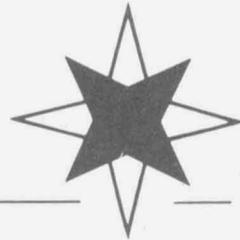


Quaker Service Bulletin



'It's Not All Over in the South' Desegregation Far From Complete

Desegregation is far from complete in the urban South and equal protection of the laws remains an unfulfilled promise for the majority of black students in such school systems.

This is the overriding conclusion of a report issued early this summer by the American Friends Service Committee and five other civil rights organizations after monitoring desegregation in 42 urban school systems in 11 southern states.

Included among the systems are Houston and Austin, Texas; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; Mobile and Birmingham, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; Charlotte, N.C.; Columbia, S.C.; Jackson, Miss.; and Orlando, Fla. Reviews of the 42 districts were conducted early this year, many of them by the AFSC.

The report, entitled, "It's Not All Over In The South," contends it is a myth to argue that desegregation is complete in southern urban school districts. In most such systems, much more must be accomplished before racial discrimination will be eliminated and equality of educational opportunity will be a reality.

In many districts where desegregation has occurred, there remain serious problems based in large part on the failure of those in responsible positions to provide effective and imaginative leadership. Where leadership has been energetic, sensitive and progressive, there has been success in accomplishing desegregation beneficial to all students within such systems.

SOME PROBLEMS facing urban school districts can be attributed to the failure of private agencies and the federal government to insist that ineffective desegregation court orders be updated to conform with constitutional standards spelled out in recent decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly the Court's last major school desegregation ruling, the so-called *Swann* decision.

In summarizing their findings based upon reviews of the 42 urban systems, the civil rights groups said that their conclusions probably are applicable to most larger school systems throughout the South.

Among the major findings of the report are these:

- **Equal protection of the laws is still not a reality for the majority of black students educated today in the urban South.**
- **At least a dozen major school systems in the urban South are operating under "shockingly inadequate and outdated" court orders and desegregation plans.**
- **Some urban school districts in the South "are not only segregated but do not provide any form of transportation for their students."**
- **A school system "cannot desegregate half way with success"; faculty and student desegregation must go hand-in-hand if there is to be quality integrated education.**
- **Resegregation is an "alarming fact of life" in many southern urban systems. In some instances, federal, state and local actions have contributed to this phenomenon.**

Desegregation
continued on page 2

Delivering Medical Aid to Hanoi Civilians

Friends Witness Bombed Dikes

Two American Quakers, one a physician, witnessed bombed dikes on the Red River during a recent visit to North Vietnam, and warned upon their return of possible starvation and epidemics if serious flooding results from the damaged dikes.

The two representatives of the American Friends Service Com-

mittee—Dr. George A. Perera, former associate dean of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and John A. Sullivan, associate executive secretary of the AFSC—delivered heart surgery equipment to the Viet Duc teaching hospital in Hanoi. The deliveries were made in accordance with the traditional AFSC

policy of aiding civilians on both sides of conflicts.

They observed and photographed deep bomb craters and recent repairs to primary and secondary earthen dikes at Nam Dinh, and reported that in both cases no military targets were visible. Perera and Sullivan also saw bombed hospitals, schools, cultural buildings and homes, and visited wards of children hit with the steel pellets of anti-personnel weapons.

Upon their return to the United States, Bronson P. Clark, executive secretary of the AFSC, issued a statement saying, in part: "Whether the bombing of civilian institutions, the maiming and killing of civilians and the damage and weakening of dikes is intentional or accidental is virtually an academic question. The critical question is whether these things are happening, and the direct, first-hand evidence of AFSC observers is that they are."

Dr. Perera, a New York physician of internal medicine specializing in hypertension, visited the largest hospital in the city of Nam Dinh, which had been bombed so severely that it was forced to close down. At the Bach Mai hospital in Hanoi, he reported, two bombs and a rocket killed one physician and wounded another, and killed a hospital worker, as well as inflicting serious damage to the cardiac and obstetric wards and the hospital pharmacy.

When necessary during bombing raids, operations are performed in

Medical Aid

continued on page 2



AFSC representatives visit one of eight apartment blocks which were flattened or heavily damaged. Each had 20 living units. A primary school was also hit in the raid, in which 16 were killed, 28 wounded, mostly aged and young. Left to right: Dr. George A. Perera; John Sullivan; an interpreter (back to camera); and a surviving resident of the housing area who witnessed the bombing.

Indochina Summer Reaches America

• BULLETIN •

WAR CRISIS! ACT NOW

Between now and election day we urge you to make a special effort:

- **Speak to your neighbors about the war;**
- **Write letters, put up posters, distribute leaflets;**
- **Make visible and public your opposition to the war;**
- **Make it possible for volunteers to spend fulltime urging others to speak out against the war; and**
- **Educate those who do not understand the issues involved.**

Make an extra effort: you have an unequalled opportunity to have an input.

P.S. In the time it took you to read this, one ton of U.S. bombs fell on Indochina.

Indochina Summer, a nationwide AFSC emergency educational campaign on the war, has reached hundreds of thousands of Americans this summer with the facts about the "hidden" escalation of the war.

From Maine to Hawaii, volunteers re-awakened and broadened popular demand for an end to the war through education. The effort also encouraged many disheartened anti-war activists and forged new alliances among groups of concerned citizens.

Indochina Summer—which actually is continuing well into autumn—has three main thrusts:

- *To reach "new constituencies," especially among workers, businessmen, ghetto residents and rural people.*
- *To reach political decision-makers and community leaders, particularly all delegates to both Republican and Democratic conventions.*
- *In some areas, to focus attention on the escalated bombing in*

Indochina through nonviolent demonstrations.

With very modest financing, the national office produced reports, documentation, analysis, audiovisual material, and other aid for about 300 groups, large and small, throughout the country to use locally. These included a 94-page documentation, with pictures, of the bombing of the dikes. AFSC regional offices stimulated educational activity in their areas in cooperation with many others.

A major educational tool was AFSC's slideshow on the "Automated Air War," produced by the peace education program NARMIC (National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex). The slideshow, also in film version, demonstrates how technology has taken the place of ground troops and enabled a war to be escalated while troops are being withdrawn.

In New England

Boston's "Golden Belt" has been described as the birthplace of

the automated battlefield—an interlocking array of corporations, educational establishments and banks that together have played a large part in developing and profiting from the enormously expanded technology of warfare.

AFSC in Cambridge interviewed workers, searched corporation annual reports, looked up company advertisements and put together a documentary slide show entitled: "Business As Usual—War Production in Boston's Golden Belt." The show does not attempt to isolate "villains" or create scapegoats for a war-centered economy, but raises questions. How can these people be unaware of the impact of their activities? How can technology serve the people best?

Another project focused on inaccurate reporting of the war and the dependence of most media upon government sources of information and encouraged newspapers to offer more balanced coverage.

Yet another project involved the preparation of material on the war

for Spanish-speaking communities, Chicano and Puerto Rican.

Local groups were exceptionally active throughout New England, area-wide conferences were held, and "Intercom," a newspaper on the anti-war effort, was published.

Around the Great Lakes

At county and state fairs in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, Indochina Summer volunteers manned literature booths and displays. At the Ohio State Fair nineteen groups together sponsored a large display.

Not all activities were as traditional. At Ohio's Wright Patterson Air Force Base (the most important single U.S. base, with 24,000 civilian employees), a long-term research, education and action effort focused on the economic influence of the base in the area, its impact on the war, and possibilities of its conversion to peacetime uses.

In Chicago, special materials

Indochina Summer

continued on page 3

Desegregation

continued from page 1

- Use of so-called ability grouping is having the effect of separating black and white students within schools which are considered desegregated.

- Widespread student unrest "is symptomatic of racism, insensitivity and injustice found in many school districts" in the urban South.

- Successful desegregation and elimination of discrimination depend upon the leadership of school officials and political leaders, community support, an approximate racial balance in each school and "sensitivity as to how desegregation plans affect the minority as well as the majority community."

Among recommendations contained in the report to help deal with problems found during the urban systems monitoring project are:

- New efforts and resources of federal, state and local governments and of private agencies should be committed to the increasingly complex problems of segregation and discrimination.

- The federal government and private agencies should take immediate legal and administrative action to correct all denials of equal educational opportunity.

- Where busing is needed to meet the constitutional requirements of desegregation, it should be provided without cost to students. Federal funds should be available to help defray transportation costs.

- The federal Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Health, Education, and Welfare should establish a program to help deal with resegregation, including financial and technical assistance to school districts and communities.

- The two departments should reform policies and practices which conflict with the objective of ending segregation in the schools.

- School districts should be required as part of desegregation plans to establish nondiscriminatory policies and practices to assure full participation of students in all activities.

The six groups participating in the urban school monitoring project were the American Friends Service Committee, the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., the Southern Regional Council, the Alabama Council on Human Relations and the Washington Research Project.

Double Amputee Teaches Children at Quaker Center

At the Quaker Rehabilitation Center in Quang Ngai, there is a small school for children who are patients or who live at the Center. They are taught by Anh Tien, a double amputee. As many as forty children come to class. Many of them have been injured and are at the Center to be fitted for artificial legs or braces. They attend school early in the morning or late in the afternoon and in between have physical therapy.

Anh Tien now holds a special class for five new paraplegic patients, ages seven to eleven, injured in recent fighting near Quang Ngai. These young patients spend most of their time exercising and learning to care for themselves, but once a day they roll into the classroom in their wheelchairs to study for two hours with Anh Tien. He tutors them individually, trying to help each one progress from his or her level of education.



Four boys sitting on a school bench, temporarily distracted from their studies.

Medical Aid to Hanoi Civilians

continued from page 1

air raid shelters, he reported, although the post-operative infection rate is high following such operations.

DR. PERERA WARNED that massive flooding carries with it, not only the danger of starvation, but also "the possibility of epidemic—dysentery, typhoid, possibly cholera, and other diseases

that spread with contaminated water."

Dr. Perera also expressed serious concern about the alarming incidence of primary hepatoma, a cancer of the liver which is ordinarily rare. According to medical records in Hanoi, he said, there were only about 100 cases of the disease from 1955 to 1962; from 1962 until 1966 there was a five-fold increase; and currently there are numerous such cases. "In the past year alone, one competent physician in one Hanoi hospital operated on over 100 patients with primary hepatoma, and during my visit I viewed one such operation," Dr. Perera said.

It seems likely—although not completely substantiated scientifically—that the unprecedented incidence of this rare disease is caused by a chemical known as "dioxine," Dr. Perera said, which is an ingredient in defoliants which U.S. armed forces have sprayed over large sections of Indochina.

The North Vietnamese consider the war a defense of Vietnamese

SINCE MOST VIETNAMESE families have lost someone in the war, it falls to the strong and healthy to carry on; therefore, it is usually the children who are sent to care for the injured. The youngest child was a 3-year-old girl who was sent to care for her 71-year-old grandfather. One 13-year-old is caring for his 10-year-old paralyzed brother. Each day a 9-year-old girl carries her 5-year-old sister on her back to and from the physical therapy room; her sister is a double amputee. Staff say it is touching to see the care, the love, and the responsibility these children show.

Anh Tien, the 29-year-old instructor, is a dedicated teacher. Sometimes he teaches the class as a whole, at other times—because the students are different ages and at different levels—he works individually with the various groups. The students spend most of the time reading and writing, but also sing songs and learn to draw and to write the names of various fruits. Anh Tien spends time with the children after class, and, since he knows barbering, he even cuts their hair.

Anh Tien witnessed the destruction of his family and village. First, Korean soldiers massacred 187 people in his village—mostly old people and children—while the men and some women were in the fields. Of Anh Tien's entire family, only an 8-year-old nephew survived. A year later, Americans, operating in the area, bombed the rice fields. Then the remaining villagers were moved to a refugee camp watched over by ARVN troops.

Anh Tien lost both his legs when he stepped on a mine. It was almost a year before he heard



about the Quaker center, and by then his stumps were infected and in poor shape. The Quaker doctor revised his stumps and cleared up the infection, and the prosthetist was able to fit Anh Tien with two artificial legs.

Today he is confident enough with his two artificial legs to visit the homes of his students or colleagues at the Center, even if the village is in an area of rough and rocky terrain.

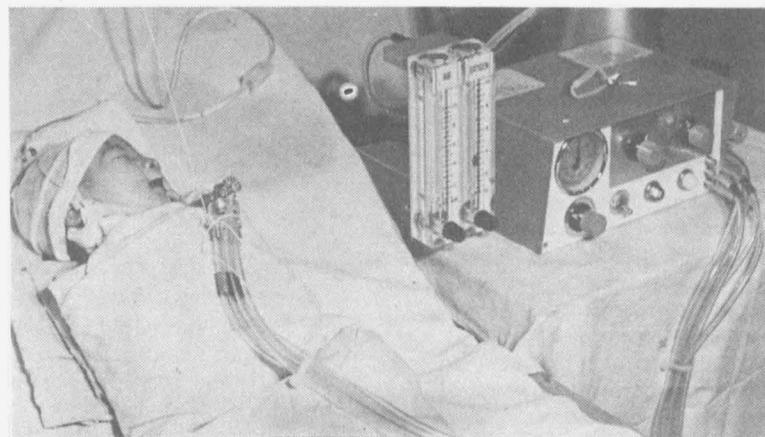


freedom and independence, Sullivan reported, following conversations with Hanoi officials. "They are prepared to pay any price, to continue as long as the punishment continues, and to outlast it," he said. "They claimed that President Nixon is inflicting more damage on their country, more intentionally, more systematically, and with less reason than President Johnson ever did."

AFTER VISITING HANOI, Sullivan and Perera conferred in Washington with U.S. officials in Henry Kissinger's office, the State Department and on Capitol Hill. "There," Sullivan reported, "we found as much distrust as we found in Hanoi. U.S. officials simply don't believe there will not be an effort to impose a Communist

regime in the South and insist that President Thieu is the legal democratic head of state. When we asked what the U.S. government could do to end the stalemate there was no answer. We found it hard to conclude other than that the war will continue until Washington decides that it can end."

As part of the Washington end of the AFSC mission, Sullivan testified before Senator Kennedy's Subcommittee on Refugees, concluding with the statement: "The soul of America is exposed in Vietnam and if it is to be saved and if the people of that tragic land are to be allowed to lick their wounds and try to restore some form of more or less normal life our country must get out of there with the least possible delay."



This four-pound, six-day-old infant would almost surely have died had not the respirator for infants arrived in Hanoi in July, 1972, part of AFSC's shipment of medical equipment. The baby now has a good chance of living.

G.E. Investigated Indochina Summer

The General Electric Company was chosen eight months ago as the focus of intensive research by New England Action Research in the Peace Education Program of the American Friends Service Committee. The object of AFSC's G.E. Project is to scrutinize G.E.'s use of its vast power and then work to end the abuse of corporate power by helping to enable fuller community and worker participation in American business.

General Electric was chosen among other large corporations because its policies and activities are broadly representative of the use of all corporate power. G.E.'s power in economic terms alone ranks it as the fourth largest industrial corporation, with \$9.4 billion in sales in 1971. In hundreds of offices and more than 100 manufacturing plants, G.E. employs 363,000 people around the globe.

G.E.'s WAR MACHINE. General Electric ranks as one of the top five military producers in the United States, with military contracts 11% of its sales in 1971. With over 85 former high military officers on the payroll and two former Secretaries of Defense on the Board of Directors, G.E. enjoys a secure position in the military-industrial complex. The company makes an abundance of equipment for the air war in Indochina, including J-79 engines for the F-4 Phantom jet, T.V. display units for "smart" bombs, an aircraft mini-gun and Vulcan cannon, and components for the "people sniffer." G.E. has a large stake in seeing that the new B-1 bomber gets funded, at a projected cost of \$40 billion.

General Electric also has a big investment stake in maintaining U.S. military power around the globe. Its international complex includes 80 manufacturing facilities in 23 countries, including plants in Southeast Asia, Singapore, and Hong Kong. Other G.E. investments in such countries as Spain, South Africa, Turkey, and Brazil directly bolster repressive governments and require protection from the American military and foreign policy apparatus. Since 1965 G.E. has added to its domestic labor force by only 20% but has more than doubled its overseas employment.

PART OF THE LARGER STRUGGLE. Through G.E.'s exporting of American jobs overseas, its consumer marketing campaigns, its use of tax money to build machines of destruction, its corporate "good will" advertisements, and its lobbying efforts in Washington, in addition to its continual impression on the lives of those who work for the company, General Electric touches the American public in many ways.

The AFSC's G.E. Project is continuing on the assumption that the community can explore alternatives to the corporate system and that assistance can be brought to workers and to communities in their efforts for effective redistribution of corporate wealth and power. The project believes these principles apply in U.S. communities and over the world.

For information about or assistance from the G.E. Project, contact AFSC at 48 Inman Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Phone 617-864-3150.

continued from page 1
were developed on the impact of the war on Third World communities.

In the Midwest

In St. Louis, the Folks/Peace Program showed the NARMIC slide show frequently, but the most unusual showing was in a vacant lot in a poor neighborhood—to dramatize the explicit tie between prolongation of the war and the drain of money from the neediest parts of the cities. The program also hired a welfare rights worker who organized block meetings, reached service clubs, and worked through the public library to reach the poor with relevant information about the war.

North in Minnesota, an array of organizations and individuals—including the Twin Cities and Minneapolis Friends Meetings—formed a task force to develop nonviolent "blockades" of industrial plants and testing grounds where anti-personnel weapons are manufactured and assembled. In the Dakotas and western Wisconsin, as well as in Minnesota, speakers addressed groups and showed the NARMIC slides.

In Denver, an intensive videotape and leafletting project brought information on the war to tourists, conventionists, and city shoppers.

In Texas a new peace group was formed in Corpus Christi, anti-war work was vigorously pursued in the sparsely populated Panhandle, and a special program was de-

veloped among Chicanos in San Antonio.

In the West

In Hawaii, in Utah, in Nevada, and up and down the Pacific Coast the NARMIC slide show was presented. In Hawaii a conference on war crimes was planned for early fall. In San Francisco, American Indians, blacks, Chicanos, and Japanese united in the Third World Coalition Against the War. A traveling bus packed with educational materials on the war toured towns throughout northern California. In Seattle, a Filipino joined the AFSC summer staff to work especially with the Asian community. And Arizonians for Peace reported that Indochina Summer materials "helped to cut through the Cactus Curtain."

Special nonviolent demonstrations near Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle centered on the shipment of ammunition to Indochina.

On the Atlantic Seaboard

In Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Alabama, Indochina Summer groups worked with delegates to the political conventions and with ordinary citizens. A new slide show was developed in Washington, D.C., on the effects of bombing on the North. Groups from Harrisburg, York, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, mounted a "land blockade" of an American Machine and Foundry plant that

manufactures bombs. Much effort in the South was to reach grassroots black organizations. Radio broadcasts were made in North Carolina. And in Miami, a strong effort was made to reach every delegate—and the whole country—with facts on the war.

A Portland, Maine, Indochina Summer group reported:

Things are pretty active with the slide show, still focusing on new constituencies (low-income groups, conservatives, labor, churches). Also showed slides at Yarmouth Clam Festival. Last week showed it to the Cape Elizabeth Jaycees. First response was expected: "What about the other side's atrocities?" "If we don't stop them in Vietnam, where will they go next!" etc. Then one young man in the group commented, "I think this automation is fine. Less of us are getting killed, and that's all I care about." At that point, the secretary of the group raised his head and said, "I don't know about you fellows, but I joined the Jaycees because of that creed up there." He then very emotionally read the second verse of the Jaycee creed, which states: "The brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations." Said the secretary, "To me that means all men, not just Anglo-Saxons. It makes me sick to hear people talk that way" (referring to the man who spoke before). At this, the rest of the group, with the exception of the president, opened up with their real feelings, some of which were surprisingly critical of government war policies.

Mechanization and Secrecy of the War: The People's Blockade Responds

On Tuesday, September 12, a flotilla of more than forty-five unarmed people in an assortment of canoes, kayaks, and small

skiffs attempted to blockade the largest warship in the world—the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the USS Enterprise—as it left the San Francisco Bay for another tour of duty off the coast of Vietnam. The protest, called a "People's Blockade of the USS Enterprise," was sponsored by the Northern California office of the AFSC.

Part of AFSC's nationwide "People's Blockade" campaign, the actions around the Enterprise were the first water blockade in the Bay area. Other People's Blockades have occurred in Leonardo, New Jersey, Norfolk, Virginia, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Bangor and Vancouver, Washington, and Seal Beach, California. Several of these projects have been sponsored and organized by regional AFSC offices. The main purpose of the People's Blockades has been to dramatize to the American people, under a discipline of nonviolence, the extent and nature of the Nixon Administration's escalated air war against the Indochinese people.

Protest activities started early on the day of the Enterprise's departure. At sunrise, the nearly fifty blockaders held a brief Quaker meeting for worship on a beach two miles from the Enterprise. They then pushed off for the long paddle to confront the carrier.

The military chose to "combat" the peace flotilla by sealing off the mouth of the docking area with Coast Guard cutters that obstructed the 50-yard-wide passageway. When threatened with arrest by the Coast Guard, the blockaders explained that the penalties and dangers involved for them were insignificant compared to those dan-



The USS ENTERPRISE puts on extra speed and knives through San Francisco Bay under extraordinary sea and air escort, in order to elude People's Blockade picket boats approaching from left. Photo credit: Dandeleit

gers which the ship would impose on the Indochinese people and on its own crew when the carrier arrived off Vietnam. The peace flotilla then attempted to penetrate the passageway by maneuvering around the Coast Guard vessels. The assortment of Coast Guard cutters moved in to secure the blockaders' boats with grappling hooks, swamp them in the wake of their power motors, or tow them back into the open bay.

One of the small boats was successful in reaching the Enterprise, where, before being apprehended by the military, its pilot was cheered and encouraged by many of the hundreds of sailors who had been watching the water battle from their decks.

Although the huge ship, with its 5,000 men, 100 war planes, and 6 million pounds of explosives, managed to leave on schedule, it encountered signs of protest the full length of its course out of San Francisco Bay. A fleet of twenty-eight sail and motor boats bearing peace banners had been organized by the AFSC to support the blockade attempt.

The export of death and the shipment of arms continue. But in the San Francisco Bay, as across the country at a number of arms shipment points, it is no longer a silent and anonymous business. People have found a new way to respond to the mechanization and secrecy of the war.

• GIFTS BY WILL •

Record of Bequests Received by AFSC

Through the generosity of our contributors, the AFSC has received the following bequests:

From 1954 through 1971:
1239 bequests.

For the calendar months of 1972:
95 bequests.

If you would like to contribute to the future work of the AFSC by remembering us in your will, we would be very pleased to send to you our publication, "Information and Suggestions on Wills and Bequests."

It is very helpful to the Committee to have prior notice of wills in which we are named as a beneficiary.

Please write to:
PAUL TURNER
American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102



Summer From Yonkers

Aid to Flood Victims

Three home repair projects were sponsored by AFSC in Appalachia this summer. All were undertaken at the request of local citizens' groups. Nancy Duryee, Director of AFSC's U.S. Projects program, visited them. This is her report on one.

"Lorado was the last town on Buffalo Creek before the dam broke on February 28. Today it has one third the number of houses, 140 of its people are dead, its school is gone. Remaining families live in trailers awaiting settlement from the Pittston Mining Company. The exceptions are several black families in five houses huddled together off the dirt road. These houses are peeling paint, they sit askew on their rotting foundations, the floorboards squish as your weight pushes them into the mud. The AFSC work-camp members are struggling to re-do the houses around the families living in them.

"Halfway through the town is another house, now set straight on its foundations, but it stood in water so long that the cement of the bricks at the bottom of the fireplace dissolved and the chimney became a hazard. Three work campers are tearing down the chimney and closing the fireplace opening and the hole in the roof.

"It is grisly jobs like this that volunteers here are doing under the guidance of the Mennonite Disaster Service which had arrived on the scene not too many days after the flood with supplies and good, workable tools.

"The work campers at Lorado were hand-picked with the knowledge that this was going to be a hard, depressing assignment. They have cheerfully and willingly grubbed in the mud all summer with a real feeling that they are helping the survivors come back to the homes which remain. Possibly because the scene is so dismal, the people so silent and accepting, there is great esprit de corps—fun and games and practical jokes, lots of music and, the day I was there, a kitchen crew not only mopping but waxing the floors of the little house in which they all lived! There are bread bakers and ecologists in this group and the camp is proud to announce that they have not bought a paper towel, a styrofoam cup, a paper plate, paper napkins, or anything plastic all summer!"

Workcamp Renovates Half-way House for Drug Addicts

The following report came from Judy Leonard, one of the leaders at the AFSC workcamp, South End I, Boston.

"This summer ten teen-agers and two leaders, of which I was one, helped to clean and renovate a five-story, twenty-five-room house that will be used as a half-way house for Spanish-speaking drug addicts in the South End of Boston. Carlos Mora, the founder and executive director of the Concilio Drug Program, directed the work.

"While renovation was going on, Carlos continued drug counseling on the first floor, so we had the opportunity to meet people from the community.

"Since kitchen facilities in the house were limited, we cooked and ate our evening meal in a church across the park. We saw a man shot in the park during a crap game. In minutes, fifteen police cars arrived. Our reaction was one of shock.

"One Sunday there was a Puerto Rican festival. Small fights broke out. Three days of rioting followed. We witnessed the looting of stores, fire bombing of a drug store. The experience was both frightening and educational.

"The summer was all very intense and emotional. Exciting to see the personal growth of each of us."

Volunteers Learn From Farm Workers

Fourteen AFSC volunteers, including four leaders, spent the summer at La Paz, California, working with the Farm Workers Organizing Committee headed by Cesar Chavez. They lived in seven buildings in the educational center, a community of about eighty people connected with the committee.

A wide variety of work was done by the high-school-age young people. One learned to run the computer. Others processed incoming contributions. Several helped rebuild and paint the post office.

Here were some of their observations:

"Our most important learning came from spontaneous parts of our summer—things like being on a picket line at five in the morning—feeling what it's like to convince a Chicano to put his job on the line—watching the tremendous struggle going on in his face and mind.

"We worked and lived with the people. I had a few really meaningful discussions in which I learned what some of the Chicanos feel toward whites. It was unavoidably emotional, but it was reality.

"The union staff was consistently helpful. They met with us in the evening relating their personal involvement with the union. The highlight was when Cesar Chavez talked to us for a couple of hours.

"From being with this project my interest in the UFWOC has grown. I think I will return on my own next year. Boycott lettuce!

"All the volunteers in our group were mature, willing to work hard, and, quite importantly, not looking for a summer love affair."



Projects to Tlalchichilpa



Summer project volunteers are moving an old, unused church to a new site three miles west of Clinton, Louisiana, for renovation and establishment as a community center for a rural community of blacks. Local young people were included in the undertaking. Planned to carry on activities at the center after the work camp ended. Other aspects of the project included: tutoring, voter education and registration, arts and crafts, and work in the whole field of community organizing and leadership.

In Mexican Indian Village

Details of Living Require Much Effort

For three years the schoolteacher's house in the Mexican Indian village of San Pablo Tlalchichilpa has been empty. The people could not persuade the government to pay for a teacher and no teacher wanted to come to such a poor and isolated village. Last year the people finished building a new concrete school with two rooms, and a roof that doesn't leak. But without a teacher the children still have to walk three miles, often barefooted, over a rocky mountain road that is partly stream bed.

On the way they pass many friends taking care of their family herds of sheep and goats. Even children who go to school usually stop after two or three years.

This summer an AFSC summer service camp lived in the empty teacher's house and the new school. The house was repaired and white-washed, and the walls now bloom with exotic murals painted by the volunteers.

The "Amigos" (Friends) volunteers and the men from San Pablo worked together to make a flat patio behind the school for sports. Because San Pablo is such a rocky and hilly place, this meant going through about four meters of rock with a pick and shovel. The people hope this will help in attracting a teacher.

The school was filled this summer with children reading story

books and drawing pictures. In the evenings the volunteers and the people of San Pablo sang and put on plays and dances. In the afternoon the women of San Pablo came to the volunteers' house to learn to use the treadle sewing machine.

The AFSC young people helped to plant small vegetable garden plots which could add variety and nutrition to the local diet. They took the long trip to the local government headquarters with the village leaders to request the health service to send a doctor to visit San Pablo.

Volunteers on this and other Mexican summer projects were surprised to discover how much effort goes into the details of living when water is half an hour away by horse and the market is an all-day trip by truck or train, when clothes get washed on a rock in the river, and when hot water has to be heated 30 minutes in advance.

This summer there were four other AFSC summer service units in small Mexican villages like San Pablo Tlalchichilpa. Two were co-sponsored by Mexican Quaker groups. The volunteers, half from the U.S. and Europe, half from Mexico and Latin America, were mostly between the ages of 19 and 24 and came from very diverse backgrounds.



Youth Seminar Discusses Social Change

The stereotype that youth is adrift was effectively laid to rest by twenty-nine young people from nineteen countries at the AFSC International Affairs Youth Seminar in the Netherlands during June.

The young men and women sharply analyzed the ways in which social change continues to be blocked by authority, bureaucracy, and politics.

Definitive solutions were not identified, but ideas were described and then tested in discussion that brought into heady conflict the views of pacifists, Marxists, social workers, and women's liberationists.

No one who attends such a wide-open forum seriously expects concrete results. Several Marxists who thought that the conference should end with resolutions soon dropped the idea and agreed that the value lay in the clash of ideas. Some who came with deep doubt about the usefulness of such a conference

expressed the hope that there would be more opportunities for stimulating confrontation and for the after-hours sessions which showed that an Israeli Black Panther, a Dutch social worker, a Polish student official, a Palestinian Arab teacher, an East German minister, and a British South African all can dance with satisfaction to the same tunes.

Representatives of the conference came from Palestine, the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Chile, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, the Philippines, Cambodia, and the U.S.

One thing they all agreed on: needed changes won't occur in society unless they are made to—and young people intend that the changes will be made.

Getting to Know the Beauty in Age

Their impressions of working with old people were recorded by two of AFSC's college-age volunteers who spent the summer assisting the Center for Social Change and the Rhode Island Senior Citizens Action Group in Providence, R.I.

Wrote Sarah Hubbard, "Remember when you were little, and visiting your grandmother was a drag? She had funny mannerisms and old-fashioned ideas.

"Well, this summer I found out how incredibly amazing and beautiful 'old' people can be. How rich they are in terms of experiences—and how much we can learn from them. Little things make them enjoy living even though they have suffered. One old lady's greatest pleasure was listening to a bird singing in her apartment. Her sight was going, and walking was a painful strain. And to think I used to take for granted running through fields and hearing birds!"

Comments from Dan Worrall: "I was surprised to find that such giving people actually exist in lonely, empty, depressing situations. They transcend the world of the self.

"I guess we accomplished useful things. We sure made some of our new friends happy by just listening. We left knowing that one man is no longer an alcoholic (for a while, anyway), and knowing that certain old folks in Providence laughed once or twice."

Students Investigate Court

A dozen high school students spent almost every day of this summer at the Yonkers Criminal Court, to see whether black, white, rich and poor defendants receive the same treatment.

Yonkers, just north of New York City, was selected because its size lent itself to the small-scale study, which will publish its findings at the end of summer. The group particularly studied the setting of bail and the quality of legal help available to poor defendants.

The students answered such questions as: "Did the defense attorney show interest and concern in the proceedings?" "Did the defendant seem to understand the nature of the proceedings?" and "Did the arresting officer seem antagonistic toward the defendant?"

The group met widely with officials, including judges, the assistant district attorney, the bail bondsman, and the local civil liberties union, and took a tour of the jail.



Editorial

As in the past fifty-five years, the AFSC continues to be a corporate expression of Quaker faith and practice. Underlying AFSC programs is the religious conviction that each human life is sacred and divine, each individual a child of God, and that love can overcome hatred, prejudice, and fear. The expression of this faith is found in programs of relief, service, and education that minister to both physical and spiritual needs. In any reappraisal of the concepts underlying AFSC work, this religious conviction must be reaffirmed.

At the same time, it ought to be acknowledged that new concepts and new trends may now be leading to a significant change in AFSC program emphasis, as we grow in our awareness of the tasks ahead. It is significant that the International Affairs Division and the International Service Division of the Committee have both appointed task forces to consider how our faith in love and non-violence can best take into account the contemporary situation. It is also significant that both task forces, operating independently, are coming up with a remarkably similar change in emphasis.

Long since, AFSC international programs have gone beyond the humanitarian offer of a "cup of water" to those in need and have become involved in rather complex development issues and in international exchanges and conferences. Now, there has grown up among staff and committee members the conviction that we cannot be in a state of sound spiritual health without speaking to the injustices in the world that are brought about by a disparity in power and wealth.

Those of us in more fortunate circumstances must come to realize that a paramount occasion for war, violence, and injustice lies in the struggle between those who have economic and political power and those who do not. The disparities between the developing and the developed countries demonstrate an institutionalized selfishness and lovelessness that must be dealt with before reconciliation within the human family can be undertaken effectively and in good faith.

NEUTRALITY in the face of material deprivation and social injustice cannot be the role of the dedicated Quaker worker. More and more, the programs of the American Friends Service Committee, both at home and abroad, identify themselves with the powerlessness and disenfranchisement of the have-nots. We have a spiritual imperative to help men and women achieve the dignity and the feeling of self-worth which come from exercising power over their own lives. Neither passivity nor reconciliation can confer this dignity and sense of worth. The AFSC perceives this quest for empowerment to be essentially a spiritual struggle, but a struggle nevertheless.

The International Affairs Division task force on future program development had the following to say in a recent report:

We wish to undertake a new emphasis and direction toward the removal of the occasions for war, injustice, violence, and inequality. We see violence, injustice and inequality involving the encounter between those who have social, economic and political power and those who do not share this power. These disparities across differentials of wealth and power often result in oppression and dehumanization and are a major, though not the only, source and expression of violence and international war. We express our commitment to the poor and disenfranchised to help them find the means to achieve creative, non-violent social change. We must work with both those who have power and those who do not. We must bring an awareness of moral responsibility to those who exercise influence on the processes of change. We are aware that this emphasis should help us to discover the reciprocal relationships between our foreign and domestic concerns.

The International Service Division, at a recent evaluation meeting, has also stressed that overseas programs involving humanitarian aid and social and economic development must demonstrate a special sensitivity to the customs, aspirations, and circumstances of those with whom we work. It is the belief of those associated with the AFSC that one's religious faith reflects his own personal situation and that we dare not pass judgment on people because they do not share our circumstances and our perceptions. We are commanded to love all God's children without regard to their beliefs, and we are concerned that our programs help individuals come to their own perception of how our common spirituality ought to be expressed. Therefore, the Service Committee mutes any emphasis on a common theological language or ideology, preferring instead to let the common language of service and love bring enlightenment to giver and receiver alike.



BRONSON P. CLARK
Executive Secretary



In World War II the military found that many small bombs were often more effective than a few large ones. Several small bombs were joined in a "cluster" weighing, say, a hundred pounds. In modern cluster bombs there are many more constituent bombs, and they are much smaller—so small that they are usually called "bomblets." A modern cluster bomb consists of a "dispenser" loaded with "bomblets" which are then released in various ways. By using many small bomblets the military is able to inundate an "area target" with noxious materials such as tear gas, or white phosphorus, or with thousands of fragments such as "flechettes"—small steel darts which shred and tear flesh, sometimes hitting with such velocity as to nail people to the ground. In order to increase the "effective casualty radius" of these bombs, the military has developed several special fuses, one of which is the jungle penetration proximity fuse which allows the bombs to drop through thick jungle foliage and then explode above the ground. No longer can personnel targets hide in lush Vietnam jungles.

—excerpt from "The Simple Art of Murder: Antipersonnel Weapons and Their Developers," published by AFSC's NARMIC.



Paid a morning visit where we were greeted by Dr. Pham Van Phuc and a Dr. Le Thi Lien. They reported to us of the many raids which had occurred in the city causing many wounded and casualties, many of whom were treated at the St. Paul Hospital. Many children had been hurt. Presented to us then were a group of young patients together with their case histories and X-rays. I compared the skin wounds with the X-ray pictures and am convinced that these were very authentic stories. For example, we saw a 15-year old boy with a fragment of rocket in his skull. As the result of this injury he had residual incontinence, some amnesia, and partial paralysis of one side. We were presented with another child whose mother had tried to cover him with her body and hands. Not only had the mother's hand been badly wounded, but the child was injured as well. Other children shown to us included some who had had internal hemorrhage, fragments of anti-personnel bombs in their skulls; one child with a colostomy, others with burns, multiple bomb fragments in the abdominal cavity with injuries to the stomach, liver, and with perforation of the intestines, now recovering after operations. These were but a few examples of the large group of primarily young patients we were shown who were among the civilian casualties of the bombing.

—report on civilian war casualties in St. Paul Hospital, Hanoi, July 20, 1972, as witnessed by Dr. George A. Perera.

Can the People Stop the War?

By JOHN A. SULLIVAN

When the majority of the people want a war to stop—and the war won't stop—what, then, do the people do?

The AFSC has known for years what some commentators are only discovering now: that the Paris negotiations are deadlocked over the unacceptability of each other's prescription for the next government in Saigon.

Private Americans cannot go to Hanoi or to the Provisional Revolutionary Government (NLF) of South Vietnam and make an agreement to end the war. The only road open to them is to seek to educate other Americans who can bring pressure on Washington to end the stalemate.

Thus, during the summer and early fall, the AFSC has conducted "Indochina Summer," still another attempt to interest and inform people about the facts of the war. It has offered its information to delegates and candidates of both major parties. Volunteers—some with subsistence pay, most with no pay at all—have devoted weeks and months to raising the war issue in their home communities across the nation. AFSC has helped to plan and conduct public activities designed to dramatize the Vietnam issue.

More Americans than ever before understand that:

- Some of the smallest countries of the world are being bombed and shelled by the greatest military power the world has ever known—the United States;
- More bombs have fallen on North Vietnam since April than at any time before;
- The "Free World" regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu has instituted more press harassment and civil repression than any of its predecessors in Saigon;
- In contrast to the incessant emphasis on withdrawal of U.S. ground troops, American military action by air and sea is at a level unparalleled in the history of this tragic war; and
- Government public relations has beclouded and concealed rather than reported and elucidated the issues of the war.

The AFSC has labored this summer to confront the American people with the war issues.

The hard issue now is: can the American people stop the war?

New AFSC Role in Indian Efforts

For more than two decades, building on a tradition that goes back to William Penn, American Indians and the Friends Service Committee have done things together. Always the people of the AFSC have learned from the Indian people.

Over a period of years the AFSC had staff representatives on reservations in South Dakota, Montana, California, and Arizona. They provided services and aid to start self-help projects of many kinds; and their reports and visits helped to make other Americans aware of the conditions under which Indians had to live, conditions which forced many to leave the reservations.

The U.S. government actively encouraged migration to urban areas through its relocation program. In the nineteen fifties Congress and the Administration teamed up to try to convince Native Americans to give up their treaty rights and the status of reserved lands held in trust by the United States for recognized tribes and bands. The process is called "termination." California, with over 100 reservations and rancherias—some just a few acres in size—became a major target.

THE INJUSTICES remain—in health, housing, education, income, law enforcement, land control, and denial of treaty rights. But the initiative for change is now coming from the people most directly affected.

During the sixties Indian people expressed more and more strongly their demands for self-determination and took over the selection of their own issues, devised their own strategies, and conducted their own implementation of them.

In this situation the AFSC is finding new ways to give practical and concrete meaning to the role of friend in supporting Indian efforts to change the conditions which hold them back materially and which restrict their cultural and spiritual contributions to mankind. The approaches are: to free up concerned individuals to work with and on behalf of their own Indian communities; to facilitate direct access by Indian groups to the resources they need; to provide limited human and/or financial resources at critical moments, enabling a movement to start or get past a particular obstacle; and to stand with a community in situations requiring it.

The existence of flexible funds, along with AFSC personnel experienced in dealing with federal, state, and local government agencies has proven to be an important combination in enabling programs to happen and in preventing mistakes from compounding bad results.

THROUGH EXPERIENCE within the American Friends Service Committee and the various communities served by its programs, American Indians are being exposed to the problems and attitudes of other groups in society in ways which promote understanding and the discovery of a common ground for moving toward change.

In the New China Everyone Is Needed

By MARGARET H. BACON

One of the most striking aspects of the new society in the People's Republic of China is its inclusiveness. There appears to be a place for everyone. No one is left to drift, to be unproductive, to disappear. Everyone from early childhood to old age is needed, and has useful work to do.

Most Western visitors are struck with the serenity and confidence of the Chinese people. Much of this inner calm seems to flow from the sense of self-worth which productive labor provides for all.

IT WAS STRIKING for instance to visit a primary school in Wuhan and learn that ten- and eleven-year-old children were making insulating rods out of heavy cardboard, used in the nearby Wuhan Iron and Steel Works. The children had met with the workers to plan their product. From time to time they went to the factory to see it in operation, and from time to time the workers came to visit the classroom. So proud were the children that they had developed a song and dance about the paper rods which they gladly presented for the foreign guests.

In the United States, we sometimes provide our school-age children with "work" around the home and in some of the more contemporary schools. But it is made-up work, not real work, such as the children at Wuhan perform.

Everywhere in the new China women are working. We saw women driving trucks, operating

overhead cranes, running machines, pushing heavy carts, and laying brick, as well as teaching school and caring for the sick. In the households which we visited we learned that chores were evenly divided so that China's working women do not come home to face a double load. Everyone does his own wash, housekeeping is very simple, canteens provide pre-sliced vegetables and pre-cooked rice, husbands take turns with their wives cooking dinner.

THE RESULT IS that, except for the very old or the ill, China's women have an equal share in the useful labor that is needed by the whole society. They are proud of their roles and of their double liberation.

The old people too share in the work load. On the communes people work as long as they feel physically able to do so. We met several men and women in their late sixties still putting in a full day's work. As they gradually reduce these activities, there are still plenty of things for them to do at home, for they can take care of grandchildren—or great grandchildren—watch the family's chickens or pigs, weed the family vegetable garden. Or they can do these things for a neighbor. The motto "serve the people" is regarded as a lifelong endeavor.

In the factories, workers retire early—often fifty or fifty-five for women, fifty-five or sixty for men. "We retired workers are not retired from serving the people," one

such worker told us. Instead, retired workers do much of China's social work—visiting the sick, organizing recreation for the elderly, supervising after school activities for children.

We visited one household where a 91-year-old great-grandmother spent the day at home cooking and helping the neighbors, a 54-year-old grandmother helped in a recreation center, a 35-year-old mother worked in a factory, and her children, a boy and a girl, were in middle school (high school). In the middle of our interview with this family of four women, the father walked through the front room where we were sitting, carrying a small basket of his wash, which he had just completed and was going to hang out.

THE SHARING OF WORK so that all may have some part goes even further. Simple tasks are found for the crippled, the ill, the mentally retarded. Bureaucrats and others whose work is on an advanced level are rotated routinely down to the country so that they may learn the fulfillment of honest labor. Young people, who are left out in so many ways in our society, are given special tasks into which they can throw their enthusiasm and initiative.

China is aware that, as she moves toward industrialism, she might lose this ability to provide work for all. She is prepared to move very cautiously, knowing the value of work for human society and putting the welfare of her people first.



AFSC Delegation Observes

People Support Mao

By JOHN A. SULLIVAN

An American Friends Service Committee delegation of eleven persons who visited China in May came to a conclusion which was corroborated by Western foreign correspondents and diplomats stationed in Peking.

CHINA TODAY could not be what we saw it to be without a critically essential ingredient, namely, popular support for the Communist-led government of Mao Tse-tung.

A six-city visit, with side trips to three rural communes, over a three-week period is not a comprehensive survey. But the evidence of our eyes was clear; the Chinese people generally back the Mao-Chou En-lai regime.

There are, indeed, political control mechanisms and a strong social discipline. Dissidents and dissenters are dealt with, not ignored. There are some—university graduates frustrated by being sent to work in the farmlands for a lifetime or intellectuals who fret under the revolutionary cultural line—who resist or even slip away to Hong Kong.

There is a secret police, as in most other countries, but a Western political attache said flatly, "It is less visible, less feared, and less needed than in many other countries, including the Soviet Union." Why is this so?

The most important reason is that the Marxist-Leninist ideology has been reshaped to fit the needs of a people who are 80 percent

rural residents. Chinese society is no longer beset, as our delegation members who lived in China twenty-five and fifty years ago remembered it once was, by drug addiction, begging, prostitution, the sale of children, famine and flood, malnutrition and disease, landlessness, crushing poverty, official corruption, and a swollen bureaucracy.

Today, the public health nurse with our group observed, "This is a healthy people in the fullest sense—medical, psychological, social." We talked to many older peasants and industrial workers who told us, "We were landless and jobless, crushed by poverty, oppressed by landlords as late as 1949."

BY DELIBERATE DESIGN, the peasants and workers are held up as the heroes—and heroines—of modern China. They sit in the lowest and highest councils of government and institutions at all levels. They are glorified in the press and the performing arts. Mao, as he grows older, is revered less as a cult-personality and more as a leader with an ability "to summarize the experience of the masses."

The professionals, intellectuals, and municipal and commercial cadres are sent to "May 7 Schools" scattered throughout the countryside "to learn from the peasants and workers." The Communist party is pervasive and in charge, but the peasant and worker are top dogs in a way they never knew before.



Kuo Mo-jo, Vice Chairman of the People's Congress and President of the Academy of Sciences, meets with the Quaker delegation, May, 1972, in the Great Hall of the People, China.

Speak Truth to Power *The Acatlan Kindergarten*

What are the social responsibilities of corporations? What is unique to the expertise of the American Friends Service Committee that may qualify it to address the special problems of corporate America?

And is it possible to maintain a "clean portfolio"? Or to develop a philosophy of investments that will reflect the many pressing social concerns exemplified by AFSC programs in community relations, international affairs, and peace education?

To consider these questions, a small AFSC task force is now being formed, made up of Board members, members of the Finance Committee, staff, and other interested persons offering special expertise. A fulltime staff person will be hired to work with the task force.

WITH STAFF HELP, this new group will attempt to perform two major functions for the Service Committee. First, it will investigate present and potential investments in the light of social criteria to help determine whether they qualify for purchase or sale by the AFSC Investment Committee. In this capacity, the task force will advise the Investment Committee and will help to develop and broaden AFSC policy with respect to corporate investment. At all times, however, the Investment Committee will make the final judgment regarding specific investments.

Secondly, the task force will attempt to define what most needs to be changed in the practices of corporate America that the AFSC is best able to help change. Many Board members, staff members, and contributors hope that this research will form the basis for an active, positive program directed towards changing certain



A little girl sits quietly at her desk in the Acatlan kindergarten awaiting the beginning of the day's activities.

practices and philosophies of many corporations.

Crucial to the formation of this task force is one question of compelling interest to the entire AFSC family: Can the American Friends Service Committee speak truth effectively to the awesome power represented by Gulf Oil, Union Carbide, General Electric, and the many other corporations that make up "big business" in the United States?

Funds are now being solicited to support this new program through its first year.

Organized only last winter, the flourishing kindergarten in Acatlan, state of Hidalgo, Mexico is an outgrowth of the AFSC's self-help projects launched there two years ago. At that time, men of the village worked side by side with Service Committee agriculturalists. Aided by these specialists, the men gradually learned how to raise more nourishing food for their families. Today, fruit trees and vegetable gardens, as well as the traditional fields of corn, provide an improved diet for young and old. Other Service Committee staff, working concurrently, assisted local mothers with classes in cooking, sewing, and elementary health education.

During the months that followed, as Acatlan citizens continued their association with the "Amigos" in these successful community projects, their trust in the Committee volunteers increased. So last winter, when they felt the need for preschool education in their town, they turned to the AFSC. Here again, as in the initial programs, the Service Committee's role has been that of a catalyst, bringing together people who had not been accustomed to cooperative endeavors.

Fathers of young children repaired and painted the school room, and mothers share the task of keeping it clean. They all contribute money for equipment and rent. An AFSC volunteer from Chile serves as teacher, and so the children are learning South American games and songs as well as their own Mexican music. But again, in the spirit of self-help, the people of Acatlan, with the AFSC volunteer, have petitioned to the General Director of Education in Mexico City for their own permanent teacher.



Sue Stickney, upper left, AFSC volunteer, shops with her Acatlan neighbors at the local market.

Photo Credit: Richard Sandler



These children are playing and posing on the sunny patio adjoining the rear of the kindergarten room in Acatlan, Mexico.

Photo Credit: Richard Sandler

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