

## Medicine, Tools Sent to Indochina

The AFSC sent \$20,000 worth of penicillin to Vietnam last summer to help that country combat venereal disease.

**1,000 sets of tools** are being provided to Laotians to assist families returning to the Plain of Jars in



Eryl and Lou Kubicka

rebuilding their homes. Several hundred water buffalo to help with plowing are being purchased to replace the animals destroyed in Laos in the war. In addition, the AFSC will provide equipment and supplies for a women's job-training project at a factory in Vientiane

and at a vocational rehabilitation center for women near that city. The project includes instruction in weaving, mat making, embroidery, sewing and rug making. Women will also be taught to use knitting machines. After a one-year course, many of the most qualified students will take up teaching assignments in the Plain of Jars where they will establish similar training centers.

**Eryl and Lou Kubicka**, AFSC representatives on leave last summer from Laos, said Laotians are disappointed that the U.S. has not helped their devastated land. The lack of U.S. help or reconciliation is pushing Laos toward dependence on the USSR. "But the Laotians don't want to be beholden to any country, including the Soviet Union or Vietnam," the Kubickas said. "There is a critical shortage of equipment needed to develop quickly the agricultural base. Spare parts are few for the limited number of tractors there, and the country doesn't have enough draft animals. We've heard reliable reports of men harnessing themselves to pull plows. Through all this, the Laotians are still awaiting American assistance. Americans now feel that Southeast Asia is very distant, but Laotians as well as Vietnamese are hoping for a better relationship with the U.S. in the future."

## Indochina Appeal Asks Aid, Amnesty

*"We must finally take some real steps in moving from a position of hostility and neglect, to a policy of reconciliation and normalization. We simply cannot ignore American interests in a part of the world where we were once so heavily involved." . . . Senator Edward Kennedy, May 17, 1975.*

**With a concern about** the United States' responsibility toward Indochina, and about those Americans who resisted the draft or were injured in the war, the AFSC has begun a new peace education project. People in this country are invited to sign petitions calling on the newly elected Administration and Congress to respond to the problems left by the Southeast Asian war. **The petition asks for recognition: that diplomatic, trade, and cultural relations with the nations of Indochina be normalized; that reconstruction aid be provided; that unconditional amnesty be granted to all draft, military and civilian resisters and veterans with less than honorable discharges; and that adequate rehabilitation and compensation for all wounded veterans be provided.** Co-sponsoring the petition drive are the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, Friendship, and the National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty. Par-

"The legacy of this unjust war lies heavily on our consciences," said Wallace Collett, chairperson of the AFSC. "We should press our government to provide assistance on a large scale to the war-ravaged countries of Indochina, and we must do all we can individually to make some amends for the terrible suffering inflicted on the Indochinese people and on Americans whose lives were disrupted by the war. I believe people will respond to this opportunity so we can help the nations of Indochina begin rebuilding their homelands and their lives."

## Dayton Schools Desegregate

### AFSC Program Aids Peaceful School Opening

By MADDI BRESLIN  
Director, Student Rights Program  
Dayton Regional Office

*Boston has been in turmoil over desegregation of its public schools for two years. Louisville erupted into violence in the fall of 1975 after a court order compelled an end to continuing segregation there. Many other cities experienced similar problems as they complied with the Supreme Court decision. But other communities, through careful planning and preparation, have moved peacefully toward integration. Dayton, Ohio, at press time, is among them.*

**The court-ordered plan** for Dayton's public schools involved pairing of schools (exchanging students between two schools) and some redistricting to achieve a racial balance of 52 per cent white and 48 per cent black students, with a leeway of 15 per cent. There are approximately 42,000 students in Dayton public schools.

**How has AFSC's Student Rights Project** been preparing for desegregation? In the spring of 1976, project staff, with the cooperation of police, the city government, community agencies and the local ombudsman, helped establish, through the school system, a "desegregation information center." This kept parents, students and others apprised of developments in the desegregation plan for Dayton. It also answered questions of concerned citizens, produced information on various issues, and in many cases simply absorbed the anger and frustration of people disturbed by the coming change in their lives.

**Two AFSC staff members** serve on the court-appointed Monitoring Committee—one a parent, the other a student intern. AFSC staff communicate with all school committees through letters, phone calls and by speaking out on important issues which they believe are being ignored. A number of AFSC staff's sugges-

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Dayton teacher and student on first school day.  
Photo: Charles Steinbrunner, Dayton Daily News

ticipation is also being sought from a broad range of national organizations and religious denominations.

**The Vietnam war ended** a year and a half ago. Neither recognition of the new Vietnam by the U.S. nor assistance to the nations of Indochina from this country has been forthcoming. What Vietnam itself has accomplished in rebuilding its nation was pointed out by the United Nations Mission to North and South Vietnam in its report of March 1976:

**"[We are] particularly impressed** by the effective arrangements made by the government of Vietnam to set to work and, with the generous support of the people, repair the damage caused by the hostilities . . . Nevertheless, because of the vast scale of the disaster, it is evident that the work of national rehabilitation far exceeds the human and material capacity of the Vietnamese people . . . It is therefore necessary, indeed essential, that the international community should provide assistance to Vietnam . . . it is equally apparent that the lack of such outside support will doom the country to great distress for many years to come."

**The signed petitions** will bring the message of concern to the policymakers in Washington. It is hoped that this nation will then move to prevent that "great distress for many years to come" by assisting the

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# Minority People Evaluate AFSC

By JOHN A. SULLIVAN

Associate Executive Secretary for Information and Interpretation  
National Office, Philadelphia

The American Friends Service Committee—which has pressed publicly since the early 1920's for full and equal rights and opportunities for all people—agreed in 1971 to open itself to scrutiny as to its own internal practices and external activities so that they could be evaluated by minority people associated with the AFSC.

## Coalition Formed

In 1971 the Board of Directors approved funds for a Third World Coalition, consisting of minority staff, committee people and individuals in groups with which AFSC was in contact. The aim of the Coalition, carried out since that time, has been to consult about AFSC policies, practices and programs—and to offer the AFSC a Third World or minority perspective on them. Involved are Blacks, Native Americans, Asian-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos and other Latinos who have not been traditionally part of the mainstream of North America or the countries of their national origin, nor part of the Society of Friends in North America. The sharing of perspectives and the consultation on program and policy has gone on in the AFSC national office, the regions and the AFSC program offices overseas. The Coalition maintains contact with AFSC overseas projects, especially in Mexico with Third World staff there.

## Sensitivity Increased

Among several beneficial results has been an increased sensitivity to Third World perceptions about and participation in AFSC work.

Last June the AFSC Board, following a thorough, nationwide AFSC review, approved the continuation of the Third World Coalition for three years, with the oversight of the Board. It expressed hope that the Coalition would continue to assist in the development and support of a network of minority community groups, and help provide two-way channels between AFSC programs and such communities.

## Affirmative Program Developed

At the same time the Board approved the development of an "affirmative action" program for the AFSC to consider the extent to which there may persist any discrimination within AFSC based on race, sex or sexual preference and to develop constructive ways to ensure full equal opportunity for all within AFSC.

The AFSC has always had an open policy on staff and committee participation but has tended, in several ways, to reflect the broad U.S. society within which it functions. The new efforts the Directors have sanctioned will, AFSC hopes, help AFSC demonstrate ways in which the goal of real equality can be pursued even further by organizations which have always stood squarely for that principle.

## Indochina... *Continued from page 1*

long-embattled people of Indochina to rebuild their nations and their lives. Support for the Appeal may be indicated, and petitions ordered, on the coupon below.

**Note: The Appeal calls for Vietnamese membership in the United Nations, which the U.S. threatens to veto. It is urgent that thousands of signatures be collected before November when the Security Council again considers the question.**

Name (printed) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ (quantity) petitions so I may help with the Appeal.

Enclosed is \$1.00 to support the Appeal. Return to the nearest AFSC office or Appeal for Reconciliation, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

## Catholics, Protestants Meet

# Irish Teenagers Visit in Delaware

By CHARLES ZOELLER, Director, *Pacem in Terris*, Wilmington, Delaware

*Pacem in Terris* is the peace and justice task force of the Delmarva Ecumenical Agency, based in Wilmington, Delaware. Charles Zoeller is on the staff of the AFSC.

Last summer, 30 Irish teenagers—15 Protestants and 15 Catholics—spent three weeks together in private homes in Wilmington, Delaware, under the auspices of *Pacem in Terris*. The young people were selected by their teachers and clergymen in Northern Ireland to participate in "The Ulster Project," an effort to bring Ulster Catholic and Protestant youths together on friendly, neutral ground.

On the agenda was a Phillies baseball game, a rock concert, and a musical production at Longwood Gardens, in Pennsylvania. The young people unanimously agreed to attend services at Protestant and Catholic churches on alternate Sundays during their stay. Most important, they lived together and got to know and like each other . . . a new experience for many of them. Out of the visit came plans for future get-togethers, at home. Such socializing between the two religious denominations may not be easy in Ulster, but the young people intend to try.



Teenagers from Northern Ireland are welcomed to the U.S. by Bishop Thomas J. Mardaga, chairman of the Delmarva Ecumenical Agency. Photo: *The Dialog*, Wilmington, Delaware

## Project Promotes Justice for Wilmington 10

By BOB McMAHON

Wilmington 10 Support Committee Member

The case of the Wilmington 10 began nearly five years ago when black students in Wilmington, North Carolina, organized a peaceful boycott of the high school to protest continued racial harassment of students by some teachers, school officials and white students. The Rev. Ben Chavis, a civil rights leader and organizer for the United Church of Christ's Commission for Racial Justice in Raleigh, North Carolina, was invited to Wilmington by the students to help organize support for the protests and start negotiations with the all-white board of education.

Negotiations never started. Instead, armed Klansmen began riding through the black community. A church the students used as headquarters was attacked, its minister threatened with death. Students and other blacks armed themselves through a four-day siege.

More than a year later, tensions remained high. The white vigilantes were largely untouched by the law, while the black movement faced prosecutions. In Sep-

tember 1972, Chavis, eight of the high school students, and Anne Sheppard—one of the few whites who supported the black movements—were tried for arson and conspiracy. The defense had been blocked from questioning racism on the part of the white jurors. A key pretrial statement by the state's main witness was concealed from the defense. Chavis got 34 years. The students drew 29 to 31-year sentences, while Sheppard got a ten-year jail term.

Recognizing a need for more community support for the jailed protesters, the AFSC's Southeastern Regional Office organized a summer project to carry out community education around the case of the Wilmington 10. Six college students worked together for eight weeks speaking to church and community groups, appearing on talk shows, leafletting, organizing rallies in Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill. As a result, new defense committees have been formed in the three cities, hundreds of names are on petitions to go to the governor and the attorney general, and many people have a new determination to fight the injustice of the Wilmington 10 case.

## School... *continued from page 1*

tions have been adopted: two-way radios installed in school buses so drivers have immediate contact with the school security people, a discipline code on the buses being developed, buses being used for extra-curricular activities—for the first time, and youth workers being trained in crisis intervention.

Another important activity of the desegregation information center is rumor-squelching. When staff hear threats of retaliation by one group against another, they quickly advise against such measures and suggest that anyone who needs help contact them immediately. "Our policy," says AFSC staff, "is never to laugh off or discount a person who makes a threat or relates a rumor about impending violence."

So far, the efforts of the desegregation information center are bearing fruit. AFSC staff hope this will continue, and that Dayton will prove to be an example of how cities can desegregate their schools peacefully.

## AFSC Annual Meeting Features Rich-Poor Gap

The growing gap between the rich and the poor, at home and abroad—and what can be done about it—will be the underlying question as the American Friends Service Committee holds its annual national public meeting at the Friends Meetinghouse, Fourth and Arch Streets in Philadelphia, on Saturday, November 6. Interest groups will meet in simultaneous sessions on Saturday morning prior to plenary sessions that afternoon in the main meeting room of the historic Quaker structure.

## 'Red Squad' Spying Prevalent in U.S.

While national attention has been focused in recent months on revelations of widespread spying and eavesdropping on the part of the CIA, FBI, IRS and a host of other government agencies, an even more widespread abuse of citizens' rights has gone largely unnoticed. This is the network of special intelligence or "red squad" units of local and state police. They gather information and maintain political intelligence files on concerned citizens involved in programs of community action, sometimes inhibiting persons seeking to develop such programs.

AFSC program staff experienced political surveillance by police during the Indochina War. They have seen its chilling effects on the community groups with which they work. Lately, AFSC has been learning that much of the information gathered locally is shared with other police departments and federal agencies. Some of it has been supplied by right wing organizations. Many national groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild have been urging action on a grass roots level to get at the base of the political surveillance pyramid.

### Concentrate on Local Scene

Noting this need, AFSC's Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights has decided to concentrate major attention on the local scene. Staff has learned of the experience of coalition groups in Chicago and in Detroit, where citizens, working together, have been able to press for local and state laws providing public access to secret files and to bring suits against further abuses. Encouraged by these successes, staff is gathering resource materials for the use of groups elsewhere. A handbook on "Local Police Political Surveillance" and a "Community Action Packet" have been prepared and are ready for distribution to local groups. Special grass roots efforts in several American cities, including Philadelphia, may be developed.

### Information Being Gathered

In addition, the Program on Government Surveillance continues to gather information from government agencies under the Freedom of Information Act. In June a document, "Freedom for Americans" (available through AFSC for 50 cents), was published, drawing together part of the findings. AFSC has also made public statements calling for the abolition of the CIA and the Internal Security Division of the FBI, and has joined in some lawsuits seeking to protect citizens' rights in this arena.

## Feminist Program Focuses On Middle-Aged Women

From the San Francisco Regional Office

The four-year-old Feminist Health Program of AFSC's San Francisco Regional Office has added a new project focusing on the health needs of middle-aged women. The program works to help women achieve higher quality health care. Conspicuously under-served in both health services and health education are older women. New staff member Sheryl Brown plans to concentrate on this group.

She is planning a one-day conference on November 13 on "The Health Concerns of the Middle-aged Woman." The conference would bring together both health care providers and consumers for educational workshops and to search for ways to expand health services and bring about change in the type and quality of existing services.

Conference workshop topics will be menopause, Estrogen Replacement Therapy (ERT)—pros, cons, and alternatives; sexuality, birth control, and pregnancy after 40; and "coping" (things women can do to keep healthy and feel supported through menopause).

Sheryl Brown is also preparing a data sheet on ERT, a summary of the available literature that will help

## Drop B-1 From Budget, Says Campaign Staff

The B-1 bomber is perhaps the most controversial weapons system ever proposed by the U.S. military, judging by the Congressional debates and legislative delays it has engendered, and by the wide coverage given it by the press. Anthony Lewis, writing recently in the *New York Times*, said: "Nowadays we have a military-industrial-labor complex. Big unions join with big management in lobbying Congress for some new weapons system that will keep one of the aerospace companies in gravy for a few more years. The grotesque case in point is the B-1 bomber, a dubious weapon system now estimated to cost \$90 billion if Congress finally authorizes it."

A number of former Administration officials, such as McGeorge Bundy and Clark Clifford, signed a statement which was quoted in *Christianity and Crisis* last July: "The tens of billions of dollars required to build and operate the B-1 bomber are not warranted by any contribution to our security which it might make." The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, in their advertisement in the *New York Times* in July, quoted a Brookings Institution study: "No significant military advantages are to be gained by deploying a new penetrating bomber such as the B-1." And a *New York Times Magazine* article of July 25, 1976 states: "The B-1 is not the first weapons program to be caught up in pork barrel politics. The difference is that no other piece of military pork was ever so expensive or so unsalted with rational justification."

The Stop the B-1 Bomber/Peace Conversion Campaign of the AFSC and other organizations is continuing to inform the public about the deleterious effect the weapon would have on American society—economic, environmental, moral. Opposition to the B-1 has grown steadily over the past months with prominent policymakers, scientists, church leaders and others speaking out against it. Now the decision lies in the hands of the next Administration and Congress, with a final decision expected in February 1977. That decision, say the Campaign staff, can be influenced by people who want the B-1 dropped from the fiscal year 1978 budget. The budget will be presented after the Presidential Inauguration in January 1977.

Information packets are available from Stop the B-1, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, at \$1.00 each.

women make a more informed choice on whether or not to take estrogen hormones. In her research Sheryl has found that there are few resources and alternatives available to women fearing the side-effects of estrogen or seeking ERT—perhaps because the problems have not been taken seriously enough or because there is little agreement among doctors on treatment. Investigations by medical scientists have now begun. However, it will take a generation or two before any definitive answers about the effect of hormones on human beings will be available. In the meantime, women who have not been thoroughly advised by their doctors about possible long-term effects of hormone drugs should be wary of consuming these. Instead, they should work together to encourage scientific research on hormone therapy, an area that has been neglected, and require that information about alternatives to ERT be made available to women.

Another aspect of Sheryl's program which will begin soon is a series of two-hour workshops on menopause and the problems of the "middle years." Workshops will be formed and conducted as interested women contact Sheryl. For more information on the program, Sheryl Brown may be contacted at AFSC, 2160 Lake Street, San Francisco, California 94121, or phoned at (415) 752-7766.

In the article, "How Will U.S. Use Food Power in World Shortage?" in the spring issue of *Quaker Service Bulletin*, the percentage of U.S. gross national product recommended as our contribution to the world's hungry should have read .7 per cent, not 7 per cent.

## UPDATE

After the December 1975 bombing of the AFSC Des Moines office and the adjoining Des Moines Valley Friends Meetinghouse, reconstruction costs were estimated at approximately \$140,000. It is not yet known how much of this amount will be covered by insurance, but \$31,000 in contributions have been received so far from individuals and groups in Iowa and around the country. It is expected that an additional significant amount of money will be needed to complete the work.

A Neighborhood Open House was held on September 12 to inform neighborhood people about progress on the building and about what the AFSC does in Iowa. An annual report meeting for the community at large has been scheduled for November.

Bessie L. Williamson was appointed Assistant Treasurer and Insurance Coordinator of AFSC at the national office in Philadelphia, on August 9th. In her new job, Bessie Williamson will be responsible for all AFSC funds disbursed in the U.S. and abroad, and will determine the best employee and business benefit coverage for AFSC nationally and internationally. As an AFSC employee for 16 years, Bessie Williamson says of her new position: "I look forward to the challenge this position offers in communicating with all branches of the AFSC family nationally and internationally."



Jeanne Newman



Bessie Williamson

Jeanne Sumner Newman is the new Co-Secretary, with Steve Thiermann, of AFSC's International Division in Philadelphia. Formerly an Assistant Professor of Health Planning at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Jeanne Newman holds a Ph.D. in demography/human geography. She has served as consultant in West Africa for the Ford Foundation and to the Health Ministry of Turkey in maternal and child health program planning. In her new assignment, Jeanne Newman is responsible for AFSC programs in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Supreme Court's July 2, 1976 decision upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty opens the door to resumption of executions in those states whose capital punishment laws have been or will be declared constitutional. It means that we will see the first executions in this country since 1967. It has also produced movement in other states to pass new laws that can meet the Supreme Court's criteria. AFSC has joined the National Coalition Against the Death Penalty, formed by many civil rights and religious groups, including the ACLU, the Legal Defense Fund, the National Council of Churches, FCNL and the Southern Poverty Law Center. The Coalition's work focuses on the state level—to obtain an accurate count of the men and women on death row, since some people held in county jails are often not known about; to learn quickly about scheduled execution dates; to obtain legal assistance for prisoners on death row; to campaign for clemency for condemned people; and to oppose proposed new death penalty laws.

# Tourism Hurts Local People, Land

From the Pasadena Regional Office

"Tourism is always offered as a solution to the high level of poverty in the northern counties of New Mexico, even though tourism by its very nature is further eroding the land base and self-sufficiency of the Chicanos who live here," said Luis Torres, AFSC staff person in northern New Mexico.

At an AFSC-sponsored Consultation on Land Issues, held near Abique, New Mexico last spring, Native Americans, Chicanos, Native Hawaiians, and several AFSC staff people discussed the growing impact by government and industry on lands which indigenous people see as theirs, or as essential to their



Quaker United Nations interns for 1976 are, left to right: Linley Gregory, New Zealand; Jane Beaton, England; Janet Mwenesi, East Africa. Photo: David C. Smith, QUNO

—in Chama and Tierra Amarilla, villages in Rio Arriba, one of the poorest counties in the nation. When the idea of a tourist trade developed there in the early 1970's, businessmen and big ranchers organized and lobbied the county commissioners for money to build a small jetport which they hoped would bring in tourists. The people of the two villages organized to stop the project. They petitioned, marched to the state capital in Santa Fe, attended numerous meetings with government officials . . . and the plan finally was dropped.

In their protest, they pointed out the need for basic human services in their area—educational, social—and their desire to control the land. The money for a jetport could, they insisted, be better spent on the people of Chama and Tierra Amarilla. So far, they have at least retained the land.

Water is a precious and oftentimes scarce commodity in the Hondo-Seco region of Taos County, New Mexico. When a tourist resort was built in the mountains upstream, so much water was polluted or siphoned off for commercial use that the villagers could not continue their marginal farming. Many of them had to leave their village and seek jobs in cities. But because they were ill-equipped for urban life, they were soon on welfare rolls.

The problems are similar in Navajo and Hopi areas. There big businesses flourish and the indigenous people say it is at their expense, and they lack the resources to seek redress.

How can local people protect their interests in competition with business interests? Through community awareness and community organizing, says Luis Torres. Even with small funds and few numbers, when people understand what the developers and the power companies are doing to them and their cultures, they can come together in organized protest, as happened in Chama and Tierra Amarilla. It is a continuing struggle, he says, but a worthwhile one.



Arturo Sandoval (left) discusses concerns of Chicanos at the Land Issues Consultation. David Monongye (right) relates the meaning of land in Hopi prophecy. Photos: Betty Massoni



well-being. In Hawaii, hotels and condominiums are absorbing more and more land, to the alarm of the native people. In northern New Mexico, unresolved issues of land and water are an inherent part of the region's history, and a constant threat to the local people. The land is mountainous, with arid foothills and limited acreage suitable for food production. It is in these areas that the indigenous people first settled and developed an agrarian and limited stock-raising life style and economy. Today, the area's mountains are owned mostly by the federal government and used for recreational purposes; the foothills are owned by the state and are mostly unused; only the valleys are owned by local people and used for habitation and food. But even the valleys are increasingly under pressure from land developers.

How does tourism hurt a community? The local people say, by diverting the wealth to be developed away from the community at large, while damaging the environment through water and air pollution, and depriving the local people of their livelihood by taking land out of agricultural production.

An example is what happened—or nearly happened

## Can Pacifists Support Liberation Struggles?

By JIM BRISTOL  
National Office

Jim Bristol, a long-time Quaker pacifist involved with the Gandhian movement in India and with a number of international nonviolent efforts, was invited by the BULLETIN to write about liberation struggles as seen by a pacifist.—Ed.

To me a major dilemma for the believer in non-violence is: are we faithful to nonviolence, even at the price of denying full support to the liberation struggle of oppressed people, or vice versa? What makes this dilemma so painful is that in situation after situation practitioners of nonviolence are too few in number to make nonviolent action at that moment a viable option. Although we have patterns, models, technique, experiences from the past to draw upon, we cannot exert power because of our small numbers. This is not



Jim Bristol

the time of Gandhi, nor of Martin Luther King, though it is significantly the time of Cesar Chavez. Now our identification with many of the goals of liberation movements in southern Africa and in Latin America, but not with their use of guerilla war, leaves us in a quandary.

Some people stress the practical use of nonviolence as a technique for achieving certain ends. They emphasize that nonviolence has worked in a number of historic situations, and that if nonviolent methods are applied and nonviolent campaigns organized in specific situations today, a nonviolent struggle could again prove effective in achieving self-determination, national independence or some other political or economic goal. With that assertion I totally agree.

My problem, however, is how to discuss methods, models, organization, technique with freedom fighters whose experience has made them not in the least receptive to discussions about nonviolence. Tragically, they have joined the widespread company (led through the centuries by white Christian Europe and in the twentieth century by the United States and the Soviet Union) of those who accept violence as the ultimate sanction in politics.

Now what do I do when those whose cause I espouse and those against whom they struggle both accept violence as the ultimate sanction? What do I do when this joint acceptance leads to an ultimate reliance upon violence? Zealously though I have worked to persuade others of the basic effectiveness and potential of nonviolent methods of struggle, I have not succeeded in doing so, and thus today I am on the horns of a dilemma. As long as I can I pursue nonviolent means of supporting liberation movements in the Third World, but when the chips are down, I must choose between adherence to nonviolence and support of the struggle by the methods the freedom fighters perceive to be effective. At that point I come down on the side of nonviolence, but that does not lessen the dilemma.

To me the lesson is clear. I must realize that because I am a white, middle class American, enjoying a pleasant and comfortable standard of living in a world where millions of women, men and little children go hungry every night, I am by virtue of citizenship, economic status and race included among the oppressors. Recognition of this fact leads me to the conclusion that I must try first to influence and persuade my own people, my fellow Americans, not those fighting to end the oppression under which they suffer. A change of mind and heart and behavior wrought in Americans will express itself in efforts to change American foreign policy in such ways that we match words with deeds, and genuinely support struggles for liberation both within the United States and throughout the world. Such a course of action will at the very least greatly minimize the violence which freedom fighters feel compelled to use to reach their goals. In striving to convince my fellow citizens of the wisdom and rightness of such a policy I serve best the causes of both nonviolence and human freedom.

## GIVE A SPECIAL GIFT THIS HOLIDAY SEASON

### A Gift Which Can Reshape Lives, Rebuild Communities, and Work for a More Peaceful World.

Through the AFSC Christmas Gift Card Plan, your friends and relatives receive greetings from you with the message that you have made a gift in their names . . . a gift in the spirit of the season to provide:

- farm tools and water buffalo for displaced families returning to their land in Laos.
- support for Indian efforts to gain control over natural resources on their reservations.
- a nutritious hot meal daily for more than 2,000 children in shantytowns in Chile.

This year's card features a multicolor etching reproduced on white stock with a quote from Isaiah.

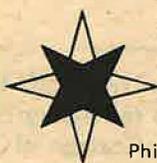
Inside of the card is a space for your name and a message, plus the text:

As a holiday present

made a gift to the American Friends Service Committee in your name. Such gifts, in the spirit of the season, support the worldwide work of the Committee to alleviate suffering, right injustice, and work for reconciliation and peace.



Write today for more information about the Christmas Gift Card Plan, or send us the names and addresses of those whom you would like to remember in this way. Five dollars is the suggested minimum gift for each person or family.



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

1501 Cherry Street Philadelphia, PA 19102

Participants Meet in USSR, Mali, California for:

# AFSC International Seminars

In Baku, USSR, last May, participants from the U.S. and the Soviet Union attended the eighth Reciprocal Seminar, sponsored by the AFSC and the Institute of Soviet-American Relations, to discuss "Soviet-American Relations—a New Stage," which focused mainly on the Middle East. Halfway across the world at the Ben Lomond Quaker conference center in northern California, young Soviets, Britons and Americans gathered in July to talk about "The Role of Youth in a Global Society." And last March nomad participants met in Mali for a seminar on "Participation of Nomads in Development."

## Mideast Theme of Seminar in USSR

By JOHN A. SULLIVAN

*A participant in the Baku seminar*

The eighth Reciprocal Seminar between U.S. and Soviet participants, sponsored by the AFSC and the Institute of Soviet-American Relations, concluded last spring with several significant points of agreement:

- an end to the Middle East arms race should be part of any Middle East settlement;
- the indivisibility of the basic elements of a Middle East settlement should be stressed and they are: restoration of territories occupied in 1967, the security and independence of Israel and all other states in the region, and the self-determination of Palestinian Arabs, including in their own state if they choose;
- the importance of the U.S. and the USSR cooperating for peace in general cannot be overemphasized;
- the desirability of the U.S. and the USSR cooperating was recognized specifically in terms of jointly studying the practical possibilities for a political settlement and end to the arms race in the Middle East.

### Seminar in Baku

The seminar was held in the Friendship House of the Azerbaijan Friendship Society in Baku on the Caspian Sea. The nine Soviet and eight U.S. participants reached a noteworthy level of candor and openness—to the point where differences within both delegations as well as between them were openly addressed at the seminar.

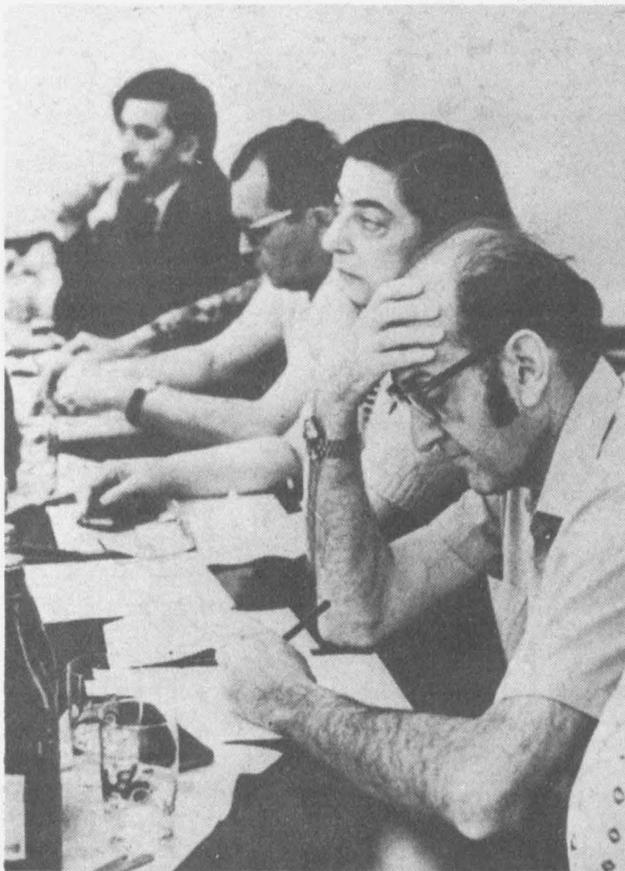
### Scholars Discuss Issues

Participants on each side included respected scholars versed in the Middle East crisis and in arms control and disarmament. The Soviet hosts, in a closing ceremony, expressed appreciation for the seminars which they noted began during the chill of the Cold War and helped open U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

### Side Trips are Highlight

Other highlights were visits to the homes of Soviet seminar participants; visits to offshore oil rigs in the Caspian Sea and to an Azerbaijan State farm; a trip to Erevan in Armenia for an audience with "the Catholicos" (or patriarch) of the Armenian Church; a dialogue with Middle East experts in the Armenian Academy of Science, and an introduction to the artistic, cultural and religious treasure of Armenia; direct contact with dissident Soviet Jews in Moscow and searching discussions about Soviet Jews with both U.S. and Soviet officials.

All the U.S. participants agreed that the whole experience had been richly rewarding and very useful—a real highlight of the entire seminar series.



Soviet and American participants at Reciprocal Seminar. Don Peretz, member of the Middle East panel of AFSC's International Division, is on the right.



Tripartite participants in formal session.



Nabi Khazri, head of the Azerbaijan Friendship Society (right) and his interpreter at the Reciprocal Seminar.



During a break in the Reciprocal Seminar, Paul Jabber of the UCLA faculty (right) talks to Vaghif Aslanov, professor of linguistics from the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.



American, British and Soviet Tripartite participants in discussion over lunch.



Participants at the Nomads in Development Seminar gather under a tent in Hausa-Foulane, Mali. AFSC's Eva Mysliwiec is seated on the ground in the center, and Jean-Pierre Allain of AFSC's West African Seminars Program is on the right.

# New Economic Order Needs Hard Decisions

Over the last two years, Third World leaders have been developing a relatively coherent set of proposals for a New International Economic Order, which, if they do not clearly constitute an accurate road map to more equitable relations among rich and poor nations, have seemed to many to be a road marker pointing in that direction. National equality and control of an expanded resource base are the primary objectives rather than income redistribution per se, although a reduction, if not elimination, of the economic gap between rich and poor nations is expected to result.

Nationalism, independence, self-determination are the guiding principles of both a short- and a long-run strategy; in the short run, through a combination of aid, technological transfer, and favorable terms of trade, Third World countries hope to build up the economic power that would in the long run permit them to participate as equals in the world system. However, recognizing that individually they do not now command the power to bargain with the rich nations for their short-run objectives, they have developed a strategy of negotiation and solidarity in the struggle for concessions. Their proposals seek: (1) to stabilize commodity prices at a level related to the cost of their imports, (2) to cushion the impact of fluctuations in demand for their exports, (3) to obtain special preferences and tariff reductions in developed countries for their products, (4) to encourage manufacturing in the Third World, (5) to introduce appropriate technology, (6) to develop Third World shipping capacity and financial institutions, (7) to increase trade among themselves, and (8) to control the powers of the multinationals within their borders.

Yet, as important as these proposals may be in pointing the way to a New International Economic Order, they do not necessarily imply a corresponding increase in economic justice for the world's poor. Rather than focusing upon rural development, internal income redistribution, and full participation of the disadvantaged, this set of proposals assumes an economic system based upon trade, manufacturing and industrialization, urbanization, and increased consumption; if experience is any guide, those likely to benefit most from such a system are the already wealthy elites of Third World countries, except in those nations consciously pursuing a policy of income redistribution favoring the poor.

If then, in order to further economic justice among sovereign nations, the U.S. adopts policies in accord with the principles of the New International Economic Order, we may well find that we have also supported policies whose effect is to increase income disparities within the developing countries, and to strengthen the powerful. Thus acceptance of the New International Economic Order will not relieve us of ambiguities and the necessity for hard decisions!

In our programs at home and overseas, the AFSC seeks to work for social justice and empowerment of the disadvantaged; in the halls of Congress and the United Nations we testify in support of a world order that is based upon justice and equality among nations. Although we strive for unity and clarity, these objectives may sometimes be in conflict. Yet because our options are sometimes ambiguous, we at AFSC must not allow ourselves, through intellectual or moral fatigue, to accept ready-made positions on complex questions. For if we are to be faithful to our own experience, we will continue to seek the sensitivity and patience to assess each new situation as it arises, and the inner strength to live with tension and partial solutions if need be, that we may speak with authenticity, integrity, and humility.

JEANNE S. NEWMAN  
Program Secretary, International Division



The Continental Walk proceeds along the Common in Boston, Massachusetts. On October 16, the Walk, including its "feeder routes" across the country, will culminate in Washington, D.C. to protest military spending and support measures for social justice. Photo: Eric Roth

## Mothers in Prison Helped in Illinois

By BONNIE RATEREE  
Midwest Regional Office

Bonnie Raterie is coordinator of AFSC's Mothers in Prison Project (MIPP) in Cook County, Illinois. She and MIPP volunteers help incarcerated mothers stay in touch with their children, make arrangements for the children's care, and do what they can to prevent mothers losing their parental rights as a result of incarceration.

Very few of the mothers we deal with have any kind of power. They have not had education, job opportunities, access to birth control information. The large majority of them have been receiving public aid, are unemployable, and have small children. Very few are advocates of women's liberation. They all seem to have had, at one time or another, that traditional female American dream of a little white house in the suburbs. Unfortunately, most were born in urban or rural communities where poverty, rats, roaches, high-rent housing, poor schools and no community control were the reality.

Our society has convinced them that all of this is their fault, that they are failures as women, mothers, wives, and daughters because of some innate inferiority. They become child abusers, dope addicts, prostitutes, thieves, and the like in their efforts to survive in a system that is working against them. They often end up in jail.

The real irony of it is that our society shuns the woman who can't stand up against all these pressures while simultaneously insisting that women should be "feminine" and not deal with the issues.

There is also the problem of mothers released from prison with no resources with which to face the outside world. We took up a collection in the jail for a mother who would have lost her baby to a foster home or to adoption through the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) if she hadn't raised \$100 to pay her bond and hadn't picked up her baby at the hospital by 4 o'clock that afternoon. We not only got the money but took her to the hospital, picked up the baby, bought baby clothes and milk, and helped convince her sister to let her stay with her temporarily. We also found her an apartment, applied for public aid, and informed DCFS that she no longer needed their services.

This is typical of the kind of situation we encounter. Through it all we grow; we hope the mothers in prison do too.

## Maine Program Assists Off-reservation Indians

From New England Regional Office

AFSC staff member Mary Francis Isaac, a Penobscot/Micmac native American, is president of the Central Maine Indian Association, founded in 1974, to help off-reservation Indians. CMIA includes all the counties of the state except Aroostook (which has its own association, also started by an AFSC staff person) and has grown from a roomful of interested members to an organization with a mailing list of 1500.

### Information Provided

The overall goal of CMIA is to provide off-reservation Indian people with a program capable of disseminating information, surveying needs, and providing direct assistance in promoting self-betterment. During the past year, CMIA has been conducting a census survey, which has provided necessary information for the creation of much-needed programs. Over 250 families are currently being served, and the 10 CMIA administrative and planning staff members work with all appropriate agencies.

### Jobs Sought

Employment efforts include work with both the Indian CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) program and the Penobscot County CETA program. Direct placement is sought with local construction firms, paper companies, and the University of Maine. The education program involves counseling and assistance to high school students, adult education, and guidance for those attending college. Housing concerns include basic home repairs, winterization, referrals to home loan agencies and low-income subsidized housing, and basic housing planning. CMIA has been designated by the Penobscot County Commissioners as their agent in establishing and operating a Public Housing Agency; the goal is for CMIA to administer H.U.D. Section 8 existing housing assistance funds. One of the chief aims of the Social and Health Services program is to provide training for Indians to enable them actually to be involved in the delivery of health care and social services to Indian families, and also to give homes to foster children—children who are now placed in white homes almost 100 per cent of the time.

AFSC's Maine Indian Program Committee makes available advisory and technical services to CMIA staff members, as requested. The Committee is also planning an educational campaign in the "dominant" white community of Maine to offset increasing prejudice and abuse toward native Americans.

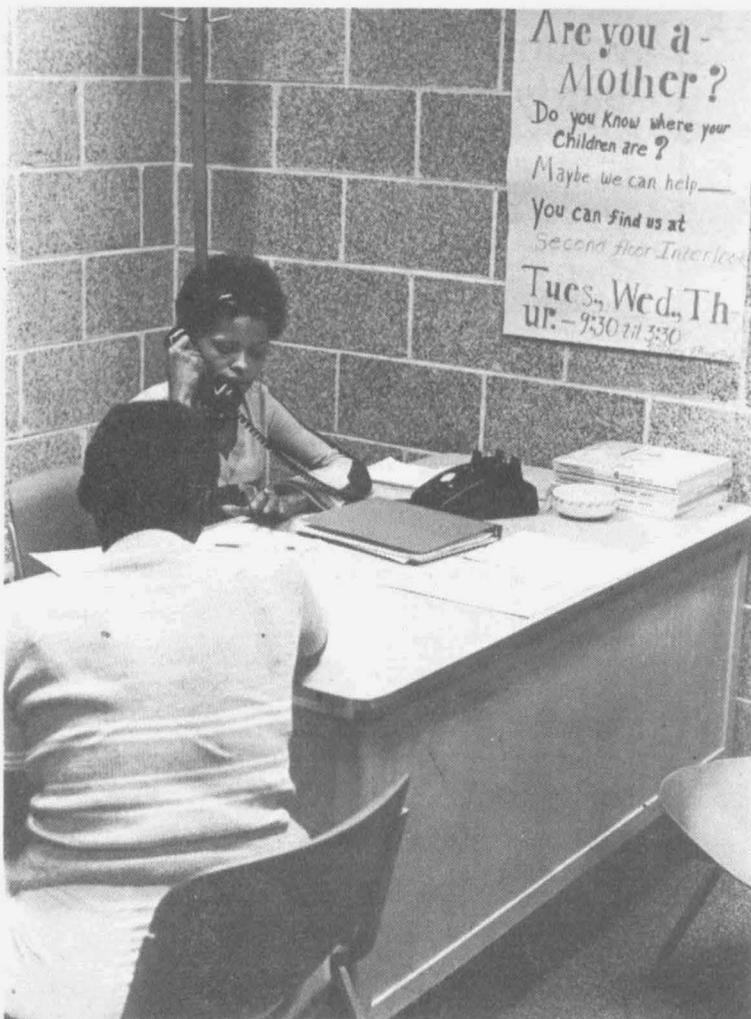


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Bonnie Rateree, of AFSC's Mothers in Prison Project, helps an incarcerated mother at Cook County jail in Illinois (see article on page 6).



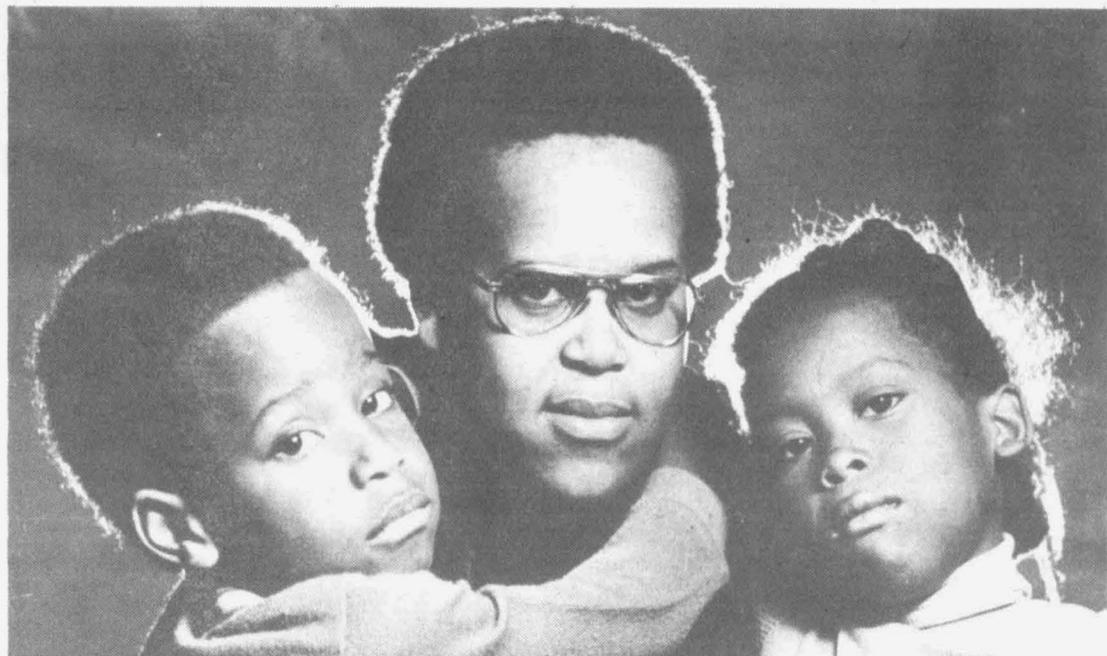
Fred Wall, at right with his mother, shaking hands with Wray Bailey, director of AFSC's Newark (New Jersey) Justice Program. Wall was picked up and detained by police for a florist shop robbery, even though he was able to prove his innocence. With the help of Newark Justice Program staff and families of prisoners, Wall was released. Photo: Newark Star-Ledger

AFSC Brings Families and Prisoners Together in:

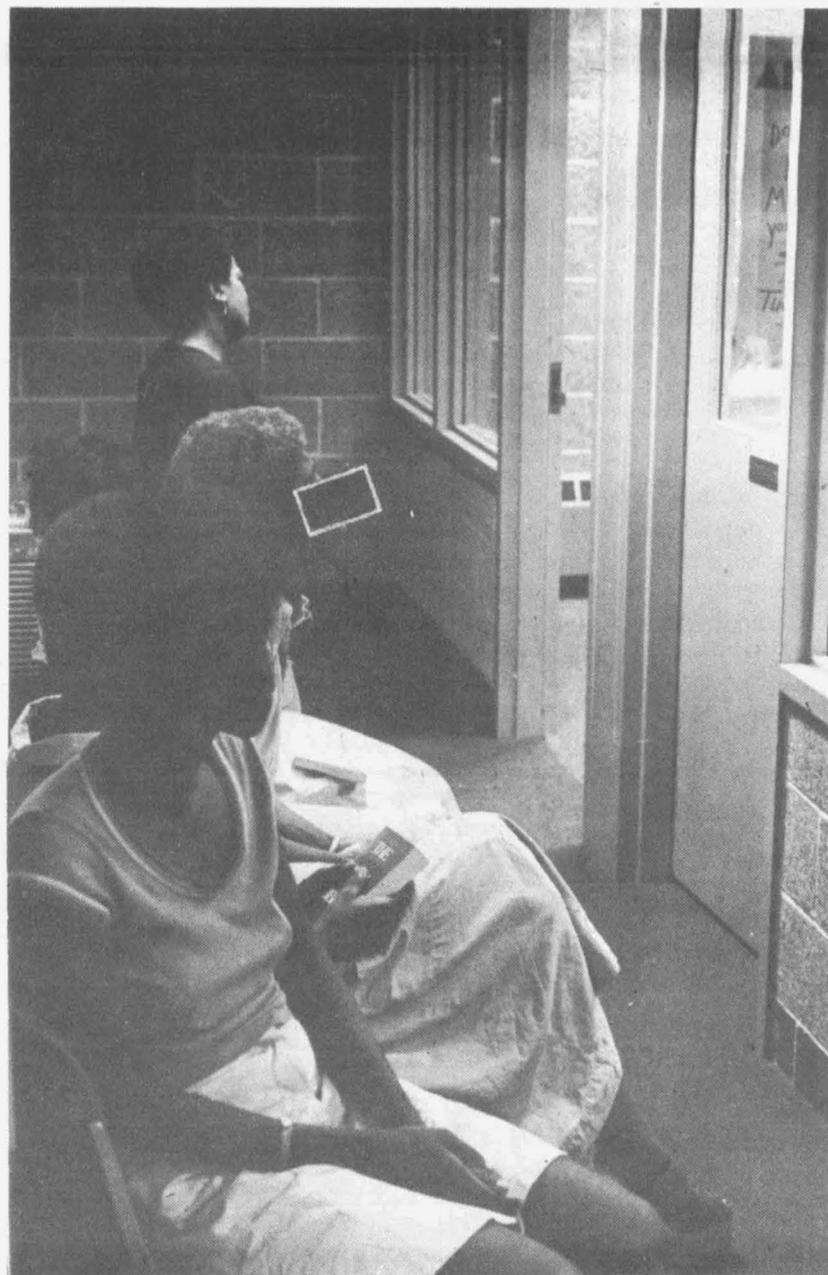
# Prison Visitation Programs



Families board bus in Newark, New Jersey, to visit prisoners in Leesburg Prison. AFSC's Newark Justice Program staff and prisoners' families had some of their recommendations for improvements in the prison system accepted. Photo: Viola Hale



Carolyn Moon, director of AFSC's child visitation program in Iowa, and two of her children. Carolyn Moon brings children from all over the Des Moines area to visit their mothers in prison every weekend. Photo: Des Moines Register



Mothers in prison waiting outside Mothers in Prison Project office

Aunt  
**SUE**  
Wants



**YOU**

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE  
317 E. 25th St., Balto., Md. 21218



## Volunteers Build Houses, Study Farm Labor

Eleven summer projects were sponsored by AFSC last summer, seven in the U.S., four in Mexico. In a self-help project in eastern Florida, six college-age volunteers assisted farm workers and other rural people build houses. In Toledo, Ohio, six volunteers did research on farm labor. In North Carolina, the young people organized support groups for the "Wilmington 10" case (see article on page 2). In Mexico, efforts centered on community development.

**ENMESHED** is a 100-page report written by Bernice Just, director of AFSC's Washington Pretrial Justice Program in Washington, D.C. The report is about "prisoners lost in a bureaucratic shuffle in the nation's capital." It declares that the use of money bond discriminates against poor people, thereby violating the principle of equal justice before the law. Included in the publication are suggestions for improving the situation, including a "prisoners' action line." **ENMESHED** received considerable media coverage in the nation's capital.

In "After Wounded Knee, New Hope", in the spring Quaker Service Bulletin, the reference to conversations with people at Pine Ridge should have read: "If you were to talk to Dick Wilson, you would get one story. But you get a different story if you talk to the new tribal chairman and other Lakota people working for change. They don't all see eye to eye and they use different words, but they say many of the same things."

### WILL THE REAL AUNT SUE PLEASE STAND UP?

Aunt Sue first appeared (left) on a counter-recruitment flyer produced by the Baltimore office of the AFSC in January 1976. No sooner had she made her appearance than she showed up again, this time on the cover of the *U.S. Army Recruiting and Career Counseling Journal* of May 1976. It looks to us as if Aunt Sue was inducted by the Army behind our backs.

## Do Students Learn the Truth About the Mideast?

By JACK PATTERSON  
Secretary, Peace Education and Action Program  
New York Metropolitan Regional Office

What do American high school students learn about the Middle East? Twenty active teachers and educational administrators gathered by the AFSC New York Metropolitan Regional Office last January agreed that in most cases unprepared teachers pass on to students their own biases, stereotypes, and misinformation. Few are able to help students understand the Middle East as a complex mosaic of peoples and cultures. Most tend to view the region as a "conflict area" rather than a "cultural area." The January consultation recommended workshops for teachers to confront these problems.

AFSC then approached the New York University/Princeton Center for Near Eastern Studies and the New York State Department of Education for cosponsorship of an all-day conference in April entitled "Through the Cultural Looking Glass: The Middle East Mosaic." More than 80 teachers and administrators from the New York area participated in the forum, and six workshops focused on methods of teaching about the Middle East and the subject matter most often overlooked in texts. These included: "Stereotypes: Images in Textbooks," "The Peoples of the Middle East," "Addressing Differences in the Classroom," "Christianity, Judaism, Islam," "Cross-cultural Methods for Teaching: An Israeli and a Syrian Educator Share Their Ideas."

Serious and task-oriented discussion that spilled over into the hallways between sessions replaced the contentious "point-scoring" that all too often characterizes meetings on the Middle East. Most teachers displayed an impressive openness to learn from the resource leaders and one another.

As AFSC organizers of both events, Martin Smith (AFSC staff person) and I were encouraged by many participants to follow up with similar opportunities next year that could involve additional teachers. The other co-sponsors agreed, and plans are now underway for two conferences on teaching about the Middle East to take place in the fall and spring of 1977 at the NYU/Princeton Center for Near Eastern Studies.

## Effect of Law on Indians Researched in Washington

From the Seattle Regional Office

About 12 months ago in the Pacific Northwest, members of the Indian community encouraged AFSC to initiate a program researching the impact of Public Law 83-280 upon Native American tribal governments. This law, adopted by Congress in 1953, authorizes the various states to pass legislation or adopt state constitutional amendments which allow state law enforcement jurisdiction on Indian reservations.

During the past six months, AFSC's Western Washington Indian program has focused its efforts on developing a mechanism for gathering information and data on the effects of PL 280 upon tribal governments in the State of Washington. These effects are far-reaching and grave. Tribal leaders describe it as one of the most important stumbling blocks to tribal self-sufficiency and self-determination. A national Indian leader goes further, calling it "a noose which has been gradually choking Indian tribes and the Indian way of life since 1953."

Working through a task force made up of AFSC Indian committee members and leaders of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington, an Indian organization representing 23 tribes in the state, a special data-gathering questionnaire on PL 280 has been circulated among various tribes. By the end of October it is expected that all 22 of the reservation tribes in the State of Washington will have contributed data and experiences. Cooperation of Indian tribes and national Indian organizations has been actively sought. It is the program's intention to proceed only in ways useful to Indian people.

The AFSC staff employs a team approach. Elizabeth Furse has researched and designed the questionnaire. Thomas Morris, a member of the Lummi tribe, works directly with the tribes in data-gathering, community interpretation and consultation. A 14-page pamphlet describing the background and history of PL 280, including the testimony presented by national Indian leaders concerning its effects on Indian life, is in final stages of preparation. The pamphlet can be ordered at 50 cents a copy through the Pacific Northwest Regional Office, 814 N.E. 40th, Seattle, Washington 98105.

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