford
 Edward R. Miller

PEACE SECTION

A. Ward Applegate
 Margaret Aschelman
 Emily Green Balch
 Charles Beal
 William E. Berry
 Phillips Bradley
 Elwood Brooks
 James Bumgarner
 Sidney Cadwallader
 K. Ashbridge Cheyney
 Roy J. Clappitt
 Orton S. Clark
 Robert H. Dann
 Edith Hilles Dewees
 John W. Dorland
 Rachel Davis DuBois
 Joseph O. Edmonds
 Anna Griscom Elkinton
 Edward W. Evans
 Mary Farquhar
 Clement B. Flitcraft
 Herbert Fraser
 Dilwyn C. Hampton
 Emily Harvey
 Mahlon Harvey
 Faith Hastings
 Samuel L. Haworth
 Leslie Pinckney Hill
 John S. Hollister

Emma G. Holloway
 Jesse H. Holmes
 Hannah Clothier Hull
 Emily Cooper Johnson
 Esther Holmes Jones
 Murray S. Kenworthy
 W. Perry Kissick
 Frederick J. Libby
 Caroline Biddle Malin
 Mary Mason
 Mary S. McDowell
 Roy McCorkel
 Sumner A. Mills
 Babette Henley Newton
 Rebecca Nicholson
 Vincent Nicholson
 Mildred Scott Olmsted
 Helen Pennock
 Roland Pennock
 Florence Williams Potts
 Sarah Sargent Ramberg
 William R. Redick
 L. Willard Reynolds
 W. Glen Roberts
 Elbert Russell
 Pauline E. Satterthwaite
 George A. Scherer
 Robert Schoonmaker
 W. Bruce Siler

Irving J. Smith
 Ethel Betty Linton Snyder
 Edith Reeves Solenberger
 Harold Speight
 Miriam D. Standing
 Sherman H. Stetson
 Mary Strong
 Frederick W. Swan
 Tom Sykes
 Arthur K. Taylor
 Wilbur K. Thomas
 Mabel Tyerson Wall
 Grace Watson
 Janet Payne Whitney
 Mary A. Wickersham
 Miriam Wilson
 John Wood, Jr.
 Richard R. Wood
Ex-officio
 Harold Chance
 Wanneta Chance
 Rufus M. Jones
 Ray Newton
 Clarence E. Pickett
 Charlotte S. Salmon
 E. A. Schaal
 Guy W. Sott
 Dan Wilson
 E. Raymond Wilson

FELLOWSHIP COUNCIL

Marjorie Hill Allee
 Thomas Ambler
 A. Ward Applegate
 Edith F. Bacon
 Ellis W. Bacon
 Lelia Bascom
 Georgia Bergstrom
 William C. Biddle
 Raymond Binford
 Edith S. Blackburn
 Anna B. Boardman
 Anna Cox Brinton
 Howard H. Brinton
 Anna Pettit Broomell
 Anna Hartshorne Brown
 Clarissa B. Brown
 Henry J. Cadbury

Agnes Calvert
 Ora W. Carrell
 Elizabeth M. Chace
 Harold J. Chance
 Alvin T. Coate
 Walter Collins
 C. Wilfred Conard
 Edith C. Cope
 Homer J. Coppock
 George B. Corwin
 Phyllis Cosand
 Robert H. Dann
 Arthur Dunham
 Horace A. Eaton
 Anna Griscom Elkinton
 J. Passmore Elkinton
 Errol T. Elliott

Matilda Evans
 O. Herschel Folger
 Bliss Forbush
 Eliza Ambler Foulke
 Alfred C. Garrett
 Eleanor E. Garrett
 W. Ralph Gawthrop
 Leanne Goodenow
 Willis H. Hall
 Byron Haworth
 Lester C. Haworth
 Walter G. Heacock
 J. Omar Heritage
 Burritt M. Hiatt
 Merrill L. Hiatt
 Howard W. Hintz
 Herbert S. Huffman, Jr.

Rufus M. Jones,
Honorary Chairman
 Howard E. Kershner
 Alice L. Knight
 David F. Lane
 Robert J. Leach
 Herbert S. Lewis
 Albert J. Livezey
 Franklin O. Marshall
 Sara T. Maxwell
 M. Elsie McCoy
 William Mackensen
 Virginia C. Mellinger
 Anna Jane Michener
 Richmond Pearson Miller
 Elizabeth L. Morgan
 Furman L. Mulford
 Edith Newlin
 Eva M. Newlin

Charles W. Palmer
 C. Mervin Palmer
 S. Emily Parker
 Julianna R. Perry
 J. Theodore Peters
 Clarence E. Pickett
 Rebecca B. Pickett
 Alexander C. Purdy
 Bertha Randall
 Mary Gaunt Rhoads
 William J. Sayers
 George A. Selleck
 Leslie D. Shaffer
 Beatrice Shipley
 Ruthanna M. Simms
 Katherine Smedley
 Wilhelm Sollmann
 Edgar H. Stranahan
 Anna J. B. Theiss

Charles F. Thomas
 Mildred Thomas
 Seal Thompson
 D. Elton Trueblood
 Pauline Trueblood
 R. Furnas Trueblood
 J. Barnard Walton
 Charles O. Whitely
 Charles A. Whitney
 Janet Whitney
 Theodate P. Wilson
 Charlotte Winnemore
 Carl Wise
 John H. Wood, Sr.
 Walter C. Woodward
 Sue C. Yerkes
 Charles A. Zavitz

FINANCE

James Butt
 Howard W. Elkinton
 William R. Fogg, *Treasurer*

John S. C. Harvey,
Chairman
 J. Robert James
 Rufus M. Jones, *ex-officio*

Hugh W. Moore, *ex-officio*
 S. Francis Nicholson
 Clarence E. Pickett,
ex-officio

PERSONNEL

Anna Cox Brinton
 Eleanor Stabler Clarke
 C. Reed Carey

Emily Cooper Johnson
 Elinore Jackson, *Secretary*
 Rufus M. Jones, *ex-officio*

Clarence E. Pickett
 J. Barnard Walton

PUBLICITY

C. Reed Carey, *Chairman*
 Eleanor Stabler Clarke

Emily Cooper Johnson
 John F. Rich, *Secretary*

Clarence E. Pickett, *ex-officio*
 Bernard Waring

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT HOUSE COMMITTEE

William C. Biddle
 Janet McP. Brown
 Anne Dewees
 La Verne Forbush
 J. Edgar Hiatt

Herbert S. Lewis
 Vincent D. Nicholson
 Clarence E. Pickett
 Mary Hoxie Jones,
Alternate

Harold B. Stabler
 Isabel S. Wesley
 Creola D. Wilson

FINANCIAL REPORT

The accounts of the American Friends Service Committee have been audited by George Schectman, C.P.A., Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The reports are on file in the office of the Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES COMPOSITE FUND December 31, 1940

GENERAL FUND

		<i>Assets</i>	
	Cash		\$53,226.66
	Securities at Cost		22,247.50
	Other Assets		2,311.89
			\$77,786.05
		<i>Liabilities</i>	
	Liabilities		8,779.06
	Balance, General Fund		\$ 69,006.99

AMERICAN FRIENDS FELLOWSHIP COUNCIL

	Balance		\$ 138.82
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PEACE SECTION

	Assets		12,186.86
	Liabilities		533.07
			\$ 11,653.79

SOCIAL INDUSTRIAL SECTION

		<i>Assets</i>	
	Cash		22,049.76
	Accounts and Advances Receivable		1,338.04
			23,387.80
	Liabilities		1,160.71
	Balance, Social Industrial Section		\$ 22,227.09

FRIENDS SERVICE, INCORPORATED

	Assets		26,946.61
	Liabilities		2,919.20
			\$ 24,027.41

	Balance, Composite Fund, December 31, 1940		\$127,054.10
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STATEMENT OF INCOME
COMPOSITE FUND
December 31, 1940

GENERAL FUND

Contributions for 1940	
Friends	\$ 61,898.23
Non-Friends	63,853.14
Other Sources	3,564.84

\$129,316.21
 4,206.56

***AMERICAN FRIENDS FELLOWSHIP COUNCIL**

***PEACE SECTION**

Institute of International Relations	58,510.78
(Raised Locally 50,137.03)	
(Raised Nationally 8,373.75)	
Student Peace Service	24,401.80
Other Activities	32,139.67

115,052.25

***SOCIAL INDUSTRIAL SECTION**

Summer Work Camps	25,274.49
The Young Fellowship	1,577.69
Coal Areas Committee	1,780.27
Friends Health Service	1,084.04
Civilian Public Service, and National Volunteer Service	18,611.09
Other Activities	97.00

48,424.58

FRIENDS SERVICE, INCORPORATED

Penn-Craft Project Contributions	17,320.51
Penn-Craft Operating Receipts (Except Farm)	6,886.39

24,206.90

Redstone Knitting Mill—Net Sales	32,644.32
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56,851.22

Drawn from Reserves to meet current year's expense	21,752.16
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78,603.38

Total Income, Composite Fund

\$375,602.98

* These items represent funds raised for special purposes in addition to the administrative budget contributed from general funds of the American Friends Service Committee.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

COMPOSITE FUND

December 31, 1940

GENERAL FUND

General Administration	\$24,680.55
Publicity and Finance	14,023.99
Foreign Service Section	29,643.29
Peace Section	18,200.00
Social Industrial Section	12,908.34
Fellowship Council	1,000.00
International Student House	1,500.00
National Volunteer Service	1,000.00
Logan Health Relief	886.42

\$103,842.59

*AMERICAN FRIENDS FELLOWSHIP COUNCIL

4,069.18

*PEACE SECTION

Institutes of International Relations	56,131.72
(Spent Locally 47,757.97)	
(Spent Nationally 8,373.75)	
Student Peace Service	22,719.35
Other Activities	23,296.98

102,148.05

*SOCIAL INDUSTRIAL SECTION

Summer Work Camps	20,017.54
The Young Fellowship	1,085.08
Coal Areas Committee	1,625.63
Friends Health Service	882.04
Civilian Public Service, and National Volunteer Service	6,853.20
Other Activities	66.76

30,530.25

FRIENDS SERVICE, INCORPORATED

Penn-Craft Project (except farm)	37,577.20
Redstone Knitting Mill	41,026.18

78,603.38

Total Disbursements, Composite Fund

\$319,193.45

Income in Excess of Expenditures

56,409.53

\$375,602.98

* These items represent funds spent for special purposes in addition to the administrative budget contributed from general funds of the American Friends Service Committee as shown above.

REFUGEE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE
of the
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Statement of Income Period Ending December 31, 1940

REFUGEE SERVICES

Balance Refugee Committee, January 1, 1940		\$ 47,687.54
General Contributions	\$148,361.19	
Contributions for Refugee Hostels and other Projects	42,414.26	
Allocated Income	157,373.47	
Total Income for Refugee Service		\$348,148.92

RELIEF SERVICES

Transfer from Spanish Child Feed- ing Mission (June 30, 1940)	\$ 85,054.47	
General Contributions for Europe	66,277.12	
General Contributions for England	10,827.50	
General Contributions for France	153,273.53	\$315,432.62

Contributions from other Committees:		
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.	\$ 10,000.00	
American Christian Committee	4,792.00	
Through Committee on Foreign Re- lief Appeals in the Churches	30,304.73	
Mennonite Relief Committee	8,000.00	
International Commission for As- sistance to Child Refugees	61,846.95	
Through Coordinating Council for French Relief	59,909.69	
Other Committees	63,093.89	\$237,947.26

Total Cash Contributions Relief and Refugee Services		\$901,528.80
Contributions in Kind		50,348.87
Total Income, 1940		\$999,565.21

MARSEILLE OFFICE

The following figures are consolidated from the financial statement sub-
mitted by Howard E. Kershner, director for relief. This statement is not
included in the audit of the A. F. S. C. books in Philadelphia.

Statement of Income

June 8 to December 31, 1940

Transfers of General Relief Funds from United States	\$ 42,480.11	
Transfers of Allocated Funds	184,303.80	
Transfers from International Commission for Assistance to Child Refugees	87,618.59	
Contributions Received in France	59,178.57	\$373,581.07
Milk Purchases in Switzerland		112,465.63
Total Income		\$486,046.70

REFUGEE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE
of the

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Statement of Expenses Period Ending December 31, 1940

REFUGEE SERVICES

Services in America	\$	38,490.13
Expenses of European Representatives of the Refugee Committee		10,060.27
Refugee Relief in the United States		4,993.09
Expenses for Hostels and other Projects		55,440.42
Expenditure of Allocated Income		121,151.46
		\$230,135.37

RELIEF SERVICES

In France:		
Purchases of Milk and Supplies	\$	113,049.80
General Relief Services		17,301.94
Relief of Dutch Refugees		8,828.50
Relief of Spanish Refugees		67,128.88
		\$206,309.12
In England—General Relief Services		6,002.50
In Europe:		
General Relief Services	\$	3,265.00
Vienna		16,357.00
Holland		2,100.00
Italy		3,500.00
Poland		2,204.04
Finland		100.00
Spain		500.00
		\$ 28,026.04
In Santo Domingo (for European Refugees)		5,000.00
In Mexico (for Spanish Refugees)		2,670.88
		\$478,143.91
Gifts in Kind Shipped		50,348.87
Storeroom Expenses		9,071.68
Administration	\$	36,018.43
Publicity		5,167.59
		\$ 41,186.02
Total Expenditures, 1940		\$578,750.48

MARSEILLE OFFICE

The following figures are consolidated from the financial statement submitted by Howard E. Kershner, director for relief. This statement is not included in the audit of the A. F. S. C. books in Philadelphia.

Statement of Expenses

June 8 to December 31, 1940

*General Relief Expenditures	\$	268,040.60
Colony Expenses		38,437.34
Relief in Internment Camps		7,924.23
Mennonite Relief Committee		5,879.60
Relief of Belgian Refugees		79,452.51
Relief of Dutch Refugees		8,895.65
		\$408,629.93

* This figure includes the expenditure of allocated funds for special projects.

INFORMATION AND LITERATURE

The American Friends Service Committee is an incorporated body under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. It represents most of the twenty-nine American Yearly Meetings of Friends. The organization consists of the Social-Industrial Section, the Foreign Service Section which includes a Committee on European Relief, a Committee on the Orient, and a Refugee Committee; the Peace Section, Civilian Public Service Section, the Fellowship Council, and Committees on Personnel and Publicity. Each of these is under the supervision of an advisory committee, and functions through the Service Committee's Board of Directors and Executive Staff.

Information and Literature concerning the work of the American Friends Service Committee may be secured through the following:

Pacific Coast Branch

G. Raymond Booth, *Executive Secretary*, 526 Oakland Avenue, Pasadena, California.

New York Office

John Judkyn, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Friends Central Office

Walter C. Woodward, 101 South Eighth Street, Richmond, Indiana.

New England Center

George Selleck, *Secretary*, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Chicago Office

Charles S. Beal, 212 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Friends Service Council, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N. W. 1, is appointed by London and Dublin Yearly Meetings. In the European fields the work has been carried on by the Friends Service Council (London) and the American Friends Service Committee.