

Quaker Service Bulletin



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Friend of AFSC and Rights Co-Worker Murdered

John Thomas owned a few acres of land near West Point, Mississippi. The cotton crop was poor. The Thomas's had no water, and the dirt road from their house to the nearest town would turn to mud during the rainy season. Although he was a diabetic and also suffered continuous pain in his right arm from traumatic arthritis, John Thomas had to support his family of eight by working in a stockyard in West Point.

Fired from job held 20 years

In the summer of 1965, when his son was arrested for testing the public accommodations section of the new civil rights act, John Thomas was fired from his job in the stockyard, which he had held for twenty years. He was soon rehired, but the following fall, when he enrolled three of his little girls in a previously all-white school, John Thomas was fired again.

When he was offered money to withdraw his girls from the school, he refused.

By January, 1966, the Thomas's were at the end of their resources, and John Thomas, supported by a doctor's recommendation, appealed for disability payments. Although a severed nerve had also partially disabled his left arm so that he could perform only light tasks, the appeal was disallowed.

When both the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee and the Legal Defense Fund became interested in the case, a review hearing was held the following spring. At this hearing, John Thomas was asked by the local review board whether he belonged to a black community organization that had helped to start a wood-working co-op and how often he went to church and to prayer meeting. The appeal was again disallowed.

In May, 1966, John Thomas, his wife, one son, and one daughter were jailed for marching in a demonstration in downtown West Point.

In June of that year, a black community group organized by John Buffington of SNCC started a selective buying campaign against local merchants. The Thomas family played an active part in the campaign, and John Thomas was arrested for picketing. He was beaten by the police and had to have stitches in his head.

At that time, the charges against John Thomas included arson because he and other prisoners swept up the refuse in their cells and burned it.

In 1968, John Buffington, John Thomas, and other leaders of the black community in West Point

helped to organize the Clay County Community Development Program. By 1969, the CCCDP included an education program (in cooperation with the local college), an emergency food and medical services program (supported by the Office of Economic Opportunity), a welfare rights organization, a day care center (licensed by the State Welfare Department), a little league football team, and an Afro shop.

Center destroyed by firebomb

Last January, John Buffington, John Thomas, and other leaders of the black community helped to get 2100 signatures on a petition calling for greater integration in the West Point schools.

At three o'clock in the morning of January 26, the day before the signed petitions were to be filed, the Clay County Community Development center, where the petitions were stored, was destroyed by a firebomb, along with xerox and mimeographing equipment and files dating back to 1964. Investigators declared the incident a clear case of arson, but there were no arrests.

The following Monday night, however, when the West Point Courthouse was bombed, John Thomas, John Buffington, and

Continued on Page 2



Seattle Employment Program Changes Slogans into Facts

"Power to the People" becomes a fact, not a slogan, when a black construction workers' association is assisting a court-appointed committee to carry out the court's orders regarding equal employment.

Named interim "implementer"

On October 8, 1970, the United Construction Workers Association, a group of minority building tradesmen organized by Tyree Scott, director of the AFSC's Seattle Minority Employment Program, was named interim "implementer" of a court order requiring the hiring of blacks in the building trades.

Tyree and the UCWA (Scott serves as the staff of the workers' group as part of his AFSC assignment) have been taking blacks to the unions and contractors since late September. The AFSC's involvement with minority employment in Seattle began a year ago.

At that time, demonstrations were being led by Tyree, then chairman of the Central Contractors Association. The demonstrations sparked a study by the AFSC's Urban Affairs Committee, which showed that only twenty-nine of the 14,800 members of five building trades unions in Seattle were minority group members; the Minority Employment program was proposed. It started, with Tyree Scott as director, in July.

Protested noncompliance

The same demonstrations led to a law suit against several building trades union apprenticeship committees. A federal district judge, on June 16, issued the court order requiring that ninety blacks be hired as "pre-apprentices" and that adequate apprenticeship training programs be developed within sixty days. The order further re-

Continued on Page 2

ON THE INSIDE



AFSC moves development program in Mexico. Story on page 3.

EDUCATION

- Southeast program described 4
- Urban education in Chicago 4
- Alternative education in Baltimore 5
- Draft counselors in N.Y. schools 4
- Integration in Pasadena 5
- Involvement in San Francisco 5
- Innovation in Seattle 5
- Phil Buskirk on education 6

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

- Indian fishing rights 7
- Community organizing in Cleveland county, North Carolina 2
- Day Haul, bail reports 8

PEACE EDUCATION

- Opposition to the military 8

- Bronson Clark on non-violent revolution 6
- John Sullivan on repression 6
- Stewart Meacham on hostages 6

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

- First houses completed in Zambia 3
- Wind-down in Cuauhtenco, Mexico 3
- Community organizing in Guatemala 3
- Vietnam progress report 3

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Eight Tripartite held in U.S. 2
- Soviet-American teacher exchange 4
- Clarens conference 8
- Guest editorial on the UN 6
- Haiti work camp 8

AFSC Testifies Before Two Senate Committees

The AFSC challenged the Nixon administration's Family Assistance Program and federal housing programs in testimony before two Senate committees during October.

The AFSC statement to the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance said, "Reluctantly, we must conclude that passage of the Family Assistance Program would hurt many more people than it would help and that it would not hasten, but delay, the day when our country really attacks poverty."

AFSC staff members involved in housing programs testified before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. James Upchurch, who directs the AFSC's work in housing in Florida, told the committee that the American migrant worker is worse off than a Mexican peasant, since the peasant, if he gets no assistance from his government, can at least build some kind of shelter for his family, while zoning and building codes prevent the migrant from helping himself.

A member of the Community Relations Division's executive committee, James Harvey, told the senators that "Existing federal housing programs will never begin to solve the housing needs of rural and small town people, nor those of metropolitan residents, until they are designed and administered by and for the people who have the problem."

The AFSC constantly seeks to inform its supporters about what their support goes for. Separate national and regional editions of Quaker Service Bulletin inform different supporters about different things. This Consolidated Edition is an experiment of the offices listed at the top of this page. Please let us know how you like it.

Over Ninety Serve in Nigerian States Hardest Hit by Fighting

"She walked to greet us and I could have cried," said Diane Jansson, describing her reunion with a former patient on a recent revisit to Abiriba Hospital in Nigeria. "In the beginning she had been delirious and paralyzed, and a difficult little girl to care for. For weeks she lay atop two cardboard sheets, covered with plastic. You can imagine how this felt in the tropical heat. She could not be made comfortable. It was a challenge to care for her and took all the love we could muster. Her condition degenerated, ulcers developed, and few held out hope.

Gained weight and strength

"Somehow, however, her determination and the perseverance of the staff began to pay dividends. At first she said nothing but then began to speak some English. In a

short time, she was the personality of the ward, and with the companionship of patients her own age, she thrived and began to gain weight and strength.

Working in states most heavily hit by civil war

"Perhaps one could say that this is just another story of a child getting well, but to us who lived through all the various stages with her, it is quite another thing."

Diane and Doug Jansson are two of the ninety Quaker Service staff members now at work in postwar Nigeria. In close cooperation with Nigerian authorities, a Quaker Service staff of twenty westerners and seventy Nigerians is currently working in programs of rehabilitation and reconstruction in the three states of Nigeria most heavily hit

Continued on Page 2

A Call for Radical Non-Conformity

Lord Caradon, former British Ambassador to the United Nations, addressing London Yearly Meeting recently, had this to say about Quakers and the Quaker United Nations Office in New York: "More than ever, I feel now the pull of overseas adventure and the call for radical non-conformity. And I am encouraged in that strong feeling by the fact that wherever I have been in the world I have found Quakers at work, persistently, persuasively."

"It was so in New York. I cannot count the times I escaped from the anxieties and pressures and frustrations of the United Nations building to go to Quaker House across the way. I am happy to pay grateful tribute to that quiet and hospitable center of enlightened sense and steady purpose alongside the pandemonium of international struggle and confrontation."

Ninety Serve

Continued from Page 1

by the civil war that came to an end last December.

In South-East State, staff are working to restore rural medical services, aid in the reconstruction of some 200 war-torn villages, and resupply farmers with seeds and tools. Thirty feeding stations have distributed an uncooked high protein supplement to over 10,000 families. A child welfare consultant is working with local authorities to provide for some of the 4,500 children in South-East State who have been separated from their parents by the war. In addition to tons of maize seed and many bundles of cassava for planting, farmers in the region have received almost 2,000 pounds in cash, 1,800 machetes, and 11,500 hoes.

Emphasis on self-help

Twelve rehabilitation counselors, who are Nigerians, make biweekly visits to fifteen villages each, helping the war-torn communities of Enyong Division in South-East

State to determine their reconstruction priorities and arrange for the necessary supplies and services. The emphasis is on self-help.

Million and a half seed yams

In Mid-West State, the towns of Ibusa and Asaba were the center of four battles during the war. About three-quarters of the housing in the two towns was damaged or destroyed together with twenty-six schools. Quaker Service is at work in these towns helping to rebuild homes, schools, roads, and bridges. In the same area, some 5,200 farmers have been supplied with a million and a half seed yams and with tons of maize seed for planting. Again, the emphasis is on self-help. Rather than supply the farmers with tools from outside, Quaker Service has re-equipped some sixteen local blacksmiths, who are now supplying the necessary tools.

In East-Central State, staff are helping with the rehabilitation of the Abiriba Hospital, which suffered extensive damage during the war, including the loss of all its medical equipment.

Three days before the runoff election, on the evening of August 15, while he was seated in a Buffington campaign van in a grocery parking lot in West Point, John Thomas was shot to death by a white man.

(Editor's note: The AFSC had worked with the Thomas family since 1966. In June, 1970, two months before his death, the Committee helped to secure \$2,500 to enable the John Thomas family to build a new home. The Clay County Community Development Program has committed itself to completing the Thomas home and has established a fund for the family. But an additional \$3,000 is needed for the fund.)

Rights Co-Worker

Continued from Page 1

three other leaders of the Clay County Community Development Program were arrested and charged with the bombing. When it was discovered that the bombing charge against the five men would not hold up (John Buffington was attending a rally at the time of the bombing), the charge was changed to conspiracy. The only witness against the five later recanted.

Last July, John Buffington came in second in a field of four candidates for the office of mayor of West Point, and a runoff election was scheduled for August. John Thomas played an active role in the campaign.

Seattle Employment

Continued from Page 1

quired the unions to refer any black claiming experience or skills in the building trades out to contractors as a journeyman.

Sixty days passed without substantive action by unions or contractors. On September 3, Tyree Scott surrendered to begin a jail sentence in lieu of a \$175 fine levied against him for a conviction on criminal trespass charges connected with the first demonstrations. In a statement to the press, Tyree Scott said he had refused to pay the fine as a protest against contractor and union noncompliance with the federal court order. He said he would not leave jail

until that order had been enforced, but his plans were changed when the UCWA decided to conduct another series of demonstrations demanding enforcement of the law. After a week in jail, Tyree paid the remainder of his fine in order to join them. The next day, demonstrations resulted in the closing of three building jobs, and new action by the court.

Firm hiring deadlines set

This time, the court set firm deadlines for the hiring of blacks and ordered contractors and unions to meet those deadlines or face stiff penalties. Within a week, twenty-five black men were hired. As of late October, over a hundred men, previously unable to find work, had

Project "X" Helps Cleveland County

Cleveland County is a forgotten corner of the western North Carolina cotton belt country in the shadow of Charlotte, some twenty miles away.

The slums of Shelby, the county seat, are in the low-lying, hot, and steamy part of the city. Many of the dwellings there are old company houses, which should have been torn down many years ago but were sold to slumlords instead. Few of the houses have indoor plumbing, and disease is widespread. There is not a single union mill in all of Cleveland County. In the past, no frontline (i.e., clerical) jobs have been given to blacks in downtown stores. Desegregation is inching along, but at the expense of black integrity. Black schools are renamed when whites begin attending, and former black principals are demoted.

Black community fragmented

The KKK chapter in Cleveland County is active, and the black community is fragmented and apathetic. As a result, the most fundamental efforts for change, such as voter registration drives and rent strikes, have yet to be made.

Two community organizers, both supported by AFSC Project "X" funds, have begun to work with the black community in Shelby. Taking as their first priority the goal of bringing the black community together, they have begun to give talks on Afro culture, using free dances to gather audiences. They have started a small emergency feeding program for needy people and have helped to organize a walk on the county courthouse that resulted in the hiring of blacks for clerical jobs in stores fronting on the town square. They have begun a newsletter and helped a group of black youths picket the local Housing Authority with their demand for a black director. A representative of the Atlanta office of HUD, called in by the AFSC organizers to look into Cleveland County housing, has promised to support this demand.

Project "X" funds are administered by the Youth Affairs division of the AFSC National office. The program was established to "open the way" for innovative local programming that could not be funded by more conventional national and regional programs.

been employed. One of them reported grossing over \$500 in a single week.

Hopes new jobs can be created

The issue of minority employment in Seattle is greatly complicated by the high unemployment rates in that city. Jobs are few for blacks or whites. Tyree Scott, in an interview, said that the United Construction Workers Association is painfully aware that a job given to a black worker may have been taken from a white one. "We want the white workers to know," Tyree said, "that we're not after their jobs. We do want employment for ourselves, but we hope that new jobs can be created so that everyone, black and white, can work."

Mail Program Widens Support

The AFSC has added over 10,000 new names to its list of contributors as a result of a series of direct mail campaigns begun in the spring of 1969.

New contributors informed about AFSC programs

To expand the number of Americans who are acquainted with AFSC concerns, programs, and methods, mailings to prospective contributors have been sent out in the fall of 1969 and in the spring and fall of 1970.

Follow-up mailings on a systematic basis have since been used to keep the new contributors informed about AFSC programs. Members of the direct mail committee report that these new contributors have responded as well

to subsequent appeals as contributors already on the house list.

Explaining the philosophy behind the new program, Mel Zuck, AFSC fund raiser in the High Point office and a member of the direct mail committee, says, "Prior to this, our contributors had to find us. Now we find them. We believe that we are beginning to find a constituency that we already had."

Channel of social concerns

Members of the direct mail committee hope that any contributor who receives duplicate appeals will pass one of them on to a friend who might be looking for an organization like the AFSC to become the channel of his social concerns.

Eighth Tripartite Held in Colorado

Camp Leslie Deal—a children's camp operated by Denver's Curtis Park Community Center, a Chicano group—is located near Bailey, Colorado, a flyspeck on the state's roadmaps, southwest of Denver. Somewhat rustic—one of the Soviet visitors was surprised to find wooden cabins and dirt roads in America—the camp is in a beautiful spot, isolated enough to ensure a minimum of distractions.

Twenty participants

The camp was the major location for this year's Tripartite work-study project, the eighth in a series sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, the Friends Service Council (London), and the Committee of Youth Organizations, USSR.

The eight British, seven American, and five Soviet youths who attended the Tripartite this year made minor repairs and landscaping on the camp while dis-

cussing "World Peace and Industrial Societies."

The participants discussed peaceful coexistence, the role of youth in attaining world peace, the social consequences of industrialization and technology, and the position of minority groups in society. They met as delegations from the three countries in plenary sessions, but small group discussions tended to be direct and personal.

Tried to see one another's point of view

No attempt was made to reach complete agreement—acknowledged by all to be impossible in any case—or to issue a position paper. Participants tried instead to see one another's point of view and to communicate their own.

The group visited a scientific installation and a government office in nearby Boulder, saw a migrant labor camp, visited Boulder Friends Meeting, and attended a Peter, Paul, and Mary concert. A Taos Indian pueblo was toured and a local peace candidate visited the camp.

"Bicycles Are Gone"

In Nigeria, a nineteen-man Quaker Service team is at work on a village rehabilitation program. Nigerian rehabilitation counselors, trained and experienced as schoolteachers, recently reported to the project on conditions among some 200 war-torn villages in the area. The report had an eloquence that cannot be described as prose. When some of the most haunting words, phrases, and images are abstracted and rearranged into five simple paragraphs, the result is a prose poem on the sufferings of war:

Transport facilities are poor in my area. Bicycles are gone. Those who ply the rivers lack canoes. Bridges are out, roads are muddy. Many houses and shops are burned. Doors, roofs, and windows are damaged by bullets or removed for fuel.

The schools have been re-opened, but since there is no furniture, the children bring their own homemade bamboo seats. The teacher painted a damaged wall black with charcoal for the blackboard. There are no writing materials so that the children write on the playground. When it rains, there is no shelter and no place for the children to write.

Almost everything in these villages was damaged by the war. Where there was a road is now a mighty pit. The people are living in the partly damaged church and school buildings. One village had the biggest market. It is now thick bush, and all the stalls are gone.

Farming has not begun because there are no seeds. Trade is not in progress because capital has been lost. Crafts are not practiced because tools are lost. Transportation is difficult because canoes are lost.

The women are glad they will have goats and exclaimed that they had not seen a goat for more than a year. They said, "Man may not know the importance of livestock to women." (See story on page 1.)

C.O. Helps Guatemalan Villagers Triple Income

Helping the villagers of a developing country to determine and meet their own needs by working together has been one of the major goals of AFSC's community development program in Guatemala. John Whelan of Levittown, Pennsylvania, spent his two years of alternative service as a conscientious objector by working with seven other young Americans in the Guatemalan program. In a recent interview on his two-year assignment, John described his

attempts to help others help themselves in the isolated Indian village of San Jacinto.

Men worked for 50 cents a day

"It was one of the poorest villages in the area," John reported. "The men traveled to the coast to work for fifty cents a day, staying two weeks or more at a time, because there was no work in the village. The Indian women wove beautiful cloth and sold their material in the village market."

John helped a women's group in San Jacinto to form a weaving cooperative and to find new markets for their cloth. In two years' time, the earnings from the co-op increased the cash income of the town threefold. Before leaving, John recruited a villager to handle the accounts for the new cooperative weaving venture.

Helped villagers buy land

Responding to the villagers' desire for their own land to farm, John helped seventeen Indian families buy 150 acres. Now, a quarter of the families in San Jacinto are working together to clear the land for planting. If the year is good for crops, the men will no longer have to travel to the coast to work.

John will spend the next few years in this country studying urban and rural development and will then return to Guatemala with his new knowledge.

Work with local organizations

Begun in the early sixties, AFSC's program in Guatemala offers young people a choice of work assignments with local organizations striving to improve economic conditions among the people of that Central American country. There are currently five young people on a variety of assignments in the fields of health, education, and economic development, in towns near Guatemala City or in Indian villages in the highlands.

More money has been expended on research and development of chemical and biological warfare agents since President Nixon's much praised CBW "disarmament" speech a year ago than was spent on CBW the year before, according to AFSC's Narmic researchers (National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex).

AFSC Mexico Program Shifts

As Dillwyn and Sally Otis were taking care of the last few chores before leaving the rural village of Cuauhtenco, Mexico, neighbors began to drop by.

"Could you write down the address of the seed wholesaler in Puebla?"

"What was the fertilizer I used last spring? Would you put it on paper so that I can get it again next year?"

"Where can we get sunflower seed next year?"

Two years before, the Otis's had arrived from the United States to work with eleven other young North American and Latin American volunteers in the Mexico Rural Development program of the American Friends Service Committee in Cuauhtenco. They were the last to leave.

The goal of the program, which ran for nearly five years, was to help subsistence farmers and their families, through agricultural, health and crafts projects, to become contributing members of the Mexican economy.

Over the past two years, Dillwyn and Sally Otis have worked on a



228 Homes Expected in Zambia

Eight house-building groups of about twenty families each have now been enrolled in the Chawama self-help housing project in Zambia. Six of the eight groups are actually building, while other interested families continue to organize at the rate of one a month.

Conducted by the township council of Kafue, Zambia, the Chawama project broke ground last January. In cooperation with the government of Zambia, the AFSC is providing administrative personnel and technical assistance.

During 1969, acreage for over two hundred homes was allocated and developed at Kafue, an industrial area near Lusaka, and the first group of homebuilders, composed of sixteen families, was selected.

Staff members now anticipate that 228 houses will be completed

by the end of 1971.

The basic house is 290 square feet, made of stabilized earth bricks with a corrugated roof.

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, presently consisting of two Americans and six Zambians, spends two to 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 instructions in home-building 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.

Center in Quang Ngai Builds Hostel, Adds Vocational Training



Dot Weller trains Vietnamese girls as therapy aides—greatly needed in Vietnam today.

Khanh Thi Thanh, a 35-year-old woman, lost her right leg below the knee when an American bomb hit near her house as she was sleeping. Six-year-old Phung thi San was wounded by cannon fire from Korean gun emplacements while she was playing at home with her mother. San has only the heel of her left foot, and is amputated below her right knee. Twelve-year-old Bui Duc lost a leg from a Korean mine while herding cows near an ARVN bunker.

Center established in 1967

These three civilian victims of the continued fighting in South Vietnam have all been patients at the Quaker Rehabilitation Center in Quang Ngai. Established by the AFSC on the grounds of Quang Ngai Province Hospital in 1967, the Center is designed to train Vietnamese prosthetists and physical therapy aides while providing rehabilitation for some of the thousands of sick and injured refugees who have come to Quang Ngai. At a prosthetics workshop, artificial limbs and braces are made and fitted without charge for any civilian requesting them.

A recent report from AFSC staff in Quang Ngai described the following developments in the operation of the Center:

(1) In addition to its prosthetics workshop, physical therapy department, and doctor's office for minor reconstructive surgery, the Rehabilitation Center now contains a hostel where patients may stay while receiving treatment.

(2) The Vietnamese staff at the Center has grown to forty. The Quaker staff now consists of a doctor, nurse, three physical therapists, a prosthetist, and a Center co-ordinator.

(3) The prosthetics workshop now includes nineteen Vietnamese trainees. In addition to being trained to make and fit artificial limbs, they are now receiving instruction in basic anatomy and osteology, basic stump care, and gait training. The workshop is now producing an average of eighty limbs and braces a month.

Trained physical therapy aides

(4) Two registered physical therapists currently run the physical therapy department with the assistance of three physical therapy aides trained at the Center. Five new physical therapy aides are being trained, some of whom will begin regular work on hospital wards to help prevent the crippling deformities that occur when patients do not receive therapy shortly after emergency care. The physical therapy department now treats an average of thirty patients a day, including paraplegics, hemiplegics, cerebral palsy, and polio patients in addition to amputees.

Vocational training program

(5) Since the economy of South Vietnam provides a handicapped person with few opportunities for employment, a small vocational training program for patients was begun at the Center last spring. Training activities, most of which take place on the porch of the patient hostel, include hat and mat making and sewing. Other patients make crutches, and a project to make wheelchairs from local materials is in the planning and experimenting stage.

(6) The Quaker staff estimates that 85 per cent of the injuries currently treated at the Center are war-related. Many of the patients are women and children.

free milk program for mothers, helped farmers to get credit from the Agricultural Bank in nearby Puebla, and introduced new methods of planting, fertilizing, and cultivating crops, particularly corn, the staple crop of the region.

The Otis's also helped the villagers start family vegetable gardens by obtaining free seeds from the Mexican Department of Agriculture. The villagers planted cabbage, two kinds of lettuce, small squash, radishes, carrots, green beans, cauliflower, onions, tomatoes, spinach, and Swiss chard. Though some of the gardens were harvested by determined village turkeys, a good harvest of vegetables made its way to the table.

When it came time to plant the gardens a second time, the free seeds were not available, and village stores did not stock them. Forty-seven interested families paid ten pesos each (about 80¢). A committee went to Puebla and bought seeds in bulk from a wholesaler. They then divided the seeds 47 ways and planted 47 gardens.

The development of the vegetable gardens helps to illustrate the methods used by AFSC workers in Cuauhtenco—methods that sought to meet local needs with local resources, that stressed community self-help and cooperation, and that encouraged rapid development of program efforts onto the community itself.

"It Took a Pint of Blood"

An AFSC volunteer rushed a woman from her Mexican village to a nearby hospital. She had suffered a miscarriage and needed a blood transfusion. Several villagers offered to donate their blood, but none had the correct type. Another AFSC volunteer did, and he gave his blood for the transfusion.

"Imagine," the woman said after she had recovered, "not even my husband had my blood, but you did." Another village woman said "Imagine that: we are all the same!"

All the mutual respect and friendship the villagers and volunteers had shared over many months had not produced that insight. It took a pint of blood.

Chicago Experiment Aids Failing Pupils

Thirteen boys, failing and about to be forced out of the school system, went on to receive their eighth-grade diplomas and enter high school this fall as a result of a special experiment in out-of-school education devised by Thomas Webb, education director for the Chicago office of the AFSC. Webb's attention was first drawn to the futility of a school-sponsored program of social and athletic activities that was, predictably, not producing any change in the youngsters' academic achievement levels by Richard Ware, a young man from the community who continues to work with the AFSC.

Concerned to help the problem boy of 14-15 who is unable for various reasons to function in the classroom, Thomas Webb worked with a group of 20 such boys last summer. These youngsters had been consistently disruptive in school, often truant, sometimes in trouble with the police, and all scheduled to be put in a special school for the socially maladjusted in the fall. Some were members of youth gangs. Most came from broken homes.

Suggested another 20 boys

AFSC's education director developed a program of athletic, social and academic activity accompanied by the incentive of a diploma and graduation at summer's end. Motivating the boys to want to work and learn was the first hurdle to cross, and this step involved motivation of their families, too. The schedule for the program involved daily tutoring sessions for several hours using new types of materials, all-day Saturday sessions, many added hours for planning and coordination, and help to the boys when they needed legal advice or social counsel.

By the end of the summer, reading scores for all thirteen boys who completed the program were more than doubled. In mid-August, they graduated in a formal ceremony in school with caps, gowns, and diplomas.

The school principal, originally reluctant to publicize the program at all, then suggested another twenty boys for a fall program, and the district superintendent expressed interest in expanding the program to the whole area, perhaps using federal funds available for innovative projects.

Staff is maintaining close follow-up with the boys, at least for their first year in high school. Most chose to enroll in vocational programs and are now in school. However, with Tom and Richard's help, they first had to overcome initial reluctance on the part of school administrators to accept them and then had to surmount the obstacles of administrative procedure for enrollment, obstacles which meant days of delay, confusion, and waiting. One unanticipated by-product of the project may be a proposal by AFSC to the Board of Education of a way to accelerate and simplify this process, which now is apt to discourage a student to the point of abandoning further effort to enroll in school.



Member of Southern group witnessing for quality public education in Washington, D.C., on July 1, 1969, makes a point to Asst. Attorney General Jerris Leonard. The text of the group's statement to the Attorney General is printed below.

"We have tried to teach our children to abide by the law. We have taught them this when all the forces of law seemed to be working against them. In 1964, our nation passed a law that would help us and our children to become the citizens we have a right to be. That law guaranteed that our government would no longer give financial support to institutions which discriminated against citizens of the United States. Since that time, sometimes with pain and terror for our children and for us, we have, almost alone, sought to make the meaning of that law real for us and for all the people in this country. We have done what we were told to do by the agencies of government charged with enforcing the law; we have waited, we have endured, we have answered violence with non-violence, we have sent young children through lines of hostile, hating adults. We have done all this because we believe in the law, in the education that makes useful citizens. "We are here now because we still believe in those things. But we wonder if our government does anymore."

New York Office Aids City Schools

The AFSC's New York Metropolitan Regional Office has played a significant part in the training of 92 draft advisers for New York city high schools. The 92 advisers will form the corps of a new draft counseling program authorized by the New York City School Board. Conscience, Youth, and the Draft program staff of the New York region helped pull together a course for the advisers and delivered several lectures during the course.

The NYMRO staff have trained a number of counselors for school systems in suburban Long Island and Westchester County and plan to broaden this part of the program.

In order to give high school personnel a better understanding of draft education, NYMRO staff shared a booth with the AFSC's Upstate New York program (administered by the Middle Atlantic Regional Office) at a statewide conference for educators this fall.

Four Soviet Teachers Here for Sixth U.S.-U.S.S.R. Exchange

On October 14, four Soviet teachers arrived in the United States to take part in the sixth reciprocal teacher exchange sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and the Soviet Ministry of Education. Four American teachers left for the Soviet Union on October 10.

Observe and teach classes

For the next two months, the two groups of teachers will become immersed in the school systems of their host countries. They will observe and teach classes, confer with teachers, make tapes, and suggest reading assignments. All of the teachers will teach in different schools, and each will divide his time between several school assignments. The Americans will be assigned to special English language schools.

In the United States, Lidiya Korolkova, director of foreign language at a Moscow elementary school, will be a guest of Concord Carlisle High School in Concord,

Massachusetts. Zoya Buyalova, who teaches English in a secondary school, will spend her first month at Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut. Mariya Lebedeva, also a teacher of English language and other subjects in English in Moscow, will observe at Princeton High School in Princeton, New Jersey. Valentina Mikhnevich, assistant director of English language in Secondary School #44 in Moscow, will teach at Ridgewood High School in Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Schools hosting the teachers on their second assignments are Lincoln High School in Des Moines, Iowa; Rich Township High School in Park Forest, Illinois; Palisades High School in Pacific Palisades, California; and Friends School in Baltimore, Maryland.

Last fall, four American teachers and three Soviet teachers took part in the exchange program, which has been carried out within the framework of the U.S./U.S.S.R. Cultural Exchange Agreements since its inception in 1961.

Southeast Program Joins Community in Struggle for Education with Dignity

The American Friends Service Committee has been working with education in the South for sixteen years. Two years ago, the various programs were reorganized into the Southeast Education Program, which now operates intensive programs in three states and a general program across the Deep South.

Statewide machinery

Staff working with the general program, based in Atlanta, have established a network of mail contacts among members of black communities across Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. Since a working knowledge of the law is needed for community members working with integration, conferences are arranged by staff.

In Mississippi, AFSC general staff were instrumental in founding an Educational Resource Center. The Center fills the need for statewide machinery to help the black community meet the impact of the Supreme Court decision ordering immediate integration. It centralizes information on education, integration, and the law and facilitates communication among concerned parents, educators, and resource people.

Will initiate local programs

In South Carolina, AFSC staff are working to establish a Citizens' Center for Quality Education, which is now in operation with two staff members. If funded, it will employ a fulltime lawyer to interpret the law to students, teachers, and parents, establish relationships with school board attorneys, and provide legal assistance for citizens' groups. A full-time youth consultant will work with high school students throughout the state, help them to become involved in education issues, communicate with school officials, and develop programs for dropouts and underachievers. A professional educator will provide expertise to citizens' groups and interpret local educational programs to citizens. The Center will initiate local programs, using four fulltime organizers, and will hire a publications

director responsible for maintaining communications with citizens and educators.

Helping parents raise money for a pre-school program

The South Carolina program now has three community organizers. In Berkeley County, one organizer, a former black teacher, is helping a teachers' rights organization assist black school employees who are "having trouble with their contracts." She is also helping parents raise money for a pre-school program. The organizer in Edgefield County helped the black community fight a testing program that they felt would result in de facto segregation. In Beaufort County, the AFSC is helping the community fight a school reorganization plan instituted without consultation with the black community.

The AFSC is in its third year of organizing in Mobile. Staff helped Legal Defense Fund lawyers prepare a case against the Mobile schools, which opened with a dual system this year. The case has reached the U.S. Supreme Court, where pleadings were heard during October. Civil rights lawyers consider the Mobile case one of the major test cases on school desegregation. Staff are helping a group of black and white citizens with an Emergency School Assistance program, which would offer black history courses, community information, and training for teachers on black thought, experience, and creativity.

Use Title 1 funds as intended

An AFSC organizer in Georgia spent the summer working with parents on Title I Emergency School Assistance programs and holding workshops in various counties. Staff helped community groups in Monroe County to protest "ability" groupings of students that would have resulted in segregation and to resist a proposal that Title I funds be used for carpeting instead of for the educationally deprived children for whom the funds were intended.

"A letter from the mother of the children who integrated the schools in Drew, Mississippi, in 1965, described the situation there in May, 1970. 'The private school is going up here at Drew. Lord help these people. I wonder when are people going to learn people are people. Color don't have anything to do with it. There are rich people and some poor people. Some able to eat, some cannot . . . Some had a chance to go to school, some didn't.'

"I talked with a group of Mississippi high school students taken out of the public schools after the Supreme Court had ordered integration at once. They didn't like their new school. They told the story of the history teacher opening his lecture on the Bill of Rights by making the off-hand remark that 'he'd rather kill a nigger, than sit at the table and eat with him.'

"'No knives, whiskey or dope' is the rule written this year for the first time in a newly desegregated school. The black students say, 'They made the rule because they think we all drink, take dope and carry knives.' When discipline problems occur, blacks are suspended and often jailed while whites escape with a reprimand."

WINIFRED GREEN, in a speech to the AFSC Annual Meeting, November 7, 1970.

Student-Centered Schools Goal of New Mid-Atlantic Program

The Carnegie Corporation, after a three and a half year study, has concluded that most of this country's public schools not only fail to educate their pupils, but are "grim," "joyless," and "oppressive."

Were they asked to comment on that report, the staff of the Middle Atlantic Regional Office's Alternatives in Education program would probably let out with a hearty "right on!" In June of this year, MAR's youth program became an education program, with the goal of opening up and communicating options for education other than the traditional public schools. To achieve this goal, program staff is pulling together a network of alternative schools (i.e., free schools, schools-without-walls, non-graded schools) both within and outside of the public school systems in the Baltimore area. Eventually, staff hopes to extend this network to include the entire region.

Alternative education

A newsletter, *Free School Switchboard*, is published bimonthly. It includes information on AFSC program activities, but its thrust is to communicate news and ideas about all alternative schools and education efforts in and around Baltimore. The second issue, published last month, contained articles on the seminars series being conducted by the AFSC, the Baltimore Experimental High School and Elementary School, the School without a Building, and the Student Free School Association.

A series of monthly open seminars on alternatives in education is to start in November. Students, teachers, and others interested in education will be able to watch films, hear speakers, and talk about

ideas and issues. At the first seminar, representatives from the various experiments in education in the Baltimore area will be invited to talk about what they are doing.

Students' Free School started

Staff are compiling an "Educational Experience Catalog," which they hope to distribute in the Baltimore public schools. The experiences will be provided by agencies, industries, companies, schools, and individuals and will be arranged in advance. Students might be offered an opportunity to work with the city's social workers, for instance, or might spend part of their time helping an architect. The plan for this year is to pull together the catalog and try an experimental program with one school.

A member of the education program committee has started a Students' Free School, and AFSC staff are trying to raise funds for the school. The committee member estimates that there are between two and six thousand young people under the age of sixteen in Baltimore who are not in school for one reason or another. It is to this group that the Students' Free School is directed. Though the effect of one school will be limited, staff hopes to set a pattern for future schools of the same kind.

Will serve as focal point for discussions, seminars

An Alternatives in Education Resource Center is being started. Books, articles, tapes, films, school directories, and catalogs are being collected for the Center, and locations are being considered. The Center will serve as the focal point for discussions, seminars, and film showings.

AFSC Volunteers Help Innovative Education in Pacific Northwest

Four volunteers are currently working in the Northwest Education Project, formerly VISA (Voluntary International Service Assignments) Northwest, a program of the Seattle regional office. The project is designed to enable a group of young people interested in educational alternatives to work for change and to experiment in the field of education. The volunteers work as staff of other organizations or institutions, maintaining their collective AFSC identity through frequent group meetings and consultation with regional staff and committees. The project's goal is to bring about meaningful change in education, in a manner consistent with AFSC philosophy.

Help schools find resources

Two project members, Susan and Allan Richardson, work with Seattle's New School Movement, an organization of students, parents, teachers, and other people concerned with educational alternatives. The AFSC volunteers are helping the group coordinate information and people. They help parents who want to enroll their children in alternative schools, help those schools find resources, and find work for people interested in

the movement. The New School Movement has opened an independent secondary school, which experiments with new concepts in education.

Peter Warrington, another volunteer, is working with a public school experiment, the Cottage program of the Rainier Beach Junior/Senior High School in Seattle. The program works with students who have rejected the ordinary routine of classes and tries to help them establish and meet their own educational goals in a creative way. Peter has led students through ongoing discussions of education and has spent a great deal of time being counselor/friend to them. Known and accepted in the community, he has been able to act as a bridge between the students and adults.

William Rotecki has been working with an early educational development program and hopes to join the staff of an experimental learning center in Portland, Oregon.

Last year, volunteers worked with drop-out centers in the public schools, with alternative public and non-public schools, and in black and Indian communities. Project staff hope more volunteers will be added to the program this year.

The Destruction of a Nation

It has been estimated that, in one year, U.S. bombers blasted two and a half million bomb craters, measuring an average of 45 feet in diameter, in Vietnam. If those craters were placed end-to-end in a straight line, they would form a 30-foot deep canal more than four-fifths of the way around the equator. In the first three months of 1969 alone, 750 million pounds of explosives were dropped on South Vietnam by U.S. forces.

Since 1962, over 100 million pounds of defoliants have been sprayed on the forests and farmlands of South Vietnam. More than 10 percent of that country's land area—more than seven thousand square miles—has been affected.

Half a million food acres of land were destroyed in the years between 1962 and 1969. Though Vietnam once exported 45 million metric tons of rice per year, it now imports rice from the United States.

Fourteen million pounds of tear and lung gasses have been used by the United States in South Vietnam.

Well over a 100 billion dollars have been spent by the U.S. in Vietnam since 1965. In one year alone, we spent ten times the Gross National Product of South Vietnam on the war.

Through our bombing, crop and village destruction, and forcible relocation, we have made 4 million refugees in South Vietnam—one third of the rural population.

Saigon, once a city of 250 thousand, now has a population of over three million. It is the most densely crowded city in the world.

San Francisco Research Project Aims At Education by Direct Involvement

A prime cause of student unrest is what students call the "irrelevance" of their education. They object to the failure of credit-earning courses to help fit them for an active part in the real and fast-changing world they have to live in. Leading educators acknowledge this failure.

Real-life situations

Research for Action, the San Francisco AFSC's 1970 summer college program, offered twenty students from colleges across the country a chance to create for themselves a relevant educational experience and to engage actively in needed social change in the San Francisco Bay area.

Research is a basic learning tool—used by most students in the hush and isolation of library stacks. In five Research for Action projects, students investigated real-life situations in the areas of public health, juvenile delinquency, justice under law, broadcasting, and migrant labor. They hope that their findings will lead to constructive action.

One group of five students investigated middle-class juvenile delinquency, with the objective of determining the best location for one of five RAP ("Real Alternative Program") centers for delinquents, a program that offers neighborhood responsibility for delinquents as an alternative to jail or reform school and has the cooperation of police and the courts. The team had to find the extent of delinquency in various areas and suggest a list of community organizations that could be depended on for support. One team member, a sociology major from Bryn Mawr, commented, "It was research with meaning for all of us, and we think our findings will be used by RAP."

Community needs not met

Four RFA students examined the Federal Communications Commission logs kept by two Bay area radio stations that direct their programming at the black community. They concluded that the stations were failing to meet the community's needs as required by FCC

regulations. At the same time, the researchers found a general apathy in the community about the quality of broadcast programming. They challenged that apathy and FCC laxity in enforcing the law. The team tried to impress community groups with the need to demand better programming from the stations and better enforcement by the government. One team member, a psychology major, said the team had found a way of making government agencies responsive to the community. "It was research with a purpose we could see and use. It's a good example of relevance in education. We should be getting credits toward graduation for things like this."

Not inclined in favor of poor or black defendants

A third-year dental student who is fluent in Chinese found the Chinese community in San Francisco to be too affluent for public assistance but too poor to afford the dental care its members need. He has approached foundations with a proposal for starting a dental clinic and has expressed an interest in being a part of that clinic himself when he graduates.

A first-year law student had his conception of judges as impartial arbiters of the law shaken up by the research his team did on the judges of the Superior Court in San Francisco. He concluded that judges, firmly entrenched in the "establishment," are not inclined in favor of poor or black defendants. He hopes to raise citizen concern about the quality of justice in San Francisco by writing articles and broadcasting the team's findings.

How things really are

The students received subsistence funds during the eight-week project. They met often to discuss their experiences.

A science major at San Francisco State summed up the project: "It's been a really educational summer. What you learn in classes doesn't begin to reveal how things really are."

Pasadena Staff Work With Integration Crisis

A referendum to recall the election of three Pasadena school board members who refused to appeal a court order requiring the immediate integration of Pasadena's public schools was narrowly defeated last month. The referendum and its outcome underscore the polarization that has taken place in Pasadena over integration in the schools.

Legal action taken to remedy school racial imbalance

Pasadena was the first California city where legal action was taken against a board of education by the U.S. Justice Department to remedy racial imbalance in the schools. That action was begun in November, 1968. The court order, requiring the immediate development and implementation of a plan to integrate Pasadena's public schools at all levels, was issued in the spring of 1970.

Pasadena is also headquarters for the AFSC's Pacific Southwest region, whose education program, though it antedated the court action, is very much affected by the decision as the program moves into its third year.

The Board of Education began implementation of a busing plan in September of 1970. Busing, so far, has proceeded smoothly on the surface, though community tensions generated by the government's suit have not been mollified.

Community's educational needs

Currently, the AFSC program includes both individual and group involvement. The program director participates in frequent meetings of a local steering committee on intergroup relations with representatives from other community organizations, school personnel, and the Human Relations Division of the Pasadena Police Department. The members of the steering committee are all alert to the need to keep community tempers cool and to further the goal of quality education for all students.

An associate director keeps a close ear to the community, notes special problems as they arise, and is often able to bring school-related crises to the attention of community groups which provide special services. This focus helps to keep other organizations keyed to the educational needs of the community.

Learning job responsibility and business procedures

An AFSC program interne relates closely to students, helping with personal problems that may call for legal-aid services, welfare, or reinstatement in school. He has developed a group called "The Gardeners"—tenth graders who are learning job responsibility and business procedures through weekend yard work. The boys have been encouraged to go beyond work-for-pay to helping younger boys in both play and study activities.

Included in the program is a Resource Center where the public can find a unique library dealing with human relations and educational problems.

In addition to the present staff, an associate director from the Chicano community, another interne, and a secretary will be appointed to carry out the critical work that faces the program this year.

editorials

The Grave of Revolution

There are now each month more than 270 acts of bombing or other physical acts of destruction against ROTC buildings, courthouses, campus military research facilities, and Selective Service offices. Clearly, there is growing adherence to the view that destroying property which "has no right to exist" is a viable road to radical social transformation. While I recognize the sacrificial and moral commitment which often motivates these tactics, I feel that they are counter-productive and that they erode restraint, leading toward more and more violent acts. Furthermore, the rise in attacks against the symbols of a society whose institutions need basic change is more than matched by an increase in the militarization of our police forces and in the number of FBI agents, undercover men, and agents provocateur.

Bombings and similar acts of violence were referred to by the President's Commission on Campus Unrest. The Commission pointed out that too many Americans have begun to justify violence as a means of effecting change. I think I understand why this is so. Year after year, young Americans have protested against the bitter indignities of segregation, discrimination, and exploitation of racial minorities. Year after year, young Americans have protested against a detestable war in Vietnam and the Selective Service System that fed unwilling victims to the military command in Vietnam. And while the government condemns violence as a means of solving problems, it has made use of massive violence to impose its will in Indochina. The report of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest performed a valuable service in linking the violence perpetrated by the administration in Indochina with the growing violence on our nation's campuses. In speaking of the need to halt campus violence, the Commission stated, "To this end, nothing is more important than an end to the war in Indochina."

Thus, with a poor example by government and after years of protest, it is perhaps surprising that more impatient young Americans have not concluded that society responds only to violence.

It is clear that fundamental social change is required. But a fundamental or revolutionary change can occur only when there is a shift of power relationships in which those who hold too much power are compelled to share it by the organization of those who hold too little. Programs of tenant organization which result in the control of public housing authorities by the tenants of public housing are truly revolutionary. The AFSC Pasadena Office Resource Center, which supports those who labor to change basic attitudes in a community which has recently adopted a system of integrated education, is truly a program in revolutionary change.

The idea that violence is revolutionary has been one of the greatest illusions of our time. I agree with Bart de Ligt, who said, "Violence is the grave of revolution."

The continued growth in the United States of a "peace and love culture" implies a radical shift in the value system which can gradually affect all our institutions. Many opportunities also exist for testing in a creative way the use of nonviolent tactics in situations where a "moral force" can often effect change. Destruction of property poisons the creative climate in which Gandhian methods of this kind must develop.

Moreover, bombing and the destruction of property are tactics that can be played by forces on the far right. There was recently a threat to bomb the AFSC national office. The AFSC Miami Peace Center has been bombed twice. There have been attacks against draft information centers that AFSC has helped to staff. The organization of acts of violence against property, much like the violent revolution itself, is in essence anti-democratic, clandestine, and centralized in terms of power and control. In the long run, too many violent revolutions have been fundamentally conservative. More often than not, they have been counterrevolutionary and reactionary. Almost always, they have been self-defeating.

Quakers believe in hard work in which the knowledge of existing problems and their solution can only be gained by personal involvement and experimental efforts. Racism and militarism in our society will not be rooted out by imitating the violence of the establishment.

Let us increase our efforts to bring about a fundamental shift in the distribution of power in our country and to make other revolutionary changes in our society. But let us rededicate ourselves to tactics that appeal, not to the violence in us or in our fellow men, but to the vision of the Kingdom that is in us all.

BRONSON P. CLARK, national executive secretary

Are We All Hostages?

The fearful plight of the people who were held hostage in the desert and, more recently, of the government officials held hostage in Canada, dramatizes the wider terrors of these times. For we are all hostages to the fears, the ambitions and the violence of rival nations and groups that are sufficiently armed to threaten others with bombs and missiles. Every one of us is caught up in the deadly process of terror.

And it is idle to expect revolutionary bands of desperate men and women to observe the common decencies or the humanitarian provisions of international law when the great powers engage in gross acts and do not hesitate to violate international law when the rape or suppression of a weaker nation or of an exposed people seems to serve their national interests.

As human beings we can call for the release of such hostages and we must. But as Americans our appeal has a hollow ring unless we also call for our own government to cease its atrocities and its illegal violence in Southeast Asia and thereby release the innocent villagers who now are hostages there to American power.

So as we appeal in the name of humanity in behalf of all innocent hostages, let us not allow our appeal to become in itself a partisan weapon but rather an occasion when we probe our own hearts and acknowledge that ours is a common need and a common condition

which we share with those who are held hostage and with those who use terror to accomplish their ends.

Let us pray therefore not that our own humanity may be vindicated but that our own humanity may be restored.

Only in that spirit and with that purpose can we help set captives free.

STEWART MEACHAM, national peace education secretary

Education: The Prototype Struggle of Our Time

Is public education an institution through which society cuts the individual down to size? Is it the device which finally selects the relative position of groups within society, which hardens the lines of the *status quo*? Or is it now for some—and could it be for more—the best chance for freedom and equality?

American Friends Service Committee education programs are directly involved in changing the institution. They aim to support people trying to make the system respond to their needs and reflect the values of justice, equality and unlimited opportunity to learn.

A theory has long been held that education would be the easiest part to break in the bitter cycle of despair that traps so many people in poverty and isolation. "If we can just make a fresh start with a whole generation of children . . ."

The Supreme Court school desegregation decision of 1954 made the promise of breakthrough seem even more possible—and not just for the victims of racial prejudice. Soon afterward came the enabling legislation for federal aid to education on a significant scale. The "fresh start," however, is still to come.

It is clear that the institution of education will not change itself. Indeed, the powers within the public school system have gone to great and often absurd lengths to preserve its inequities and ineptitudes. It is not uncommon, for example, to station policemen in school corridors to keep students in class; and then to punish any who rebel by keeping them out.

Change will come because people affected by the institution demand it; but what kind of change? Dissatisfaction is widespread and growing. Expressions range from NO votes on tax increases and bond elections to the opening of alternative schools, with law suits, picketing, boycotts, vandalism, bombing, and arson in between.

Some, including some students and teachers, say that the school system is so wrong that it ought to be abandoned altogether. They urge a completely new look at education leading to brand-new approaches.

Others, including communities with whom AFSC has long been working, are still struggling hard for equal access to educational resources and effective participation in the design and conduct of education programs for their children.

AFSC staff and committees are guided both by the people where they are and the values growing out of our spiritual background. They confront an institution with the need for change, and they function within the context of human realities. In this light, the challenge in education becomes the prototype struggle of our time: for people to gain control of their institutions for the common good.

PHILIP BUSKIRK, national representative for education

Happy Birthday: BLAM! CRASH! THUD!

The following editorial is reprinted with permission from *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, where it appeared under the headline "Making, Marking History."

Wednesday was one for the history books: The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations began with noble words of peace and brotherhood while three nations conducted nuclear tests, the first time three blasts had ever been set off on the same day.

"The world will be listening to what we say and watching what we do during our commemorative session," said Edvard Hambro of Norway, president of the General Assembly.

BLAM! sent Russia's heaviest recorded underground explosion—six megatons, the Atomic Energy Commission guessed, six times bigger than any it had previously tested underground.

"The need for self examination" was the theme of Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, who noted worldwide unease over bloody conflicts that never seem to be resolved, over economic prospects and the meaning of human life.

AFSC International Affairs Division secretary, Mike Yarrow, adds these thoughts. "The weakness of the U.N. is dramatically revealed in this editorial. It is not that the U.N. is weak but that the nations, particularly the big powers, insist on their independence of action outside the U.N. The greatest accomplishments of the U.N. have been in the areas of social, economic, and humanitarian work through the various departments and specialized agencies."

CRASH! went Red China's test in the atmosphere—its 11th—a hydrogen weapon equivalent to three million tons of TNT, probably dirty as usual.

"We must give the Charter a real chance at last," said U Thant, U.N. Secretary General. "We must pass from words to deeds. We must pass from rights to obligations. We must pass from self-interest to mutual interest. We must pass from partial peace to total peace."

THUD! went the American underground blast—well under one megaton, the AEC reported, but strong enough to be felt at the top of Las Vegas buildings 65 miles distant.

A later speaker at the U.N., Errol Walton Barrow, Prime Minister of Barbados, complained that governments of powerful countries insist on dealing with vital issues of international security outside of the U.N.

After 25 years of international "organization," they still do. Yes. Some celebration. Some salute.

"No Tyranny Chastises Its Own Instruments"

Is America today a police state? If not, is there a clear and present danger that it will be one? Perhaps . . . perhaps not. It is hard to pin down facts and policies affecting these questions because government attitudes and practices are clouded by security regulations, administrative reluctance, and a degree of double talk.

Surveillance of civilians

Last February, newspaper reports revealed that the Army had been conducting surveillance of civilians and storing the data in computerized data banks. To its surprise, the AFSC discovered that the surveillance included the AFSC, as well as ACLU, NAACP, and such individuals as Georgia State Representative Julian Bond and Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Efforts to verify the reports have brought from the Army a flat refusal to state whether it has a file on the AFSC, because to state it would be against security regulations. The AFSC plans further consultation with the Army and is following with interest the efforts of U.S. Senator Sam Ervin, Jr., of North Carolina to learn what the Army and other U.S. data banks contain about citizens legitimately conducting their private and public lives, how and with whom that information is being shared, and what provision is possible to protect citizens against the storage and dissemination of information, including false and mistaken information.

Time is overdue for careful definition of limits

The right to determine legitimate freedoms does not belong to anonymous Army officers, FBI men, and Secret Service agents. Yet the practice of government secrecy leaves the question of legitimacy in the hands of persons having the authority to collect information but not the competence to judge what information they should collect.

Certain officials need certain information, but the time is overdue for a careful definition of limits. To lack a clear public understanding of these points invites encroachment by military authorities upon civilian affairs and the feeling among citizens that someone may be tapping their phones, bugging their meetings, putting secret informers next to them, checking their mail, or otherwise limiting their liberties by intimidation.

Apt to forget future safety

Edmund Burke wrote in 1777: "Partial freedom seems to me a most invidious mode of slavery. But unfortunately, it is the kind of slavery the most easily admitted in times of civil discord: for parties are too apt to forget their own future safety in their desire of sacrificing their enemies. In times of high proceeding, it is never the faction of the predominant power that is in danger; for no tyranny chastises its own instruments." (A 10-page review "American Liberty and Repression: 1970" may be obtained from AFSC offices.)

JOHN A. SULLIVAN
AFSC Information Services

Puyallups Hold Out in Uncommon Controversy with State

The Puyallup River is a dirty stream that flows through an industrial slum of Tacoma, Washington, and into the Puget Sound. Once the traditional fishing grounds of the Puyallup Indians, the river is now lined with factories and crumbling buildings.

When the Puyallups and other Indians signed the treaties ceding their land to the United States in the mid-1800's, they retained for themselves special rights to hunt and fish.

Today there are about 400 Puyallups who depend, along with their neighbors the Nisquallies and Muckleshoots, on salmon—for income, for food, and for a cherished link with their cultural past. The

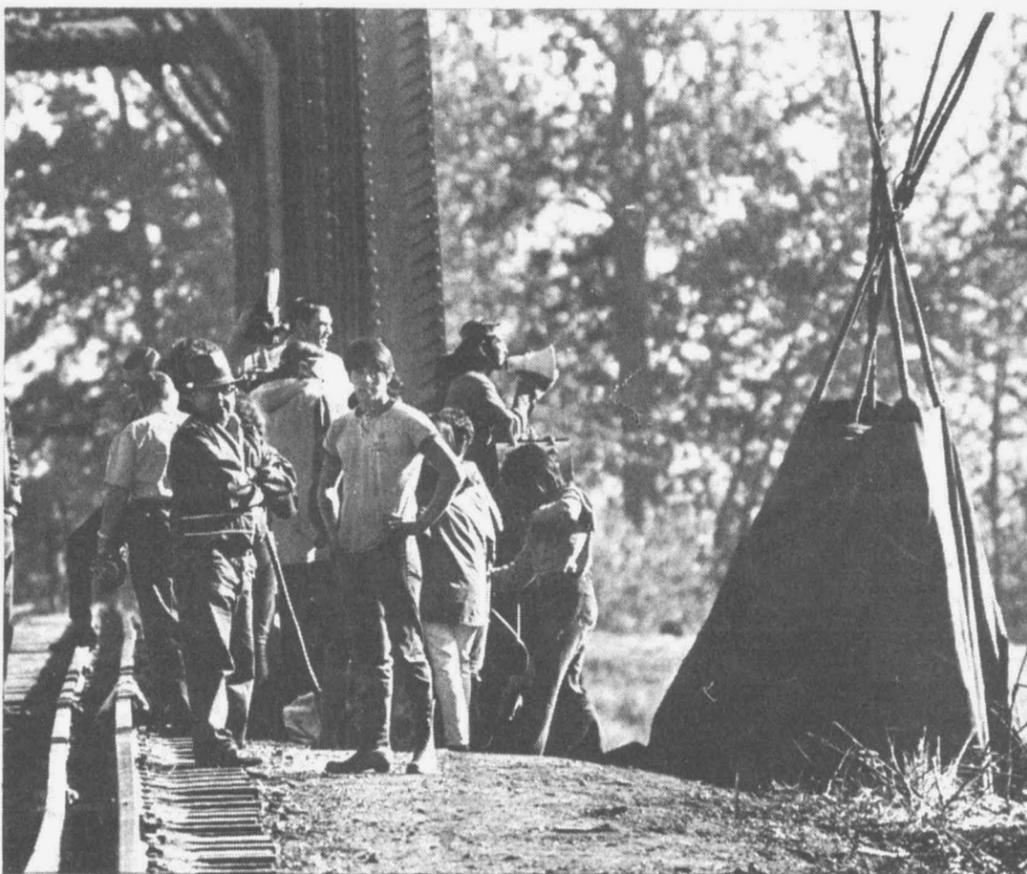
Pronounce "PUYALLUP"? Although it's spelled differently, Indians pronounce it "Pyoo-al-up."

state of Washington, under pressure from sportsmen who feel that Indian fishing endangers the salmon, is attempting to take away the special fishing rights held by the Indians.

Since 1950, Indians have been arrested and their valuable nets and equipment confiscated. Before a Senate committee in 1964, Silas Cross, then vice-chairman of the Puyallup Tribal Council, testified that sportsmen were smashing the Indians' boats, ripping their nets, and stealing their motors "in order to get revenge on the Indians."

A number of court cases have upheld the Indians' special fishing rights, but state harrassment continues and the Indians are unable to afford years of continuing litigation. To dramatize their case, some Puyallups began a much-publicized fish-in on the Puyallup River last summer. After several incidents in which shots and blows were exchanged, state game officials, supported by county sheriff's officers and Tacoma police, moved in with riot gas and gear, closing the camp. Over sixty Indians and their supporters were arrested.

It was a similar incident at nearby Frank's Landing in 1965



that led the American Friends Service Committee to study the legal, moral and ecological questions involved in the fishing rights controversy. AFSC's findings were first published in mimeographed form, then as a book entitled UNCOMMON CONTROVERSY, released by the University of Washington Press in June, 1970.

In UNCOMMON CONTROVERSY, the AFSC supports the Indians' right to fish as guaranteed by the treaties, finding that the salmon are indeed endangered but by the encroachment and pollution of non-Indian people. It specifically recommends that resources be provided to help develop already existing Indian conservation programs.

In the past ten years, in part with AFSC assistance, the tribes of the Northwest have developed able leadership and effective cooperative organizations for securing their rights and increasing their resources. While continuing outside assistance is needed and welcomed, Indian organizations feel that this is a fight in which they must take the lead.



AFSC Offices Report Mounting Opposition to U.S. Military

All AFSC officers in the United States report that they have found it necessary in recent months to give increasing attention to the problems of young men facing the draft. The same officers report that the number of young men in the armed forces who find themselves conscientiously unable to continue in their military assignments has increased the demand on their staffs during recent months.

Nine fulltime staff members across the country are currently dividing their time between draft counseling and military counseling, including the preparation of similar counselors outside the AFSC. Forty-five staff members across the country are devoting part of their time to draft and military counseling. In addition, hundreds of volunteers are currently involved in both activities.

Around 750 persons a week

These staff members and their many helpers are now counseling approximately 750 persons a week, including both draft and military counselees.

Over the years, AFSC staff members have sought to multiply their impact by helping to train 400 to 500 counselors outside the AFSC. Every AFSC office has also established or helped to establish other draft counseling centers, and several offices have been able to arrange for draft counseling to be incorporated into local school programs.

Although the AFSC office in San Francisco has largely devolved its draft counseling program, it helped to establish the West Coast office of the CCCO, which it is still helping to support financially. The AFSC office in Pasadena maintains a fulltime draft and military counselor, although most of the 50 or more counseling interviews a week are conducted by volunteers. Most of the 75 draft counselors in the Pasadena area were trained by the AFSC.

The AFSC office in Des Moines is currently counseling some 150 men a month and has trained approximately 60 counselors in the

past year. Every AFSC area office in the Des Moines region has a fulltime military counselor. One hundred draft counseling appointments are held in the Chicago office of the AFSC each week, and twice that number of callers are referred to other organizations. The Chicago office also maintains in-service training for some 25 community draft counseling centers, many of them initiated by the AFSC. Military counseling is done in the Chicago office through volunteers provided by a spin-off organization, the Chicago Area Military Project (CAMP).

In the Dayton AFSC office, nearly one quarter of all staff time is spent on draft counseling, and a fulltime military counselor is kept busy. In the High Point office, youth associates conduct both draft and military counseling, and plans are being developed to locate a military counselor near each of the military installations in the region.

Since several hundred draft counselors are active in the region—many of them trained by the AFSC—the Cambridge office has devolved its draft counseling program. With two other organizations, the Cambridge office helped to start the Legal In-Service Project, a military counseling and GI-organizing group. Two staff from the AFSC continue to work in a leadership role with LISP, which has already set up two GI "Bookstores"—the new form of coffee-houses—and two GI underground newspapers.

In the New York office of the AFSC, some 300 men a month are counseled by staff and volunteers, and twice that number are referred to other organizations. Three fulltime staff members are engaged in draft counseling, aided by 30 volunteers. This office is also conducting pre-counseling training sessions for school counselors, in cooperation with the New York FOR, for high schools and junior high schools in the New York area. A fulltime draft counselor is on the staff of the Baltimore regional office, and nearly a dozen volunteers have been trained and are being supervised by AFSC staff.

Day Haul, Pre-Trial Justice Programs Release Findings

Two summer research programs conducted by the Middle Atlantic Region of the AFSC have released their findings. The programs are the Summer Day-Haul project, conducted in Philadelphia and rural New Jersey, and the Pittsburgh Pre-Trial Justice program's special summer research project, conducted in Pittsburgh's courts.

Contaminated drinking water

Dangerous, unsafe transportation, contaminated drinking water, lack of toilets or sanitary facilities, overpriced food and drinks sold on the job, long hours, employment of children under 12, wages that did not reward the amount of time and work spent in the fields, were reported by seven Puerto Rican high school students and a New Jersey VISTA volunteer, all of whom worked regularly in the fields this summer. The high school students, who had attended extensive training sessions at the start of the project, made detailed reports after each day in the fields.

Pittsburgh study results

Blacks are consistently getting the short end of the bail system in Pittsburgh, according to study results released by the AFSC's Pre-Trial Justice program in Pittsburgh. The study showed that, in the 250 cases compiled this spring and summer, 39 per cent of blacks had been held in lieu of bail from 3 to 10 days after arrest, while only 26 per cent of whites were still in custody. Fifty-one per cent of bonds were set in amounts of \$1,000 to \$3,000. Other figures indicated that blacks were often given more serious charges than whites arrested for the same offense. In school disturbance incidents, for instance, blacks were often charged with assault and battery while whites arrested in the same fight were charged with disturbing the peace. Charges against whites were dismissed more often than charges against blacks.

Study results were detailed in a letter to the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations in Pittsburgh.

3rd World Decries Economic Gap at Clarens Conference

Clarens, Switzerland—the scene of the 37th AFSC International Affairs conference in that location—must have been the only place in the world last summer where, in one room, an Arab diplomat, an Israeli diplomat, and diplomats, journalists, and academic experts from the United States, the USSR, and several nations of the "Third World," put their minds to the question of how to bring peace to the Middle East.

It was not "Quaker magic" that made this probably unique meeting possible. It was the hard, painstaking work of AFSC's European international affairs representative in Geneva, Stephen Thiermann, and his AFSC colleagues in Geneva and Philadelphia. It was also the result of working for 18 years to establish trust among sensitive government departments and foreign ministries, which rely on the AFSC to maintain a framework of confidentiality for these private, off-the-record, conferences.

The Clarens AFSC conference last summer, held July 28 to August 5, was remarkable for several other features. Participating in the same conference were diplomatic officials from East and West Germany, at the very time that West German Premier Brandt was negotiating a historic accord in Moscow. Diplomats from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania took part in discussions with diplomats from France, Germany, the Netherlands, Swe-

den, Norway, and Denmark about European security and an all-European conference on this subject.

The Clarens conference was also remarkable for the challenge to both Eastern and Western diplomats issued by diplomats from southern nations—India, Ceylon, Nigeria, Chile, and Indonesia—to recognize that cooperation between East and West will not bring peace to the world while the economic gap between rich and poor nations widens.

Free exchange occurred

It was a conference that approached (but did not quite reach) total candor on the subject of the current effectiveness of the United Nations, what will happen to the U. N. as new nations join it, and what will happen to the U. N. unless adequate consultation and support are given it by major powers.

On all these subjects a free exchange occurred, in which non-governmental participants (journalists, professors, and Quakers) said things that official national representatives were inhibited from saying even off-the-record.

Effective education took place, in which participants profited from one another's expertise and insights. Effective humanizing took place: one diplomat after lunching with another, said, "I thought anyone from that country would be like some being from outer space. Actually, he's a very pleasant fellow."

Service Committee Workcamp Begins Feeding Center in Haiti

In Haiti, 250 of every 1,000 children die the first year, mainly from malnutrition. Seventy dollars is the average income per person for a year. With these conditions in mind, the AFSC agreed to co-sponsor a summer work project to build a feeding-nutrition center for malnourished children outside Haiti's capital of Port au Prince.

The 17 American and Haitian young people who participated in the project lived in a school in a Port au Prince slum and went out each day by bus to the work site in the hills. After six weeks of digging, carrying heavy bricks, and constructing walls, they saw the building almost complete.

How did the students feel about their experience? One said, "Although there are always the frustrations of group living, a project of this nature is still a very positive, concrete approach to better understanding among people

of different nations. . . . As a result of this experience, I have seen Haiti from a perspective normally barred to foreign visitors . . . and I appreciate the unique opportunity this summer provided for beginning to understand and experience a completely new culture."

Overall need is for education

Another wrote: "In a sense, the conditions were more restrictive than I'd ever experienced before. However, the most meaningful times were when I was in close communication with the local people, learning songs and Creole with the kids, eating Haitian food with one of the workers in his home, talking with people in the street near where we lived, going to a soccer game with one of the children, discussing the Bible with a worker, and so on. . . . Incidentally, I changed my major, even

though I am a senior this year, from French to sociology. . . ."

The center in Petionville includes a kitchen, serving room, dining room, and clinic. When completed, it will receive some of the most severely malnourished children from the government malnutrition center in Port au Prince. Some 30 to 40 children and mothers will come daily for three to four months; then another group will be sent. The mothers will learn what makes a nutritious meal, cook it, and serve it to their children. Haiti has an abundant source of good fruits and vegetables, but the overall need is for education in what to cook and how.

The center will also include a dispensary for distributing vitamins, high protein food supplements, cough medicines, and other medicines as a doctor is available.

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