

AFSC Versus U. S. Government Over Employees' Income Tax

The American Friends Service Committee, one of its employees, and a former employee went to court on July 30 against the United States of America to ask that AFSC not be required to withhold taxes from its employees who have scruples against supporting war.

The case is based on a complaint filed on May 26, 1970, and a decision will be forthcoming after the judge studies the issues that were presented on July 30 and 31 and August 1, 1973.

The complaint alleges that 51.6 per cent of the taxes withheld from AFSC employees was devoted to

war purposes in violation of their religious training and belief.

Tax Withholding Method Challenged

"The religious training and belief of many of our employees," said AFSC Executive Secretary Bronson Clark, "is steeped in the continuing Quaker peace testimony. That testimony leads them to resist war taxes as much as resisting becoming members of the armed forces or any war-related ancillary efforts. The use of the

Income Tax
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Ramsey Clark will speak at AFSC's annual meeting on November 3. The theme of the meeting will be "All Races, All Creeds, All Nations, All Classes."

Peace Education launches campaign against THE B-1 BOMBER PROJECT

By RON YOUNG
AFSC National Office

THE SIGNING OF the Paris Peace Agreement in January, 1973, might have marked the end of the Indochina war. President Nixon's visits to China and the Soviet Union and the agreements signed in SALT I might have marked the end of the arms race. Together, these events might have marked a turning point in our nation's history away from war and toward meeting real human needs.

Instead, the Nixon administration is continuing U.S. intervention in Indochina in new forms and supporting the Department of Defense requests for still larger expenditures on arms, while at the same time making drastic cuts in expenditures for human services.

In the past, demands for more military spending generated very little opposition in Congress from the general public. Beginning with the ABM debate, however, there have been encouraging signs that the public attitude is changing. As a result of the experiences of the Indochina war, the erosion of pub-

lic myths about the cold war and the arms race, and growing awareness of the unmet needs of our society, the chances of significantly reducing military spending are greater than they have ever been. A very wide range of groups, reflected in part by the Coalition on Human Needs and Budget Priorities, is prepared to challenge military spending.

The Peace Education Division of AFSC has decided to focus its energy on defeating the B-1 bomber, largest and most expensive of the new weapons systems. The estimated final cost for the B-1 system, designed to replace the B-52, is \$50 billion dollars—or \$1,000 from every American family. While the need for the B-1 bomber is argued primarily on the basis of its value for "strategic deterrence" against the Soviet Union, as the replacement for the B-52, the B-1 is more likely to be used in future Vietnams. One hundred and ten Members of Congress for Peace Through Law already have challenged the need for B-1 for either conventional or strategic warfare.

The B-1 Campaign

The final decision on whether or not to produce the B-1 bomber will occur in spring, 1976, and many people believe it can be stopped.

AFSC Peace Education is committed to a one to two-year nationwide campaign of public education

B-1 Bomber

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Quaker Service Bulletin

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Reconstructing in North and South Vietnam

In an effort to help war victims in all areas of Vietnam, the AFSC is now negotiating for the purchase of \$130,000 worth of agricultural and medical supplies needed by civilians in PRG-controlled areas of South Vietnam.

The Service Committee began working with civilian war victims in South Vietnam in 1966, when it set up a child day-care center in the city of Quang Ngai. A year later, in 1967, the AFSC established a rehabilitation center for war-injured civilians on the grounds of the Quang Ngai hospital. Between 1969 and 1973, AFSC representatives extended the Committee's relief efforts to North Vietnam by delivering five installments of badly needed medical and surgical equipment to Hanoi for the Viet Duc teaching hospital.

When a Quaker delegation delivered the fifth installment to Hanoi last April, representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, in response to AFSC inquiries, gave the delegation a list of agricultural and medical supplies needed by civilians in PRG-administered areas of South Vietnam.

Since 1968, when it delivered shipments of procaine penicillin to medical representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government for use among civilians, the AFSC has been looking for an opportunity to aid war sufferers in PRG-controlled areas.

The equipment requested by the PRG and now being purchased abroad includes ten small hand tractors, which, with attachments, will cost about \$2,000 each, and thirty diesel tillers for rice cultivation, which, with spare parts for two years, will also cost approximately \$2,000 each.

Additional items include one hundred medical packs for use by village midwives and one hundred similar packs for use by village paramedics. The packs will contain specula, hemostats, catheters, thermometers, forceps, and similar equipment.

The AFSC regards the purchase of this agricultural and medical equipment for PRG areas as a top priority in its current North/South Vietnam Fund for Peace and Reconstruction in Indochina. This campaign, which will involve fund-raising efforts across the United States, began in mid-September.

WAR ON HUNGER

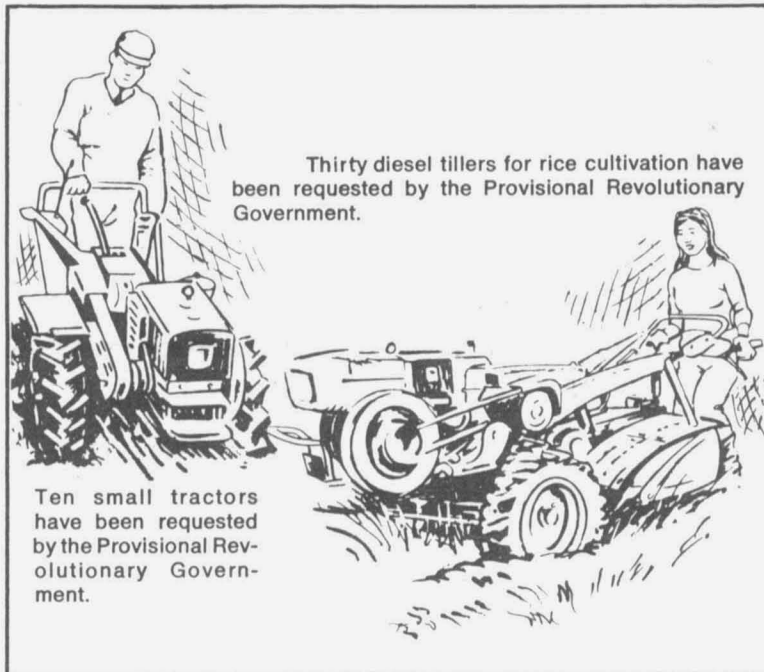
By PAM COE and TOM LEFFLER
North Central Region

Anyone who has seen the unlimited expanse of waving fields of corn and wheat in the midwest of America would agree to the area's nickname of "the bread basket." Yet it is here, in the midst of plenty, that a large number of people are underfed. Out of all counties in the U.S. cited by a Senate select committee as "failure-to-feed-counties," giving little or no food assistance to poor families, one-third are in the midwest. Thirty-three of those, more than three times the number in 1968, are also "hunger counties," in which more than a quarter of the population lives in poverty.

Nationwide, the federal government policy of benign neglect, with cut-backs in both federal and private funding, has coincided with the myth that the hunger crisis is over and resulted in a leveling off in the development of existing programs when the need is only half met. Food stamp and commodity distribution programs, which at best provide much less than a nutritionally adequate diet, are often administered locally, where people's rights under the law are frequently not observed. Consequently, the poor receive less than they are entitled to by law.

Pam Coe, resource person for the AFSC's Hunger Program, working out of the North Central region's Des Moines headquarters, has traveled extensively in recent months to such places as Waterloo,

War on Hunger
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Thirty diesel tillers for rice cultivation have been requested by the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Ten small tractors have been requested by the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Farm equipment being purchased by AFSC for the PRG in South Vietnam.

Employment Discrimination is Still A Problem in the Deep South

By MARGARET HOPE BACON
AFSC National Office

In Pine Bluff, Arkansas, today there are many college graduates working on the assembly line because they cannot get better jobs. The reason is simple: their skins are black.

"Employment discrimination is blatant in the deep South," Michael Simmons, AFSC's National Representative for Housing and Employment, explained recently. On the same assembly line with the young college-educated blacks are young white drop-outs with a 10th or 11th grade education.

"The young blacks don't want to move North. But they feel they must get better jobs."

To remedy this situation, the American Friends Service Committee has signed a contract with the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission to provide staff members in a four-state area who will educate workers to their rights

under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Staffing the program will be Tyree Scott and Todd Hawkins of the United Construction Workers, an organization of minority workers in the construction trades which AFSC helped to foster. Born in Seattle, the United Construction Workers is now also active in the San Francisco Bay area.

The four states to be covered by the new Equal Opportunities program are Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. In ten cities in these states, local committees are being organized to supervise the work of local staff.

On July 28th some sixty persons from the cities involved met in Dallas, Texas, to hear about the program from Tyree Scott, Michael Simmons, and others, and to organize themselves for future action.

Employment
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Seminars Around the World

Many conferences and seminars were organized last summer by field staffs of the International Affairs Division.

Among them were a meeting in Lome, Togo, another in the Philippines and Indonesia, another in Sussex, England, and a fourth in Clarens, Switzerland.

Theme of the Togo conference was "International Aspects of Economic Development in West Africa."

The seminar organized by the Southeast Asian staff centered around "Building Health Through Community Participation and Paramedical Training." It took place in two areas where paramedical health services could be observed, in the Philippines and in Indonesia.

In Sussex, England, the discussion was about "Migrant Workers in Europe." Those attending the seminar came from Great Britain, West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden and the U.S. About half of the 35 were themselves migrants.

About 25 countries were represented by the 40 participants at the conference in Clarens, Switzerland. The location was a school near Lake Geneva in the shadow of the Savoy Alps. The conference focused on fundamental issues between the developing world and Europe. What are the prospects for the future? Answers to this and many other questions were sought by the assembled diplomats, scholars, economists, planners, and journalists at the off-the-record conference.

PACT HOUSE — AN AFSC PRISON PROJECT

By MARK UMBREIT

Northwest Indiana Area, Chicago Region

At best, prisons are warehouses where human potential is left to stagnate, where selective punishment and violence is administered by the State, in the name of "rehabilitation," to selected offenders of the law—largely the poor. At their worst, prisons represent one of the most oppressive, barbaric, and class-oriented institutions in modern-day America and one that must ultimately end, as the institution of slavery was ended a century ago.

Upon release from prison, the ex-offender (ex-con) has little more than a \$15 cash gift from the prison, a prison-made suit, and a life experience that makes him less likely to "make it" in society, legally, than when he first entered the prison. He is hit head-on with the reality of the prison stigma, public suspicion, discrimination, and prejudice.

The work of the AFSC in northwest Indiana is geared to helping the ex-offender make this re-entry into productive community living. Plans are being finalized for the establishment of a community resource center for ex-offenders in Michigan City, Indiana, by PACT (Prisoner and Community Together). PACT is a spin-off project of the AFSC's northwest Indiana Area Office in Valparaiso. Through its Program Coordinator in northwest Indiana, Mark Umbreit, AFSC has provided direct assistance in the initial planning, research, and development of the PACT project.

PACT is rather unique in that it is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of local residents, ex-offenders from the Indiana State Prison (ISP) in Michigan City, and prisoners at ISP. The Board meets monthly in the prison. It is felt that the direct participation of prisoners and ex-prisoners is vital to both the definition of needs and project direction, as well as maintaining a close grass-roots orientation.

As a community resource center, PACT will primarily be geared to assisting ex-offenders (men released from the State Prison, on parole, or probation from local courts) achieve economic and personal stability within the larger community. PACT will provide employment services, counseling services, residence placement, and temporary residence in the actual facility.

In February of 1973, the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Commission approved a federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant for the Department of Corrections to use in funding the PACT project. The Department then subcontracted out to PACT. This contract was signed on August 7. AFSC will assist PACT in the fiscal management and administration of the project.



Warehouse Moves to Original Site

The American Friends Service Committee's warehouse, where clothing and other materials are collected, packed, and shipped, moved on July 25. After 27 years at 23rd and Arch Streets (Philadelphia), it is now back at its original site, 1515 Cherry Street. The location is in the basement of the new Friends Center.

Dora Preston, assistant director of the Material Aids Program under George Oye, has been at the warehouse for 36 years. She

recalls the early days when "we all worked in a converted horse shed."

George and Dora and their staff shipped more than 16 million pounds of materials while in the Arch Street building. This included four million yards of textiles and 192,000 toothbrushes. Five-hundred and eighty dollars was once found in an old corset. During the move last summer, a stack of antique Caruso records was discovered in a supply closet.

B-1 Bomber . . .

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and action to stop the B-1 bomber. Work on the campaign will be carried on through the twenty regional and area AFSC offices, as well as out of the national office in Philadelphia. Friends Committee on National Legislation, Clergy and Laity Concerned, SANE, and other peace organizations have indicated they will help in the campaign. The campaign will include resource materials such as a pamphlet on the B-1 bomber, posters, leaflets and perhaps a slide show, area conferences on military spending, a speakers' program, work with special constituencies, such as clergy, scientists, economists, etc., media work, and stockholder actions focused on major corporate contractors for the B-1.

Focus on G.E. and Rockwell

One important dimension of the campaign will be a focus on General Electric and Rockwell International, the corporations holding the largest two contracts for the B-1 bomber. The campaign will educate on the role of corporations in lobbying for new military spending and challenge the idea that military spending is good for the economy. AFSC plans to initiate dialogue with General Electric management and workers about the B-1 bomber and possibilities for conversion to alternative production. A central theme in the campaign will be "Who decides about the B-1 bomber?"

• For more information about the campaign to stop the B-1 bomber, write AFSC Peace Education, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.

War on Hunger...

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Iowa; Rapid City, South Dakota; and the Vermillion Indian Reservation in Minnesota to assess the needs in particular situations, where hunger can be seen as a reality and not a statistic. In large part, the poor record of this predominantly rural region in providing food assistance to low-income people appears to be based on a mind-set which allows widespread lack of knowledge about the need. Not only is there prejudice against any form of "welfare" (even among low-income people), but the agricultural abundance of the region makes it difficult for most of the non-poor to understand the existence of real need. An example of this mind-set was a situation in Lincoln, Nebraska, where staff learned that the food stamp office had denied emergency assistance to a disabled veteran who was destitute and had been feeding his six children only flour for several weeks. When the private agency advocate who was working with the family protested, she was told by food stamp officials that the man must be a fraud because no one really ate flour. From the advocate's report of the situation, such severe destitution seemed simply beyond the comprehension of the food stamp officials.

On the other hand, there seems to be a large reservoir of good will when disbelief is overcome.

Pam Coe's experience indicates that change can be accomplished at the local level through timely input from AFSC staff providing up-to-date information to citizens' groups. The local groups, armed

with current data, can more credibly and effectively mobilize public pressure for greater responsiveness to the needs of the poor. Should this method fail, the AFSC may offer legal research and action, a videotaping resource, and limited, strategic financial assistance to local groups.

AFSC's Hunger Program

These resources are proposed as part of the AFSC's nationwide anti-hunger program launched earlier this year, focusing on family food programs. This program is undertaken in the belief that national impact on this issue, resulting in fundamental change, will require the pressure of organized local groups. Documentation of the North Central region's findings in the nation's "bread basket" would thus have strategic importance in the Service Committee's efforts, since 1969, in the struggle to eliminate hunger.

In an attempt to prevent multiple Service Committee appeals arriving in your mailbox, we have instituted a system of computer-screening whereby we hope to remove from our prospective contributor mailing lists the names of all present AFSC contributors. It is likely that some names will slip through the computer screen, despite our best efforts, but we believe the new procedure will in large part cut down on mailing list duplication and overlap.



Asia A. Bennett has been appointed as executive secretary for the AFSC's Pacific Northwest Region. As a graduate of Westtown School (Pennsylvania) and the University of Washington, Asia Bennett has worked in Head Start Programs and as an instructor in the Pacific Oaks Teacher Training Program. She has been on AFSC's Seattle Education Staff and has been a Community Relations Associate. The Bennett family numbers five—husband Lee (an oceanographer), and three children. Asia Bennett is the third woman appointed to the position of regional executive secretary in AFSC.

ENDING THE DRAFT

*I have never seen the government,
Nor touched it, nor sung with it, nor sent
It any messages that I loved it. Yet,
It has, on the other hand, upset
All my plans, told me it loved me, took
Pains to read from end to end its book
Of laws to me, and generally forced
Me to pay attention when it discoursed
On my obligations.*

*I am a man
Of reasonable temper, not prone to ban
Love in any form; but against such brash
Courtship I must protest. I feel the lash
Of an unwelcome marriage pending here
For which, I fear, I'll simply not appear.*

—ROBERT S. JOHNSON

BOB JOHNSON, who is information director for AFSC in Philadelphia, was formerly a newspaper reporter, editor and publisher in Auburn and Kent, Washington, and, before that, was a violinist with Seattle and San Francisco symphony orchestras. "Poetry," he says, "has always taken the place of scrabble and acrostics for me. I prefer poems with a 'message' to those ethereal and formless creations that pass for poetry, so often."

Jails and Torture—A U.S. Legacy in Vietnam

By CATHERINE HARRINGTON
AFSC National Office

Jane and David Barton completed their assignment as co-directors of AFSC's Quang Ngai Rehabilitation Center in June, but their dedication to the Vietnamese people did not end with their time in Vietnam. Since their return to the United States, the Bartons have devoted themselves to calling attention to the plight of political prisoners in South Vietnam. They have talked to congress people, on national television, and before groups across the country.

Jane and David speak from their first-hand knowledge of the prisoners. In Vietnam, in addition to their duties at the Rehabilitation Center, they visited political prisoners in several jails in Quang Ngai Province—people imprisoned not for any crimes or acts of war they may have committed, but for the opinions they are suspected of holding. For the most part, these people have been jailed without trial, but rarely have they been jailed without interrogation and torture.

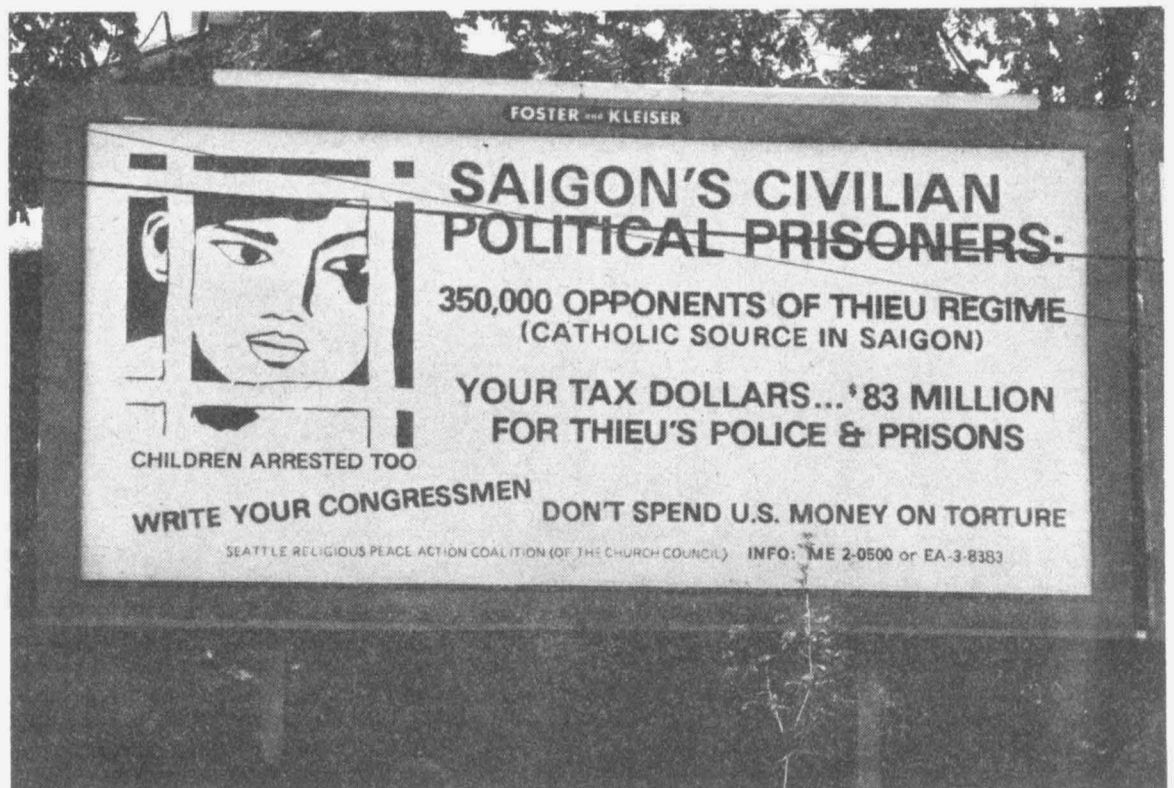
The Bartons tell of one nineteen-year-old woman, paralyzed, and yet chained to her bed in the prison ward of the Quang Ngai Hospital. She had been arrested because police suspected that her father, who had gone to North Vietnam when she was only nine, had been in communication with her. It was guilt by supposed association. She was tortured with electrical shocks, forced to drink soapy water, and severely beaten with clubs. As a result, she suffered serious nerve damage, is paralyzed, and endures as many as five convulsive seizures a day. "These seizures are a phenomenon we have witnessed with at least twenty-five other prisoners," said the Bartons. "American doctors who have observed the seizures are certain

there is a direct link between those who have been the most brutally tortured and those who suffer the most severe seizures."

Jane Barton tells of one woman who had lost both her legs from a war injury. She was helped at the Quang Ngai Hospital and was finally able to support herself by sewing. Before the signing of the peace accords, the Provisional Revolutionary Government had controlled her village, but after the accords, South Vietnamese troops regained control of the area around her home. They accused her of "collaborating" with the PRG because she had not fled her home when the PRG had come. The woman tried to explain that because she was an amputee she had not been able to transport her only means of support, her sewing machine, and so had had no choice but to remain in her home no matter who controlled the area. She was arrested and sent to the interrogation center.

The Bartons stress that South Vietnamese prisons, and the treatment of political prisoners within them, are not the business of the Vietnamese only. The United States has been financing and advising the South Vietnamese prison system for years. For example, an American company, under a U.S. Navy contract, built "tiger cages" for the Saigon government.

But the American people are largely unaware of the United States government's role in South Vietnamese prisons. There is the general feeling that if the war in Southeast Asia is not yet over, at least the United States is out of it. Little attention is paid to the fact that our government is supporting a system which imprisons people for political reasons, and little notice is taken of what happens to those people in the prisons.



A Seattle company's billboard on U.S. Highway 99—a result of AFSC Seattle's efforts to inform the public about political prisoners.

A Day of Concern

On September 23, AFSC, in conjunction with peace groups in over fifty countries, supported an International Day of Concern About South Vietnam's Political Prisoners. The preceding week was devoted to intensive local efforts to bring the issue of the political prisoners and U.S. responsibility for them to the public's attention.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

By JOHN MCAULIFF
AFSC National Office

THE PRIMARY CASE for U.S. moral and political responsibility for the fate of Saigon's political prisoners is our past and present financing of President Thieu's police state. Legislation to aid South Vietnam has accordingly become a major focus for efforts to free the prisoners.

Senator Edward Kennedy pointed out to the Senate on June 4th:

"After years of heavy American involvement in every aspect of Vietnamese life, after years of sponsoring the Phoenix program and public safety projects throughout the country, after years of building prisons and supporting the police who detain civilians, we cannot now pretend that political prisoners are purely an internal matter for South Vietnam."

A number of critical authorization and appropriation votes on U.S. aid to Saigon will take place in the Senate and House this fall. The Friends Committee on National Legislation can provide information for individuals wishing to write or lobby their representatives. The Coalition to Stop Funding the War, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C., produces invaluable legislative updates for peace committees and other organizations working on this concern. AFSC's Indochina Program assembles a monthly packet for active Indochina peace groups, which can be obtained by writing to the Philadelphia office.



WORKINGS OF JUSTICE ON VIDEOTAPE

By JOHN WILLARD
Pacific Northwest Regional Office

Hollywood has used Seattle as the locale for several movies over the past year, but it was with somewhat different motivation and intention that AFSC recently rolled its cameras into the streets and the municipal courtroom of Seattle.

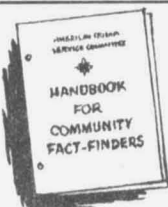
Planned, filmed, and edited by two college students—Peter Muzey and Douglas Repman—a videotape has been produced by the AFSC Justice Committee in Seattle. Peter and Doug are two of six students assigned to AFSC in Seattle during this past school year as part of the University Year For Action work-study program at Western Washington State College. The six students earlier coordinated a court monitoring project involving 60 volunteers who observed activities in Seattle's three municipal courtrooms almost daily for over six months. A handbook for defendants in municipal court grew out of the experience.

The videotape is a special effort to dramatize and present visually the essential elements of court pro-

cedure. Very rarely have cameras been allowed in the courtroom during court sessions, but Judge Patrick Corbett, presiding judge of the Seattle Municipal Court, granted permission for this project and allowed himself to be interviewed as part of it. He described the role of the court and judge, and expressed concern that defendants and the public understand court procedures better. Issues such as the court's attitude toward bail bond, personal recognizance, and sentencing were given special attention in the interview.

The videotape begins with a street arrest by police officers. Then the viewer is introduced to the municipal court process from arraignment through trial and sentencing; interspersed are informative and revealing interviews with Judge Corbett, the public defender and several members of Seattle's minority communities.

The project is one of several efforts by AFSC to experiment with the concept and technique of videotaping as a tool for effective communication and to seek new ways of understanding the complexities of the court system.



ASSAULT

The last issue of QUAKER SERVICE BULLETIN carried a center page spread on the impact of Nixon administration actions which have amounted to an assault on social services to the poor and minorities. While some gains have been made in areas such as the

Office of Economic Opportunity, the struggle still goes on—complicated by, for example, successive and ever more restrictive social service regulations; and obscured by Watergate.

In an effort to help people define the terms of the assault in their own communities, and measure the impact, the Community Relations Division of AFSC has published a *Handbook for Community Fact-Finders*, in both English and Spanish. The *Handbook* includes a basic investigation and action section, a community profile checklist, an overview and checklist on revenue sharing, and checklists on health and legal services, with additional sections planned as the need arises.

• 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 1972:
1358 bequests.

For the calendar months of
1973 (Jan. through August):
70 bequests.

If you would like to contrib-

Please write to ARTHUR C. RITZ, American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

ute 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.

SUMMER P

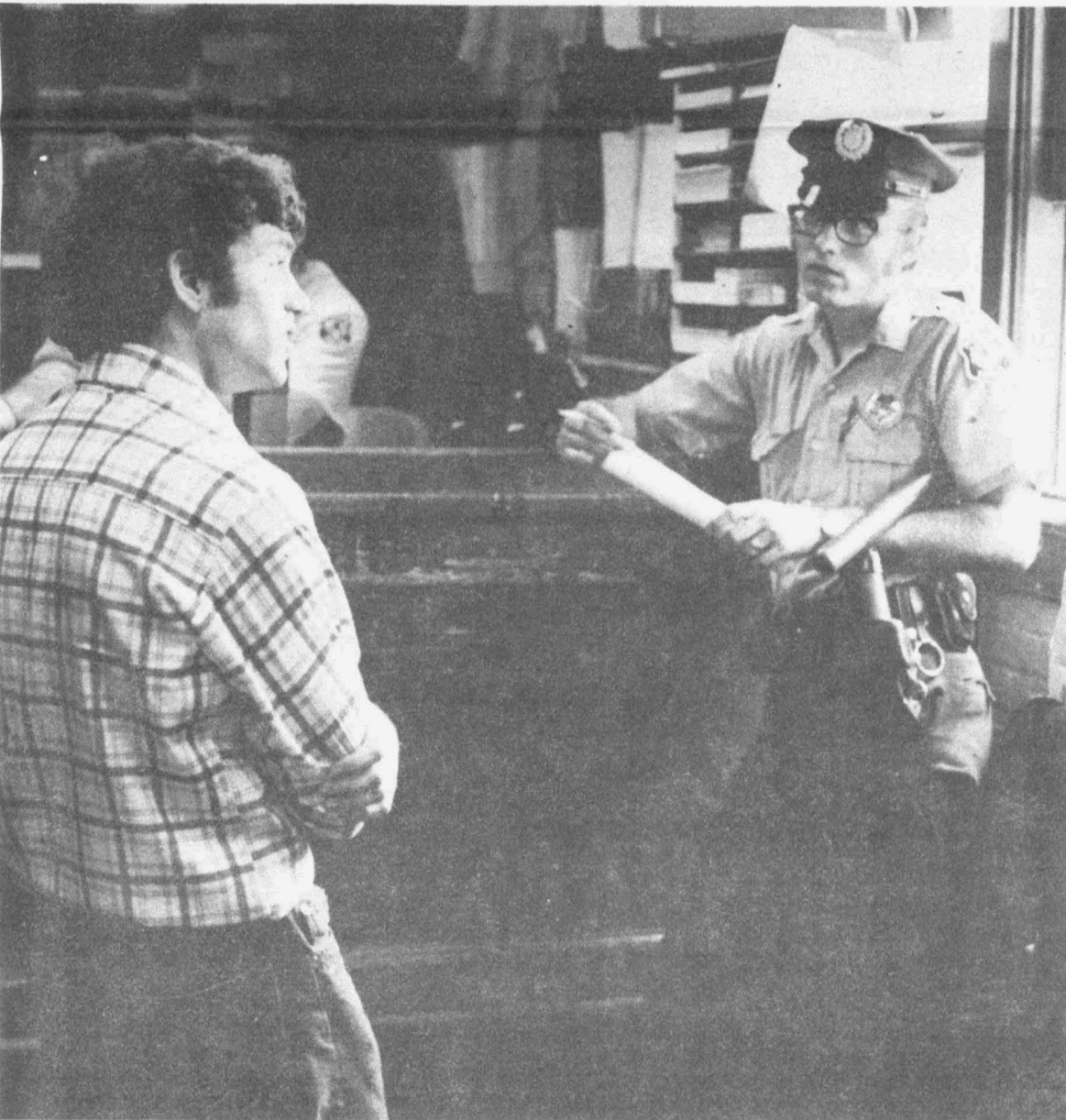
Police Cars t



AFSC volunteers and villagers work together to build a wall in San Felipe Pueblo Nuevo, Mexico (State of Mexico).
Photograph by Rob Janett



Though Buffalo Creek in West Virginia has largely recovered from the disaster, many residents in the area who, being old or ill, cannot make needed repairs.



The AFSC's pre-trial justice program in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, took a new turn this summer. This college student, and several others, talked to and rode around with policemen in order to study the problems of juvenile crime in the city. They tried to discover whether community leaders, churches, and youth clubs could serve as alternatives to the justice system insofar as young offenders are concerned.

In the South, in New York, Essential Co

Berkeley County, South Carolina

Six Berkeley County college students (who previously had worked with AFSC as high school students) joined forces with AFSC's three-year-old, year-round Black Star Project, a Berkeley community program which includes a campaign to make food stamps available to those who qualify for them. With this additional help, contacts with families needing stamps were doubled.

The group began by mastering the regulations and resources of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the state of South Carolina. Their knowledge of the rules, their personal conduct, and their familiarity with local conditions earned them the respect and cooperation of the food stamp caseworkers and official interviewers.

Talbot County, Georgia

There are 6,625 people in Talbot County, according to the last census, 60 percent of whom are black. Many of the residents are on welfare and in need of food stamps.

Last summer a group of nine high school students, who have been working on community and school problems under the direction of Jesse Reece—a young man from Talbot who has been working on a master's degree in social work—conducted a food stamp survey in the county. AFSC provided a small maintenance grant for the project members.

In preparation for the summer, the group joined students from Berkeley County, South Carolina, in a two-day orientation given by Maria Pappalardo, AFSC, and they visited the State Office for Food Stamps in Atlanta. They also visited the Citizen's Board of the county and other welfare offices. They also visited members of the Black Star program where they spent a day discussing their mutual problems and learning more about hunger in South Carolina. The next day they visited a rural mission on St. John's Island. For all members of the project—except Jesse Reece—this was a first trip out of Georgia and a first glimpse of the sea.

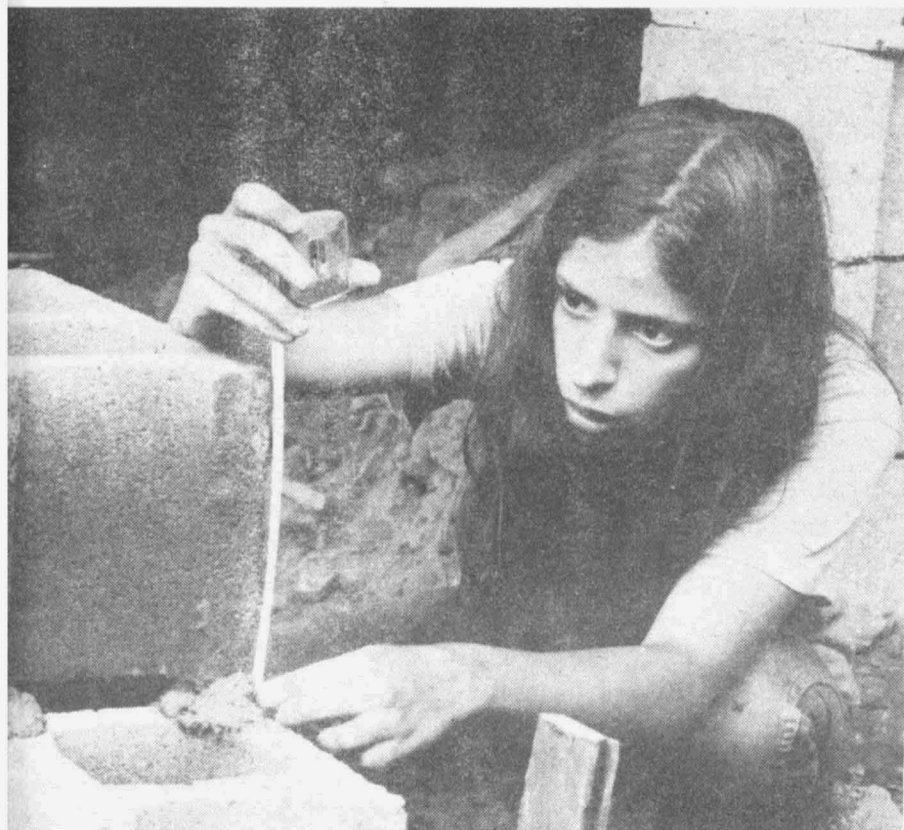
After six weeks, the students interviewed about 300 families (1,000 individuals), both black and white, most of whom were on welfare grants and/or food stamps. A questionnaire form was used to gather information on such needs as transportation, services for the elderly, food stamps, and voter registration status of the adult population. The students reported the reasons why people who were eligible for the stamps were not getting them.

■ Employers refuse to sign work slips which are needed for food stamp allocation to employees.

■ People are unable to pay for their entire month's supply of stamps at once (they are sold only at the beginning of each month)—and have not enough money left to live on.

PROJECTS '73

Cinder Blocks



From the disastrous flood of February, 1972, there are still some repairs. AFSC's high school work camp helped carry



This summer, with the initiative of BOSS (Blacks on the South Side) and the support of AFSC, several black, white, and Puerto Rican youths combined efforts to make a survey of community needs. It was one of the few times in Bridgeton's history that blacks, whites, and Puerto Ricans have worked together.

California AFSC Helps Meet Community Needs

■ People are reluctant to accept "charity."

■ There is considerable hardship involved in having to make several trips to the courthouse (the only place where stamps are issued), which is open only part of the day and which cannot serve all the people in those short hours. This often means the added expense of paying someone to transport the food stamp applicant back to the courthouse again, as there is very little public transportation in the county. A further analysis of the questionnaire revealed that adults need more stamps in the winter when gardens are not yielding produce, and children need more in the summer when there are no school lunches to help out.

During the summer's experience of meeting people in the southern communities, project members learned that old people often were lonely and that they welcomed visits from the team members, saying "Come and sit awhile." Now there is considerable interest in a special program for the elderly, on the part of both AFSC and the Talbot County students.

Farm Workers in California

In La Paz, California, the United Farm Workers' Union headquarters last summer also became a base for the strikers, where some were trained in country-wide boycott activities and others oriented to picket line duty. AFSC volunteers worked on the buildings and

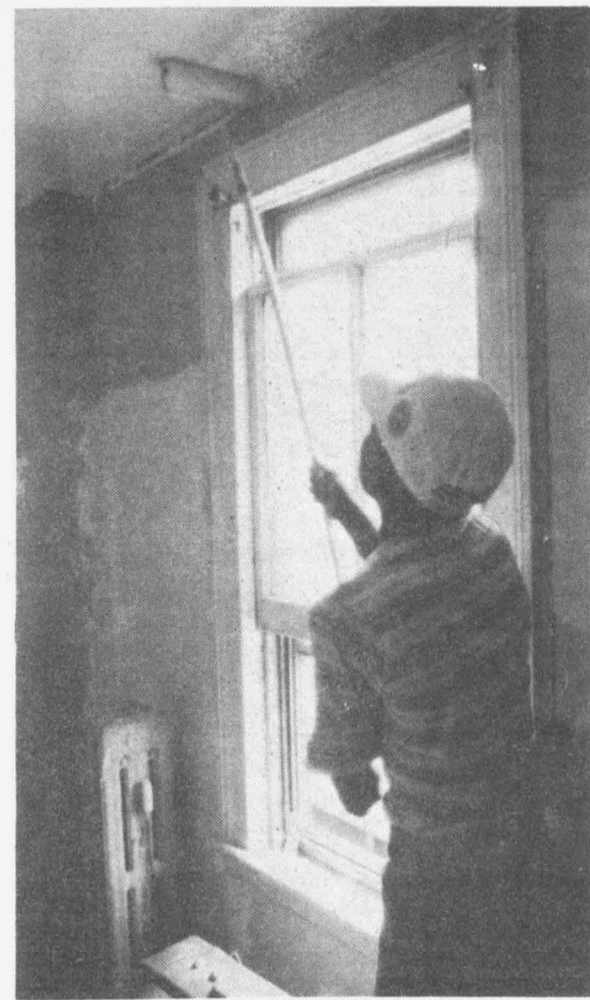
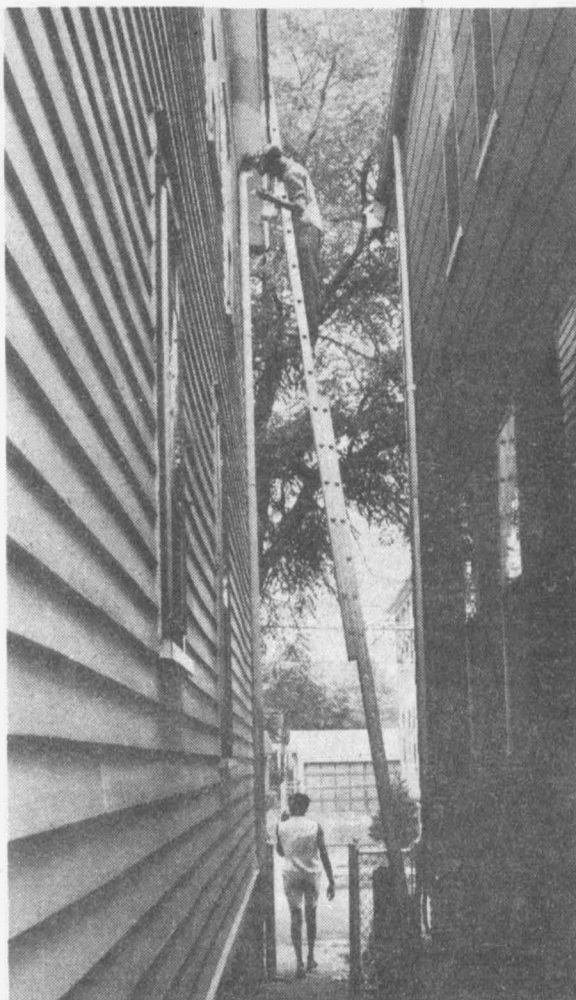
grounds and in the offices of the Union, filling in wherever needed. They arranged a community potluck supper and prepared accommodations for the strikers.

At the United Farm Workers' Organization Committee field office in Delano, the help of AFSC volunteers was requested for the building of a retirement home for the use of the original Filipino farm workers who came to the U.S. to work in the 1920s and 1930s and who are now elderly and alone. Fourteen volunteers and local farm workers combined efforts, and the home is well on its way to completion.

On July 31, the volunteers began building a road that would make the farm workers' vegetable garden accessible by car, a challenging project as the ground was full of rocks. Another project was completing the repairs to the laundry room and the hospital of Union headquarters, and tree-mulching.

Elmira, New York

One year after Hurricane Agnes' ravages, residents of Elmira still need help with housing repairs. Sixteen teenagers worked on fifty-two houses last summer. In addition to the housing repair work, the project members examined the role of women in society and some of them participated in the local prison study and action group. Among the local sponsors of the project were Elmira Self-Aid and Elmira Friends Meeting.



In the summer program of AFSC's Elizabeth Housing and Urban Affairs Program (New Jersey), fourteen residents of an urban renewal area in Elizabeth participated in workshops where they learned plastering, carpentry, painting, and how to install gutters. Then they began to repair houses in the neighborhood, some of which belonged to their own families.

Editorial

Multinational Corporations—A New Sovereignty?

I recently attended an AFSC Washington Public Affairs Seminar on "The Role of Multinational Corporations in World Affairs." The two resource consultants were Richard D. Robinson, Professor in International Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Paul P. Streeten, Director, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Oxford University, but currently assigned to the World Bank. Members of the executive branch of the government, congressmen, journalists, and others in attendance were anxious to learn more of the implications of the major growth these transnational corporations have been experiencing during the last decade.

Our consultants made some rather startling observations:

- **Extrapolation is an uncertain technique, but if growth rates continue, it appears that by 1990 roughly two-thirds of the fixed assets of the world will be under the control of less than 200 corporations!**
- **Capital on an overall basis does not flow from the developed countries into the less developed countries. The reverse is true; most capital is generated in the less developed countries, and the profits are exported. It was noted that banks often prefer to lend to multinational corporations rather than to the more uncertain enterprises which are located in the less developed countries.**
- **Multinational corporations have the ability to minimize taxation by "triangulation" or "transfer pricing" in which costs are allocated within various international branches of a firm to secure the best tax advantage. It is estimated that from one-third to one-half of world trade in manufactures is conducted intra-firm or within branches of individual firms.**
- **Multinational corporations often bring host countries "unemployment" problems rather than providing employment as is usually claimed. Less developed countries need labor-intensive development, whereas technological development often reduces the need for labor. (I recall that the International Continental Hotel in Jordan has automatic elevators but that the hotel uses elevator operators!)**
- **Indications are that certain countries, such as Sweden and Japan, are in the early stages of attempting to regulate the behavior of their own multinational corporations. Japanese legislation recently passed requires that (1) Japanese firms cannot wholly own installations overseas, (2) the ratio of local employment must be 30 nationals of the host country to every one citizen of Japan, and (3) no more than half of the officers can be Japanese. Yet the activities of corporations operating internationally have almost no regulation. As the consultants pointed out, international institutions to regulate the multinational corporations do not at this point exist.**

The multinational corporations are likely to contribute to the international tensions which will grow as world resources decline and shortages appear. That such tensions can set the stage for war, we know; ideology appears to have been far less a factor in recent wars than "nationalism" and the desire of governments to gain or keep control over natural resources.

John Woolman reminded Friends to look to their possessions to discover whether they were nurturing the seeds of war. This injunction can be applied with great relevance to economic organizations in the modern world.

In our Community Relations program, the AFSC tries to help redress the balance between the powerful and the powerless. The imbalance of power also challenges us in our international programs, and the emergence of multinational corporations complicates the challenge. To meet it, we need all the light we can get.

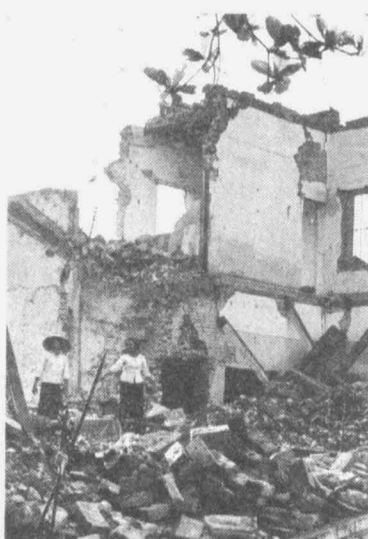
Bronson P. Clark

BRONSON P. CLARK
Executive Secretary

WHY WATERGATE? WHY NOT VIETNAM?

By STEWART MEACHAM
Director, International Seminars
in Southeast Asia

Morally, the crimes of war in Vietnam are of a different order from Watergate. If we were going to get upset about possible criminality in an Administration, why would it be over so modest a venture into crime as bugging phones, stealing letters, falsifying letterheads, forging letters, lying, bribing, and engaging in character assassination? What President Nixon and his predecessors have done in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia is far more criminal and indecent. Why is he allowed to wear the Vietnam crimes as a badge of honor and a symbol of peace, yet Watergate threatens his impeachment? It doesn't make sense.



A Vietnam building.

The clue, I think, lies not in the immorality of the crimes and their relative degrees of wickedness, but in our own natures and capacities. Vietnam, when we come right down to it, is too much for us. The crimes are monstrous and beyond our reach, emotionally. I can imagine what it would be like to do the Watergate thing, but I really cannot imagine the reality of a napalmed or carpet-bombed village. It is true that hundreds of thousands have felt strongly enough about Vietnam to march on Washington again and again. But for most of us that was feeling strongly about what we thought, not what we knew in our guts about what our planes and pilots were doing. One of the pilots I helped bring back to the United States in 1968 talked without pain about napalming villages. But when on one occasion after his capture he had had a gun in his hands and could have shot his guard and escaped, he didn't do it. The reason: "There were some kids there and they would have run to get help and I would never have made it."

It simply did not occur to him to shoot the kids too. But he could napalm villages. One was emotionally so repugnant that it did not occur to him to do it. The other was beyond his reach emotionally. It left him cold, so he could do it, repeatedly and casually.

Watergate is an example of the same phenomenon. Its crimes are accessible to us emotionally; they trigger a relevant and powerful

response. At the feeling level we are dealing with something that falls within the range of our emotions.

Watergate had little or no effect when it first occurred. Only gradually, and thanks largely to two men—U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica and Senator Sam Ervin—did it become an effective counterforce to Nixon's new "Gestapo mentality." Each in his own way used the opportunities at hand to force the truth of Watergate into the open. There turned out to be a resource in American life, partly embodied in these two men, a capacity to halt the consolidation of the "Gestapo mentality" into the structures of government. This resource, however we may understand or explain it, made it possible to think realistically again about the United States as an arena, and even an agency, of radical social change. We are a long way from being there, but it is possible to believe that a turning has been made and that new things are becoming possible. Nixon is no longer in a position to determine the conditions under which we live or the goals toward which we may confidently move.

I think that this resource has something to do with traditional values of decency which are a part of our common life—values which it has been fashionable in the movement to deny exist. Watergate requires that we withdraw the denial. We must make a more clearly acknowledged place in the movement for capacities and resources within the system that are anti-Fascist, revolutionary, and just plain decent, even though they find expression through people who are not a part of the movement. The Vietnam veterans were operating from a sound instinct when they made their first major appearance on the American scene with a march to Valley Forge.



The Watergate building.

We Americans need to let our minds expand just a little in thinking about Watergate and the possibility of impeaching Mr. Nixon. People in other parts of the world are considering the effects as well as we. An Indonesian friend recently said regarding Watergate, "People in Southeast Asia just don't believe it is possible to hold people accountable for their crimes while they are in power. It requires first a revolution. If the United States can do it through constitutional means, many authoritarian regimes would be brought into serious question in people's minds." The United States would come to represent something quite different from military force and multinational corporations. It is something for Americans to think about.

Income Tax . . .

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withholding method of collecting these taxes prevents our employees from having any opportunity to face their government directly with their objections, and therefore contravenes their right to the free exercise of their deeply held religious beliefs."

At issue is whether the government has the right to compel the AFSC as an employer to withhold this 51.6 per cent of its employee's taxes that go to support war. By so doing, the complaint alleges, AFSC is in the position of violating the freedom of conscience and religion guaranteed its employees under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Tax Need and Religious Liberty

"We are grateful to the court and to the Department of Justice," said Marvin Karparkin, attorney for AFSC, of the New York firm of Karparkin, Ohrenstein, and Karparkin, "for facilitating a full presentation of all the facts which support our constitutional claim of religious liberty under the First Amendment. We realize that the issues raised in this case are no simple, but we are confident that the federal judiciary will give very thoughtful consideration to these profound questions of religious conscientious objection. It is our hope that there will ultimately be an accommodation between the government's need for taxes and the conscientious objector's religious liberty and that the federal judiciary, in this case, will play a significant role in the development of this accommodation."

Search For New Executive Sec'y

BRONSON P. CLARK has announced his resignation as executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, effective in June 1974. In a letter to the Board of Directors, Bronson said he came to his decision, after six years as executive secretary, because "the time has come for us [Bronson and Eleanor Clark] to seek new ways to collaborate and work together," and that he has had "a very positive experience with the Committee." The Clarks plan to take a sabbatical next summer and hope sometime to work with AFSC again, in another capacity.

The AFSC Board has established a Search Committee, composed of Board and Corporation members and staff, whose purpose is to receive names in nomination and eventually, to make recommendations to the Board. The AFSC family has been invited to submit names to Virginia Barnett, c/o the national office, for this purpose.

AFSC Testifies on Kissinger Appt.

BRONSON P. CLARK, Executive Secretary of AFSC, testified before Senator Fulbright's Committee on Foreign Relations in a challenge to the appointment of Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State. "To confirm the man," said Bronson, "is to confirm the policies in which he has been centrally involved and for which he stands. Are we to have government leaders who do not lie to us? Who do not place us under surveillance? Or tap our telephones?"



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SHOULD WE TEACH PEACE?

By ART MACK
Michigan Area Office

The Michigan Department of Education and a number of statewide professional organizations of educators have taken action to promote the study of peace in the public schools as the result of efforts by the Michigan Area Office of AFSC over the past year.

The Michigan Chapter of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (an organization composed primarily of educators involved in curriculum planning) accepted a proposal submitted in May of last year by Art Mack of the Michigan Area Office to set up a task force which would develop a position paper on peace education in the schools. Art Mack was appointed chairperson of the task force, which included students, teachers, parents, and curriculum specialists.

The task force produced a report, "Should We Teach Peace?", which was approved this past spring by the board of directors as an official position paper of the Michigan Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (MASCD). The report urges schools to include the study of peace in the curriculum, suggests some possible major topics for such courses, and recommends that high priority be given to teacher preparation for peace education through programs in schools of education and through in-service programs for teachers already working in the schools.

The position paper was sent to the 800 members of MASCD, among whom are the curriculum planners for virtually every sizeable school district in the state. Copies were also sent to officials of the Michigan Department of Education in Lansing. The staff of the Department, with the concurrence of the State Superintendent, in turn recommended that peace education be included in a set of guidelines for teaching social studies which the Department is in the process of developing. Art Mack was asked to submit materials on teaching about

war and peace, and these materials have been included in the guidelines, which will begin being field-tested in the public schools this fall.

Support for including peace education materials in these social studies guidelines also came from the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education, a group of representatives from the major educational associations in the state which serves as an advisory body to the State Board of Education. The MASCD position paper was circulated to members of the Council and Art Mack made a presentation to explain the underlying assumptions and values contained in the position paper. The favorable recommendation from the Council will go to the State Board of Education for consideration this fall.

During the coming year Art Mack plans to help school districts design and offer in-service programs for teachers on teaching about peace and conflict resolution. "There are now plenty of materials for teachers to use," Art says. "The main problem is getting the teachers to use them. We have to work against awesome odds: lack of money, lack of time, and hostile boards of education—to mention only a few obstacles. Despite all this, I find more and more enthusiasm and interest among students, parents, and educators for peace education in the schools. Anyway, peace education has been just as much an uphill struggle in the community as it is in the schools and I never knew AFSC to give up on a worthwhile venture just because we faced an uphill journey."



Tripartite Dialogue—People and Ideas

Eight Russians and six Britons joined six Americans on August 12 for a 3-week series of private discussions centering on the theme "The Role of Youth in Global Society." This is the eleventh year of the Tripartite Dialogue, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations, and the Friends Service Council of London. The meetings last summer took place in a variety of places in the United States—at Pendle Hill (near Philadelphia), in Detroit, Louisville, Akron, Dayton,

Washington, D.C., and New York City. In Washington, the participants met with government officials, congressional aides, and representatives of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the Pentagon, and the State Department.

Participants came from such diverse fields as teaching, translating, youth counseling, city planning, and theology; in addition to a researcher in American foreign policy, the Soviet participants included a factory turner and a forester.

Our Astonishing Work Force

By LOUISA ALGER
Chairman of Material Aids Committee, New England Region

In the AFSC Clothing Center we have an astonishing work force. It ranges from the 15-year-old Quaker who at Christmas made an appointment to work with us in his spring vacation to the 89-year-old Congregationalist who used her professional skill to do our accounts. We have a young mother who brings her son, now graduated from his infant seat on the sorting table to visiting the different workers on his somewhat uncertain feet. We have a retired college teacher who cuts up old cartons for recycling and washes the dishes after lunch; and a visiting professor at Harvard who once a week dons an apron and polishes shoes. There is a young man who came to us on drugs and couldn't work consecutively on anything for more than ten minutes. One day his imagination was caught by the realization that the shoes he had been sent to collect would bring warmth and comfort to children's feet. From that day, he began to improve; now, for a year, he has held a 9-to-5 job in a library. A survivor of Hitler's Germany, in her eighties, does beautiful mending for us. A Catholic refugee from Middle Europe says of the clothing room atmosphere: "It is like immersing oneself in a pure, limpid stream—beautiful!" Another escapee of many years ago does professional-level sewing for us and takes photographs of the clothing room which are available to everyone. A young woman in her late twenties, who accepts only minimal pay because she does not wish to provide our government with tax money to spend on war, says she wants some of the pictures too. "Where else in the world could you work where you'd want to keep pictures of the place?"

St. Theresa said "Whose feet are to go upon His errands if not ours? Whose hands are to do His work if not ours? Through whose eyes is His compassion to look out if not ours?"

Employment . . .

continued from page 1

"We want to involve whole families in this work," Tyree Scott explained. "This project is not just about getting people better jobs. We want to work together on a broad range of issues, even though we come together at first around the issue of employment."

It is expected that local staff members will look for violations of the Civil Rights Act and will organize the community around local issues. It is also hoped that in time this program will result in a number of class action suits on job discrimination.

In addition, local groups will probably tackle such related issues as day care and housing.

Since the Dallas meeting, citizens' committees have been organized in at least eight of the ten cities, and staff has been or is being hired.

Cities so far involved include Pine Bluff and Little Rock, Arkansas; Tyler, Waco, Brownsville, and Harlingen, Texas; Shreveport and Monroe, Louisiana; and Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



A typically busy day in the Cambridge AFSC clothing center.

POPULATION PROGNOSIS FOR YEAR 2,000 Amnesty Portrayed in Play And Audience Participates

By HENRY BEERITS

The world population at present is about 3,650 million, and it is expected to reach 6,500 million by the end of this century, with more than two-thirds of this population living in the developing countries.

Many of these countries will find most of their additional resources from economic development offset by this population increase. Gunnar Myrdal, the well-known Swedish economist, has said, "In the world of today children are the greatest cause of poverty."

The "Green Revolution"

The race against famine appears to have been won, for the time being, by the "Green Revolution," the development of new strains of high yielding and disease-resistant wheat and rice. But it has been estimated that world food production must double during the period from 1965 to 2000 just in order to stay even, and this would still leave it well below minimum nutrition requirements.

But for developing nations the food problem is only one of many created by population increases. One can imagine the staggering problems in providing housing and health services, education and employment, in a poor and struggling country if governmental leaders are told that the population will double in the next twenty-three years. Even if by heroic efforts the gross national product doubles during that period, the benefits will be largely nullified by the increase in population. In other words, the nation is running hard just in order to stand still.

Dense Population in Cities

The population problems of the developed nations seem minor by

comparison, but they are serious nevertheless. In the United States, it is estimated that 50 million people will be added to the population by the end of the century. It is expected that at least 70 per cent of these 50 million additional people will be concentrated in the megalopolis areas such as Boston to Washington, Chicago to Pittsburgh, and San Diego to San Francisco. That the quality of life will be seriously and adversely affected can hardly be questioned.

Increasing Rich-Poor Gap

Population growth is increasing the already distressing disparity between the rich nations and the poor nations. If there is a world problem of overpopulation because it involves excessive use of natural resources, a developing nation may take the stand that the problem is really caused by the developed nations in view of their disproportionately high use of the world's resources.

By the year 2050—only 77 years from now—world population will be about 13 billion if population growth continues at the present rate. At 13 billion, the earth's ecological balance could be very seriously upset.



Amnesty Portrayed in Play And Audience Participates

From the New York Metropolitan Region

The inside cover of the playbill for "Duty Bound," a play about amnesty and a returning draft refuser who must face trial, reads: "We hope the project will help overcome some of the divisions created by the war by allowing consideration of the amnesty question within an atmosphere of reconciliation." These words sum up the objectives of the New York region's summer 1973 Youth Project on Amnesty, a nine-week production of the play, and they set the stage for the "performance after the performance", a cast/audience discussion on all aspects of amnesty.

The eleven-member high school and college student cast toured their play to Friends Meeting houses, anti-war groups, churches, synagogues, city parks and public libraries in the New York area. It was directed by Jean Baur-Walling and coordinated by Wendy Bomberg (project members).

Most of the audiences indicated support for some degree of amnesty. As Wendy Bomberg put it: "Because the subject is such an explosive one, few of the people opposed to amnesty attended the play." Nevertheless, the production was thought to be valuable even to those who already support amnesty because, as one cast member said, "the audiences we did reach are going to be able to talk to their friends about amnesty now, and they will reach out to other people as we reached out to them."

The meaning of reconciliation became clear to the project participants after one performance when the cast/audience discussions ensued. A member of the audience, who strongly supported amnesty, angrily criticized a cast member



New York Metropolitan Region's amnesty play.

for her too-reconciliatory attitude toward the returning soldiers. "It was then that we began to understand the amount of reconciliation that had to be accomplished on both sides of the issue," said Wendy Bomberg.

After twenty performances around the New York Metropolitan Region, the project members look back on their summer experience as a valuable one in clarifying their own understanding of amnesty.

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