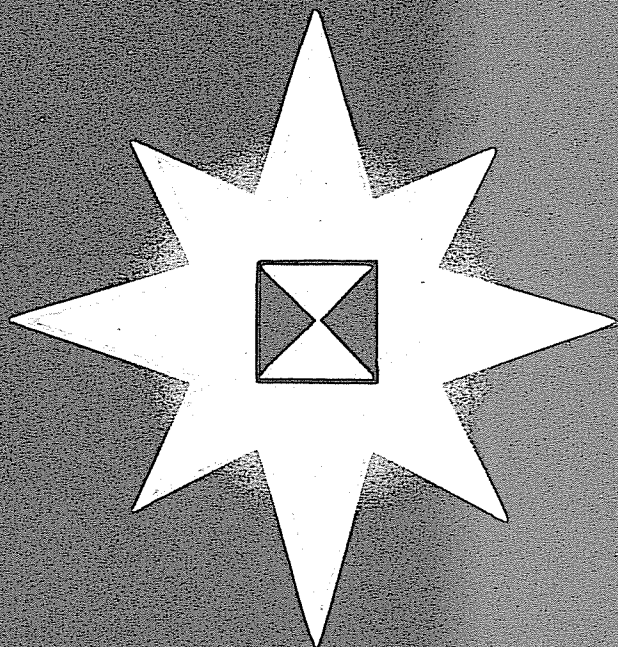


AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE



ANNUAL REPORT

1945

1945

Annual Report



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
COMMITTEE

TWENTY SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNSYLVANIA

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1945-46

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<i>Vice-Chairmen</i> HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL SUMNER A. MILLS	D. ROBERT YARNALL
<i>Treasurer</i> WILLIAM A. LONGSHORE	<i>Executive Secretary</i> CLARENCE E. PICKETT

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Peace Section
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and the following

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ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

1945-46

Executive Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

Assistant to Executive Secretary
BLANCHE C. TACHE

Assistant Executive Secretaries
C. REED CARY—Until February, 1945
ELEANOR STABLER CLARKE
GILBERT F. WHITE—Beginning June, 1945

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Hugh W. Moore, *Finance*
William Ensor, *Comptroller*
Elmore Jackson, *Personnel*
John F. Rich, *Publicity*
Bernard Waring, *Branch Offices*
Julia D. Eves, *Clothing Committee*

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Homer L. Morris, *Secretary*

MIDWEST BRANCH

William W. McKee, *Executive Secretary*
Edwin Morgenroth, *Executive Secretary*
(Until September 15, 1945)
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Chicago 2, Illinois

SEATTLE OFFICE

Paul B. Johnson, *Executive Secretary*
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CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

Paul J. Furnas, *Executive Director*

FOREIGN SERVICE SECTION

Cornelius Krusé, *Secretary*
James G. Vail, *Secretary*
(Until January, 1946)
Julia E. Branson, *Associate Secretary*

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH

Joseph Conard, *Executive Secretary*
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San Francisco 15, California

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH

*David E. Henley, *Executive Secretary*
Ellis T. Williams, *Acting Secretary*
426 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena 3, California

Note—The Committee's complete Administrative Staff for 1945-46 is to be published in the Personnel Directory which supplements this Annual Report.

*On leave as Commissioner to England.

FOREWORD

Three centuries ago in England any year that was full of great events was called *annus mirabilis*, a year of wonders. The death of the dictator, Cromwell, or decisive victories in war, or the concurrence of plague and fire in London, or omens in sky or weather—these were enough to make men so name the years in which they occurred.

If any modern year has deserved the name, it was 1945 with its A-Bomb, its V-E Day, its V-J Day, the birth of UNO, and the removal of several world-renowned personages. Rarely have so many epoch-making events been crowded into so few months. Thus at least it seems, but in the perspective of history sometimes less conspicuous events prove to have been more significant and decisive. The gospels tell us that there will be some surprises on Judgment Day.

*The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.*

This report of Quaker service is not about famous people or spectacular events. All the activities here described have, however, a distinctive spirit. They rest upon the philosophy of reconciling good will, upon the recognition of God's image in man. Such limited tasks, often undertaken against the prevailing currents of the times, proclaim another kind of year, the acceptable year of the Lord.

Henry J. Cadbury

Chairman

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE 1945

Many of the barriers and frustrations imposed by war have lifted for the American Friends Service Committee during the past twelve months. As the new year opens, tasks and dangers of great magnitude and portent confront the world and require of all who seek to rebuild human society on the divine plan a fresh imagination and a courageous self-giving love.

The Committee is encouraged by evidences of a new creative energy flowing through the Society of Friends and all those who uphold its projects and spiritual purposes. The interest and support of thousands of individuals of all denominations and shades of thought, as well as the active cooperation of other religious bodies, have given strength to the work of the Committee, not only in a material sense but also in the practical demonstration of people of good will working together in unity without uniformity.

Intent on many emergency relief measures the Committee feels constrained to emphasize that its basic aim is not solely to give material aid but to bring a spiritual ministry of hope and fellowship to those who suffer.

RELIEF AND REFUGEE SERVICES

AUSTRIA

Austria is now freed from German domination and has a duly elected government which has been recognized by the United States. If, however, she is to live as a democratic nation under the Four Freedoms, she must have help. Food and clothing are scarce; in some provinces the people are living on 700 calories or less per day. In Vienna there is almost no milk, even for nursing mothers.

In November the American Friends Service Committee allocated \$150,000 for the purchase of food and children's shoes to be distributed in Austria. A delegation of six relief workers was appointed for work and it is anticipated that others will follow shortly. The work will begin with a limited child-feeding program, food packages for the aged, and the distribution of shoes and used clothing in Vienna.

GERMANY

Although American voluntary agencies were barred from helping German civilians in any way, the Committee was able to open up its contacts with German Friends during the year and to lay plans for service among Germans whenever official permission is obtained. On September 1, 1945, six experienced AFSC welfare and relief workers were assigned to work in the Displaced Persons Camps, under UNRRA, in Germany. They are serving as welfare and supply workers in camps and in a home for unaccompanied children in Bavaria.

FINLAND

In September the Committee undertook a limited relief project in Finnish Lapland, where thousands of evacuees had returned to find their homes destroyed. Quaker workers living in barracks in the ruined cities of Rovaniemi and Kemijarvi have begun a program of clothing distribution and child-feeding. Supplies of milk, pork, sugar, and vitamin tablets supplement the meager lunches supplied by the government to the children in the schools. By the end of 1945, 69 tons of clothing had been shipped to Finland to be distributed by the Finnish Red Cross, and it is anticipated that before the winter is over at least 150 tons of clothing and 10,000 pairs of children's new shoes will have been distributed.

Two Finnish American Committees, *Help Finland, Inc.*, and *United Finnish Relief, Inc.*, have assumed financial responsibility for the program and for collecting the clothing which is sorted and packed by Finnish American volunteers under AFSC supervision.

HOLLAND

The Committee granted \$6,000 to help the Friends in Holland with their work for refugee children and assist them in a relief project to the end of 1945. In addition clothing was shipped to them for distribution.

FRANCE

In the seven delegations of Secours Quaker, British, American and French Friends worked together throughout 1945 to repair the ravages of war and occupation, which were intensified by one of the coldest winters France has ever known and Europe's worst drought in 150 years.

In the North, relief workers found bomb-shattered cities, mine-strewn fields, and thousands of people homeless and ill-clad. They started emergency services in Caen and Le Havre, distributing clothing, transporting building and relief supplies, and sheltering a few of the homeless.

In Paris and the cities of the South, children who had been hungry for four years faced another winter with little to eat, an easy prey to tuberculosis and the other diseases which follow malnutrition. The Quaker workers provided supplementary meals for medically selected children in school and Quaker canteens, distributed milk to babies and expectant mothers, and food packages to pretubercular and undernourished children and adolescents.

A characteristic service of Secours Quaker was the work in the prisons. In a country which can barely feed her people, there is little left for those in captivity, and conditions in French prisons today are often very bad. Besides supplying material aid, largely in the form of food packages, Friends, especially French Friends, have seen in this an unlimited opportunity for spiritual reconciliation and social reform.

All of the offices of Secours Quaker became known as a source of help for people who had no one else to whom to turn. There the stateless and the unwelcome could go for food or for their first new garment in five years, for a little money, or news of a relative in the United States, or perhaps just some honest and friendly advice.

To this international service the American Friends Service Committee contributed twenty-five workers, four of them joint appointees of the Congregational Christian Service Committee, and \$700,000 worth of food, clothing, workshop materials, and transport. British Friends gave generously in supplies and personnel, and with this help from outside, Secours Quaker was the one agency able to bring relief to the French people in the winter of 1944-1945.

SWITZERLAND

Though some of the refugees who found a haven in Switzerland during the war have returned to their own countries, many remain who must look to private agencies for help. The Committee's staff of two in Geneva distributed clothing sent from the United States, completed transfers of money from relatives in America to named beneficiaries, and purchased food in Switzerland which was sent to Yugoslavia for Italian refugees there and to France for the use of Secours Quaker.

ITALY

During the latter half of 1945, the Committee and the Friends Ambulance Unit cooperated in a transport project in seriously devastated Chieti Province in east central Italy. The unit of twelve men assisted the inhabitants of five small villages to work out a plan for exchanging firewood for brick, tile and plaster. The Quaker trucks hauled firewood to the kilns thirty miles away and brought back building materials to the villages. Through this help between two and three hundred families were helped to provide themselves shelter before the winter came.

Plans are being developed for an expansion of the program in cooperation with UNRRA and the Brethren Service Committee.

SPAIN

The work with stateless refugees in Spain, begun in 1943, continued through 1945. Refugees were assisted in securing release from camps and prison and in making plans for emigration. Weekly food parcels were sent to persons still detained in camps and prisons. Full or partial maintenance was provided for some refugees living at liberty who, for one reason or another, did not come in the category of those eligible to receive assistance from the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Expenditures in Spain averaged about \$7,000.00 per month throughout the year.

PORTUGAL

The Lisbon Office of the Committee closed in August, 1945, after four and a half years of useful service. During the war it was the gateway through which communications and small amounts of food reached Quaker work in blacked-out countries and through which refugees emerged into a freer world. Practically all of the few remaining cases for which the Service Committee was responsible have been accepted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and one employee remained in Lisbon until the end of the year to finish winding up the program.

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

Before the Allied invasion in 1943, the Committee started a program of relief to the refugees in misery in concentration camps in French North Africa. Later most of these homeless wanderers were released, but freedom did not bring an end to their problems. The Quaker offices in Algiers and Casablanca gave many of them emigration aid, clothing, cash relief, medical services, and help in finding jobs.

After the liberation of France, faced with pressing demands for help in other parts of the world, AFSC workers withdrew from French North Africa.

CHINA

The American Friends Service Committee and the Friends' Ambulance Unit of Britain continued to administer cooperatively the work of the China Convoy. The unit is composed of about 140 Chinese, New Zealand, British, Canadian, and American members. All serve as unpaid volunteers. Financial support comes from Britain, Canada, and United China Relief, Inc., the last named making possible the Committee's part in the program.

With the end of the war the military medical work at the front under the Chinese Red Cross has given way to the rehabilitation and operation of hospitals, in cooperation with UNRRA. Three of these are in newly liberated areas. The medical teams have also answered several emergency calls, combatting epidemics of plague and cholera and helping exhausted French legionnaires in retreat from Indo-China.

The transport section operated a fleet of 60 trucks, 35 of which were new in 1945, a gift from the American Red Cross. They carried drugs and medical supplies from the place of entry to the place of distribution. As more trucks enter China and commercial companies are established, the Quakers will leave their trucks and become "medical mechanics," who will restore heating, lighting, water plants and X-ray facilities in places where the medical teams are working. Such a coordinated project of rehabilitation was getting under way in Honan Province as the year ended.

Underlying the diverse activities of the China Convoy is the deep religious concern of its members to demonstrate that Christian pacifism is a positive, reconciling force.

INDIA

During 1945 Bengal has slowly recovered from the aftermath of famine and by April, 1946, the Committee's emergency program will be at an end. Almost \$600,000 has been spent during the past year for medicines, milk, and food distribution through 3000 agencies, most of them indigenous. The work has been largely financed by American Relief for India, Inc., which carried on a special campaign for the Committee's India program. Generous gifts have come from Bengal itself with which supplies have been purchased here.

The famine left thousands of widows and orphans without ability to support themselves, and rendered destitute countless artisans who had to sell their stocks and tools to buy food. Cooperative industrial centers

have been established where women and older children are given expert instruction in weaving, spinning, embroidery, pottery-making and basket manufacture. Easy loans have been arranged to help artisans to buy back tools and purchase new stocks. It is hoped that the work will grow more and more from Indian roots, helped but not controlled by Quaker workers.

With the transition from an emergency service to a long-term program of rehabilitation, Friends Service Council, London, has assumed responsibility for the British part of the work formerly carried by the FAU, and the India Section became the Friends Service Unit. The AFSC plans to maintain a group of ten to twelve workers in India for several years to carry out the ministry of reconciliation and good will and to help India to solve her deep-rooted economic and agricultural problems.

INDIVIDUAL SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES

Staff members in the Philadelphia office handle a large volume of individual inquiries and requests for service, which touch most of the areas in which foreign programs are carried on.

Requests for the location of missing relatives in Europe, for welfare reports and for services through our foreign offices have increased greatly with the reopening of work in France and with the development of the Central Location Index of which the Committee is a member.

Placements, adjustment, and hospitality services for "new Americans" in this country continue to be in constant demand.

Though new migration cases are no longer accepted by the Committee, service is still being given on a considerable number of old cases, and on miscellaneous requests coming largely from AFSC offices abroad.

Transfer services, which enabled persons in this country to send funds to relatives and friends abroad, diminished markedly as commercial channels became available and it seems likely that this type of work will soon be discontinued entirely by the Committee.

FOREIGN SERVICE TRAINING

With the expansion of foreign service and the gradual release of CPS men, a number of new workers have been appointed. Though the largest single group are Friends, they come from all religious denominations and are alike only in the desire to serve their fellow men without regard to race, creed or politics. They serve without salary, the Committee carrying maintenance, travel expenses, insurance and, in some cases, dependence allowances.

Though they bring to this service a rich variety of talents, experience and professional or technical training, foreign service appointees require a period of preparation for the particular work which they will do in the Committee's name. The foreign service training program has been under the administration of the Personnel Office since its inception in 1942. The past year marked the close of the special training for foreign service in Civilian Public Service camps and units and the transfer of much of this work to the more concentrated orientation and training period which follows appointment to foreign service and precedes departure for the field.

The Committee is grateful for the cooperation of the Board of Managers and staff of Pendle Hill in the organization and in carrying out of the training program. Most of the workers appointed have been in residence at Pendle Hill while in training and many of the training sessions have been conducted there. One particularly useful feature this past year has been the week-ends which have been planned around a particular area for which personnel were being appointed and which included persons in training, members of the Foreign Service Executive Committee, and returned workers.

CLOTHING RELIEF

The end of the war in Europe made it possible for the Committee to send forward many tons of clothes, shoes, bedding, and soap. During the year, 282 tons were shipped, mainly to Europe. France and Finland received the bulk of this material. Smaller shipments went to Switzerland, Sweden, Holland (for distribution by English and Dutch Quakers), Greece (for distribution by English Quakers), Jamaica, and the Virgin Islands. About 10 tons of clothing were distributed in the United States.

The clothing relief work of the Service Committee is made possible by Americans of many denominations, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and of many different cultural backgrounds. The Committee purchases some clothing with funds contributed for that purpose, but most of the material shipped, which amounted to almost one million articles in 1945, is given in its finished form by people concerned to bring comfort to a few of those who suffer.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN OF DRAFT AGE

The continuation of the draft into peacetime is creating special problems for 17-year-old and 18-year-old boys who do not feel they can participate in the armed forces and who are seeking constructive avenues of service. The Committee is attempting to help these young men find an outlet for their concerns. The interpretation of these opportunities and the counseling with men of this age became a responsibility of the Personnel Office during the latter part of 1945.

At the present time, four kinds of opportunities are available. The Brethren Service Committee, in cooperation with UNRRA, is prepared to use a number of young men as attendants to care for livestock being sent to various areas of Europe. The AFSC is developing a European Transport Unit to assist in the movement of relief goods on the continent. The Committee is also prepared to receive a number of young men in its health and sanitation projects in Mexico, and in its interracial work camp in Indianapolis.

It is often possible for the Committee to obtain 2A occupational deferments for young men to serve in these projects in lieu of their induction into either CPS or the armed forces.

EDUCATION FOR PEACE

All who are concerned with education for peace must work today under a strong sense of urgency. In a world of confusion and disintegrating moral values, the Committee stresses the necessity for a fresh recognition of moral responsibility. Work Camps and service projects help young people to understand, through shared work and experience, the conflicts which arise when the few are denied, because of their race or economic status, rights and privileges which the many enjoy. Conferences and institutes, through contact with enlightened minds, make people of all ages aware of the importance of strengthening the new world organization so that through processes of law and government the men and nations of the earth may live together in peace. In all that it does, the Committee seeks to emphasize the need for living "in the virtue of that power and life which takes away the occasion for all wars."

INSTITUTES AND CONFERENCES

Approximately 200,000 people attended and participated in the meetings, conferences, and Institutes of International Relations sponsored by the Committee last year. There were 314 one-day conferences and 9 weekend conferences. The twelve ten-day Institutes of International Relations attracted teachers, ministers, and other community leaders from many places—well-known writers, statesmen, clergymen, economists and sociologists. They met to hear lectures on the urgent problems of today and to discuss together the plans for building a permanent peace based on understanding of individuals and nations.

STUDENT CONTACTS

The end of war brought an upswing in the interest of students in world organization and the problems related to achieving democratic and lasting peace at home and abroad. Eight field secretaries visited more than 200 college campuses carrying out a program of peace education through meetings and discussion groups, and offering the students opportunities to take part in constructive summer service projects.

Summer institutes planned especially for high school students brought together over 300 young people for study and experiences which challenged their concern to work for world brotherhood.

CARAVANS

The chief emphases of the Caravan work this summer were peacetime conscription, the need for sending food and other relief to war-devastated countries, the structure and function of the United Nations Organization, and problems of racial and minority groups. The Caravans were made up of thirty-two college students who trained at an Institute of International Relations and then divided into eight units working in six states.

MEXICAN SERVICE SEMINARS

Fifty-eight volunteers participated in the projects held in four villages in Mexico. The women in the Miacatlan and Ixmiquilpan units conducted a kindergarten, worked in a clinic and assisted in general health education programs. The young men in the Miacatlan unit worked on a hookworm control project. Members of the Tetecala group served under the direct supervision of a Mexican doctor, giving vaccinations and inoculations and spending part-time with a mobile clinic unit sent out to work in surrounding villages. The small unit in Pachuca lived and worked in a home for underprivileged children.

Mexican students from the colleges in Mexico City, as well as native villagers, joined with the North American men and women in the projects which were undertaken. All of the projects were ones which the Mexicans themselves wanted carried out. The feeling of good will, understanding, and true friendship that grew between North Americans and Mexicans working together on these projects will help in the strengthening of good will between the two countries.

WORK CAMPS

There were 15 work camps conducted for both college and high school age groups in the Eastern and Central part of the United States. Several others were successfully sponsored by the West Coast branches. The 200 young people enrolled in the camps represented 15 different denominations.

Eight of the projects were situated in areas of racial tension or in places where the campers worked across the lines of racial segregation. The work camp technique was similarly effective in removing racial barriers and introducing a reconciling force in areas of tension and suspicion.

High school boys and girls helped bring in the crops at the Farm Labor Camps; community recreational programs were carried out by the social service units; Students-In-Industry learned first hand of the problems besetting labor and management. Country schools were built or repaired in the Kentucky mountains; bridges were built over Ozark streams; a playground was constructed in a crowded Negro section in Chicago. Self-help home repair projects were carried out in a Negro community in Pennsylvania and similar help was given Japanese Americans returning to their West Coast homes from relocation centers. A dilapidated hospital building was repaired in San Francisco's Chinatown.

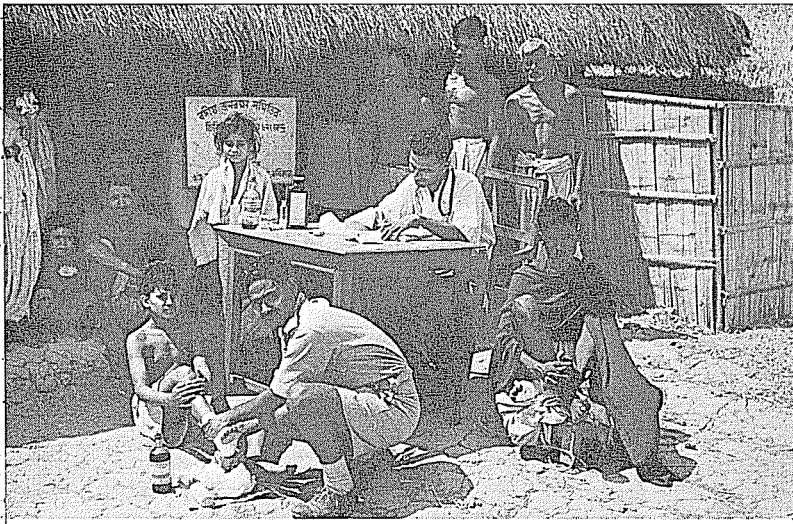
Considerable study has been given as to the ways in which the work camp technique could be used abroad in reconstruction and self-help efforts. Such a pattern could furnish help in providing shelter, and at the same time provide means of building bridges of understanding between young people in many countries. To increase the growth of understanding between groups and classes within our own country as well as among young people of different nationalities is the purpose of the Committee in sponsoring the work camps.

FRIENDS PEACE SERVICE

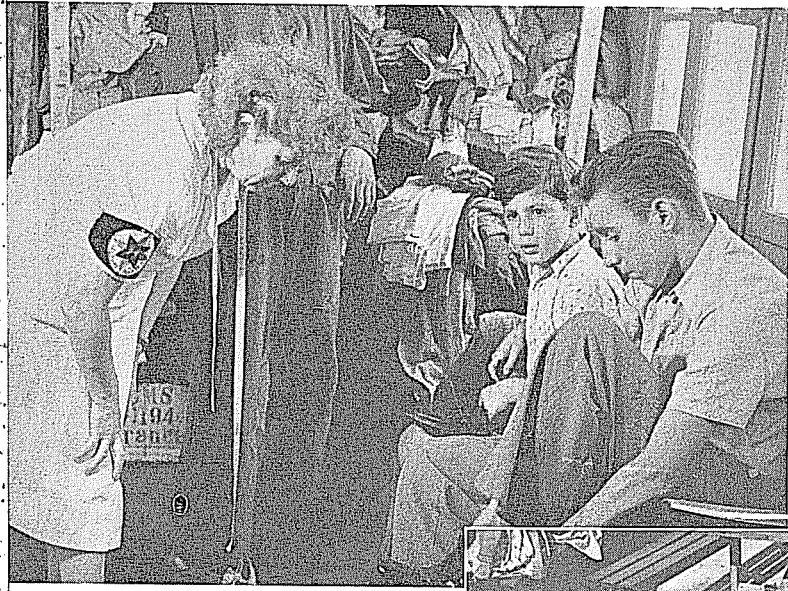
Friends Peace Service has continued throughout the year in its concern to make real and effective the historic peace testimony within the Society of Friends. The work of intervisitation has taken most of the time of one



▲ A Finnish family returning to ruined Lapland. AFSC is feeding and clothing children in this area.



▲ A typical village dispensary in India. In 1945, American food and medicine reached famine survivors through 3,000 canteens, hospitals and clinics.



▲ Corner of the Marseilles vestiaire. The AFSC shipped 150 tons of clothing from France in 1945.

▲ Supplementary meals for undernourished children have been provided by Secours Quaker in eleven French cities.





▲ Lack of transport is crippling food distribution in hungry Europe. The AFSC has its own fleet of trucks driven and maintained by young American volunteers.



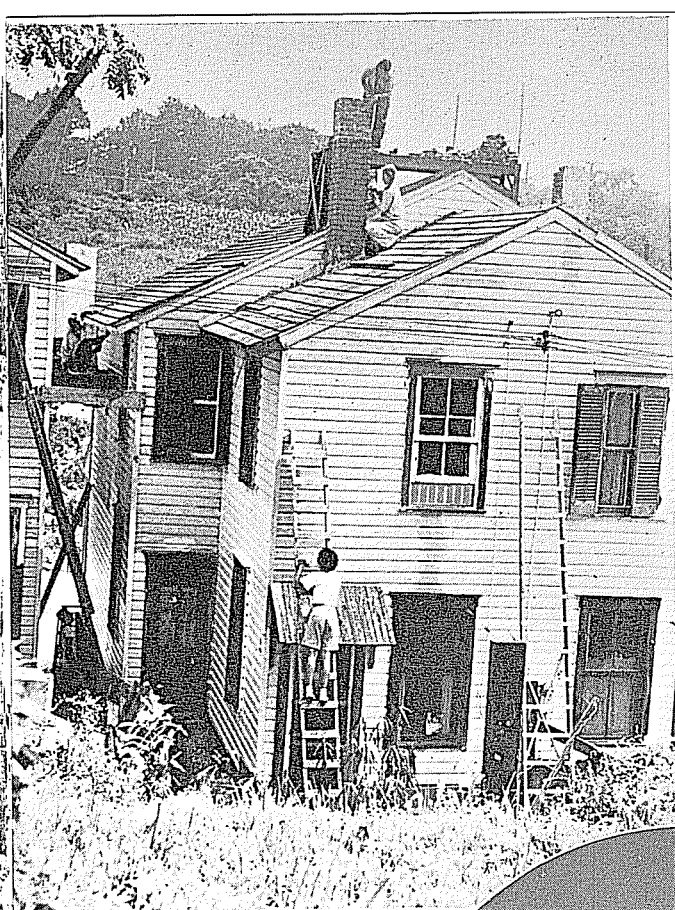
▲ In Italy a Quaker transport service hauls lumber, cement and bricks to help villagers rebuild their homes.



▲ In Mexico's villages, young people from the United States learn the secret of international friendship by teaching little children, assisting in public health clinics and cooperating in Mexican welfare projects.

▲ In a decade, Penn-Craft, the Committee-sponsored housing project for miners in Western Pennsylvania, has become an established, thriving American community.





▲ Better housing means better race relations. Volunteers of several races renovated these Negro homes near Paoli, Pa., one of fifteen summer work camp projects in 1945.



▲ Peace Caravans in 1945 spread interracial as well as international understanding. The Negro, white, Nisei, Mexican, and Puerto Rican young people worked in eight communities and six states.

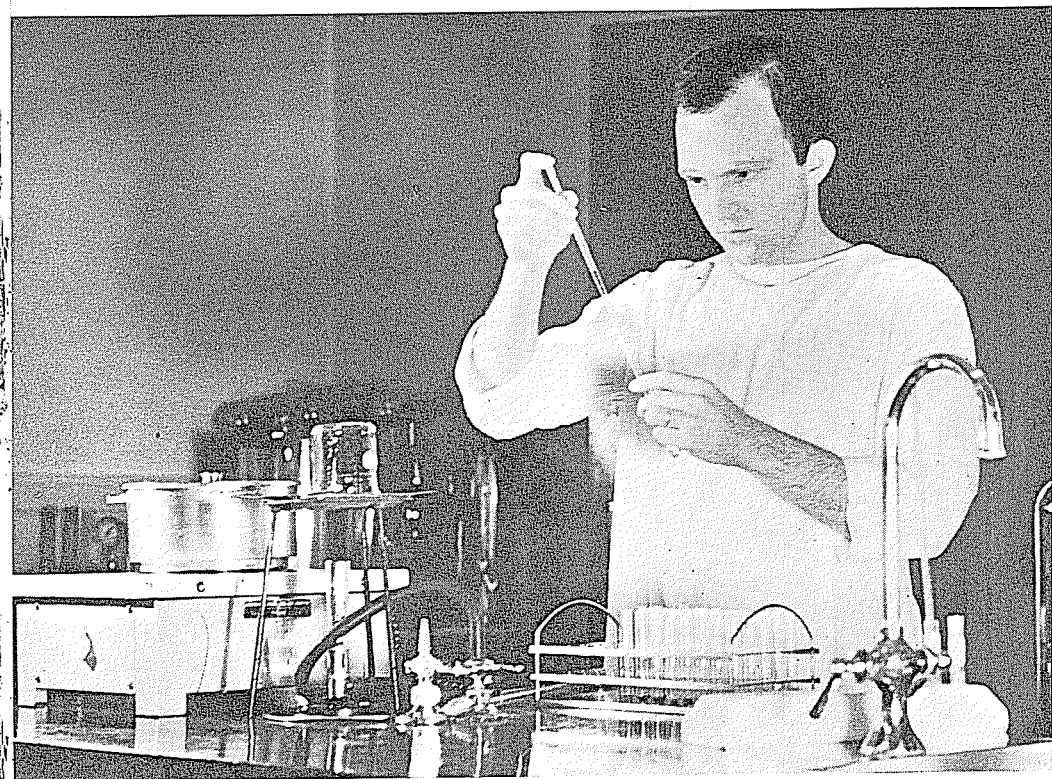


▲ Institutes of International Relations in 1945 attracted more than 200,000 people to consider the political and religious bases for world peace.



▲ Caring for the mentally ill has been an urgent problem during the labor shortage. The Committee has enrolled young women in several units serving state institutions.

▲ Among the most notable projects of Civilian Public Service has been the enrollment of C. O.s as human "guinea pigs" for medical research and to serve as laboratory technicians.



staff member. Special attention was given young Friends of high school age.

Regular mailings of the Friends Peace Service letter and other appropriate literature went to about three thousand Friends in America and abroad.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL FOR CHILDREN

This committee provides material for children's groups of all faiths which is designed to help make children aware of the problems of world friendship and at the same time inspire the desire to do something practical to bring it about. Social Studies classes and clubs in public and private schools have used the materials and carried out service projects, which result in surprisingly large gifts of money or gifts in kind. One of the most popular projects has been TOGS IN A TOWEL, a plan for sending a gift of an entire outfit of new clothing for a child in Europe from a child or group in America.

PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION

It appeared last spring and again last fall that the country was about to slide into the acceptance of a bill to provide peacetime military training for all young men. The President, the War Department, and veterans groups stressed the need for military power to support diplomacy and pointed to the fear and uncertainty both in this country and abroad.

The practice of permanent conscription is at variance with the principles and traditions of the Society of Friends and also with the spirit of the four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. The Service Committee actively has opposed permanent conscription because it inculcates continued reliance upon the use of force and is likely to arouse additional fear and suspicion in other nations; because it exalts the state at the expense of religion and freedom of conscience; and because of its probable moral effects upon youth and upon the nation.

The Committee is also deeply concerned that the nation shall take the path of confidence and cooperation. True security and real freedom from fear can lie only in the way of international abolition of conscription, international abolition of armaments and international cooperation.

On the basis of this conviction the Service Committee has continued its efforts to carry to the American people an understanding of the implications of peacetime military training. During 1945 the staff worked extensively with the leaders in labor, farm, educational and church groups. Through the media of these groups and through a wide dissemination of literature the Committee carried on its educational program on this subject. Aid in organizing was furnished local committees against conscription, and in cooperation with these local groups mass meetings were held in a number of cities.

RACE RELATIONS

The Race Relations Committee of the AFSC includes in its statement of purpose the words:

"To continue in our times, the Friends' ministry to those who suffer from intolerance and strife between men—in the knowledge that intolerance and injustice brutalize both the perpetrators and those who are victims, and stunt the human personality."

In implementing their program of working for mutual respect, and a decent society free from unnecessary suffering, want, and oppression, the following projects are being developed:

COLLEGE LECTURESHIP

Negro educators and scholars, brought by this Lectureship to various campuses, carry on regular classroom work in their own field of study. The subject of race relations itself is incidental to the shared educational interest through which students and lecturer can come to appreciate each other. As a result of the very successful lectureship in 1945 requests have come from four colleges for recommendations of suitable Negro student and faculty members.

SELF-HELP HOUSING

The Committee has acted in an advisory capacity in the promotion of the Division of Self-Help Services at Flanner House in Indianapolis and in the development of a Self-Help housing program. Flanner House Homes, Inc., is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of construction of houses both on a self-help basis, as at Penn-Craft, and on a commercial basis, for those who have the funds but not the time to participate in construction of their homes. This represents a new approach to the problem of adequate urban housing for low income groups.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

This service, begun during 1945, endeavors to improve race relations by securing employment opportunities for Negroes in fields which are not traditionally open to them and in which an atmosphere exists, or may be developed, favorable to the working together of persons of different races and backgrounds.

The Placement Service is interviewing employers to convince them of the worth of utilizing Negroes of unusual promise, skill, and capacity. If more professional jobs can be opened for Negroes, it is hoped that this will encourage capable young Negroes, who now have no incentive to do so, to prepare for these openings.

COUNSELING SERVICE

In conjunction with the Placement Service, a Counseling Service is being developed to help employers effect non-discriminatory employment policies by giving advice, drafting programs, and otherwise helping them to deal constructively with racial problems in business, industry, and institutions.

JAPANESE AMERICAN RELOCATION

By the end of 1945 all of the Japanese American Relocation Centers, except Tule Lake, were closed. This does not mean that all the problems of the evacuees are solved, but that they must start over again and make their way in the American community at a time when there is an acute housing shortage and while the hatreds of wartime psychology are still dominant.

During the year the Committee operated four Relocation Hostels for the evacuees in Cincinnati, Des Moines, Los Angeles, and Pasadena to provide temporary housing while they were obtaining jobs and permanent housing. The Cincinnati and Des Moines Hostels closed during the year when the pressing need had passed. Approximately 3,550 evacuees used the facilities of the hostels, which also served as centers where the evacuees could meet their friends and get friendly advice or counsel. The Philadelphia office, as well as the branch offices continued to be active in offering help with housing, job placement, counseling, public relations, and assisting returning veterans and paroled aliens.

The Committee has been one of the cooperating agencies supporting the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council which has assisted 3200 Japanese American students enrolled in 625 colleges throughout the country.

REHABILITATION PROJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES

PENN-CRAFT COMMUNITY

The physical conditions of this self-help housing project, located in Fayette County, Pa., have improved considerably during the year. The finishing touches, such as stone pointing, landscaping, and painting, have added greatly to the attractiveness of these homesteads. Because of full employment in the mines, delinquency in meeting monthly payments for the purchase of homes has been practically eliminated, and 39 families have made advance payments on their homes. Three homesteaders have completely paid off their loans.

Willingness to assume community responsibility, a type of progress more difficult to measure and slow to develop, has increased noticeably during the year.

The Cooperative Store, which is entirely under the management of the Cooperative Association, has outgrown the building which was erected two years ago and a new addition is now being built. The business this year shows an increase of 37% over last year. The Cooperative Association is becoming the agency through which Penn-Craft is integrated into the larger community.

The sweater mill also showed steady and substantial growth, and an addition which will double the floor space is now under construction.

Plans are being made to start construction on the second unit of Penn-Craft in 1946. This unit will consist of from 12 to 16 homesites. The acreage in the second unit will be about 10 acres as compared to two and a half acres in the first unit. When employment is slack in the mines, the larger acreage will allow the production of a large amount of subsistence for the family and a small cash income from the land. The land becomes a backlog of security on which to depend when employment in the mines fluctuates. When there is full employment in the mines, as at present, soil improvement crops requiring little care can be raised on this small acreage. This second unit will experiment with the right optimum of land for this purpose.

LITTLE RIVER FARM

Since home ownership seems to be the pre-requisite to soil improvement and the development of sound community interest, the sale of farms to suitable tenants is now being pushed actively in the Little River Farm project in South Carolina. The rental of a tractor and other power equipment continues to render a real service to the small farmers in the area. Gradually the advantages to be achieved through pooling of resources and cooperation are being learned by the community. The effects of soil improvement are beginning to yield better crops, and these practices are having an influence in the community.

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

Each year the agreement between the Service Committee and Selective Service on Friends' administration of CPS has come up for review. The surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945, put a decision of especial importance before the Committee as to the course it would follow in 1946 in regard to Friends' CPS. According to the terms of the Selective Training and Service Act, the draft was to end six months after the cessation of hostilities and drafted men were to be released. In the absence of a proclamation by the President, the Committee assumed Japan's surrender to be the logical end of the war. It decided to conclude Friends' administration of CPS camps and units by March 2, 1946, while continuing all possible assistance to the men who had not been released by that time. It was the conviction of the CPS Committee that to carry on the program after the war was over would appear to condone peacetime conscription.

At the end of 1945 there were still 1200 men in 6 Friends' CPS camps and 32 units, approximately 500 fewer than at the beginning of the year. A hundred men had been discharged for physical disability; about 80 had been moved at their own request from Friends' to government administration. About twenty were discharged for dependency reasons, fourteen went into the armed services, another fourteen went to prison. In the last few months of the year 325 men were released from CPS on the basis of age and length of service, a rate of discharge appreciably slower than that of the armed forces.

In the remaining months of administrative responsibility and for as long thereafter as men previously in Friends' CPS are held by government authority, the financial demands on the Committee will continue to be heavy.

PROJECTS

During the year the Committee has continued to seek work in which the skills and interests of the men can be put to the fullest constructive use.

Over 300 men have participated in sixteen medical experiments. A controlled study of men on a semi-starvation diet and subsequently on a rehabilitation diet was undertaken in Minneapolis under the auspices of the Office of Scientific Research and Development with the financial help of the Brethren, Mennonite and Friends Service Committees. Other diet experiments have resulted in a mass of valuable nutritional information and the improvement of rations to be used on lifeboats and in other emergencies. Jaundice experiments have disclosed the method by which this disease is transmitted. Gratifying progress has been made in the development of a new drug to cure relapsing vivax malaria. One man died from acute poliomyelitis contracted while he worked as a technician in an experimental laboratory.

About one-quarter of all CPS men, under the direction of the various religious agencies, have served in almost one-fifth of the nation's mental institutions. The menial tasks they have performed, generally as attendants, might easily have become little more than custodial. There has been, however, an insistent spirit in CPS which has kept the mental hospital work above the level of routine. The effort to improve the service inside the hospitals and to interpret to the public on the outside the conditions and problems in the treatment of the mentally ill, has found further expression in the founding and development of the Mental Hygiene Program. This organization, which publishes the first periodical ever issued for mental hospital attendants and engages in the study and publicizing of legal and other aspects of the care of the mentally ill, has been recognized by authorities in the field as being of sufficient importance to warrant its strengthening and continuance as an independent enterprise after the ending of Friends' CPS.

A number of CPS men were assigned to work in the AFSC clothing storerooms, where gifts of clothing are sorted, packed, and baled for shipment abroad.

More than half the men in Friends' CPS were assigned to camps which carried on programs of forest and soil conservation, under the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and other governmental agencies. Although much useful work has been performed, this type of service has been increasingly disappointing because of the failure to make full use of the skills of the men or to plan projects which could be justified in time of national emergency.

FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

During the year there was a tendency toward more individualistic activities in the free time, with fewer classes and special study units. Men near colleges continued their studies, others took correspondence courses or learned languages; there was a general increase in the amount and quality of art and craft work. There were fewer meetings for group worship and more personal study of a religious nature.

DEPENDENCY SERVICES

Since no wages were received by men in CPS, the personal financial problems of men in CPS have become increasingly severe. During the year social services were provided to 375 families, of which 175 received cash allotments totaling \$62,000, nearly three times the amount of the preceding year.

DEMOBILIZATION

Vocational guidance and counseling have been provided for the men in camps and those being discharged. Placement assistance is given those seeking employment. Provision has been made in the new budget for a temporary loan fund of \$20,000 to assist CPS men who need help not otherwise available for going into business and professions or farming.

Through the initiation by the Service Committee of a grants-in-aid program for discharged CPS men and the provision of half-scholarship assistance on the part of Quaker colleges, an effort is being made to assist these men in resuming their formal education. The colleges have been particularly interested in securing qualified CPS men available for teaching openings. These services are being developed for CPS men under the administration of the Personnel Office in cooperation with the CPS staff.

STUDIES OF CPS

In 1945 the staff published a carefully documented statement of the experience of the Committee, making clear the inadequacies of the present provisions for conscientious objectors and urging improvements on the part of the government. A second study was published, discussing the motivation, policies and structure of Friends CPS, and the issues and alternatives facing conscientious objectors under conscription.

WOMEN'S SERVICE IN MENTAL HOSPITALS

Since the unit was started in 1943, 100 girls have participated in the service, with the largest number, 52 serving last summer. They have served an average of five months, working as attendants, recreation and occupational therapy aides, clerks, secretaries, and nurses. These young women have come from many cultural backgrounds and represented several races and many different religious affiliations.

Toward the end of the year it was decided to change the name of the organization to Institutional Service Units, open to both men and women, with units working also in schools for delinquents. The units will continue to call attention to the acute need for workers in state institutions, and will assist in public education concerning the problems existing in state institutions.

CONCLUSION

Although it is the judgment of many who know CPS best that it will be years before an adequate appraisal of the program can be made, it is expected that by the time the next Annual Report is written it will be possible to summarize the many accomplishments of the service, at the same time indicating points at which the convictions of men who seek to live not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit, inevitably clash with the will of a government at war.

PERSONNEL SERVICES

The Committee must undertake its ministry at home and abroad through the services of concerned individuals. Although a substantial number of its workers are members of the Society of Friends, much of its personnel is drawn from persons sympathetic with Quaker principles but not in membership in the Society. Because the Committee has a policy of not establishing a large professional staff, and because most of those who serve in the field do so under eighteen months to two years appointment, the personnel services of the Committee take on an unusual importance.

The year 1945 was marked by the Committee's ability to use in its general administrative and overseas work, the services of men who had been discharged from CPS camps and units. The systematic release of such men began in October. Between that time and the end of the year, 23 former CPS men were appointed for overseas work and 19 for administrative and field work in this country. In all, 171 persons were appointed to service with the Committee and 72 persons completed their service during 1945. It is a matter of regret to the Committee that it has not been able to accept a larger number of those who have offered so generously to be of assistance.

During the year closer liaison on personnel matters was established with British Quaker service agencies through an interchange of administrative staff.

RELATIONSHIP WITH QUAKER COLLEGES

The Committee continues to maintain a very close relationship to Quaker colleges. One member of the staff visits the campuses periodically to counsel with students who are interested in participation in Committee projects. Forty-six students and faculty members took part in the work of the Committee during the summer of 1945, and twelve persons from the colleges have joined the Committee staff during the year. The Service Committee has made available to the colleges several persons who have had special contributions to make in lectures or informal student discussions.

BRANCH OFFICES

The work of the branch offices, as is the case with the Philadelphia headquarters, has increasingly dealt with postwar problems, including collection of funds and clothing for relief abroad, relocation of the Japanese Americans who have met difficult problems when the relocation camps were closed; with education for peace and with informing our young people, particularly by means of summer and week-end work camps, in regard to the plight of the under-privileged of all racial strains.

The Honolulu office was almost completely occupied with problems of race relations until it was closed toward the end of the year, when the problem there became less acute and could be cared for by other agencies. More Japanese American evacuees have resettled in Chicago than in any other one city, and the office there has been very active in assisting in their relocation problems. The Pasadena, San Francisco and Seattle offices

assisted many evacuees in returning to their homes. Counseling them has been an important phase of relocation activities on the West Coast, coupled with public relations, housing, job placement, and visiting evacuees as they become settled.

PRISON SERVICE COMMITTEE

The Prison Service Committee continued through the year its spiritual ministry to men who were imprisoned for conscience sake. As in 1944, visits with these men in Federal prisons were without censorship, supervision or limitation of time. Letters, telephone calls and personal visits to families and friends helped bridge the gulf between those inside and those outside the prison doors. Counsel and assistance were provided for men awaiting trial and sentence. Help was given in difficult parole cases, and where possible to men who were paroled or released. At the end of the year there were still more than 4000 conscientious objectors (12 of them Friends) and 2300 Jehovah's Witnesses in prison. A ministry to these men will continue in 1946.

More than any concern for themselves, the C. O.s in prison consistently have expressed a deep concern for the conditions of fellow inmates. They are convinced that present popular attitudes of revenge, retribution and punishment toward offenders are destructive forces which must be replaced by positive attitudes expressed in terms of care and treatment appropriate to the needs of the human personality involved. Association and fellowship with these men has stimulated Committee interest in the broader aspects of prison life. There are indications that this interest may flower under the leadership of those who have been in prison into a modern revival of the traditional Quaker concern for the unfortunate and neglected persons confined in jails and prisons. It is in this vein and with this new concern that the Prison Committee looks ahead to 1946.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT HOUSE

The International Student House at 1708 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., will soon conclude its ninth year of serving foreign students as a residence and center for educational and recreational activities. During 1945 the House was filled to capacity with residents representing sixteen countries. The number of students who come to Washington from all parts of the world is increasing steadily; this past year an average of twenty-five a month were denied the opportunity to live at the House because of the limited number of rooms available. Some of these students dine there and many others take part in the wide variety of club activities. Responsibility for the House and its program now rests almost entirely on a loyal and active committee of local Friends.

INFORMATION

The American Friends Service Committee, organized in 1917, 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, Foreign Service Section, Peace Section, Civilian Public Service Committee, Clothing Committee, and Committees on Personnel, Publicity, Educational Materials for Children, Prison Visitation, and Finance. Each of these divisions 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 Committee may be secured through the following:

AFSC OFFICES

20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Room 1010, 189 West Madison Street,
Chicago 2, Illinois
426 N. Raymond Ave., Pasadena 6, Cal.

1830 Sutter Street,
San Francisco 15, Calif.
3959—15th Ave., N. E.,
Seattle 5, Washington

AFSC CLOTHING STOREROOMS

PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.—
1515 Cherry Street

CHICAGO 6, ILL.—
30 North Wells St.

PASADENA 3, CALIF.
501 N. Raymond Ave.

BERKELEY 7, CALIF.—
2151 Vine Street

SEATTLE 5, WASHINGTON—
3959—15th Ave., N. E.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ONLY
2111 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D. C.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY
ONLY—
144 E. 20th St., New York City 3.

BALTIMORE ONLY—
3107 N. Charles St., Baltimore 18, Md.

AFSC PEACE SECTION AREA OFFICES

New England
1374 Massachusetts Avenue,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Pacific Northwest
Friends Center, 3959—15th Avenue,
N. E., Seattle 5, Wash.

Southern California
P. O. Box 966, Pasadena 20, Calif.

Midwest
Drake University, Des Moines 11, Iowa

North Carolina
Box 27, Woman's College,
Greensboro, N. C.

Kansas
Institute of International Relations,
Friends University, Wichita 12, Kansas

Northern California
Institute of International Relations,
Mills College, Oakland 13, Calif.

North Central
12 North Third Street
Columbus 15, Ohio

Middle Atlantic
20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, are now engaged in an audit of the financial records of the Committee. As soon as completed, their report will be published as a Supplement to this Annual Report, and copies will be sent upon request.

During the year the income of the Committee amounted to \$3,732,954.18 composed of income in cash of \$3,027,748.76 and gifts in kind at an estimated value of \$705,205.42. The Committee, during the year, expended \$3,212,259.58 (including materials received in kind) for its various programs.



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 7, 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 A. Longshore, *Treasurer*
20 South 12th Street,
Philadelphia 7, Pa.