



QUAKER SERVICE

American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

National Edition, Summer 1970

AFSC asks Gulf Oil: Help stop the War

"We may look upon our treasures and try whether the seeds of war have nourishment in these our possessions."—JOHN WOOLMAN

An AFSC self-study of its own portfolio of stocks held for pension funds and deferred gifts, carried out by the Peace Education Division's NARMIC (National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex), has taken note of a substantial number of shares in Gulf Oil Corporation stock. The Gulf Oil Corporation and some of its several subsidiaries are significantly involved in the business of war.

Gulf Oil is among the top 100 war contractors in the United States. It received \$95,942,000 in military contracts during Fiscal Year 1969. Its subsidiaries also received large military contracts.

The AFSC could have traded the stock, in favor of other corporations not involved with the military. The Board of Directors decided instead to use the shares in an attempt to influence Gulf Oil against accepting military contracts. They decided that a delegation of AFSC Board and staff members should attend the Gulf Oil stockholders meeting on April 28, 1970, and deliver a statement.

Moral and practical reasons

The reasons for their decision are both moral and practical. It is not enough to sever an association when it is discovered that the results of that association are

morally questionable. The AFSC owes itself and the Gulf Oil Corporation an attempt at changing that which we find objectionable.

In addition, the AFSC has protested American involvement in the war in Vietnam for 15 frustrating years. The United States government has not adequately responded to such protests. Presidential statements notwithstanding, it appears that the U.S. will continue to be involved in wars in Southeast Asia for some time to come.

It may be that corporations are
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Quang Ngai Team Tells Army: "NO THANKS"

In December the Army requested information from the Quang Ngai team in case an emergency required American civilians to be evacuated from the town. Team leader, Eric Wright, replied in part:

"Thus our opposition to war, our belief in nonviolence, and our positions as Americans opposed to America's actions in Vietnam all affect the conditions under which we came to Quang Ngai.

"It is important to us that our work remain clearly separate from the military presence here. It is also our strong desire that our continued presence in Quang Ngai at no time

be dependent on military protection from one side or the other.

"We are especially concerned that should fighting occur in the town no 'rescue' efforts be undertaken on our behalf which might endanger either the soldiers sent out to rescue us or the 'enemy' they would be rescuing us from . . .

"While disagreeing deeply about the rightness of the soldier's acts, we can appreciate his efforts to do what is right by his own lights, and the personal risk this involves. I hope this letter will help make clear the basis for our feelings, and avoid risk taken on our behalf."

Lou Schneider, AFSC associate executive secretary, and Eric Wright later delivered the letter in person to Ambassador Bunker in Saigon.

WAR HURTS: Youth respond

The American Friends Service Committee was one of the three recipients of funds collected in the April 13-15 Fast for Peace, conducted by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee. The funds will be used in the AFSC's Quang Ngai program, aiding civilian casualties of the war.

The anti-war movement in the United States is too often seen in the context of politics, of "youth rebelling," of negativism and dissent.

The real concern of young people for the war's victims, military and civilian, is often underemphasized, particularly in press accounts of demonstrations. The "March Against Death" in Washington this past November was only one manifestation of the concern of young people for the dead and the wounded.

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ZAMBIANS BUILD A COMMUNITY—AFSC helps

In January, 1970, when the long-awaited day came to break ground on a self-help housing project in Zambia, the homebuilders were hard at work by eight o'clock in the morning. By midafternoon, the roof for the first house was in place.

Laterite needed for bricks

At the end of the day, when the sixteen families held a caucus to schedule the next day's work, it was decided that only the men would report for duty. The women would be unable to haul the laterite, needed for making bricks, from a distant pit since they would not be able to handle the shovels to fill the lorry. But bricks were the principal building material for the walls of the houses. After some good-natured kidding, it was decided that the women would accompany the lorry after all.

The lorry with the women reached the laterite pit on schedule the next day. Within thirty minutes it was headed back to the site fully loaded. The second load took them no more than thirty-five minutes to shovel on.

Severe housing shortage

By the end of the day, the men were saying that in the future they would have to think twice about divorce—under tribal law the woman could now claim most of the bricks in the house.

In 1968, the American Friends Service Committee signed an agreement with the government of Zambia to conduct a self-help housing project. The Government would donate and develop the site and grant loans to the families participating in the project. The AFSC would provide administrative personnel and technical assistance. Two Zambian copper mining groups offered to supply most of the equipment.

In 1969, acreage for two hun-

dred and two homes was allocated and developed at Kafue, an industrial area near Lusaka. The first group of homebuilders, composed of sixteen families, was selected.

One purpose of the demonstration project at Kafue is to help the government of Zambia experiment with ways to relieve a severe housing shortage. Another is to help the residents of the squatter compounds at Kafue develop a sense of community through the cooperative activity of self-help housing.

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Klansmen entrapped AFSC, ACLU ASK INVESTIGATION OF FBI

It's not often that the AFSC comes to the defense of the Ku Klux Klan. But, according to a news story in the Los Angeles Times, two klansmen were lured into a trap and shot on June 30, 1968. One, a woman, was killed.

The AFSC and the ACLU, believing, in Bronson Clarks words, that "We can't concern ourselves with the assassination of a Martin Luther King unless we concern ourselves with the assassination of any man," accused the FBI and the Meridian, Miss. police department of "having used questionable techniques," of "a clear misuse of police power," and of creating an incident which was "a clear erosion of the rights guaranteed every American under the Constitution."

At an April 7 news conference, the AFSC and the ACLU called on President Nixon to investigate the actions of the FBI—a call, according to one ACLU spokesman, "like asking the angels to investigate God."

The Son of man is lord of the system

"Before we can decide how to accomplish the goal of eliminating poverty, or whether we can afford to do the job, we must first decide that we want to do it—that we will no longer expect children to fill hungry bellies with Kool-Aid and candy, to be the prey of rats, to be taught in deteriorating classrooms by teachers who have lost hope, and that we will no longer allow old people to huddle in lonely, heatless rooms, living on pennies, unable to afford needed medicines and services.

We must decide that we are willing to make the sacrifices necessary to eliminate poverty—not so much the financial sacrifices, if any, but the overturning of old presuppositions, old fears, old ways of proceeding, and old prejudices.

Our interest is not in structures, but in human values, in making the system capable of serving man."

(From MAN AND THE ECONOMY. Story on page 4)

"There's an essential spirituality in the things we hope to be about. We're not operating solely on the faith that man may arrange a satisfactory way to live. He may not. The human species will one day disappear, and if we rush to grab at solutions to postpone the end, we forget to live the best life we can in the time we have together. We seek the power and understanding that grow from the community we create now with the people around us. Can we speak for mankind directly, person to person? Can we live and act simply, approach social change in a simple way? As we struggle to learn what simplicity means in our own lives, a by-product will be people around us learning from our struggle."

(From an interview with David Cross. Story on page 2)

BOMBS OR SCHOOLS? A Nation's Choice

Since 1950, U.S. military appropriations jumped from 13 to 80 billion dollars. At the same time, some 20 million Americans live in dilapidated housing. Ten million are victims of malnutrition. Forty million live below the poverty line. To say that national priorities need review is to understate the case grossly.

A strategic bomber costs the same amount as an Upward Bound program for 600,000 ghetto students. Cost "overruns" in military contracts could pay for Head Start programs for over two million children, plus school lunches for 20 million children for a full year.

One hundred and seventy-five new high schools could be built with the funds used to build one missile base. Three hundred and
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ONE MAN'S HAND

The third chapter of Mark describes the first public confrontation between Jesus of Nazareth and the established authorities. Mark describes how Jesus entered a synagogue and saw in the congregation a man with a withered hand.

It was unlawful to heal on the Sabbath, and there were lawyers and judges in the congregation, honorable men. Jesus was reputed, on good authority, to be a Sabbath-breaker, and there was also a rumor that he had never turned his back on a cry for help.

Inevitably, the attention of the worshippers became riveted on the notorious healer from Galilee and this man whose disfigurement was an obvious cry for help. What would the self-styled "son of man" do?

This moment from the first century has been passed through the hands of so many generations that it has worn smooth. At first sight, its dilemmas seem quaint and unreal. But the moment conceals a crucial choice, a deadly conflict that has re-emerged with particular clarity in our own time, especially for the young.

On one side, stood the Sabbath, a truly magnificent structure of rules and regulations that had behind it the weight of sacred tradition, national honor, and established authority. It was a complex system on which scholars had written volumes of commentary, a glorious institution for which heroes had died. It was rooted in divine revelation and humanitarian purpose.

On the other side stood a man with a withered hand.

On one side stood a system regarded by those in authority—and by the majority of the congregation—as more than human. On the other side stood a man whose pain and exclusion may have led him to suspect that it was less than human.

At the heart of the Sabbath imperative had been the humane guarantee that even the poorest man in the land would have a weekly day of rest; on the edges of a system now grown heartless, one man is forbidden to help and another is forbidden to be helped.

The story raises ultimate questions about the potential conflict between man and his institutions, an issue dealt with vigorously in a new AFSC publication called *MAN AND THE ECONOMY*, which is reviewed on page 4 of this issue.

Is it possible that the divine legitimacy of an institution is to be tested by its humanity? Does a critical moment come for every generation when its institutions no longer respond to those whose cry for help is silent? Has our system of public assistance grown so superannuated that it stands between those who want to help and those who need help?

Is it possible that the Sabbath was made for man, that even a system of laws and institutions as sacred as our own was intended to serve human beings?

Since I have been asked by the staff of *Quaker Service Bulletin* to keep my editorial short, I will not have room here to answer these questions or to develop precise analogies between the first century and the twentieth.

I will not have room either, to finish Mark's story, which in any case has already been published. But I will tell you that the troublemaker from Nazareth did not ask the man with a withered hand to be patient. He did not ask him to make an appointment to become whole on the next day, when humanity would be legal again.

It's an interesting story.

BRONSON P. CLARK, executive secretary



AFSC begins Arab refugee program

Years in a refugee camp work strange hardships on young children. Priscilla Crossfield, who has worked for the past two years in camps on the East Bank of Jordan among Palestinian refugees says, "When they first come to us, the children don't know how to play, we give them dolls, and they don't know what to do with them. They go into playhouses and just sit."

Priscilla Crossfield has recently been appointed to head up a new AFSC program among Arab refu-

gees on the Gaza strip. The program will operate initially in eight Refugee Children's Centers originally established and operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). The AFSC was asked to take over the operation of the centers and to organize new ones, in cooperation with UNRWA.

At first, the centers will reach some 1200 children between the ages of three and five. Local refugee girls will be given in-service

Ecology Program starts

Toward a new simplicity

At the Youth Round-up this winter, it was decided that a substantial amount of money would be allocated out of the Youth Affairs' experimental fund (dubbed "Project X") for an ecology project. The decision had no sooner been made than people in various parts of the Service Committee began asking why the AFSC should concern itself with the ecology, especially since there are many organizations already working in this field.

Quality of life

David Cross, newly hired national communicator for the ecology project, thinks the AFSC has unique qualities and ideas to contribute to the movement. "I find myself continually having to resist the temptation to think of ecology as a package of issues," David says. "It's not.

"We're talking about the quality of life, not just the quality of the physical environment. The quality of life issue contains two interrelated points. Some people don't have enough of the materials they need to live; some people have more than enough—so much in fact that their lives are unnecessarily complicated. It is a question of life styles.

Obligation is to communicate

"Many middle class young people are tempted to exult in their already simple life styles. The people we need to relate to are those whose life styles depend on a heavy consumption of materials. The obligation is to communicate, not to confirm ourselves as we are."

How does one relate to other people on the question of radical ecology? David says, "I see it more and more as a walking among people, not pushing a particular program, but helping them to do

training in the care of preschool children, and camp residents will be employed as teachers' aides and carpenters.

Involve mothers in program

In addition to working with the children and training aides, the AFSC staff members will visit with the families of the children enrolled in the program, involving the mothers in the program as much as possible. The hope is to organize courses in hygiene, nutrition, baby care, and sewing for the women.

As for the children, Priscilla Crossfield says, "Primarily we want the children to learn to play and to socialize with each other. We want to stretch their imaginations, to make them think for themselves and take an interest in the world around them."

Father makes daughter's desk

How do the children and parents feel about these plans? To say that the centers are overcrowded would be an understatement. One man, told that his little girl could not be enrolled because there was no room for her, came to the center several days later, with his daughter at his side and the desk he had made for her in his arms. She was enrolled.

those radical, simple and difficult things we all need to do; helping them move from questions about pollution to questions about how we live with each other; relating the quality of the environment to the quality of life."

Essential spirituality

Cultural transformation takes time, more time, perhaps, than we have left. But David Cross thinks the ecology movement should be based on something more than a backs-up-against-the-wall preoccupation with survival.

"There's an essential spirituality in the things we hope to be about. We're not operating solely on the faith that man may successfully arrange a satisfactory way to live. He may not.

"In the end of days, if that is to come, what spiritual strength will a man have who believes only in progress and man? Through the frantic pace and distraction of our new age, we would flow like slow molasses.

Live best life we can

"The human species will one day disappear, and if we rush to grab at days, we forget to live the best life we can in the time we have together. We need a power and understanding that does not hang on the slim promise of building a better society in the future; we seek the power and understanding that grows from the community we create now with the people around us.

1984 COMES EARLY

Thought Crime Conviction in Chicago

Now that the "Chicago Seven" have been convicted, the "anti-riot law" under which they were indicted has proved its value to the federal authorities and hangs over the heads of all groups agitating for peace in Vietnam or social change at home.

In 1968, Congress passed a law prohibiting the use of interstate facilities with the intent to incite a riot. Under the terms of this act (18 U.S.C., Sections 2101, 2102), any person who crosses a state line, or telephones or telegraphs across a state line, and thereafter performs some act that could imply an intention to start a riot, can be fined \$10,000 and imprisoned for five years.

Need not result in riot

It is not necessary that the act implying intent result in a riot. Nor is it necessary for the prosecution to show that the intent implied by the act existed at the time when interstate facilities were used or that it has not since been abandoned.

No connection needs to be established between (1) the use of interstate facilities, (2) the overt act implying intent, and (3) any riot that might ensue upon the act. To be found guilty of breaking this law, it is necessary only to (1) use interstate facilities and (2) engage in any act thereafter that could imply an intention to start a riot.

"Can we speak for mankind directly, person to person? How can we live and act simply, approach social change in a simple way? As we struggle to learn what simplicity testimony means in our own lives, a by-product will be people around us learning from our struggle."

Gulf Oil

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more responsive to the expressed feelings of their stockholders and consumers, and that they may be able to bring effective pressure against the government. The AFSC Board feels that speaking to Gulf Oil is worth a try.

Involvement in Angola

A related issue involves Gulf's involvement in Angola, a colony of Portugal in southern Africa. Nationalistic forces within Angola are struggling for independence. Gulf is helping Portugal maintain its colonial rule by providing a reported \$20,000,000 a year in taxes and royalties, an amount equal to half of Portugal's military budget in Angola.

The following paragraphs are excerpts from the AFSC's three-page statement prepared for the stockholders' meeting. Copies of the full statement are available from the AFSC National Office.

The American Friends Service Committee and the other signatories to this statement, as stockholders in the Gulf Oil Corporation, are dismayed at Gulf's contracts with the Department of Defense to supply fuel for aircraft engaged in military attacks on the

Moreover, the act of inciting a riot is defined so sweepingly in the law as to include any verbal expression approving violence or seeming to approve violence. The professor who travels to a college in a neighborhood state to lecture on the rightness of violence in certain circumstances, such as the American situation, is in violation of this statute.

Debated in Congress

The civil rights worker who travels to a neighboring state and there uses language critical of "law and order" may be in violation of this statute. The peace activist who plans an anti-war demonstration in another state—or who phones an out-of-state friend to share his plans—may find himself in violation.

The purpose of the law can be clearly inferred from this brief survey of its contents and possible applications. That purpose was made a matter of public record when the passage of the law was debated in Congress, and it was confirmed by the first use made of the law when the leaders of eight unpopular organizations were indicted in Chicago in recent months. These men have now been convicted.

Have all groups agitating for peace abroad or for social change at home been convicted with them

people of Vietnam and to serve other war and military purposes.

We are also concerned when the business activities of corporations help to support military regimes in other countries; Gulf does this with Portugal, whose colonial troops in Cabinda, a part of the Southern African colony of Angola, defend Gulf's installations against nationalist forces which are trying to liberate the people of that country from Portuguese colonialist control.

Our concern over these matters grows out of our concepts of the place of morality in citizenship. We believe that especially as they become more powerful, it is necessary for the corporate institutions of our country (religious, educational, political and economic), as well as for individuals, to recognize the moral obligations of their leadership.

We consider that it is morally questionable for large corporations to engage in production in support of the immoral and self-defeating war in Vietnam. We also hold it to be morally questionable for large corporations to make profits from contracts with oppressive and dictatorial governments which suppress popular movements for the right to self-government and national independence.

SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS

Stories we didn't have room to tell

The first International Affairs Seminar in Liberia was held January 24-31 in Lower Buchanan. Its theme: "The Meaning and Objectives of Unity in Africa."

An AFSC-sponsored symposium on war crimes was held in Washington in February. The papers produced at the symposium will be published sometime this spring. Included in the group were Dean Williams of Yale Divinity School; Jay Lifton, Professor of Psychiatry at Yale University Medical School; Gabriel Koko, Professor of History, State University of New York; Richard Falk, Professor of International Law, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University.

Henry Beerits, chairman of the AFSC Board of Directors, sent the following telegram to President Nixon April 22: "Most urgently adjure you to avoid every risk of widening war involving Cambodia and entreat you not to commit military assistance to Cambodia in any form in responding to letter of appeal from Premier Lon Nol."

Workers at the rehabilitation center in Quang Ngai produced eighty-two limbs and braces in January, an all-time high.

Thanks to a special contribution, AFSC executive secretary Bronson Clark sent all congressmen a telegram, dated February 26, expressing AFSC concern over Laos. It read: "United States bombing and military involvement Laos represents shocking escalation Southeast Asia war devoid of congressional or public review and belying administration rhetoric Vietnamization and withdrawal. Implore your immediate advocacy U.S. military withdrawal Laos Vietnam."

WAR HURTS:

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In many areas of the country, young people are responding to the victims of the war. Some go from door to door, fundraising for projects like the AFSC's prosthetics clinic and day care center in Quang Ngai. Other groups, with the same goal of providing relief for the casualties of the war, have held hunger banquets and fasts to raise money for Quang Ngai.

During the December Moratorium, at a time when the press was suggesting that the anti-war movement had collapsed, students from three colleges in Iowa raised some \$5600 for the Quang Ngai program. The students from Iowa State University and Wartburg and Coe colleges went on hunger diets and canvassed their communities to raise the money.

"Astonishing amount"

Also during the December Moratorium, the Cambridge regional office reported receiving an "astonishing amount of unsolicited money from local peace groups." Among them were the Harvard-Radcliffe students who raised \$3,000 for the AFSC by holding a "Fast for Peace," donating the money they saved by not eating their regular meals.

In Pasadena, \$1200 was raised during December. The results are not yet in from a fundraising drive recently completed at Oberlin College in Ohio.

The editor of the *Wesleyan Advance*, the newspaper of Kansas

Wesleyan University, donated the \$250 honorarium that came with a John Hancock Freedom Award.

These are just a few examples of what is going on across the nation. The AFSC sometimes helps to coordinate the projects. More often it learns of them by letter when the check is received.

There is another side to the anti-war movement, one often ignored in the papers and on broadcast reports. Movement people have a very real concern for the well-being of those whose lives and property are being destroyed in the war.

Political opposition might be appeased by Vietnamization. Human concern will not be satisfied with anything less than an end to the war.

BOMBS OR SCHOOLS?

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twenty-five elementary schools could be built for the cost of one atomic submarine. Five hundred and seventy-five low-rent housing units could be built for the cost of one F-111 aircraft. The examples are endless.

To change the system's priorities, it is first necessary to change the assumptions on which the people of this country base their consent to these priorities. Since these assumptions are often based on an ignorance of the real questions involved in the appropriation of money for the military, it is necessary to provide information, and to raise the real questions.

To this end, the AFSC has organized a National Priorities

Caravan which will tour Michigan this summer. Four to six mature college and graduate students, men and women, will travel to six or seven Michigan communities ranging in size from 20,000 to 100,000 people.

Stay in each town a week

The caravan will stay in each of the towns for about a week, perhaps also visiting smaller surrounding communities as well. Formal presentations and small group discussions will be held. Participants will speak with civic, church, youth, service and other interested groups. They may also canvass door-to-door interviewing local residents on attitudes and conditions in their community.

In each community, a support group of local citizens will be organized. That community will be responsible for finding housing for the caravan participants, raising money locally to meet the caravan's expenses, and to interpret the coming caravan to the community. Caravaners will stay with local host families in each community.

Reorder nation's priorities

Staff from the Ann Arbor area AFSC office will set up the caravan, help with the initial orientation, break and evaluation, and will keep in touch with the caravan and the communities it visits. The dates of the project are June 20 through August 9, 1970.

Participants will pay a \$25 appointment fee on acceptance into the project, and will be responsible for their travel expenses to the initial orientation

site, and home again from the Ann Arbor area. All other expenses, along with a \$5.00 a week grant for incidentals, will be absorbed by the AFSC and the host communities.

It is hoped that the result of the caravan will be an arousal of interest in local communities of the need to reorder the nation's priorities, and that the communities will be stimulated to evaluate their needs and seek to influence national priorities so that those needs may be met.

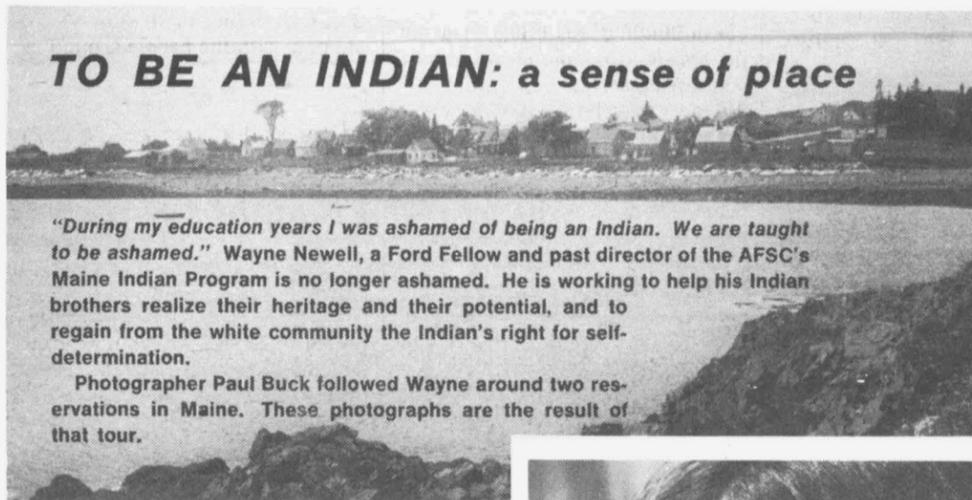
Zambians

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The staff proceeds by selecting work crews of squatter residents who are interested in improving their housing. These groups select their own leadership. The project staff, consisting of two Americans and six Zambians, spends at least three months with each group before actual construction begins, helping the members to get acquainted with one another, with the local authorities, and with the many problems of home ownership.

Zambian staff members give instruction in homebuilding techniques. After all the plans and ideas have been fully discussed and mutual trust has been established, work assignments are made, and construction is started.

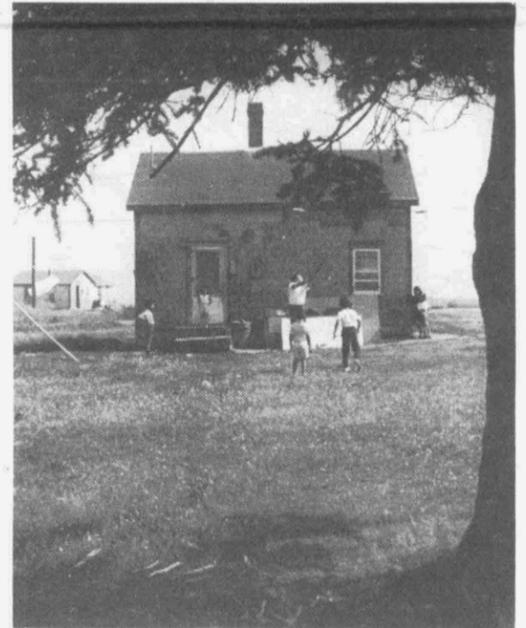
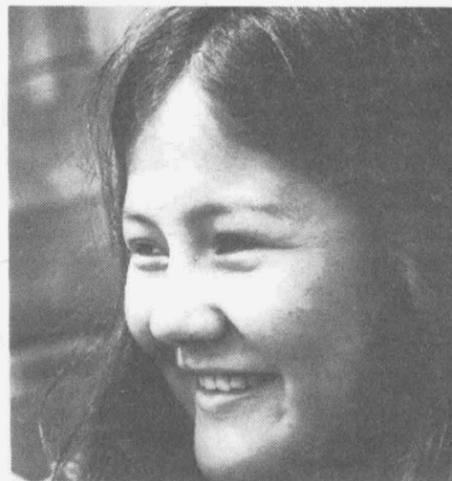
The basic house is 290 square feet, made of earth bricks with a corrugated roof. It is planned so that rooms can be added as the family's needs and income expand.



TO BE AN INDIAN: a sense of place

"During my education years I was ashamed of being an Indian. We are taught to be ashamed." Wayne Newell, a Ford Fellow and past director of the AFSC's Maine Indian Program is no longer ashamed. He is working to help his Indian brothers realize their heritage and their potential, and to regain from the white community the Indian's right for self-determination.

Photographer Paul Buck followed Wayne around two reservations in Maine. These photographs are the result of that tour.



MAN AND THE ECONOMY published

For a large number of people the economic system of the United States is a force which excludes them from the good life enjoyed by the majority, a force which crushes them into a condition of numbing deprivation. Private organizations and government agencies, trying to eliminate poverty, run into seemingly immovable resistances built into the structure and workings of the economic system.

Deal with root causes

The long Quaker history of efforts to help the victims of poverty has produced a need to understand and deal with its root causes. From 1965 several committees and panels have worked at aspects of economic issues. Out of these experiences and these studies have now come *Man and the Economy*, a document which attempts to define the structural obstacles built into the economic and social system and to formulate broad scale solutions.

Man and the Economy has been published in the hope that it will stimulate widespread discussion of the recommended national economic policies. Some of the recommendations are very obvious; some are bold and controversial. The document grew out of the work of a panel drawn from the Community Relations Committee and staff of the AFSC.

Headed by George Grier, social scientist and housing consultant, the panel was made up of people with broad knowledge of social policy and planning. Participants

in the production of *Man and the Economy* were Cushing Dolbeare, Eleanor Eaton, Thomas Harvey, Florence Kite, Jane Motz, Irene Osborne, Perry Ottenberg, and Richard Taylor.

A special feature is a Foreword consisting of letters from Cesar Chavez, of the United Farm Workers, and Anthony Henry, of the National Tenants Organization.

Man and the Economy develops goals and recommendations in seven key areas of the collision between human beings and the economic system—employment, housing, education, income, health, justice and natural resources. The analysis of each area is illuminated by practical field experience. Each of seven sections contain proposals for providing to all people the basics of life and the opportunity for growth.

Aid directly to individual

Massive new Federal programs and large scale expenditures are recommended. Of central importance is the concept that aid must go directly to the individual in order to strengthen individual independence and sense of dignity and also to build control by the community involved. The proposal for guaranteed income exemplifies this approach.

Man and the Economy will be available from the American Friends Service Committee, 160 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102 and through the regional offices of the AFSC.

95c for 1-9 copies, 75c for 10-49 copies, 50c for 50 or more.

WHO SHALL LIVE? response overwhelming

"I was overwhelmed by the public interest," says Julia Abrahamson, coauthor of *WHO SHALL LIVE? Man's Control over Birth and Death*, published February 26 by Hill and Wang, "and so were the national office of the AFSC and the publisher."

Julia has just returned from visits to San Francisco and Oakland, Pasadena and Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Corvallis, St. Louis, Iowa City, Des Moines and Minneapolis. On her trip, Julia endeavored not just to promote the book, but to encourage informed discussion on the issues it raises, in her words: "the effect on the quality of life of the population crises, man's control over birth and death, our abuse of the human environment, the priorities we have been choosing, and what we ought to do about the problems man has created."

Abortion drew most attention

Julia reports that abortion drew most of the attention on her trip, and that most people seemed to favor the working party's positions. She suggested that this attention might be due to the fact that many states are "either considering revision of their abortion laws or are being urged by their constituencies to do so."

"Certainly abortion was the subject stressed in most of the press, radio and TV interviews, in public meetings, in college and university classes, and in sessions of professional groups."

How about those who found fault with the book? Julia says that disagreements seemed to be concerned primarily with the questions the book tries to answer, issues such as the reconciliation of traditional Quaker beliefs against taking life in war and capital punishment with the book's position on abortion; the fear that permitting abortion might lead to euthanasia or that encouragement of freer access to abortions and contraceptives might lead to sexual immorality; the fear that encouraging withdrawing supportive therapy from a hopelessly unconscious patient may be tantamount to encouraging murder.

Extensive media response

Media response to the book has been extensive. Reviews and stories have appeared in a host of newspapers, including *The New York Times Book Review*.

Radio-TV response was also good in the cities Julia visited. Three hundred and ten telephone calls were received by a station in Minneapolis while Julia was being interviewed on a forty-minute talk show. During the same time, the local AFSC office received twelve orders for the book, and two requests for abortions.

In one month, the book's first printing was sold out, the second spoken for, and a third scheduled.

WHO SHALL LIVE? Man's Control over Birth and Death was written by Julia and Harry Abrahamson in consultation with and

U.S. PROJECTS SCHEDULED FOR SUMMER 1970

(Tentative project dates—June 28 to August 16)

Lower Yakima Valley, Washington work under the direction of the Farm Workers Cooperative will include building an addition to the Cooperative store, extending the outreach of the co-op, voter registration, community action, recreation. Ability to speak Spanish is an asset. Cost: \$150.00.

Columbia Point (Boston, Mass.) work as community organizers and recreation leaders among white, black and Puerto Rican residents. Spanish speaking participants needed. Students will live with host families. Preference given to New England volunteers. Cost: \$150.00.

Dorchester (Boston, Mass.) work under the direction of the Dorchester Tenants Council will include minor repairs, tenant organizing, possible rehabilitation of a demonstration building. Volunteers will live as a group. Cost: \$150.00.

Mid-West Peace Ed two or three volunteers will live in each of six to ten communities in Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois. Work will include organizing discussion groups around war issues, speaking to various communities on peace issues, draft counseling, draft repeal, working to introduce draft information into local high schools. Live in private homes. Cost: \$25.00.

National Priorities Caravan four to six volunteers will travel to six or seven Michigan communities, staying in each about a week. Participants will speak with civic, church, youth, service and other groups. They may also canvass and interview door-to-door. Cost: \$25.00.

San Francisco, California fifteen students with research skills and social concerns will apply them to public policy issues. Some areas identified as worthy of research and action include health rights, consumer protection, pesticides, hunger and malnutrition, rights of prisoners and their families, quality of environment, the media, low income housing. A field coordinator will direct the work. Cost: \$150.00, somewhat less for Bay Area candidates.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Washington, D.C. (Pre-Trial Justice Program) two or three volunteers preferably with legal training, but at least an interest in law or criminology, to interview defendants in jails. One or two volunteers with community organization or social work background to work with families of defendants. Project to last eight weeks including orientation to the jobs to be done. Pittsburgh Pre-Trial Justice Program will arrange housing. Cost: \$150.00.

Lake Worth, Florida (Migrant Education Program) farm workers are just beginning to participate in a self-help housing program. A volunteer is needed to act as

housing aide to assist in processing loan applications. Needed is a person willing to accept paper work as a challenge and be willing to wade through red tape! Cost: to be worked out.

Institutional Service Units the AFSC hopes to have at least two such units where volunteers will work in institutions for mentally retarded children, or in hospitals for the mentally ill and perhaps in one correctional institution. Such units are planned for the Idaho State School and Hospital, Boise, Idaho, the Fort Wayne, Indiana State Hospital and in one correctional institution. Cost: according to assignment.

1970 PROJECTS ABROAD

LATIN AMERICA June 29 to August 20. International volunteers will participate in the life of villages in Mexico and Guatemala, the men helping to build or repair schools, roads, dams and playgrounds, planting trees and engaging in other community improvement projects. All participants will work in informal education, arts and crafts, recreation and gardening. At least 18 and one year beyond high school, participants need conversational ability in Spanish. Cost: \$265 plus personal travel expenses to Mexico City (or Guatemala City). Some scholarship aid available.

CARIBBEAN Cuba—approximately July 20 to August 31. "AFSC Volunteers to Cuba" will join young Cuban volunteers in harvesting for 4 weeks, followed by travel. Registration \$25; travel to and from Cuba only other cost. Reasonably fluent Spanish required; age 19-30.

Haiti—July 10 to August 23. Work camp to build addition to child/health center. Cost: \$250 plus transportation to Port au Prince; some scholarship aid available. Some French desirable but not required; age 19-30.

Jamaica—July 10 to August 23. Work camp to decorate and repair buildings at home for boys. Cost: \$250 plus transportation to Kingston; some scholarship aid available. No language requirement; age 18-30.

AFRICA, EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST AFSC volunteers will participate with international volunteers in projects scheduled at various times from late June until the end of August. Some projects co-sponsored by the AFSC; others organized by youth or service organizations. Projects are usually three weeks in length; volunteers usually take part in two during the summer. Work camps usually involve construction or similar manual labor. Work and study projects are designed around a special theme, with some planned discussions as well as work. A few institutional service assignments available, involving work with handicapped children and others. Participants must be at least 19 years old and one year beyond high school. Cost: according to project.

from materials prepared by an AFSC working party which consisted of six medical doctors, most of whom have credentials in public health, a moral philosopher, and a social worker. It is available in many bookstores, or from AFSC offices.

Middle East study to be published in May

"We have tried simply to follow the best light we could find to the most complete truth we could understand."

This sentence is taken from the preface of *Search for Peace in the Middle East*, a paper that will be published by the AFSC this spring. The study was initiated by the AFSC and the Canadian Friends Service Committee in association with the Friends Service Council and the Friends Peace and International Relations Committee (London) as well as the Friends World Committee.

It will be offered to the public for the consideration of all persons seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Middle East. It appeals to the Big Four, especially the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., to the other members of the United Nations, to the Israelis, to the Arab States, and to the Palestinians to take those steps which might lead toward peace. Specific steps are proposed by the working party.

The study reaffirms the conviction that there are no hopeless situations—only hopeless men and that peace in the Middle East can yet be made.

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American Friends
Service Committee, Inc.

QUAKER SERVICE	National Edition
	American Friends Service Committee 160 North 15th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

