



AFSC aids victims of reprisals in South

Rights of Conscience Program helps Negro parents keep their children in school despite loss of jobs, burning of homes, and beatings. James Reeb Fund provides \$600 per week in aid.

Harassment is making a mockery of the Civil Rights Act in community after community of the deep South. Economic reprisals are striking at the roots of the Negro's struggle to feed his family and educate his children.

Between July and December, 1965, the Rights of Conscience Program of the AFSC assisted 33 families facing deprivation because they attempted to assert their rights. Punishment meted out to these families because they have transferred their children to all-white schools or attended PTA meetings has included fire-bombing, eviction, foreclosure of mortgages, job loss, boycott, repossession of property, denial of credit, beatings, false arrest, cancellation of welfare payments, refusal of insurance, refusal of car inspection, and cutting off of normal commodity allotments.



In a rural school district in Mississippi, for example, the Committee found that 131 Negro children enrolled in the previously all-white school last fall. Of these, intimidation has reduced to 50 the number still attending. Every parent of these 50 children has lost his or her job. Many of them, being tenant farmers, have been evicted as well. Their efforts to get other employment have been futile.

Through the James Reeb Fund, the Service Committee has been able to give these people a certain amount of direct aid and to boost their morale. Sufferings grants in April were about \$600 a week, with families receiving amounts varying from \$40 to \$75. Harassments have been reported to the appropriate federal and state agencies and efforts have been made to get jobs for the breadwinners or to get them in anti-poverty or job training programs. Serious consideration is given to all applications for aid by a committee of lawyers and laymen, who bring both concern and competence to the task.

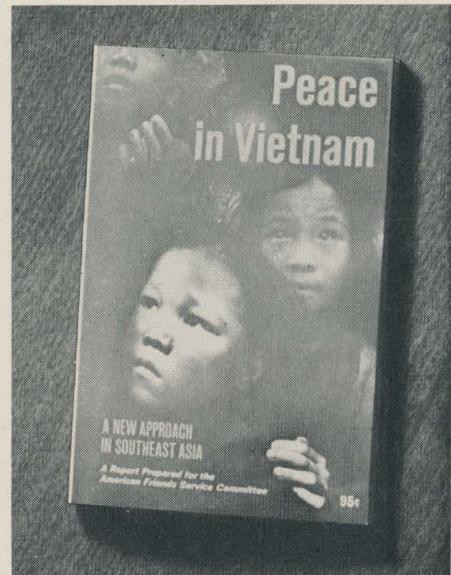
Children stay in school

Because of aid given to these families, 49 children are still in one school system, although without exception their parents were harassed; 19 in another county have continued to attend classes regularly; and in a third area the 7 children of one family, the only Negroes in the previously all-white school system, are having a successful school experience.

The Service Committee is dealing with only those cases that come to its attention. There are undoubtedly hundreds more.

The price of an equal education is high in some places.

Southern Courier photo



Sales of "Peace in Vietnam" strong

The Service Committee's new book, *Peace in Vietnam: A New Approach in Southeast Asia*, hit the market on the crest of the public controversy and discussion excited by the testimony in Congress of China scholars A. Doak Barnett and John Fairbank and of the "father of the H-bomb," Edward Teller. By special arrangement with the publishers, Hill and Wang, the publication date of the timely report had been moved up nine days from the original date—five weeks after it was delivered to the publisher—and by March 23, bookstores across the country had the book on display.

On March 7, more than two weeks before the advanced publication date, the Service Committee had 1000 advance copies of the book on their way to people in decision-making positions within and outside government circles. On March 14 invitations were issued by the National Office to all major newspapers and networks in the East for a press conference to be held at the Overseas Press Club in New York City at 11 a.m. on the March 23 publication date.

Media coverage good

The event was covered by 20 representatives of the mass media, including the *New York Times*, *Christian Science*

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BODYCOUNT

One-five-two yesterday.

See how painstaking we are—nothing casual about us.

All of them sons—not one who escaped being a son.
Father, remember how you rejoiced that at last
she had borne you a son?

Now the line was assured.

Remember him, lying like an oversize flea on
the water buffalo's back?

At five years he began to pay off,
Released grandpa from buffalo-watching to do a
little work—

And the line, assured . . .

Not a big boy, but wiry; turned out a good son,
Quite the joy of his parents' old age.

Father, he's not coming back,
However much you watch the path between the
paddies.

He's not a son. He's bodycount.

Some of them husbands—faithful, too,
With dreams, shared with the bride of a few moons,
That if they were careful, if the harvests were
plentiful,
Then someday it might be possible . . . Forget it,
little girl!

You can dream dreams with a lover, but not with a
bodycount.

And fathers, too. Did you ever fall in love with
a Vietnam child?

His dad loved him more than that.
And he plays in the mud, and hopes that someday
he'll be like his father.

Poor kid, what a mistake! His dad is bodycount.

To count them you have to turn them over with your
boot, often.

To do your best with the statistics.
Guerilla? Or civilian? Difficult to know!

Give the bodycount the benefit of the doubt.

Statisticians are young, too, and very dear—
Sons, husbands, fathers.
Poor young statisticians! You are dying. Me, too.

Soulcount.

*A meditation spoken before the final Meeting for Worship
of the AFSC Representative Council, Wednesday, March 2, 1966*

COLIN BELL

Negro home buyers' questions answered

Metropolitan Philadelphia
Housing Program helps city
dwellers find suburban homes

"We've made up our minds that we'd like to live in Lansdowne. Where can we get help in locating houses that come under the fair housing law?" The young Negro had an open and friendly face, but there was an unmistakable determination in his voice and manner. At his side, his pretty wife watched him approvingly. Around the circle of faces other young Negroes, and an occasional older face, leaned forward to catch his words.

Unbiased services available

From the other side of the discussion group, Service Committee staff member Julia Robinson answered. She described the Housing Information Ser-

vice, which lists properties available on a nondiscriminatory basis. She gave the couple the name and telephone number of the chairman of the Lansdowne Fair Housing Committee. She also mentioned the name of a real estate broker who provides equal service to all clients.

For Julia, this was an important mo-



Questions were frank and factual.
So were the answers.

ment. After months of preparation, she had organized this meeting in a Negro church in North Philadelphia to encourage Negroes to look outside the inner city area for housing. With the other staff members of the Metropolitan Philadelphia Housing Program of the AFSC, and volunteer fair housing workers, she had prepared community profiles of the areas surrounding Philadelphia and assembled them in a "Guide to Metropolitan Philadelphia Communities." Transportation, hospitals, shopping centers, schools . . . all were described. A map showed where the communities were and located fair housing committees.

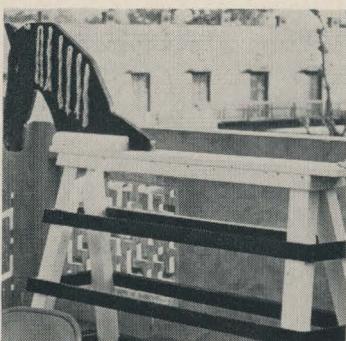
Civic and church groups approached

Julia's evenings, like those of other staff members, had been spent for weeks in explaining to civic and church groups how the program was attempting to improve the channels for informing minority group buyers of available

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Pakistanis are flocking to the new kindergarten and clinic in Lahore. Counterclockwise—local leaders are actively involved in the work and will ultimately be responsible for it. Toddlers are pried away from big sister to give them another view of the world than the one over sister's shoulder. Side by side, two signs represent a relationship. A realistic climbing horse made by the boys in a carpentry class is the joy of the kindergarten children. These three women are taking a kindergarten teachers training course.



AFSC summer projects involve young and old

This July, students from U.S. high schools will travel through Canada interviewing people in and out of government to get some insights into the attitudes underlying the friction between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians. Other high school students will attend institutes, world affairs camps, work camps, and institutional service units throughout the United States.

"Operation Discovery"—this year's series of peace caravans—will take an international and interracial team of young people on a tour of each of five regions: the Appalachia region of the

South, New England, the Midwest, the West Coast, and the Pacific Northwest. In each community they will hold a public meeting on peace issues.

Young people of college age will tour New England in a caravan theater playing Bertold Brecht's *Mother Courage*. Others will participate in work camps and community service assignments.

A broad, there will be a Japanese-speaking work camp in Japan and an English-speaking work camp in Korea. Participants in these two work camps will subsequently attend a seminar in Japan on international relations and

disarmament. Work camps will also be held in Turkey, Austria, Yugoslavia, and Mexico.

Four adult institutes and ten family camps are being held by regional offices of the Service Committee. The Avon Institute, at Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., will discuss social revolution in modern society. The institute at Pocono Pines, Pa., will examine our role in Southeast Asia. At Camp Sierra, Shaver Lake, Calif., an institute will ponder U.S. responses to social revolution. And the Midwest Institute at Williams Bay, Wis., will ask how we can learn to live in a new world.

Buyers *continued from page 2*

housing—especially of new housing developments built with Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration money and properties made available through foreclosures on FHA and VA mortgages. In preparation for this meeting, she had sent a news release to the newspapers, given spot announcements to radio and TV stations, and distributed 3,000 flyers.

Julia had opened the workshop with a welcome on behalf of the Service Committee and presented the Service Committee slide show "It's Your Move." Then she introduced Richard Taylor, executive director of the Fair Housing Council of Delaware Valley, the umbrella organization that coordinates and supports the efforts of about 30 fair housing groups in the Delaware Valley area. He told his audience of the years of effort that lay behind the fair housing movement and the problems they faced.

He told the classic story of the Negro couple who arrived at a house after making an appointment with a real estate agent over the telephone. The agent was nowhere to be seen, but the house was open and the couple strolled through it while they waited for the agent and found it very much to their liking. Getting more and more interested, they examined the kitchen cabinets, looked in a bedroom closet . . . and there stood the embarrassed agent!

When Richard Taylor had ended his talk, chairs were rearranged in a circle



Most of the prospective buyers were young people. Some were very young!

and the audience was invited to put questions to the many resource people on hand. The Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations was represented, and so was the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission. Real estate salesmen from two nondiscriminatory agencies were there, and members of several fair housing councils.

Now Julia was seeing her efforts bear fruit as prospective buyers explained their problems and asked advice on mortgages, lawyers, and contracts of sale. In the months to come, there would be many more such workshops—each with its questions and problems, each with its quiet determination to break down the walls of segregation and discrimination.

Sales *continued from page 1*

Monitor, Associated Press, and ABC radio and television networks. ABC technicians put in a special telephone line to connect the conference with their studios. As George Kahin described how the working party wrote *Peace in Vietnam*, AFSC regional offices across the country were simultaneously either holding or preparing to hold additional press conferences in their own areas.

Second printing added

Meanwhile, Hill and Wang had added a second printing of 15,000 copies to the original 40,000-copy first edition of *Peace in Vietnam* in response to a brisk advance demand from bookstores. Foreign publishers were making inquiries about publication rights before the American edition was off the press.

The book, which documents peace overtures and other aspects of the history of negotiation, declares that the actual negotiating positions of the United States, North Vietnam, and the National Liberation Front are not so far apart as mistaken assumptions of U.S. policy makers have led anxious Americans to believe.

In their introduction to the book, the authors commented, "In such a rapidly moving situation it is impossible to be completely up to date; yet we believe the basic analysis and general line of solution will be relevant for some time to come."

Quaker Service